

Republic of Ivory Coast
Union-Discipline-work



MINISTRY OF HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT, AND OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT for REDD+



Readiness Package (R-Package)
For the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
In the Ivory Coast

August 24, 2018

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AFD	French Development Agency
AIPH	Interprofessional Association of Palm Oil
ANADER	National Support Agency for Rural Development
ANASUR	National Agency for Urban Safety
ANDE	National Agency for the Environment
ANDEFOR	National Forest Development Agency
AP	Protected Areas
APD	Public Aid for Development
APROMAC	Association of Natural Rubber Professionals of Côte d'Ivoire
APV/FLEGT	Voluntary Partnership agreement/Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
ARECA	Regulatory Authority for Cotton and Cashews
ARSF	Regional Forest Seed Bureaus
BDAT	Land Use Database
BDOT	Land Use Data Base
BNETD	National Office for Technical Studies and Development
CCT	Mapping and Remote Sensing Centre
BTP	Construction and Public Works
C2D	Debt Reduction and Development Contract
CCC	Coffee and Cocoa Board
CCNUCC	United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDF	Forestry Development Committees
CDGF	Departmental Forest Management Council
CEDEAO	Economic Community of West African States
CEPICI	Centre for the Promotion of investments in Côte d'Ivoire
CEREEC	Regional Centre for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency
CES	Economic and Social Council
CF	Functional Framework
CGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
CGFCC	Board of Management of Coffee and Cocoa Sectors
CGFR	Land Management Committee
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGRCP	Framework for the Management of Physical Cultural Resources
CIAPOL	Anti-Pollution Center
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CICPPF	Interministerial Committee for Coordination and Piloting of Forestry Policy
CIRAD	International Centre for Agronomic Research for Development
CIRES	Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research the of Côte d'Ivoire

CIRES Ivorian Economic and Social Studies Centre

CISCI Côte d'Ivoire Sustainable Cocoa Initiative

CLIP Prior informed Free Consent

CN REDD+ National REDD+ Committee

CNDD National Commission for sustainable development

CNLFPF National Commission for the Control of Fires and the Protection of Forests

CNRA National Centre for Agronomic Research

CN-REDD+ National Commission for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation

CNSF National Forest Seed Centre

CO2 Carbon dioxide

COP Conference of the Parties

CPP Steering Committee of the Programme

CPR Relocation Policy Framework

CRE Ecology Research Centre

CRGF Regional Forest Management Committee

CSP Socio-Professional Categories

CSRS Swiss Centre for Scientific Research

CTL Local Technical Committees

CURAT Curate University Research and Application Center in Remote Sensing

CVGFR Village Land Management Committees

DEIF Directorate of Forestry Operations and Industries

DFE State Forest Domain

DFPE Permanent Forest Domain of the State

DFR Rural Land Area

DFRE Rural Forest Area of the State

DGM Dedicated Grant Mechanism/Special Grant Mechanism

DPE Permanent Domain of the State

DSRP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

EES Environmental and Social Assessment

EESS Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

EFI European Forest Institute

EIE Environmental Impact Study

EIR Low Impact Operation

ENSEA National School of Statistics and Applied Economics

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FC Classified Forest

FCPF Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

FEM Global Environment Facility

FEREADD Federation of Networks and Associations of Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development

FFOM Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats

FIP Forest Investment Program

FLEGT Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade

FNDF National Forest Development Fund

FONAFIFO National Fund for Forest Financing

FRA Forest Resource Assessment

GCP Green Commodities Program

GES Greenhouse gases

GIEC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GPGLULUCF Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

GT Working Group

HCS High Carbon Stock

HVC High Conservation Value

ICRAF International Center for Research in Agroforestry

IDH Human Development Index

IDMC Observatory of Internal Displacement Situations

IEC Information Education Communication

IFN National Forest Inventory

IGES Greenhouse Gas Inventory

IGT Institute of Tropical Geography

IIASA International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

NDC Contributions determined at the National Level

INS National Institute of Statistics

LOACI Law of Agricultural Orientation of the Ivory Coast

LOAT Guidance Act on Regional Planning

MDP Clean Development Mechanism

MEMPD Ministry of State, of Planning and Development

MIME Ministry of Industry and Mines

MINADER Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development

MINEDD Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

MINEF Ministry of Water and Forests

MINEFI Minister of Economy and Finance

MINESUDD Ministry of Environment, Urban Health and Sustainable Development

MNV Measurement, Notification and Verification

MRP Complaint Resolution Mechanism

NER/NR Baseline emission level for forests/reference level for forests

OIPR Office of the Ivorian Parks and Reserves

ONG Non-Governmental Organization

ONU-REDD REDD+ Programme of the United Nations

OSC Organization of Civil Society

OVGF Village Forest Management Organization

PAMs Policies and measures

PCGAP Framework Program for the Management of Protected areas

PCGF Forest Management Framework Program

PDDA Management Plan for Agricultural Development

PDF Forest Management Plan

PDNGF Platform for Dialogue and Negotiation for Forest Management

PEC Competitive Economic Centres

PFNL Non-Wood Forest Products

PFR Rural Land Plan

PGPP Pest and Pesticide Management Plan

PIB Gross Domestic Product

PM Policies and measures

PME Small and medium sized enterprises

PNAE National Programme of Action for the Environment

PNCC National Climate Change Programme

PND National Development Plan

PNGTER National Programme for Land Management and Rural Equipment

PNIA National Agricultural Investment Program

PNReb National Reforestation Program

PNRO National Programme for the Rationalization of Panning

PNSFR National Rural Land Security Program

PNUD United Nations Development Programme

PNUE United Nations Environment Programme

PPPP Public Private Partnership Platform

PSE Payment for Environmental Services

PSF Forestry Sector Project

PTF Technical and Financial Partners

R&D Research and Development

RCI Republic of Ivory Coast

REDD+ Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including conservation, increased carbon stocks and sustainable forest management

RGPH General Population and Habitat Census

RN Nature Reserves

RNA Natural Assisted Regeneration

R-PP Readiness Preparation
RSE Societal and Environmental Responsibility
RSPO Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
S&MNV Surveillance & Measurement, Notification and Verification
SEAI Sustainable Energy for all Initiative
SE Strategy Domestic Energy
SEP REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat REDD+
SIF Rural Land Information System
SIS Geographic Information System
SIS Backup Information System
SNAT National Land Use Plan
SNDD National Strategy for the Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity
SN-PSE National Payment System for Environmental Services
SNSF National Forest Monitoring System
SODEFOR Forest Development Company
SODEMI Society for Mining Development
SODEXAM Airport, Aerospace and Meteorological Operations and Development Company
SPIB Union of Industrial Producers of Timber of Côte d'Ivoire
SPOT Earth Observation or Satellite System for Earth Observation
SRADT Regional Planning and Development Scheme of the Territory
SVL System of verification of the legality
TEEB The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
teqCO2 CO2 Ton Equivalent
TFA Tropical Forest Alliance
tMS Ton of dry matter
UE European Union
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UTCATF Land use, land and forestry changes
WCF World Cocoa Foundation
ZAE Agro-Ecological Zone

1 Introduction

Over the last 50 years, Côte d'Ivoire has lost more than 80% of its natural forests. The practices of slashing and burning of peasant agriculture mainly of annuity crops, but also of food, the non-sustainable logging of lumber and wood energy, and the lack of development, planning and management of Territory are the main causes. These trends have been accelerated by a decade of politico-military crisis.

The recovery of the economy following the crisis was mainly based on cash crop agriculture, which contributes nearly one third of GDP and employs nearly two thirds of the population using the same slashing and burning practices and thus maintaining the country's forest cover loss trends.

This significant loss of forest has led to a drastic reduction in related ecosystem services, including loss of livelihoods from forest resources, reduction of climate resilience directly impacting the agricultural sector. With a tendency to reduce rainfall as well as greenhouse gas emissions.

Aware of the risks of compromising the country's economy in the long term by maintaining its development model based on an extensive agricultural trajectory leading to massive deforestation and reinforced by its participation in international conventions and commitments on the environment and the climate, Côte d'Ivoire is determined to change its development paradigm.

On this note, the country committed itself in June 2011 to the international mechanism for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). This mechanism aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including the sustainable management of natural resources, the strengthening of forest carbon stocks and forest conservation.

To engage in the REDD+ preparation process, Côte d'Ivoire has become a member of two international technical and financial support platforms: the UN-REDD collaborative programme carried out by FAO, UNEP and UNDP and the Partnership Fund for Forest Carbon of the World Bank-FCPF.

As part of this preparation process, Côte d'Ivoire has developed its plan of preparation for the REDD+ mechanism (R-PP) approved in 2014 by the FCPF Committee of Participants and the UN-REDD Policy Council. This approval resulted in the provision of funding of US \$5 million for the preparation phase (FCPF-3.8 million, UN-REDD: \$3.2 million). In addition, Côte d'Ivoire has since 2013 supported other TFP, including the French Development Agency (AFD) through the Debt and Development Contract (C2D), the Research and Development Institute (IRD) and the REDD+ facility of the European Union.

The FCPF funding provided support for components 1 and 2 and UN-REDD funding components 2, 3 and 4. An evaluation of the preparation process was conducted in May 2016.

Côte d'Ivoire has just mobilized additional funding from the FCPF Preparation fund in the amount of US \$5 million following an independent mid-term evaluation conducted in May 2016. These funds must allow: (i) to finalise the preparation phase and (ii) operationalize the implementation tools for REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire.

This R-Package document reflects the progress of Côte d'Ivoire in its REDD+ preparation process since 2014, according to an evaluation framework that defines progress on the development of tools and various necessary elements, the participation of the parties and the strengths and weaknesses and measures to be taken to strengthen the preparation process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identification of deforestation and forest degradation factors- Development of a national strategy for REDD+
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Development of the institutional, financial and regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of an environmental and social framework - Development of a backup information system - Development of a redress and complaints mechanism - Development of a national REDD+ register - Development of a benefit-sharing mechanism for REDD+efits of REDD+
	Development of an MRV system for greenhouse gas emissions and a national forest monitoring system

Figure 1. Elements and tools needed to prepare for REDD+

The participatory self-assessment conducted between June and July 2018 has made it possible to highlight significant progress since the beginning of the engagement of Côte d'ivoire in the process with an acceleration since the mid-term review of the advancement carried out in May 2016.

The level of advancement is considered by all stakeholders to be sufficiently satisfactory to consider in the medium term the initiation of the investment phase.

Chapter 2 reverts to the strategic vision of REDD+ in Côte d'ivoire, Chapter 3 describes the results achieved for each of the criteria defined in the Process Evaluation Framework, Chapter 4 takes over the participatory self-assessment process of R-Package conducted in July 2018 and chapter 5 the results of the evaluation.

2 STRATEGIC VISION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REDD+ IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The process of creating the Vision

Deforestation in Ivory Coast

Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest deforestation and forest degradation rates in West Africa. In 50 years, the country lost nearly 80% of its natural forests under pressure from the uncontrolled extension of agricultural surfaces. This pressure is partly linked to the sources of income of the Ivorian population, due to the expansion of agriculture and population growth, among other factors in the context of political instability

High-level commitment: "The forest, pillar of the emergence of Ivory Coast"

The general observation of the situation of the country's forests and the prospects for agricultural development led to a new political impetus in 2014 to reverse the trend of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire in a sustainable manner. Côte d'Ivoire signed the New York Declaration on Forests and has set itself the central objective of restoring forest cover to 20% of the national territory.

Process of building vision and strategic options REDD+

The REDD+ preparation process has helped to build REDD+ progressively, in a participatory and cross-sectoral manner, the vision and strategic directions of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire. This phase provided the necessary assessments and analyses related to (i) the establishment of the situation and the dynamics of forests, (ii) the improvement of knowledge on the sectors involved and sectoral policies and measures necessary for REDD+, (iii) the institutional, legal, regulatory and economic framework.

This preparatory work served as a solid basis for the development of the vision and strategic options in a REDD+ national strategy developed in conjunction with the national development plan and sectoral reforms.

National Vision and Ambition

The vision of the Ivorian government through the REDD+ mechanism is to stabilise, and subsequently reverse, the trend of disappearance of natural forests from 2017, and to simultaneously restore, progressively, the forest cover to reach 20% of forest cover by 2030, then manage them in a sustainable manner, while ensuring the goals of poverty reduction, human and social development of local communities within a framework of social, cultural and gender equity.

In 2015, the reference situation of forests shows that the protected forest domain of the state (81% of the area of the national territory) is covered at 8% by forest. The State's classified forest estate and protected areas, which together represent 19% of the national territory, have an estimated forest cover of 20%. The objective of total growth is to achieve 20% forest area for the protected forest area, and 50% for the classified forest area and protected areas. Côte d'Ivoire thus aims at two general objectives on the 2030 horizon.

1. Reduction of deforestation and degradation of classified forests; and reconquest of protected areas

80% compared to 2015

2. Restoring forest cover by introducing the tree into agricultural and rural landscapes

5 000 000 ha

3 REDD+ PREPARATION PROCESS + RESULTS ACHIEVED

This chapter presents the main results achieved since 2011 as part of the REDD+ preparation process. The exercise is based on a systematic analysis of the 34 criteria of the evaluation framework of the preparatory document, the evaluation of which is presented in Chapter 4.

Table 1 : Summary table of participatory self-assessment

No	Criteria	May 2016	July 2018
1	Accountability and transparency	Substantial progress	Substantial progress
2	Mandate and operational budget	Satisfactory progress	Satisfactory progress
3	Multi-sectoral coordination mechanism and inter-sectoral collaboration	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
4	Technical supervision capacity	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
5	Fund Management capacity	Satisfactory progress	Satisfactory progress
6	Feedback and redress mechanism	Satisfactory progress	Satisfactory progress
7	Participation and commitment of key stakeholders	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
8	Consultation process	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
9	Dissemination of information and access to information	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
10	Use and disclosure of the results of the consultations	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
11	Assessment and analysis	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
12	Prioritization of direct and indirect favorable/unfavorable elements for forest valorization	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
13	Links between these favorable/unfavourable elements and REDD+ activities	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
14	Action plans to take into account natural resource rights, land tenure and governance	Satisfactory progress	Satisfactory progress
15	Impact on forest laws and policies	Necessary improvements	Substantial progress
16	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategic options	Satisfactory progress	Substantial progress
17	Assessment of the feasibility	Necessary improvements	Substantial progress
18	Impact of policy options on existing sectoral policies	Necessary improvements	Substantial progress
19	Adoption and enforcement of laws and regulations	Necessary improvements	Satisfactory progress
20	Implementation guidelines	Necessary improvements	Satisfactory progress
21	Benefit sharing mechanism	Lack of progress	Necessary improvements
22	REDD+ National Registry and REDD+ Activity Monitoring System	Lack of progress	Necessary improvements
23	Analysis of issues related to social and environmental safeguards	Satisfactory progress	Satisfactory progress
24	Design of REDD+ strategy, based on impacts	Necessary improvements	Substantial progress
25	Environmental and social management framework	Necessary improvements	Necessary improvements
26	Demonstration of the method	Necessary improvements	Substantial progress
27	Use of historical data and adaptation to the national context	Necessary improvements	Substantial progress
28	Technical feasibility of methodological approach, and compliance with UNFCCC guidelines and IPCC recommendations	Substantial progress	Substantial progress
29	Explanation of the Tracking method	Substantial progress	Substantial progress
30	Demonstration of the first phases of application	Necessary improvements	Satisfactory progress
31	Institutional features and capabilities	Necessary improvements	Satisfactory progress
32	Identification of non-carbon related aspects and social/environmental problems	Necessary improvements	Substantial progress
33	Sonitoring, notification and exchange of information	Necessary improvements	Satisfactory progress
34	Institutional features and capabilities	Necessary improvements	Satisfactory progress

Substantial progress	Necessary improvements
Satisfactory progress	Lack of progress

Component 1: Organization of preparation and consultation

Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Systems

Criterion 1: Accountability and transparency

REDD+ National Management Institutions and systems

Following the formal commitment of Côte d'Ivoire in the REDD+ mechanism in 2011, the institutional arrangements of the REDD+ mechanism have been established and promoted nationally and internationally through the making of Decree No. 2012-1049 of 24 October 2012 concerning creation, organization and operation of the national REDD+ Commission. This Commission is an intersectoral structure of analysis, advice and guidance for the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. It is composed of a National REDD+ Committee (CN-REDD+) in charge of piloting the REDD+ mechanism, a REDD+ Interdepartmental Technical Committee (CTI REDD+) in charge of cross-sectoral coordination and a Permanent executive Secretariat REDD+ (SEP-REDD+) who is responsible for the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism.

- The National REDD+ Committee (CN-REDD+)

CN-REDD+ is the highest-level national decision-making body in Côte d'Ivoire. It is chaired by the Prime Minister or his representative, its secretariat is provided by the Minister responsible for environment and sustainable development and its members are the adviser to the President of the Republic in matters of environment and forests and Representatives of the ministers responsible: forests, economy, planning and development, agriculture, infrastructure, decentralization, mines and energy.

At the request of the Minister responsible for environment and sustainable development in 2016, the member departments and structures of the CN-REDD+ designated their representatives. Although the ministerial order designating members of CN-REDD+ was not taken, due to a proposed amendment to Decree No. 2012-1049 of October 24, 2012, an installation of members of CN-REDD+ took place on July 4, 2016 followed by meetings of capacity-building on the REDD+ mechanism, held on 7 and 8 July 2016.

In view of the evolving context of the REDD+ mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire at the beginning of the year 2017 and with a view to improving the governance framework, the Minister responsible for the environment and sustainable development has taken the Order No. 0114/MINSEDD/CAB of 19 July 2017 designating members of the National REDD+ committee. Since that act, the bodies of the national REDD+ Commission and particularly the CN-REDD+ are functional and hold their statutory meetings. After the CN-REDD+ Member installation workshop held on July 25, 2017, 4 meetings of CN-REDD+ were held on August 1, 2017, August 22, 2017, January 30, 2018 and March 6, 2018 respectively.

- The Interdepartmental Technical Committee (CTI-REDD+)

The CTI-REDD+ is responsible for cross-sectoral coordination and the setting up of regional committees. It is chaired by a representative of the Minister in charge of the Environment and Sustainable Development and composed of representatives of the Ministers in charge of the Economy, Agriculture, Forests or General Directors of the Environment, Sustainable Development, Water and Forests and SODEFOR, OIPR, ANADER, CNRA, BNETD as well as two representatives of environmental and sustainable development NGOs, two representatives of rural communities, one representative of the Fédération des Industriels du bois and one representative of the Fédération des agro-industriels. The ITC-REDD+ Secretariat is provided by the SEP-REDD+.

The members of the ITC-REDD+ were appointed by Order No. 0113/MINSEDD/CAB of 19 July 2017 designating the members of the Interministerial Technical Committee, the Minister responsible for environment and sustainable Development, on the proposal of the authorities they report to. After the installation workshop for ITC-REDD+ members, which took place on 25 July 2017, 4 meetings were held before the end of the first half of 2018.

The CTI-REDD+ must set up Regional Committees in charge of the implementation of the decisions taken by the CN-REDD+ and the CTI-REDD+. These Regional REDD+ Committees (CR-REDD+) must be chaired by the Regional Prefects and their secretariats will be secured by a representative of the Minister in charge of the Environment assisted by a representative of the Minister in charge of Forests.

A draft decree on the organization and operation of CR-REDD+ is being adopted and must enable the various prefects to take the prefectural decrees for the creation of CR-REDD+ during the third quarter of 2018. The functioning of these CR-REDD+ will be based on the experience of the regional committees set up for the management of national parks by the OIPR or the PROFIAB.

- *The Permanent Executive Secretariat (SEP-REDD+)*

The SEP-REDD+ is responsible for the implementation of REDD+. It is composed of the National Focal Point REDD+, Permanent Executive Secretary, of the Coordinator of the National Climate Change Programme (NCCP), which provides the secretariat, the Director of planning for the Ministry of Forestry, the director of Cadastre and Rural Land and representatives of SODEFOR, OIPR, Baader, CNTIG, BNETD/CCT, two NGO representatives from the environment and sustainable development sector.

The Permanent Executive Secretary of the National REDD+ Commission is appointed by decree on the report of the Minister responsible for environment and sustainable development. The current Permanent Executive Secretary was appointed by the pending decision n°00014/MINSEDD/CAB of 28 February 2018 prior to the signature of the appointment decree.

The appointments of National Focal Point REDD+ and national coordinator of the World Bank support project to the REDD+ process are made by ministerial orders of the Minister responsible for environment and sustainable development.

In order to support the Permanent Executive Secretariat, a small team composed of representatives of some ministries "REDD+ Inter-sectoral task Force" was set up as part of the T21 modelling tool. This tool developed with the support of the ONUREDD program takes into account the pillars of sustainable development in national planning. The tool allows to analyze the different development scenarios and choose the best one based on the analysis of the economic, social and environmental aspects as well as the interactions between the different sectors. This tool will adjust the vision 2040 of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and inform the development of future national Development Plans (PND) by ensuring that forests are managed sustainably.

Despite these advances, we note some weaknesses in Decree No. 2012-1049 of 24 October 2012 establishing, organising and operating the national Commission REDD+ in particular, the non-representation of a number of actors in particular Local authorities civil society at the level of the National Committee.

The list of meetings of the CN-REDD+ Bodies is presented in appendix 1.

- *Ivorian Observatory for the sustainable management of natural resources (OI-REN)*

Civil society organisations with a mission to protect the environment and the rights of communities have been organised since 2014 within a platform for effective and coordinated participation in the process of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Trade. (FLEGT), and REDD+ readiness. Its mission, defined in its statutes, is to "promote and coordinate the participation of Ivorian civil society organizations in the implementation of any initiative related to natural resources and the rights of populations, especially FLEGT and REDD + processes" .

OI-REN is composed of nearly 50 member organizations working on issues of environmental protection, sustainable development, forest governance, land tenure and human rights (see list of members in appendix 2).

The platform has benefited from technical, operational and training support to contribute in a pro-active way to the REDD+ preparation process.

OI-REN, as a key stakeholder in the REDD + process, is represented in two bodies of the REDD + National Commission: SEP-REDD + and CTI-REDD +, with two representatives at each level. OI-REN has the same powers as the other members. Since the beginning of the process, the OI-REN systematically participates and contributes to ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the National REDD + Commission. It also participates in the various REDD + readiness work organized outside formal REDD + meetings.

Transparency, accountability and participation in the functioning of REDD+ national management Systems

Four principles, affirmed since the establishment of the institutional REDD+ readiness mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire and applied and strengthened since then, have ensured accountability, participation and transparency in the process:

- *Responsibility through high Level process management*

The anchorage of the national REDD+ Commission at a high level has made it possible to link the preparation process to the country's development policies and to engage the authorities in relation to the importance of the process.

- *Multisectoral and multi-stakeholder participation*

The decision-making and support bodies for REDD+ implementation involve both the national institutions responsible for the different sectors involved in REDD+, but also the different types of public, private and civil society actors. The process of involving actors in all REDD+ preparation sites demonstrates the fundamentally participatory dimension of the functioning of management systems.

- *Process Transparency*

The meetings of the bodies of the national REDD+ Commission in Côte d'Ivoire are regularly the subject of press releases. The conclusions of each of the meetings and events are relayed through various means of communication. All the documents and studies produced as part of the preparation process were discussed and validated publicly and were widely disseminated.

Conclusions of the meetings of the bodies of the National REDD + Commission are recorded in minutes and published on the website dedicated to REDD + in Côte d'Ivoire¹ and relayed through social networks, including a Facebook page². In addition to these broadcasts, a network of journalists, formed under the REDD + mechanism, regularly provides coverage and distribution of articles in the print media.

Moreover, the structuring of civil society within the framework of its participation in the process of preparation for REDD+ within the OI-REN and its systematic involvement in the various preparation projects makes it possible to strengthen the transparency of the process.

¹ <http://reddplus.ci>

² <https://www.facebook.com/REDD-C%C3%B4te-divoire-1603079076575939/>

3	2	1	0
<i>Participatory evaluation confirms that REDD+ national management institutions and systems operate in a non-directive, accountable and transparent manner.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>If a mechanism consistent with the issues has been established since 2012, its operationalization was formally committed only in 2016 due to low technical, material and human resources capabilities. Since then, this system has enabled the preparation process to be carried out in a balanced manner between the sectors concerned and with the involvement of the various public, private and civil society actors. This device, which controls the preparation process, works in a transparent way.</p>			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As the bodies of the National REDD+ Commission have been functioning satisfactorily since 2016, the current pace and working methods will be maintained. - Prepare the decree for the appointment of the Permanent Executive Secretary REDD+. - Prepare the Joint order MINSEDD/MINEF on the services available to MS-REDD+ (article 18) pursuant to the decree establishing the National Commission for REDD+; 			

Criterion 2: Operational mandate and budget

Mandates

The mandates of REDD+ national institutions have been clearly defined in Decree No. 2012-1049 of 24 October 2012 establishing, organizing and operating the national Commission for REDD+. The articulated mandates of the three bodies comprising the National Commission are presented below:

- *The National REDD+ Committee (CN-REDD+)*

The National REDD+ Committee is responsible for (i) defining the orientations and guidelines of the REDD+ process, (ii) to approve the respective work plans of ITC-REDD+ and SEP-REDD+, (iii) to monitor, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the REDD+ process, (iv) to set up a REDD+ National Fund and (v) to set the modalities for the management and redistribution of grants and resources from the REDD+ process.

- *The Interdepartmental Technical Committee (CTI-REDD+)*

The Interdepartmental Technical Committee is responsible for (i) planning the implementation of the decisions of CN-REDD+ and assigning responsibility for their implementation to the relevant State structures, (ii) proposing to CN-REDD+ The Broad guidelines for REDD+, (iii) to contribute to the development of a national policy on the rational use of land, (iv) to contribute to the harmonisation of sectoral policies for the sustainable management of natural resources, (v) to contribute to the development of lands and the spatial monitoring of cultivated and forested land.

It also has the mandate (vi) to ensure a participatory approach to the REDD+ process through the involvement and consultation of the various stakeholders, including forest communities and indigenous peoples, in a spirit of cooperation and of dialogue, and to encourage this approach, (vii) to popularize the strategy and programmes validated with the relevant actors, (viii) to make proposals to CN-REDD+ with a view to the establishment of the REDD+ National Fund and to set the modalities for the management and redistribution of grants and resources from the REDD+ process, (ix) to promote the REDD+ process within all the structures involved and (x) to ensure that research and development results are taken into account as well as tools communication in the REDD+.

With regard to stakeholder participation at all levels, the CTI-REDD + provides a monitoring and watchdog role. In the event of a lack of participation in the processes, the information is raised from the SEP-REDD+ to the CTI-REDD+ in order to envisage all actions allowing to remove these issues.

- *The Permanent Executive Secretariat (SEP-REDD+)*

The Permanent Executive Secretariat is responsible for (i) Developing and implementing the Côte d'Ivoire REDD+ strategy under the supervision of CN-REDD+ and ITC-REDD+, (ii) to coordinate land monitoring activities by remote sensing with the support of development partners, (iii) to ensure the implementation of REDD+ activities at national and international level, (iv) to ensure the mobilization of national and international funding and experts, (v) to ensure the daily management of the REDD+ National coordination and to follow the activities foreseen in the annual work plan in order to achieve the expected results, (vi) to coordinate the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire with other government initiatives and the funders.

It also has the Mission (vii) to ensure a participatory approach to the REDD+ process through the involvement and consultation of the various stakeholders, including local communities, and to encourage this approach, (viii) to coordinate the implementation Implementation of REDD+ projects, (ix) To verify the reliability of any REDD+ project and to issue letters of no objection to the proponents prior to the implementation of those projects, (x) to relay the REDD+ process information to all stakeholders National stakeholders, (xi) to sensitize all national actors on the REDD+ process, (xii) to ensure the mobilization of

national and international experts, (XIII) to ensure the technical Secretariat of CN-REDD+ and ITC-REDD+ in liaison with the Designated secretaries.

With regard to stakeholder participation, the SEP-REDD + has the first-level responsibility to ensure, through participatory approaches and inclusive consultation, that key stakeholders are taken into account. SEP-REDD+ ensure animation and organization of stakeholders in the process.

- Ivorian Observatory for the sustainable management of natural resources (OI-REN)

In order to fully play their role within national REDD+ institutions, civil society organizations have formed an Observatory which ensures the monitoring of the proper implementation of the preparation process... The objectives of the OI-REN defined in its statutes are "the promotion and coordination of the participation of Ivorian civil society organizations (CSOs) in the implementation of any initiative related to natural resources and the rights of Including the FLEGT/REDD+ processes (OI-REN Statutes, Art. 5). **These objectives are in accordance with the provisions of article 2 of the Law N ° 2014-427 of 14 July 2014 establishing the forest code.**

Budget

- Review of REDD+ preparation budgets

Côte d'Ivoire has been supported by various technical and financial partners for the REDD+ preparation process. The main budgets are compiled in the table below:

Table2. Summary table of REDD+ preparation budgets

Period	Budget (in million USD)	Sources of funding
2014-2017	USD 3 800 000	FCPF-World Bank
	USD 4 000 000	AFD/C2D
	USD 3 210 000	Un-REDD
	USD 437 000	EU-REDD Facility - EFI
	USD 250 000	IRD
2017-2019	USD 5 000 000	FCPF-World Bank
	USD 2 000 000	AFD/C2D
2018-2022	USD 15 000 000	FIP-World Bank
2018-2022	USD 9 000 000	FIP-African Development Bank

These different sources of funding for the REDD+ mechanism in Côte d'Ivoire have led to studies, consultations, the institutional and political reforms necessary for the preparation of Côte d'Ivoire to REDD+ and the Development of pilot projects to test the device and the strategic options. The recent validation of a complementary envelope of the FCPF in the amount of US \$5 million allows the financing of the end of the preparation phase.

While the sustainable financing of the institutional arrangements for the implementation phase of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire has not yet been defined, the envisaged mechanism will have to combine external funding (FIP project, ER-Programme...), but also funding of the Ivory Coast.

- Breakdown of budgets by component of preparation and for implementation's phase

The preparation phase made it possible to mobilize the necessary financing for the various REDD + preparation component and also for the implementation of pilot projects. Ivory Coast is in the process of preparing an emission reduction program in the south-west of the country and the additional needs for the implementation of the REDD + strategy in Côte d'Ivoire between 2018 and 2040 have been estimated in the investment framework which was finalized in August 2018.

Table 3. Summary table of REDD Readiness budgets and implementation

REDD+ Phase	Component	FCPF initial grant (USD)	FCPF Additional financing (USD)	UN REDD (USD)	EU REDD EFI (USD)	AFD/C2D (USD)	PSE Project(Mondelez + SEPREDD+)	FIP-WB (USD)	FIP-AfDB (USD)	ERPD	Additional needs 2018-2040
REDD Readiness	REDD readiness and & CN REDD+ operations	2 376 407	1 450 000	594 900		300 000					
	Consultations and participation	574 321	970 000	295 383		500 000					
	Assessment of Land Use, Causes of Land Use Change, Forest Law, Policies and Governance	317 327	300 000	214 950	237 000						
	Identification of REDD + strategic options	118 769	765 000	750 765	200 000						
	Finalization and implementation of REDD + tools (MRP, PPB)	47 160	340 000	200 383							
	Social and environmental impacts/ safeguards of the REDD + readiness process and its implementation	364 832	1 259 191								
	Development of a national baseline emission level for forests and / or a national reference level for forests		870 000	244 950							
	National Monitoring System for Forest Carbon Emissions and Removals			559 800		2 000 000					
	Design of an information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards		65 000 000	363 800							
Pilot implementation						3 200 000	1 965 000				
REDD implementation phase								15 000 000	9 000 000	82 500 000 ³	5 271 397 375 ⁴

³ Estimated with a carbon price at US \$ 5 / TCo2e based on the commitment of 16.5 million T reduced emission purchase

⁴ Estimated needs in the framework of investment removed from the financing mobilized with the FIP and the resources being mobilized with the program of reduction of the emissions

- State budget Allocation for the REDD+ scheme in Côte d'Ivoire

The Government has shown its financial commitment in the process through: (i) The provision of civil servants dedicated to SEP-REDD+ and (ii) the allocation, since 2013, of a budget of approximately 100,000 US dollars per year included in the finance law. Unfortunately, the financial contribution to REDD+ operation has not been systematically effective, it is more insufficient to cover the operational needs of the national REDD+ Commission⁵. Discussions are under way to allow for the adjustment of this allowance to be sufficient and sustainable for the functioning of the bodies of the national REDD+ Commission.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that REDD+ national institutions operate within the framework of specific, mutually reinforcing mandates, with adequate, predictable and sustainable budgets for the preparation period.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>The mandates of the bodies of the national REDD+ Commission are well articulated among themselves with the decision-making, technical and operational mandates described in Decree No. 2012-1049, well articulated between them. The emergence of OI-REN (in addition to other civil society organizations) and its mandate as an independent observer of the process strengthen this national system.</p> <p>If the preparation work carried out since 2014 has allowed to test and confirm the relevance of its structure and its operating principles, its effectiveness could be improved. The deficiencies identified relate to the composition and organization of the Sep-REDD+, the management of participation in the meetings of CN-REDD+, ITC-REDD+ and Sep-REDD+.</p>			
<p>The budgets mobilized with the technical and financial partners have helped to finance the preparation process, including the operation of the national machinery, which must enable the preparation process to be carried out successfully.</p> <p>However, the financing mechanism of the long-term REDD+ management system still needs to be clarified.</p>			
Next steps			
<p>It would be possible to address the shortcomings in order to improve the effectiveness of the system. As a result, three implementation texts were prepared and should be validated during the third quarter of 2018. They are relative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to the composition and organization of support services for MS-REDD+; - to cover participation in the sessions of the National Commission; and - to the treatment of staff of MS-REDD+ (contract and civil servants). 			
<p>With regard to the budgetary aspects, the next steps identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The completion of a detailed budget assessment for the effective operation of the REDD+ management system in the long term; - The definition of a mechanism for the sustainable financing of the scheme combining an adapted direct contribution from the Ivorian State supplementing the contribution of external financing of REDD+ projects and programmes in Côte d'Ivoire (including within the framework of benefit-sharing mechanism); - The maintenance of inter-ministerial exchanges in order to adjust the budget allocation made available to ensure that it is sufficient and durable for the functioning of the bodies of the national REDD+ Commission; 			

⁵ A preliminary estimate of the annual operating need of the national REDD+ Commission is 500 000 USD.

- The continued strong involvement of the authorities in mobilizing external funding for REDD+ funding in the country.

Criterion 3: Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and inter-sectoral collaboration

Coordination of REDD+ actions with national and sectoral action frameworks

- REDD+ National Commission: A multi-sectoral system

The multisectoral structuring of the bodies of the National REDD+ Commission made it possible from the outset of the process to set up a space for dialogue and exchange between the different sectors, facilitated and balanced by steering the process at the level of the prime minister.

It is the "sectoral" members of the national REDD+ Commission, themselves, who have a responsibility to ensure the coherence of the orientations of the process with their sector, under the general coordination of the Prime Minister. This applies on the one hand, at the decision-making/orientation level with representatives of the Ministers and on the other hand, at the operational level with the technical branches of the ministries concerned but also the agencies, institutions, companies of state and sectoral interest groups directly concerned:

- Protected areas and national parks: With regard to the conservation of natural areas, wildlife and forest cover in protected areas, the active members of the REDD+ National Commission are the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Office Ivorian Parks and Reserves (OIPR);
- Environment: With regard to the conservation and management of environmental impacts, the active members of the national REDD+ Commission are the MINEDD and the National Environment Agency (ANDE);
- Forest sector and classified forests: With regard to commercial forestry, wood-energy supply issues, reforestation operations and management of classified forests, the active members of the National REDD+ Commission are the Ministry in charge of Water and Forests, the Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR) and representatives of industry in the sector;
- Agriculture: With regard to the agricultural sector, the active members of the REDD+ National Commission are the Ministry in charge of agriculture, the National Agency for Support to Rural Development (ANADER) and representatives of the sector's industries;
- Land Use planning: With regard to land use planning, the active members of the REDD+ National Commission are the Ministry in charge of land use planning, the Directorate of Cadastre and Rural Land and the National Committee for Remote Sensing and Geographical Information;
- Extractive and mining Industries: As far as the mining sector is concerned, the active members of the REDD+ national Commission are the ministry in charge of mines;
- Economy: With regard to economic issues and planning, the active members are representatives of the ministries in charge of economy, planning and development and representatives of the private sector.

Universities and research centres including the National Centre for Agronomic Research (CNRA), the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), the University Centre for Research and Application in Remote Sensing (CURAT), the The Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research (CIRES), the Swiss Centre for Scientific Research (CSRS), contributed to most reflections on the REDD+ mechanism. They have made an essential contribution to key themes such as agriculture-forests, environment, remote sensing, socio-economics and environmental and social safeguards.

- Concordance of the National REDD+ strategy (SN-REDD+) with the development plan and sectoral policies

The process of developing the SN-REDD+ and its guidelines demonstrate that the activities are coordinated with the national framework of action and sectoral action frameworks.

The 5 sectoral strategic options of SN-REDD+ were developed by multi-stakeholder thematic groups, led by sectoral ministerial departments (agriculture, energy, conservation/protection, forest/reforestation management, extractive industries), which ensured consistency with sectoral action frameworks.

Influence of REDD+ in the country's global and sectoral development frameworks

Since 2013, the REDD+ preparation process has significantly influenced the development of sectors related to deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire. All current sectoral policy orientations are aligned with the national REDD+ strategy and major reforms are underway in the country's main productive sectors with (i) a commitment to zero-deforestation and climate-smart agriculture, (ii) the development of a new forest policy, (iii) environmentally friendly mining development, and (iv) land use planning reform.

3	2	1	0
<i>Participatory assessment confirms that the structuring and working methods of national REDD+ management arrangements ensure coordination with, integrates and influences broader national or sectoral frameworks for action.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The multi-sectoral structure of the National REDD+ Commission's bodies enables its "sectoral" members to ensure that the process orientations are consistent with those of their sector.			
The REDD+ process directly influenced NDP orientations and helped initiate reforms in key sectors related to REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue monitoring and influencing ongoing sectoral and cross-cutting reforms to ensure REDD+ integration, particularly in the agricultural, forestry, mining and land use planning sectors. - Also strengthen awareness-raising actions to encourage reforms in key sectors that should take into account the REDD+ mechanism 			

Criterion 4: Technical supervision capacity

Effectiveness and efficiency in implementing the activities identified in the R-PP

The National REDD+ Commission conducted the REDD+ readiness process in Côte d'Ivoire effectively (i) by ensuring good coordination with all technical and financial partners, (ii) by undertaking and adequately supervising the required studies, and (iii) by organizing the necessary participation and consultations.

The reorganization of the SEP-REDD + that took place in 2017 (see the following paragraph) delayed several REDD + readiness components. The improvement of the management effectiveness following the SEP-REDD+ reorganization described below is helping to accelerate the readiness process through an accurate planning of readiness activities as part of the additional funding of the FCPF Readiness Fund to 2020.

Improving the organisation and functioning of SEP-REDD+

Responsible for the day-to-day management of the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire, the mobilization of financing and the coordination of related projects, SEP-REDD+ ensures the management of the grant from the State and technical and financial partners for the preparation of the REDD+ process.

SEP-REDD +, whose staff and coordination has been renewed, is currently working to address the administrative and financial management deficiencies identified in the FCPF project 2016 audit to improve the efficiency of the readiness process. A new structure organized around seven functional units should be formalized during the second half of 2018, it includes: (i) administration and finance unit, (ii) procurement unit, (iii) internal audit and management control unit, (iii) (iv) strategy and partnerships unit, (v) monitoring, measurement, reporting and verification unit, (vi) planning, monitoring & evaluation and safeguards unit and (vii) communication unit.

The SEP-REDD+ is currently working to address the shortcomings identified in the FCPF 2016 audit to improve the efficiency of the preparation process. A new structuring organized around seven functional cells is underway: (i) administration and finance cell, (ii) procurement cell, (iii) internal audit and management control cell, (iv) strategy and partnerships cell, (v) monitoring, measurement, reporting and verification cell, (vi) planning, monitoring and evaluation cell and (vii) communication cell.

This structuring will enable the various projects to rely on Secretariat staff and reassure technical and financial partners on issues relating to the SEP-REDD+'s capacity to fully play its coordinating role in achieving the results of the REDD+ readiness process.

3	2	1	0
<i>The evaluation confirmed that national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements have conducted and supervised multi-sectoral readiness operations effectively and efficiently.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
While the REDD+ readiness process led by the National REDD+ Commission is at an advanced stage and conducted in a transparent and participatory manner in good coordination with all TFP support, delays have been recorded in several projects mainly due to management problems highlighted in 2016 and the reorganization of SEP-REDD+.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthen the actions taken to lift the deficiencies identified in the operation in 2016.- Strengthen initiatives to coordinate the work plans of the various projects in order to optimize synergies between the various initiatives, financial support and avoid duplicating actions- Diligently take the necessary actions to reorganize the SEP-REDD+.			

Criterion 5: Fund Management capacity

Process for improving fund management capabilities

While budget management capacities have been regularly strengthened during REDD+ readiness since 2014 and several projects have been satisfactorily implemented, management deficiencies have been identified and corrective measures have been taken.

These corrective measures concerned a reorganization of the structure and functioning of SEP-REDD+ as well as the implementation of a structural reform of project management within MINEDD.

The projects are now managed by the Integrated Project Administration Unit (IPAU), housed within the MINEDD. UIAP is responsible for the implementation of all projects in the environment and sustainable development sector with the World Bank⁶. This installation allows: (i) pool the financing of various projects financed by the World Bank to set up a solid structure with adequate human resources at the technical, administrative and financial levels and (ii) set up internal control to ensure sound project management and reduce risks. This arrangement also ensures a functional link between the various REDD+-related projects and the Readiness Funds on the one hand, and the financing of the Forest Investment Programme and the DGM mechanism on the other.

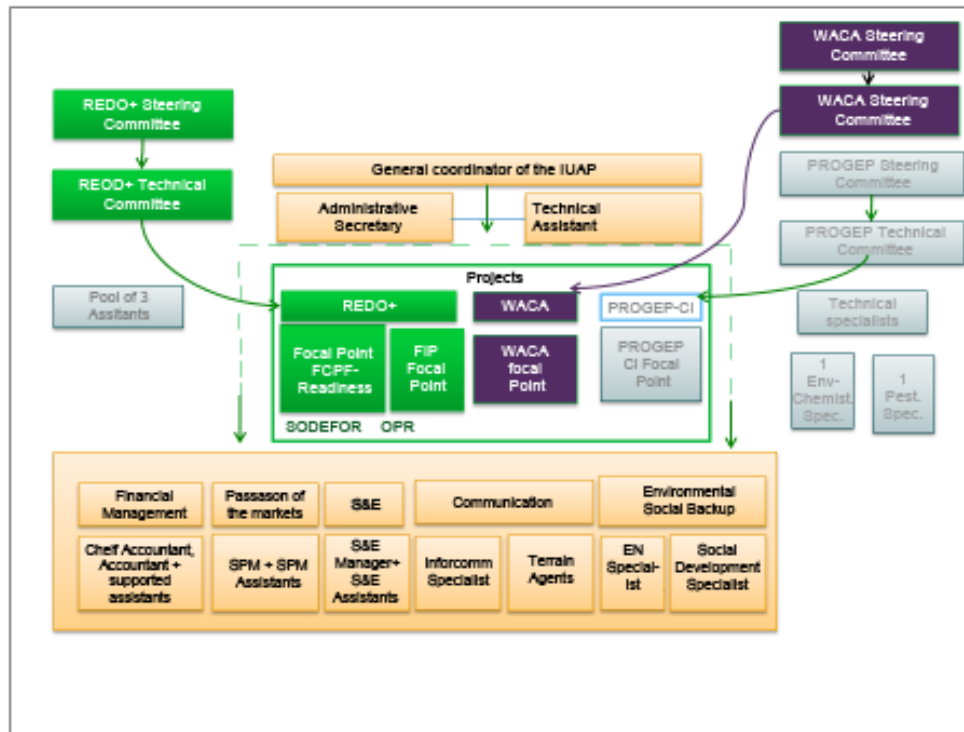


Figure 2. Integrated Project Management Unit Organization Chart

The first phase of the FCPF project did not show an optimal disbursement rate. The strengthened IAPU financial team should be able to address these shortcomings as the process continues.

⁶ PROJEPI, FIP, DGM and WACA

Transparency and sharing of information and optimization of TFP support

The SEP-REDD+ prepares and submits the annual work plan and budget to the technical and financial partners as well as to the national REDD+ commission at the beginning of the financial year.

SEP-REDD+ produces quarterly progress reports on REDD+ readiness activities with its technical and financial partners.

This ensures better coordination in the development and implementation of work plans for the different projects in the REDD+ readiness process.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation acknowledged that significant efforts had recently been made to address the shortcomings identified and to significantly improve the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of the administrative and financial management of projects as well as the coordination between the financial contributions of the different development partners.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The shortcomings identified in financial management have been the subject of corrective measures since 2016 in the structure and operation of the SEP-REDD+, which should make it possible to ensure effective and efficient management of the remainder of the process.			
Coordination between the various TFP interventions is ensured in a transparent manner by SEP-REDD+.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Conduct regular audits to assess progress in financial management.- Finalize the implementation of the UIAP within MINEDD to strengthen internal control.- Maintain presentations to the TFPs on the progress of the work programme to ensure good coordination between their support.			

Criterion 6: Feedback and redress mechanism

Designing the Complaint Resolution Mechanism (CRM) for REDD+

In 2016, the National REDD+ Commission, in consultation with the various stakeholders, undertook a study with a view to setting up an MRP to prevent and facilitate the settlement of possible conflicts concerning the management of natural resources in the framework of REDD+, due to the diversity of stakeholders and possible diverging interests. This MRP, designed with all stakeholders, defines management bodies with precise and overlapping mandates. It proposes complaint management at the local and national levels with different territorial entities: village - sub-prefectoral - departmental - regional - national. There are plans to involve customary and administrative authorities and a mediation body at each level.

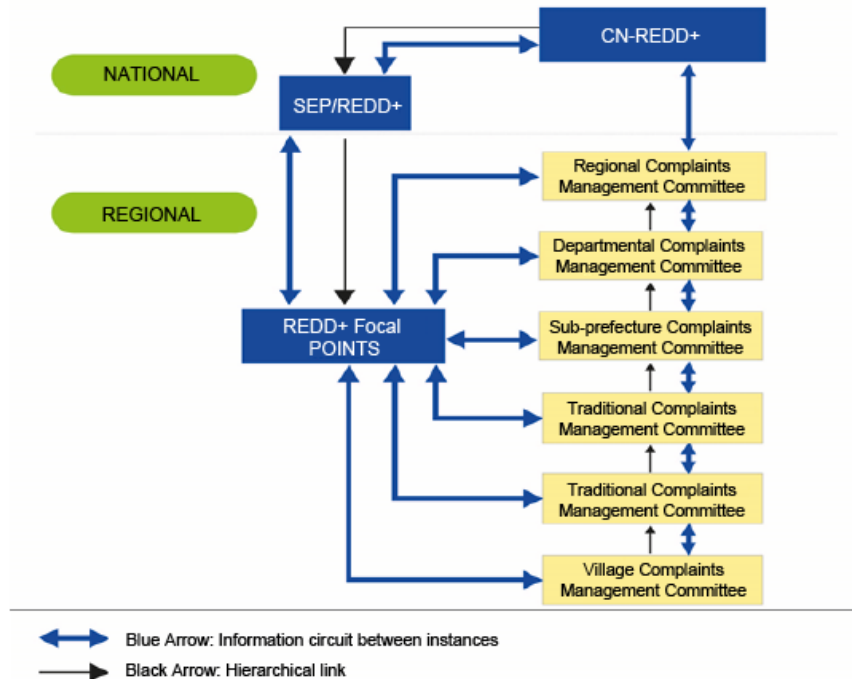


Figure 3. Diagram of the MRP REDD+ of Cote d'Ivoire

To ensure the effectiveness of the process, the proposed mechanism builds on existing administrative and customary complaint management committees and mechanisms at different levels by adding to them a specific prerogative on REDD+, with complainants being able to bring cases before the courts at all levels of the procedure:

- The traditional and customary dispute resolution bodies constitute the first degree or level of receipt and processing of complaints. They are open to any complainant without formal conditions. Two main reasons may preclude a traditional and customary dispute resolution: (i) the complaining by the complainant (or the protagonists) of the credibility, impartiality or technical qualification of traditional bodies to handle the complaints; (ii) The lack of leverage available to the traditional bodies for the implementation of the resolutions taken as a result of the complaint.
- Appeals against decisions rendered in the first instance are received and dealt with as a second instance, before a sub-prefectoral committee, a basic administrative settlement body. Following the seizure, the Sub-prefectoral Committee verifies that it has been subject to prior treatment at the customary level and retains the right to refer the complainant to these customary bodies.

When sufficient reasons exist (conflict of interest for example) to indicate that the case cannot be dealt with at the customary level, the sub-prefectural body shall seize it;

- The decisions of the sub-prefectural committee may be appealed to a departmental committee when a party is not satisfied;
- Decisions rendered by a departmental body may be challenged before a Regional Committee;
- CN-REDD+ intervenes as a last resort.

A decision can not be appealed if it has been previously approved and implemented, through supporting documents (minutes, etc.), by the complainant or the protagonists. However, to avoid recourse of the plaintiff (or protagonists) to judicial proceedings, a justified appeal will always be possible.

The following diagram presents the proposed complaint settlement circuit:

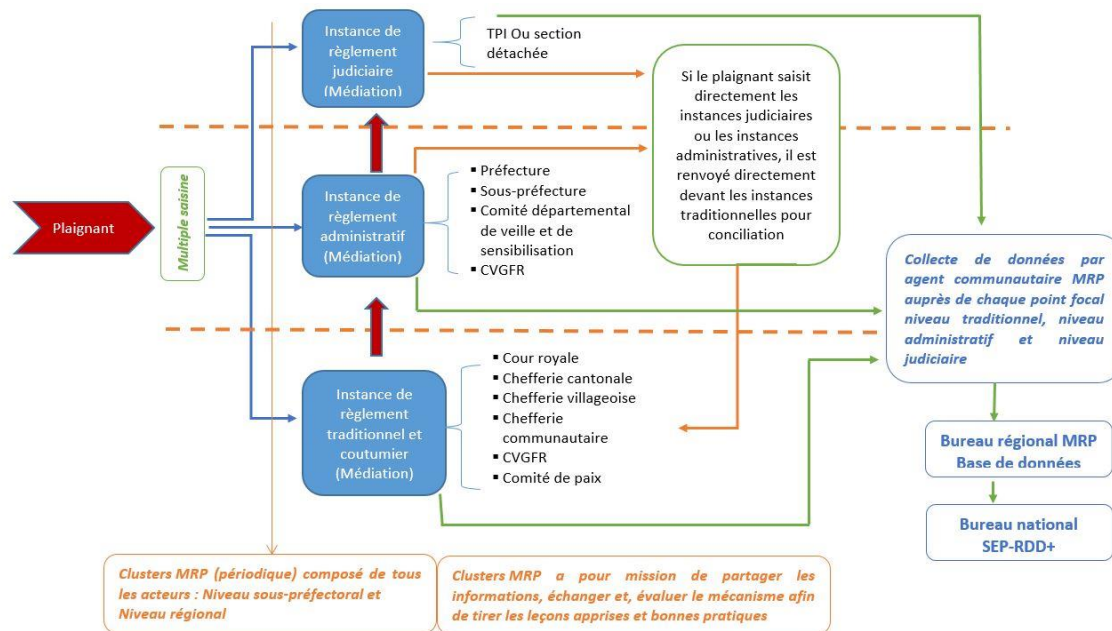


Figure 4. Diagram of the operation of the MRP

The complaint management mechanism, as outlined above, will be submitted to NC-REDD+ for approval during the third quarter of 2018.

Operationalization of the MRP

For the operationalization of the MRP, it is envisaged to set up local MRP bodies during 2018 in two regions (pilot) located in the PIF zones. A training plan, including a complaints management kit (registers, sheets and other tools necessary for the registration and management of complaints), is being finalized mainly for the attention of the facilitators of local authorities. It is also envisaged at the regional level that the Complaints Management Committee report to the Regional REDD+ Committees, currently being set up by the CTI-REDD+. The complaints management committees and the regional REDD+ Committee will work in perfect collaboration at the regional level.

MRP Test

Following the establishment of the MRP management bodies in the PIF area during 2018, a test of the mechanism's effectiveness will be conducted. Also, under the MED's REDD+ Project, the gains made in

terms of complaint prevention and management will be leveraged in order to consolidate implementation approaches.

The MRP device is valid for reporting all information.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation recognized that the proposed mechanism integrates the different national, sub-national and local levels, that it is coherent, transparent and impartial, and is built with a clearly defined mandate. While SEP-REDD+ staff have the necessary expertise to support its functioning, expertise at the local level needs to be further strengthened.</i></p> <p><i>The participatory evaluation allowed confirmation that the sub-national and local communities concerned contributed to the design of the mechanism, but that its implementation requires the formal establishment of local authorities.</i></p>			
<p>Summary of the assessment</p>			
<p>A complaint resolution mechanism under REDD+ has been developed in a participatory manner, building on existing administrative and customary complaint management bodies, committees and mechanisms at different levels. It should be implemented during the period 2018-2019.</p>			
<p>Next steps</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed MRP must be approved by CN-REDD+. - The MRP authorities in the pilot areas must be installed and some existing complaint resolution mechanisms must be revitalized. - Training for local facilitators of the MRP bodies must be organised. - Tests of the mechanism's proper functioning should be conducted in the pilot areas of the PIF, and the experiences of complaint management in the pilot project areas should be leveraged. - Search for funds for the operation of the MRP committees. 			

Sub-component 1c: Consultation, participation and awareness

Criterion 7: Participation and commitment of key stakeholders

Since the initiation of the REDD+ readiness process, the participation of all stakeholders has been central to the Côte d'Ivoire's approach, with the involvement of the National REDD+ Commission for each activity, reflection and decision. To ensure effective stakeholder participation and engagement, a stakeholder engagement plan was developed in 2015.

Categories of stakeholders

The stakeholder engagement plan has permitted the categorization of the stakeholders and then guided and adapted all of the information, awareness, consultation and the training activities, according to each of these categories. The different categories of stakeholders identified are:

- Technical and financial partners including the FCPF, UN-REDD and the AFD, in the framework of the C2D and the EU REDD+ Facility, contribute to the REDD+ readiness process in Côte d'Ivoire through the provisioning of financial supports for the development of the REDD+ management framework, the participation and commitment of the stakeholders, capacity building, the establishment of the reference level, forest monitoring as well as the implementation of pilot projects;
- The interministerial structuring and the statutory involvement of all the ministries concerned in the process since the establishment of the National REDD+ Commission made it possible to ensure a real and continuous participation of the national sectoral institutions in the process. The definition and implementation of sectoral policies consistent with the national REDD+ strategy demonstrate this strong institutional commitment;
- The local communities and traditional authorities are consulted on all the studies carried out and for the development of the various management systems that are put in place. The participation of rural communities was foreseen from the beginning of the process, with the statutory presence of two representatives of rural communities in the bodies of the National REDD+ Commission. Consultation workshops held in rural areas of Côte d'Ivoire have systematically been the subject of general and targeted awareness sessions on the REDD+ mechanism and tools. 1>In addition, relay persons and local radios have been identified to ensure easy disclosure of information ;
- Local elected officials were particularly consulted in the context of the analysis of deforestation and forest degradation drivers and adapted local approaches to REDD+ implementation;
- The private sector, having economic activities linked to deforestation and forest degradation factors, has been involved since the initiation of the REDD+ process with the statutory presence of a representative of the Federation of Timber Industrialists and a representative of the Federation of Agro-industries in the CN-REDD+;
- Civil society organisations from the environment, sustainable development and human rights sector were involved from the outset of the process, with the statutory presence of two NGO representatives in the CTI-REDD+;
- Research institutions such as the National Center for Agricultural Research (CNRA), the Swiss Center for Scientific Research (CSRS) and universities actively participate in the REDD+ process through their technical assistance and contribution in the development of REDD+ management instruments (SN-REDD+, in defining the reference emission level for forests, national forest monitoring system and other studies).

- Youth and women are very important groups in the REDD+ process because of their socio-economic activities (energy wood, gold mining, hunting) that affect forests. These groups have benefited from specific awareness and information activities and systematically contribute to REDD+ activities, particularly through the mobilization of women's and youth associations;

Stakeholder Initiatives

Several joint working initiatives among certain categories of stakeholders were undertaken during the REDD+ readiness process to unify and strengthen their contributions to the process:

- *Ivorian Observatory for the sustainable management of natural resources (OI-REN)*

Civil society organizations with a mission to protect the environment and human rights have organized themselves, since 2014, within a platform for effective and coordinated participation in the FLEGT process and REDD+ preparation.

- *Cocoa & Forests Initiative (ICF)*

The Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CIF) aims to mobilize West African cocoa companies and governments to jointly commit to halting deforestation, reducing the impacts of climate change and land degradation, while improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. It was launched in March 2017 by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), the Prince of Wales International Sustainability Unit and the Sustainable Trade Initiative (HDI). Joint action frameworks for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana were signed between participating companies and governments in November 2017 at COP 23. By mid-May 2018, 27 companies have signed and engaged in joint action frameworks, accounting for about 80% of the global use of cocoa. The first priority of the ICF is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded. To this end, the government and the companies have committed themselves to no longer converting forest land for cocoa production, to support for restoration and have pledged to phase out the illegal production and purchase of cocoa in protected areas and classified forests.

- *Environment and Climate Change Working group of the public-private partnership platform of the Coffee-Cocoa Council*

The Public Private partnership platform of the coffee and cocoa sector was set up by the Ivorian Government in order to enable all those involved in these channels to dialogue in order to provide solutions to the problems related to the sustainable development of the Coffee-Cocoa industry in the country. Climate change issues are discussed in the "environment and climate change" working group chaired by SEP-REDD+ until August 2017. Since August 2017, SEP-REDD+ has been providing the secretariat with HDI.

Participation mechanisms

Specific consultation and engagement processes of key stakeholders have been implemented for each of the REDD+ preparation projects: (i) Preparation of the R-PP, (ii) elaboration of the SN-REDD+, (iii) Elaboration of ER-PIN, (iv) Realization of the EESS (and production of the framework documents), (v) Elaboration of the document of the information System on safeguards, (vi) elaboration of the mechanism (vii) Establishment of the baseline and national Forest Monitoring System and (viii) process for developing the guide for PES. The main meetings, meetings, awareness-raising and training carried out for each of these projects are included in Annex 1. The specific consultation processes carried out for each of these sites are described in criterion 8.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that a continuous, full-fledged participation of key stakeholders has been established for all projects in the REDD+ preparation process with particular attention to mobilizing marginalized forest-dependent groups with appropriate participatory mechanisms.</i></p>			
<p>Summary of the assessment</p>			
<p>The implementation of the stakeholder participation and engagement plan drawn up in 2015 made it possible to target actions and adapt them according to the categories of stakeholders and the objectives of the various REDD+ readiness strands.</p> <p>Stakeholder participation and engagement has evolved through the emergence of civil society initiatives, private operators and sectoral interest groups. These initiatives have been integrated into the preparation system.</p>			
<p>Next steps</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain the intensity and quality of stakeholder participation and engagement. - Continue the efforts of participation, integration and support of stakeholder initiatives in the management system. - To strengthen the synergy of actions between mechanisms and projects in the information and awareness-raising actions of stakeholders. 			

Criterion 8: Consultation process

Appropriate consultation process

Consultation processes adapted to each of the strands of preparation for REDD+ have been systematically carried out with the involvement of local forest-dependent communities (The list and dates of stakeholders consultations meetings since the beginning of the process for the preparation of all REDD+ documents is presented in Appendix 3):

- For the development of R-PP

The REDD+ Preparation plan for Côte d'Ivoire was developed with the input of all the stakeholders described above. This contribution was made through events organized at the regional level (region-wide consultations) to collect contributions from local communities and traditional authorities, heads of land and holders of customary rights.

Working sessions were held with civil society organizations to analyse the different parts of R-PP and make a significant contribution to its finalisation.

The final step in the R-PP development process was the organization of a national consultation through a workshop that brought together all categories of stakeholders and unanimously validated the R-PP. The consultations were able to reach 2 345 people with a significant proportion of the local communities.

- Development of the ER-PIN

The consultations for the development of the ER-PIN were organized in a workshop in which working groups comprising the main stakeholders were formed and contributed to the different issues that needed to be addressed in the document. The results of the work were subsequently consolidated, finalized and validated by the stakeholders.

- Development of the SN-REDD+

The consultations for the development of SN-REDD+ were initiated in 2013 with the development of the R-PP where preliminary REDD+ strategic options were proposed following several meetings and workshops.

Following the adoption of the R-PP, various consultations were conducted at the local and regional levels, within the framework of the study on deforestation and forest degradation factors, with the involvement of the National Chamber of Traditional Kings and Chiefs, local communities, the administration, civil society, technical and financial partners, the media, local elected officials, universities and research centres, as well as the private sector, particularly the inter-professions of major agricultural sectors that drive deforestation. These consultations validated the strategic options identified in the R-PP and identified policies and measures to address deforestation drivers.

The process of drafting the SN-REDD+, was initiated in January 2015 with the development of the flagship strategic option "Zero Deforestation Agriculture" and the involvement of the private sector in the implementation. Strategic options have been confirmed and the national vision for REDD+ has been developed. These various documents adopted at the national level were presented at the COP21 in Paris.

Subsequently, five thematic groups, each composed of the different categories of stakeholders involved in REDD+ and were chaired by the technical ministries with the mandate and expertise on the theme, and each worked on a strategic option (see Component 2). Several meetings have been organized by each of the thematic groups to develop the content of policies and measures.

As early as May 2017, the process of finalizing the REDD+ National Strategy underwent analysis and approval steps by each body of the National REDD+ Commission. The approval of the REDD+ national strategy was the subject of a communication in the Council of Ministers.

- *Achievement of the Strategic Social Environmental Assessment (EESS)*

The consultations for the implementation of the EESS were carried out in several stages with the organization of a multi-stakeholder launch workshop, the conduct of regional and national consultations and the holding of limited interviews.

At the Abidjan level, the consultations were carried out through: (i) Conducting a survey of key stakeholders to provide a preliminary impact assessment table of SN-REDD+ strategic options to gather information and comments related to each stakeholder's specialties and centers of interest; (ii) conducting a series of interviews with key organizations involved in the REDD+ process based on the impact assessment table; and (iii) organizing national workshops held during the study for the inception (February 19, 2016), launching and establishment of the REDD+ Thematic Groups (March 8-9, 2016) and review of the Preliminary Report;

At the regional level, consultations were based on two types of meetings: meetings of regional capitals and village meetings which were conducted during a one-month consultation campaign (March-April 2016), covering a representative sample of 24 county administrative centres and 24 villages in each of the country's major agro-eco-climatic zones⁷

At the national level, the REDD+ website in Côte d'Ivoire was used to make available information and documentation on the EESS (notably the table of impacts and recommendations of the strategic options), the SN-REDD+ and the Environmental and Social guarantees for the implementation of the REDD+ process.

- *Preparation of the Backup information System (SIS) document*

A working group consisting of various stakeholders (public, private, civil society) holding or producing data in connection with the SIS has been set up. The main mission of this group was to elaborate, review and consolidate the data of the SIS document together with a research centre (Swiss Scientific Research Centre, recruited as consultant to elaborate the SIS document) and the SEP REDD+. A finalization workshop for the document was held with the stakeholders on 17 April 2018.

- *Development of the recourse and complaint Management mechanism (MRP) Development of the complaints management and redress mechanism (MRP)*

With a view to proposing a transparent, effective and accessible mechanism for local communities, field surveys have been carried out at the level of stakeholders in Abidjan and the regions through semi-directive interviews accompanied by focus groups. These surveys were conducted among heads of institutions, REDD+ partners, and the administrative and customary authorities.

A national workshop subsequently enabled the mechanism to be validated with the different categories of stakeholders.

- *Establishment of the reference level and of the national forest monitoring system*

⁷ (i) West axis Odienné-Man-San Pedro : 8 regional administrative centres consulted (Odienné, Séguéla, Man, Duekoué, Daloa, Soubré, San-Pedro, Sassandra and 8 villages consulted; (ii) Korhogo-Bouaké-Sikensi centre axis 8 regional administrative centres consulted: Korhogo, Katiola, Bouaflé, Snifa, Gagnoa, Oumé, Divo, Sikensi and 8 villages consulted; (iii) Axis east Bouna-Abengourou-Abidjan: 8 regional administrative centres consulted: Alépé, Bouna, Bondoukou, Daoukro, Abengourou, Bongouanou, Dimbokro, Aboisso and 8 villages consulted

Consultations for the development of the reference level and the national forest monitoring system were conducted through (i) the organization of a launch workshop with data-producing technical partners (BNETD, SODEFOR, CNTIG, CNF, university representatives and research centre), (iii) the organization of data collection sessions and training with each of the structures and (iv) the organization of a validation workshop in December 2016 with data-producing technical partners, technical and financial partners and ministries.

- *Process for developing the Guide to Payments for Environmental Services (PSE)*

The CIRAD, mobilised for the preparation of the feasibility study and the guide, conducted individual consultations, and an ad hoc multi-stakeholder working group on the PES was set up to contribute to the process. A national workshop made it possible to finalise and validate the documents with all the stakeholders.

- *ER-PD*

Consultations were conducted by the ONFI study office as part of the preparation phase of the draft document.

Stakeholder self-selection process

Stakeholder participation in the REDD + process follows formal designation of representatives by their respective structures. In this context, the national REDD+ commission sends a formal letter to the various structures that formally notify the various representatives in return. This is a self-selection that highlights the transparency of the representatives selection mechanism.

Regarding the representation of civil society the national REDD + commission's bodies. A first appointment was made with representatives of the OI-REN. Following the withdrawal of the Federation of Networks and Associations of Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (FEREADD), a new correspondence was sent to the National Commission to inform the appointment of new representatives of the OI-REN, with the minutes of the meeting appointing new members. Thus, the representation of the civil society is now composed of the OI-REN and the FEREADD to ensure the diversity of the participation of civil society.

The private sector has used already existing intra-professional bodies such as the National Timber syndicate (Syndicat des Producteurs Industriels du Bois) to nominate its representatives unanimously in a formal setting.

Consideration of gender aspects in the consultations

Stakeholder consultations under the REDD+ mechanism are conducted in a non-discriminatory manner, with representatives appointed by their structures that nominate participants according to their expertise.

To ensure better participation of women and young people in the reflections, emphasis is placed on the involvement of women and young people's associations Specific and adapted frameworks are developed to facilitate their expression and participation (focus groups).

In a systematic way in the context of the consultations, a gender-specific follow-up on participation is carried out through the accuracy of the gender on the attendance lists.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the consultation processes at national and local scales were clear, representative, transparent. It was also confirmed that access to appropriate information was facilitated.</i></p> <p><i>The stakeholders self-select their representatives in the process.</i></p> <p><i>Traditional and customary bodies have been mobilized throughout the preparation process, which is attested to in the various reports of the consultations.</i></p> <p><i>Gender issues have been explicitly taken into account through the systematic mobilization of women's associations in the consultations and record keeping of participants.</i></p>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>Consultation processes adapted to the public and to the various preparation sites, identified in the R-PP, have been implemented in an efficient and transparent manner by ensuring a representation of the relevant stakeholders.</p>			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct consultations on the self-evaluation of the R-Package through the organization of two regional multi-stakeholder workshops, followed by a presentation session at CN-REDD+ for validation. - Conduct consultations for the development of a Benefit Sharing Mechanism(A firm is in the process of mobilizing, it will be responsible for (i) conducting consultations with all stakeholders to develop an informed proposal for benefit sharing and (ii) facilitating a validation workshop of the benefit sharing mechanism). - Finalise the consultation process within the framework of the preparation of the ER-PD with, following the first consultations carried out, the organisation of a validation workshop. - Conduct consultations on the development of the Project Approval Manual through the organization of a multi-stakeholder workshop to finalize the manual and then submit it to the CTI and CN-REDD+ for validation. - Organize the validation workshop for the SESA with all stakeholders. 			

Criterion 9: Dissemination of information and access to information

Information and Awareness Actions

The consultations carried out for each of the axes of preparation for REDD+ have systematically started with information and awareness sessions on the concept, the preparation process and all the elements that comprise it.

The main communication tools currently used have been developed with the aim of ensuring awareness and informing all stakeholders and all categories of actors. They include:

- *The use of new information and communication technologies (ICT)*

A website dedicated to REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire has been developed and is regularly updated, it allows the provision of regular information on the preparation process and that of the main documents and reports prepared. <http://reddplus.ci/>. To date, 188.525 people have visited the REDD+ site.

A "YouTube" REDD+ Côte d'Ivoire channel allowing the diffusion and storage of films made on REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCMpQE6Hv74n3ssa5XHBBIBg>.

Social networks are also used to regularly share information about the process with a "Facebook" page: <https://www.facebook.com/REDD-C%C3%B4te-divoire-1603079076575939/> and a "Twitter" account: https://twitter.com/sep_redd

The use of the dissemination of information by sending messages on GSM was also used.

- *The use of traditional means of communication*

The National REDD+ Commission also uses traditional means of communication to reach a large number of people in Côte d'Ivoire, especially in rural areas with: (i) the dissemination of information spots on national television channels; (ii) the dissemination of national and local radio programmes; (iii) the dissemination of articles in the written press; and (vi) the preparation and dissemination of information brochures.

Information and awareness campaigns were also organized in rural areas by the technical assistants in Information, Education and Communication and by the SEP-REDD+ communication officers.

A network of journalists has been formed on REDD+ and climate change issues to improve the coverage and quality of press articles on these issues.

Development of a communication strategy and plan

The National REDD+ Commission has decided to make its communication activities more coherent in order to optimise the implementation of its stakeholder engagement plan and ensure the dissemination of optimum information on the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire.

To this end, SEP-REDD+ is developing a communication strategy and plan taking into consideration information flows between local and national levels. This strategy and associated plan should be finalized in November 2018.

Capacity mobilization for the implementation of the communication strategy and plan

To implement the communication strategy and plan, SEP-REDD+ has set up a team of professionals composed of a communication specialist, as well as communication and multimedia specialists. It also relies on partnerships and external expertise, as needed.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The consultations confirmed that national REDD+ management institutions have provided timely and transparent dissemination and disclosure of information associated with all preparatory activities, in an appropriate manner to the cultural context.</i></p> <p><i>All the information was made available to stakeholders in an adapted form through the various communication channels used and adapted to the different categories of stakeholders (radio programmes, television, brochures, Internet, organisation of workshops and information and awareness-raising meetings, etc.).</i></p>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>The National REDD+ Commission has carried out communication activities using the appropriate tools to inform all stakeholders about the concept of REDD+ and the participation process.</p> <p>These actions will now be put into coherence and planned in a communication strategy and plan.</p>			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize the strategy and the communication plan - Implement communication actions in line with the strategy and plan in collaboration with local NGOs mobilized for community facilitation on a pilot basis in the PIF areas. - Implement communication actions through the mobilization of communications agencies for the dissemination of messages on REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire on the international coverage channels. 			

Criterion 10: Use and disclosure of the results of the consultations

The results of the consultations carried out in the different axes of preparation for the REDD+ have been systematically used and integrated in an appropriate way in the management systems by enriching them through: (i) Direct contributions to consultation workshops on key documents; (ii) The use of technical working groups for the elaboration, review and consolidation of specific parts of the documents, (iii) the implementation of a test approach on specific components (community forest monitoring, PSE) and (vi) the compilation of the results of consultations (campaigns, meetings, interviews) in reports used thereafter.

Integration of the results of the consultations in the management devices

The implementing bodies of the REDD + mechanism (CN-REDD +, CTI-REDD +, SEP-REDD + and Regional Committees) allow flexibility in their operation so that their composition has been strengthened following consultations and structuration of stakeholders (see below integration of OI-REN, FEREADD and the Cocoa-Forests Initiative).

The consultations and surveys carried out within the framework of the construction of the MRP have led to the proposal of a structure and an adapted operating mechanism of the REDD+ regional committees, based on existing mechanisms in other sectors.

Consultations with NGOs engaged in the defence of natural resources and human rights have led to the emergence of the OI-REN platform, which is also involved in the FLEGT process. In addition, civil society, initially represented by the OI-REN, has been extended to FEREADD, so the number of civil society representatives has been increased from 4 to 7.

Consultations on forest cover with the private sector have led to the development of the public-private initiative "Cocoa-Forest Initiative", which is useful in complementing the management system.

In addition, resource persons are also asked to take part in meetings of REDD + bodies if necessary according to the topics discussed.

Integration of the results of the consultations in the development of the strategy

The process of developing the SN-REDD+ has been structurally participatory by setting up multi-stakeholder thematic working groups that have defined and developed each of the strategic REDD+ options of the Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the policies and related measures. (See Criterion 13 for a description of the establishment process and the composition of the working groups).

In the agricultural sector, the participation of the various actors in the main value chains (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber and cashew) in the "Agriculture" thematic group allowed (i) to decline the "Zero Deforestation Agriculture" policy. " in measures in each of value chains and (ii) commitment by value chains with regard to the implementation of this policy and related measures, concretized by the signing of two agreements between the SEP-REDD + and Palm oil chain value stakeholders (AIPH) and hevea stakeholders (APROMAC).

In the forestry sector, an important example of integrating the results of the consultations into the strategy was the modification of firsts strategic options proposed that had been made to integrate new forest management policies that were in the testing phase such as the "Contractualization process" between SODEFOR and cocoa producers in gazetted forests for the insertion of trees on farms and the promotion of agroforestry.

Integration of the results of the consultations in the definition of reference levels and the monitoring system

With regard to the definition of baselines, the consultations provided the basis for compiling the existing data from the different data-producing structures and jointly defining the methodology for the definition of the levels of references. A validation workshop was organized for the validation of these reference levels.

The forest monitoring system has been developed in a joint manner with all the structures involved and an assessment of the knowledge of these structures on the requirements of the UNFCCC has resulted in the development of a training plan and an action plan.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the results of the consultations were systematically and appropriately integrated into the management mechanisms, in the elaboration of the REDD+ National Strategy, and in the technical activities associated with the Definition of Reference Levels and Tracking Systems</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The results of the consultations have been systematically integrated into the management mechanisms and in the various products and mechanisms developed in the context of the preparation for REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire.			
Next steps			
The results of future planned consultations will have to be integrated in the same way, notably in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The advantages/benefits sharing mechanism; - The development of the ER-PD; - The Project Approval Manual - Validation of the EESS (and the framework reports); - The National Register; - The REDD+ National Fund. 			

Component 2: Preparation of the REDD+ strategy

The National REDD+ Strategy was validated in November 2017 it is available at the following link:
<http://reddplus.ci/download/strategie-nationale-redd-cote-divoire/?wpdmdl=8410>

Sub-component 2a: Assessment of land use, change factors in land allocation, legislation, policies and forest governance

Criterion 11: Evaluation and Analysis

The process of preparation for the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire has led to studies and analyses needed to better understand: (i) The situation and dynamics of the forests, (ii) the sectors involved and the sectoral policies and measures necessary for REDD+ (Agriculture, Wood-Energy, Conservation, Forestry/Reforestation, Land Use planning), (iii) the framework legal, regulatory and economic framework of the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire and (iv) land use, customary and traditional rights.

The main studies and analyses carried out during the preparation phase are as follows:

- Studies on the situation and dynamics of forests in Ivory Coast:

Study of identification, analysis and mapping of the engines of deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire (2016, un-REDD/FAO)

The aim of this study was to strengthen knowledge on deforestation between 1990 and 2015 in Côte d'Ivoire. These qualitative and quantitative analyzes identified and characterized the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the seven agroecological area of the country.

Study evaluating the economic value of ecosystem services

This study made it possible to evaluate the value and the role of forests in the Ivorian economy on the basis of already existing data, with the aim of better informing the political decision-making on forest management and the implementation of implementation of REDD + activities.

- Studies to better understand the sectors involved and to analyse the necessary sectoral policies and measures for the REDD+:

Agricultural sector

Feasibility study on the implementation of a Zero Deforestation Agriculture policy (2015, EU-EFI)

This study consisted in proposing guidelines for an agriculture aimed at stopping the deforestation generated for the production of agricultural commodities by 2025 while improving the agricultural productivity in the rural field, the conservation of biodiversity and the improvement of the conditions including producers, contributing to the national effort to restore forest cover to develop a zero-deforestation agricultural policy.

Economic and financial models for the scaling of sustainable cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire (2018, EU-EFI)

This study identified technical and financial solutions, based on pilot experiences of three actors in the cocoa sector, to support private sector commitments and large-scale implementation of cocoa agroforestry.

Wood-Energy
<u><i>Evaluation of the supply and demand of different sources of domestic cooking energy (2016, FCPF)</i></u> The study assessed supply and demand for domestic energy and trends in urban and rural areas in the seven agro-ecological area defined by REDD + and proposed a national strategy for sustainable domestic energy. It formed the basis for the development of the SN-REDD + strategic option for this sector.
Forest sector
<u><i>Assessment of the potential for reforestation and agroforestry in Côte d'Ivoire (2016, FCPF)</i></u> The purpose of this study was to assess the reforestation and agroforestry potential in Côte d'Ivoire, facing the acceleration of deforestation and forest degradation. It proposed a reforestation and agroforestry strategy based on past and current reforestation plans.
<u><i>Diagnosis for the promotion and strengthening of the timber value chain in the context of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire (2017, UN-redd/FAO)</i></u> This study made policy proposals and practical measures for improving the sustainability of timber value chains and defining sustainability indicators for them.
Land Use planning
<u><i>Analytical study of the state of land occupation and proposal for a standard regional land-use planning model integrating natural resource conservation issues (2016, FCPF)</i></u> This study draw up a manual for the elaboration of Regional Land Use Planning Schemes bringing together the actions of development, planning and securing of land (especially traditional and customary) integrating the REDD + component. This study took the case study of the Nawa region to analyze the feasibility of the approach.
<u><i>Analysis and mapping of public funding flows related to land use (2016, EU-EFI)</i></u> This study carry out a diagnosis of the nature and amount of financial flows contributing to the fight against deforestation by the Ivorian government and its technical and financial partners. It measures progress in the mobilization of financing and identify needs and opportunities for the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy.

- **Studies on the institutional, legal, regulatory and economic framework of the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire**

<u><i>Analysis of the legal and regulatory framework related to the implementation of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire (2014, FAO funding) & Cost-benefit study of the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire, and mobilization of the actors of the major agricultural and forest sectors (2014, EU-EFI)</i></u> These studies analyze the Ivorian legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks related to the implementation of REDD +. It identified priority areas for adaptation of the Ivorian legal, regulatory and

institutional framework, with a view to implementing REDD + based on a consultative and participatory process.

Analysis of the institutional framework of the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire (2015, UN-REDD/FAO)

This study propose a clear preliminary vision of the possibilities of application of REDD + in a set of agricultural and forestry sectors of interest for Côte d'Ivoire. Thus, the preliminary REDD + scenarios for the main agricultural, firewood and timber sectors served as illustrations for the development of a national vision in the fight against deforestation in these sectors. The study also helped to develop economic arguments for REDD + to engage actors with little involvement: the private agricultural sector including the peasant sector, the private forest sector and the Government.

Contribution of Ecosystémiques Services to national macroeconomics (2016, un-REDD/UNEP)

This study has demonstrated, with economic arguments, the possibility of curbing deforestation while increasing the livelihood benefits for small farmers. The study presents models combining cocoa certification, agroforestry and intensification as initiatives to increase the value added of value chains while ensuring their sustainability and combating deforestation.

Mapping of the multiple benefits of the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire (2017, UN-REDD/UNEP)

This study has identified, beyond the benefits of reducing carbon emissions, the other benefits of implementing REDD + in Côte d'Ivoire.

- **Studies for the design and implementation of REDD+ management systems in Côte d'Ivoire and the incentive and financial mechanisms:**

Design study of a REDD+ grievance redress mechanism (2016, FCPF)

This study has conceptualized a grievance redress mechanism for implementing REDD + in Côte d'Ivoire based on existing mechanisms.

Social and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the REDD+ mechanism, and Framework Reports (Environmental and Social Management Framework, Resettlement Policy Framework, Functional Framework for Access to Natural Resources, Physical Cultural Resource Management Framework, Pest and Pesticide Management Plan) (2018, FCPF);

The studies and framework reports have focused on environmental and social risk management analysis and mechanisms to be implemented as part of the implementation of the REDD + investment phase.

Feasibility study of a national system of payments for environmental services (PSE) (2016, UN-REDD/UNEP);

This study analyze the various incentive mechanisms for the restoration of the forest cover and to define the main orientations for the implementation of a PES scheme compiled in a national guide.

Evaluation of the private sector investment potential in Côte d'Ivoire (2016, UN-REDD/UNEP).

This study analyzed the potential investments of the private sector including financial institutions (Banks and microfinance) likely to accompany the implementation of REDD + in Côte d'Ivoire. It identified actions to be developed to reduce barriers to private sector investment

Customary and traditional rights and land tenure

Several of the previously cited studies have linked land and land-use reform, the process of recognizing customary and traditional rights, and the REDD + process, allowing continued reforms by ensuring the integration of REDD +.

Law 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land in Côte d'Ivoire⁸ transformed customary rights into so-called modern property rights to provide tenure security in rural areas. This law recognizes customary rights and confers broad powers on village Rural Land Management Committees (CVGFR) composed mainly of local populations (Decree No. 99-593 of 13 October 1999 concerning the organization and powers of Rural Land Management Committees).

In addition, in a practical way, a procedure for the participatory delimitation of village territories was confirmed by decree n°2013-296 of 02 May 2013. This procedure takes into account the history of the constitution of the village territory, uses participatory mapping methods and validates the results during public meetings with the inhabitants of the village concerned.

In order to accelerate the implementation of the rural land reform and strengthen land governance, Côte d'Ivoire created the Rural Land Agency (AFOR) on 3 August 2016. To enhance the transparency of the process, consultations for the establishment of an Independent Rural Land Observatory have been initiated and should allow its formalization in 2019.

The National REDD + Commission is now heavily involved in the various land and spatial planning reforms with:

- The decision to systematically integrate AFOR into all REDD + National Commission meetings;
- The development of the Rural Land Policy adopted in January 2017, which should notably lead to a modernization of the law on rural land and the drafting of related regulations;
- The process of drafting the National Planning Policy (PNAT) initiated in 2016 and which must culminate in the adoption of the Land Use and Development Law (LOAT)

The strong involvement of the National REDD + Commission allows the integration of SN-REDD + guidelines into these policy, legislative and regulatory documents.

As concrete implementation of these reforms is a priority for the REDD + process in Côte d'Ivoire, the National REDD + Commission therefore encourages initiatives to put them into practice:

- the joint land use study conducted jointly by the SEP-REDD + and the Ministry of Planning and Development has made it possible to explicitly integrate natural resource conservation issues, the objectives of REDD + and the development process. identification and recognition of village lands in the manual for drawing up Regional Planning and Development Plans for the Territory (SRADT). The National REDD + Commission subsequently assisted the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Nawa Regional Council in the development of the first SRADT;
- the new approach to securing rural land: "clarification-certification-delimitation of territories-contracting" aimed at dealing with the land issue in its entirety must be tested in the framework

⁸ Loi n°98-750 du 23 décembre 1998 relative au domaine foncier rural Modifiée par la loi n°2004-412 du 14 août 2004

of the project to support the implementation of land policy financed by the World Bank, will be monitored by the National REDD + Commission.

Evaluations and analyses have also been conducted for the design and implementation of the REDD+ management instruments and devices, as well as the feasibility of an incentive and financial mechanism for the REDD+.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory assessment confirmed that the work conducted during the preparation phase of the R-PP and SN-REDD+ provided an analysis of land use evolutions, an assessment of issues related to land use planning, natural resource rights, livelihoods, laws, policies and forest governance.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>The process of preparation for the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire has led to studies and analyses needed to better understand: (i) the situation and dynamics of the forests, (ii) the sectors involved, the sectoral policies and measures needed for the REDD+ (Agriculture, Wood-energy, Conservation, Forestry/Reforestation, Land use planning), (iii) the institutional, legal, regulatory and economic framework of the REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>The assessments and analyses were also conducted for the design and implementation of the REDD+ management instruments and mechanisms as well as the study of the feasibility of incentive and financial mechanisms for REDD+.</p>			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalise the study on the profit-sharing mechanism; - Finalise the environmental and social safeguards instruments; - Carry out the study on the establishment of a national REDD+ register; - Carry out a study to establish a REDD+ National fund. 			

Criterion 12: Prioritization of direct and indirect favorable/unfavorable elements for forest valorization

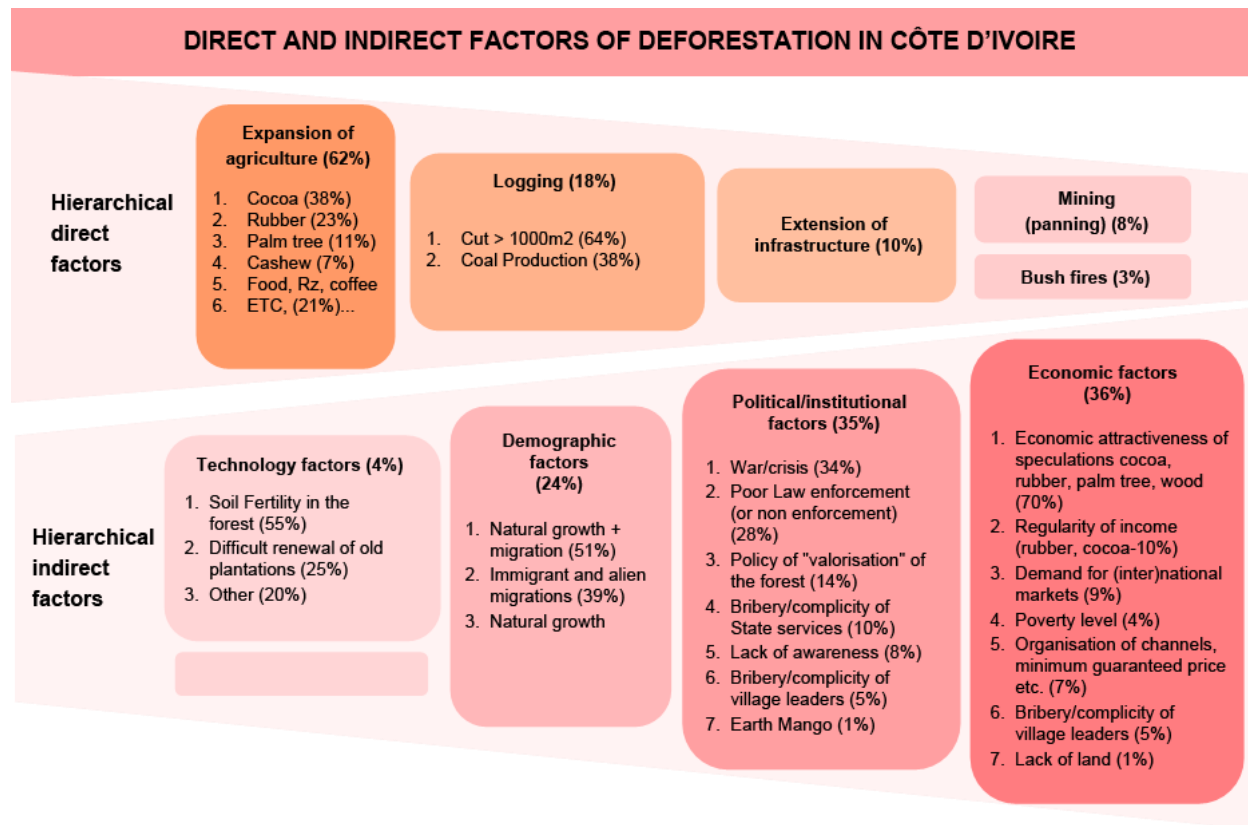
The prioritization of deforestation and degradation factors and the choice and design of REDD+ strategic options have been carried out in several stages. If the main factors were identified from the initiation of the process, their characterization and prioritization was gradual during the preparation process up to their detailed description in SN-REDD+.

Pre-identification of the factors and sectors involved

The main sectors involved and the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were identified by the different stakeholders from the beginning of the process (the sectoral institutions involved in the National REDD+ Commission from 2012, are a reflection of this). The preparation of the R-PP made it possible to formally identify these different factors.

Identification, description and prioritization of the factors and sectors involved

It is the qualitative analysis of the factors of deforestation and forest degradation that has made it possible to formally identify and propose a first description of the direct and indirect factors of deforestation, but also to examine the main barriers to forest carbon enhancement operations. Five (5) direct factors and three (3) indirect factors were identified in this analysis.



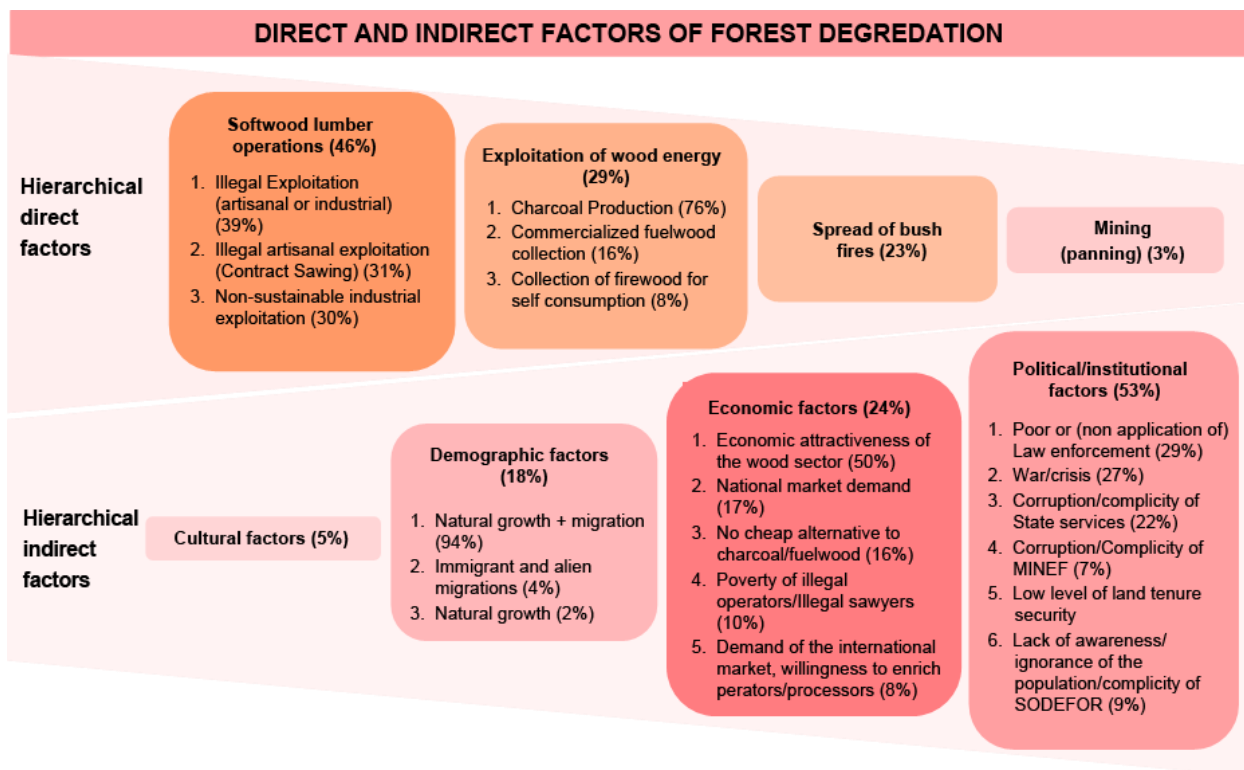


Figure 5. Diagram showing the direct and indirect factors of deforestation and forest degradation

3	2	1	0
<p>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the order in which the integrated programmes and policies in SN-REDD+ took into account the main factors, direct and indirect, of forest development based on analyses, studies and a cross-sectoral participatory process.</p> <p>The main obstacles to forest carbon-strengthening operations have been analyzed in the preparation phase of SN-REDD+ and the proposed programmes and policies take into account these barriers by combining the requirements to the preservation and increase of forest cover.</p>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>The prioritization of deforestation and forest degradation factors and the choice and design of REDD+ strategic options have been carried out in several stages on the basis of studies and an intersectoral participatory approach.</p> <p>Selected prioritized strategic options take into consideration the economic requirements and objectives of REDD+</p>			
Next steps			
No steps planned			

Criterion 13: Links between these favourable/unfavourable elements and REDD+ activities

The process and methodology used in the development of SN-REDD+ has provided a direct link between the factors of deforestation and forest degradation and the strategic axes of SN-redd+ as shown in the figure below:

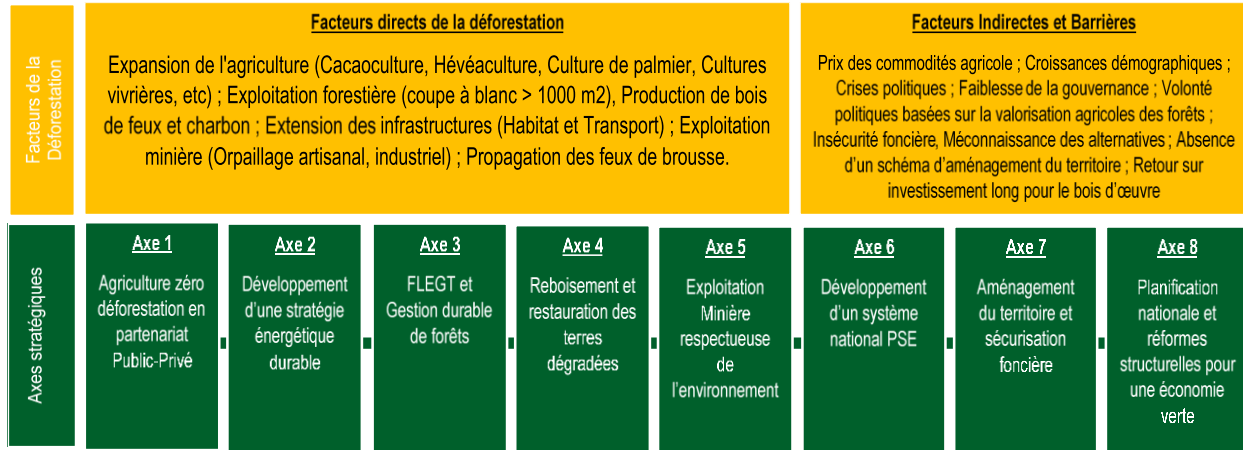


Figure 6. *REDD+ strategic priorities are anchored in the drivers of deforestation*

Studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was presented at the launching workshop for the development of the national REDD + strategy. In order to propose appropriate policies and measures to tackle the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the workshop recommended the establishment of thematic groups corresponding to each of the drivers of deforestation and forests degradation identified in the analysis.

Five thematic groups, composed of the different stakeholders of the REDD + mechanism, have been set up (The composition of the working groups is presented in Appendix 4). These working groups were coordinated by key ministerial departments impacting identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (Agriculture, Energy, Forestry, Mining, Land Use Planning and Rural Land).

Each thematic group proposed a methodology and a work schedule for carrying out policy and action proposals based on an analysis of the results of the various studies carried out during the preparation phase and presented in the workshop before the start of the group work. The working groups held 48 meetings to (i) analyze the results of studies conducted in their sector, (ii) preliminary identification of policy options and related policies and measures, (iii) a detailed description of the policies and envisaged measures; (iv) the ongoing dialogue between the various stakeholder groups in the sector; and (v) the consolidation and validation by sector of policies and measures involving the highest levels of government and senior representatives of the different actors.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that systematic linkages between these favourable/negative elements for forest carbon enhancement operations and REDD+ activities have been identified.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The process and methodology used in the development of SN-REDD+ have provided a direct link between the factors of deforestation and forest degradation and the strategic axes of the SN-REDD+ by establishing working groups for the Development of the strategic options of SN-REDD+ on the basis of the main factors of deforestation and forest degradation.			
Next steps			
No steps planned			

Criterion 14: Action plans to take into account natural resource rights, land tenure and governance

Land-use planning and land tenure are a cross-cutting axis of the national REDD + strategy. Reforms in these sectors are initiated with consideration of the REDD + process and the full involvement of the National REDD + Commission (see Criterion 11).

A National Investment Framework of SN-REDD + (CNI-REDD +) is available since August 2018, it declines, in an operational way, the policies and measures defined in the SN-REDD + in action plans budgeted for each of the strategic options for REDD +. The CNI specifies the cost, benefits and co-benefits of implementation, as well as a set of transversal action programs that will allow its implementation for the next five years.

Regarding natural resource rights, land tenure and governance, detailed actions include (i) the development of Land Use Planning Plans (national and regional), (ii) the development of a plan conservation and enhancement of ecosystem functions and services, ecological corridors and biodiversity, (iii) securing traditional rights through the delimitation of village territories as well as (iv) public awareness and information actions. on the issuance of land certificates.

The draft INC-REDD+ identifies 300 actions for the eight strategic options contained in SN-REDD+, whose implementation cost amounts to approximately 5 billion dollars over the period 2018 - 2040.

Table 4 : Breakdown of the budget by component for the period 2018 – 2040

Number	Component	Amount	Percentage
1	Zero Deforestation Agriculture in public-private partnerships	943.582.651	17.55
2	Development of a sustainable domestic energy strategy with an agricultural biomass enhancement component	401.474.301	7.47
3	FLEGT, sustainable management of classified forests and conservation of protected areas and sacred forests	1.246.276.923	23.17
4	Afforestation/reforestation, restoration of forests and degraded lands	2.301.318.513	42.79
5	Environmentally friendly mining	148.978.432	2.77
6	Setting up of a payment type incentive system for environmental services	172.477.825	3.21
7	Relaunching land use planning and securing land	105.051.773	1.95
8	National planning and structural reforms for the transition to a green economy	58.736.957	1.09
Total		5.377.897.375	100

The CNI-REDD+ should also decline these action plans budgeted at the territorial level. A first estimate of the detail of the implementation, costs by region, is presented below:

Table 5 : Implementation cost details, by region

Administrative Regions	Areas of the administrative region (HA)	Total cost of implementation (US dollars)	Administrative Regions	Areas of the administrative region (HA)	Total implementation costs (US \$)
Abidjan	210.653	33.012.886	Cavally	1.133.688	211.258.347
Gbôkle	618.226	139.427.345	Guémon	722.437	128.642.817
Nawa	915.827	139.982.979	Tonkpi	1.201.432	204.231.627
San - Pédro	1.253.457	253.805.225	Haut-Sassandra	1.524.071	287.998.463
Inniat-Djuablin	700.258	140.697.374	Marahoué	911.546	150.373.418
South Comoe	757.557	119.769.321	Bagoué	1.029.366	157.219.979
Folon	721.160	100.478.904	Poro	1.271.784	182.601.266
Kabadougou	1.409.151	230.308.403	Tchologo	1.734.241	274.271.105
Gôh	691.127	121.786.547	Gbeke	848.008	125.052.202
Lôh-Djiboua	883.621	153.718.796	Hambol	1.911.811	348.029.231
Ram	667.577	97.955.255	Béré	1.120.660	187.391.988
Iffou	900.979	145.477.460	Bafing	899.030	125.933.889
Moronou	552.806	95.789.896	Worodougou	1.143.051	201.077.918
Not Zi	495.100	73.867.270	Yamoussoukro	205.516	28.162.527
Agnéby-Tiassa	826.121	149.807.648	Bounkani	2.173.260	308.053.128
Large bridges	429.142	80.523.843	Gontougo	1.621.747	235.725.788
The CT	740.644	145.464.530	Total/Average	32.225.053	5.377.897.375

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory assessment confirmed that budgeted action plans to move forward in the short, medium and long term to address issues related to land use, tenure and title, natural resource rights, livelihoods and governance in priority areas associated with specific REDD+ programs are being developed and are expected to be available during 2018.</i></p>			
<p>Summary of the assessment</p>			
<p>The development of a National Investment Framework for SN REDD+ (CNI-REDD+) has been under way since 2017 and must implement the policies and measures defined in SN-REDD+ and produce budgeted action plans for each of the REDD+ strategic options.</p>			
<p>Next steps</p>			
<p>- Finalize and validate the National Investment Framework of the National REDD+ Strategy</p>			

Criterion 15: Consequences for forest laws and policies

[Analysis of the legal framework for REDD+ implementation in Côte d'Ivoire](#)⁹The identified the main shortcomings of existing legal texts, identified shortcomings and highlighted improvements that could be made : (i) The main legislative and regulatory obstacles, (ii) overlapping of legal texts, (iii) the general nature of the legal texts, (iv) the weakness or inapplicability of the legal texts or (v) the attachment of the administrations to specific legal texts.

Weakness identified and recommendations of this study are currently used in activities carried out in the context of ongoing sectoral reforms, including:

- Establishment of a legal working group composed of legal experts from the Ministry in charge of the environment, the Ministry in charge of forests and the civil society which draft regulations of the July 2014 forest code;
- The integration of two articles on forest carbon into the version of the Forest Code currently under revision;
- The consideration of REDD + in the agriculture law;
- Taking into account strategic aspects for REDD + such as agroforestry in the second version of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA2);
- The analysis of land use and the proposal of a standard model of regional land use plan integrating the issues of preservation of natural resources;
- The revision of draft policies and laws relating to spatial planning and rural land.

The advent of REDD + has led to a real dynamic in the MINEF leading to the new declaration of forest policy and the forest rehabilitation strategy being developed.

3	2	1	0
The participatory evaluation confirmed that an analysis carried out highlighted the impact on long-term forest laws and policies			
Summary of the assessment			
The analysis of the legal framework for the implementation of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire identified the main shortcomings of the existing legal texts, made it possible to identify the shortcomings and highlighted improvements that could be made			
Next steps			
- Ensure that the recommendations of the study on the analysis of the legal and institutional framework for REDD+ implementation are taken into account in the drafting of new texts;			

⁹ [Http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6601f.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6601f.pdf)

Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options

Criterion 16: Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategic options

The process of selecting and prioritizing REDD + strategic options was carried out in several phases:

The first phase was the preliminary identification of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation achieved as part of the participatory development process of the R-PP.

The second phase was to carry out studies on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation: (i) mapping the drivers of deforestation (BNETD, 2016) and (ii) the socio-economic study of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (BNETD and ETC-TERRA, 2016) conducted through multiple consultations following the mapping exercise.

These studies have identified the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire, made estimates of the relative importance of these factors and prioritized them with agricultural development in mind.

The third phase allowed the appropriation of these studies by all the stakeholders mobilized for the development of REDD + strategy and the development and prioritization of REDD + strategic options by these stakeholders.

As each of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified in the studies is related to an economic sector, stakeholders in the development of SN-REDD + have:

- (i) Considered that emissions reduction potential of a sector is proportional to the driver's estimated contribution to global deforestation and forest degradation related to that sector;
- (ii) Decided to prioritize the sectoral strategic options according to emissions reduction potentials of each sector (correlated with the impact of the sector on deforestation and forest degradation).

Subsequently, strategic options were confirmed and the vision of SN-REDD + was developed. Multisectoral and multi-disciplinary thematic groups were established according to different strategic options (process detailed in criterion 13 and composition of the working groups is presented in appendix 4). The different groups analyzed the proportional importance of their sector in REDD + and formulated policies and measures that guarantee economic development by preserving and restoring the forest cover.

Agriculture being considered as the main factor of deforestation, the drafting process of SN-REDD + was started in January 2015 with the development of the strategic option "Zero deforestation agriculture". The evaluation of the importance of its potential contribution to REDD +, the need for sustainability of this sector, pillar of the economy, and the engagement of the private sector have made it the flagship strategic option, presented at COP21 in Paris. The priority placed on this sector was subsequently confirmed with the development of the last 2015 land cover map in Côte d'Ivoire, which shows that most areas that have been deforested have been converted to agricultural land.

The strategic options were presented in the SN-REDD+ document in two hierarchical groups, the first thematic and the second transversal, based on their decreasing potential for contribution to REDD+.

Following the work of the thematic groups, the SN-REDD+ was validated in the bodies of the National REDD+ Commission and adopted in the Council of Ministers in November 2017.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that REDD+'s strategic options were selected as part of a transparent and participatory process and that the emission reduction potential of interventions was used in the prioritization of REDD+ strategic options.</i></p>			
<p>Summary of the assessment</p>			
<p>The selection and prioritization of the SN-REDD+ strategic options emerged from a participatory process that took place in several stages: (i) identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the R-PP, (ii) characterisation and prioritisation of these drivers in a specific analysis and (iii) identification, characterisation and prioritisation of policy options by thematic stakeholder groups that have worked on each of the main drivers.</p> <p>The SN-REDD+ was also validated in the bodies of the National REDD+ Commission and adopted in the Council of Ministers in November 2017.</p>			
<p>Next steps</p>			
<p>No steps planned</p>			

Criterion 17: Assessment of the feasibility

Political feasibility of REDD+ strategic options

The commitments to sustainable transformation of the Ivorian economy, affirmed by the highest authorities and articulated in the country's planning documents, make it possible to affirm that SN-REDD+ is politically feasible. Indeed, a concordance is established between the SN-REDD+, the National development Plan and the sectoral policies.

The following diagram, derived from the SN-REDD+ document, shows the links that have been formally woven between the National Development Plan 2016-2020 (PND 2016-2020) and the sectoral policies on the one hand and the SN-REDD+ and its strategic options other Part.

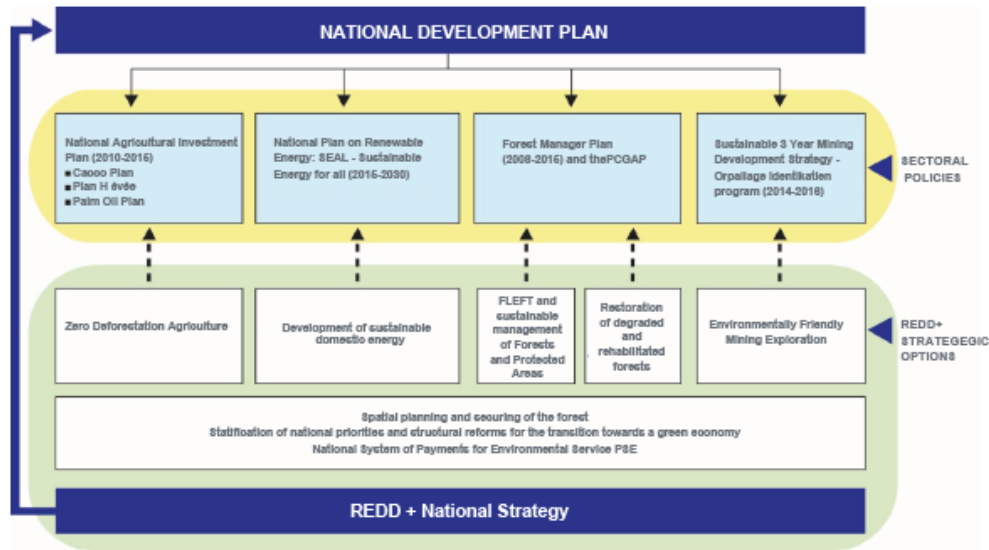


Figure 2 Relationship between NDP, sectoral policies and national REDD+ strategy

In addition, the participatory process that has enabled sectoral ministries to steer SN-REDD+ strategic options, and the current convergence between sectoral policy reforms and REDD+ strategic options, make it possible to affirm that they are politically feasible for each sector.

The 5 sectoral strategic options of SN-REDD+ were developed by multi-stakeholder thematic groups, led by sectoral ministerial departments (agriculture, energy, conservation/protection, forest/reforestation management, extractive industries), which ensured consistency with sectoral action frameworks.

The promotion of the "zero deforestation" agriculture option is the main example, with a commitment by the private sector to ensure convergence between public policies (sustainability of the sector and contribution to the economy) and private policies (profitability of the sector and environmental and social responsibilities), in particular through the "Cacao-Forest" initiative, the traceability in the rubber tree sector, the national interpretation of the RSPO standard (in French, 'round table on the sustainable oil palm') and the TFA 2020 initiative.

Social and environmental feasibility of REDD+ strategic options

The strategic Environmental and Social Survey (EESS) initially focused on the preliminary strategic options that had been identified through R-PP and the analysis on deforestation and forest degradation.

The preliminary results of the EESS presented an analysis of the social and environmental feasibility of these preliminary strategic options. This feasibility analysis enabled the SN-REDD+ development working groups to formulate strategic options, related policies and measures with improved social and environmental feasibility compared to the preliminary strategic options.

Cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ strategic options

The National REDD+ Investment Framework (CNI-REDD+), currently being finalized, analyses the cost and benefits of each of the strategic options of SN-REDD+.

The economic feasibility will be assessed on the basis of the financing capacities of the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirms that the social, environmental and political feasibility of REDD+ 's strategic options has been evaluated and has contributed to their design and prioritization. It was also confirmed that a cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ options was conducted to ensure the economic feasibility of the options.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The compatibility of global and sectoral public development policies and REDD+ strategic options allows confirmation of the political feasibility of SN-REDD+ accompanied by private policies (especially in agriculture). The realization of the EESS has confirmed the social and environmental feasibility of the REDD+ strategic options. The CNI-REDD+, which is being finalized, is conducting a cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ strategic options.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Finalize the EESS;- Finalize the CNI-REDD+ and confirm the economic feasibility of the options.			

Criterion 18: Impact of policy options on existing sectoral policies

If, at the beginning of the process in 2011, significant discrepancies existed between sectoral policies and REDD+ objectives, the REDD+ preparation process has significantly influenced the development of sectors related to Deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire. It has made it possible to regularly align the sectoral strategies and strategic options of the REDD+.

At present, the SN-REDD+ is articulated in the National Development Plan. The REDD+ strategic options either (i) followed the sectoral reforms already underway (with, for example, the Zero Deforestation Agriculture option, which had been initiated as early as 2014), (ii) or allowed for new reforms (with, for example, the development of the new sectoral policy statement on the forest sector).

Commitment to Zero Deforestation Agriculture and intelligent climate action

The commitment to make a transition to zero deforestation agriculture was made in 2014 with the communication of the President of the Republic to the Climate Summit in September 2014 in the framework of the New York Declaration on Forests.

This commitment was reiterated in the Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰.

This concept was specified in the policy guidance note "Zero Deforestation Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire" presented jointly by the ministries in charge of agriculture, environment and Water and Forests at COP21.

A National Strategy for Intelligent Agriculture in response to the climate has been validated at the level of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture. It is based in part on SN-REDD+ policies and measures, particularly those linked to the strategic option "zero deforestation agriculture in public-private partnership". In addition, the strategy intends to rely on the "Monitoring - Measurement - Notification - Verification" mechanism to monitor the evolution of its results and expects active involvement of SEP-REDD+ in its governance platform.

Also, the National Agricultural investment Programme (NIPA II 2017-2025) has been the subject of an environmental and social assessment by the FAO and the Ministry responsible for the environment. It incorporates a specific programme (programme 3) on sustainable management of environmental resources and climate resilience.

Development of a new forest policy

The accession of Côte d'Ivoire to the REDD+ mechanism meant that appropriate arrangements would be made for the sustainable management of forest resources, which led to the adoption and promulgation, in 2014, of the new Forest Code to replace that of 1965.

As soon as the Forest Code was promulgated, an initiative led jointly by the FLEGT secretariat and the REDD+ National Commission made it possible to propose a series of implementing texts to ensure that REDD+ and FLEGT were taken into account and that members of civil society participated effectively.

Similarly, a new forest policy declaration to preserve and extend the Ivorian forest cover, integrating the forest objectives of SN-REDD+, was developed and validated during a presidential council devoted to the forest, Organized on May 17, 2018. An implementation strategy for this declaration is being developed by the MINEF. It includes a revision of the Forest Code in particular for clarifying the status of agroforestry in classified forest areas, one of the major strategic axes of SN-REDD+.

Environmentally friendly mining development

¹⁰ http://www4mail.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/published%20documents/Côte%20Ivory/1/Document_INDC_CI_11092015.pdf

The mining sector, involved since the initiation of the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire, has embarked on a mining exploitation strategy specifying, among other things, the concept of site rehabilitation and developing a National Goldpanning Rationalization Program from 2013 to reduce deforestation due to the proliferation of illegal gold panning and the restoration of degraded sites.

Land planning

The analytical study on land use carried out in 2015 by SEP-REDD+ in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and Development made it possible to explicitly integrate the challenges of preserving natural resources and the objectives of REDD+ in the manual for drawing up Regional Land Use and Development Plans (SRADT). The implementation of the results of this study has been tested through the SRADT of the Nawa region.

The national REDD+ Commission was involved as early as 2016 in the draft national land use Planning Policy (PNAT) and the draft Guidance Law on land use and development (LOAT). The objective REDD+ elements of the policies and measures proposed in the SN-REDD+ have been integrated into the PNAT and LOAT.

Following the various analyses made, the SEP-REDD+ and the ministry in charge of the Plan validated the said documents at a workshop on December 4-5, 2017.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that while major discrepancies between priority REDD+ strategic options and policies or programs conducted in associated sectors existed prior to the process, only adjustments are currently required.</i></p> <p><i>The strategic options are articulated in the country's national development plan.</i></p>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>If, at the beginning of the process in 2011, significant discrepancies existed between sectoral policies and REDD+ objectives, the REDD+ preparation process has significantly influenced the development of sectors related to Deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire. The SN-REDD+ is fully articulated in the National Development Plan and its sectoral guidelines and sectoral reforms are being carried out in this direction.</p>			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening public-private dialogue for the implementation of zero-deforestation agriculture; - Finalise forest sector reform through the revision of the Code of 2014 and its implementing texts; - Strengthen the policy for the development of a responsible mining sector, in particular by establishing standards for the rehabilitation of mine sites; - Finalize the process of land-use reform. 			

Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework

Criterion 19: Adoption and enforcement of laws and regulations

The preparation process has enabled the alignment of SN-REDD+ strategic options with sectoral strategic directions. Most of the sectors involved have initiated legislative and regulatory reforms in line with strategies and policies:

- Focus on sustainable development

It [Law 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 Guidance on Sustainable Development](#) enshrines the concept of REDD+, defines it and encourages the development and implementation of REDD+ projects (Art.20).

- Mining

The reform of the mining sector allowed the promulgation of the [Act No. 2014-138 of 24 March 2014 bearing on the Mining Code in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire](#)¹¹.

This law defines the concept of site rehabilitation as the restoration of a site exploited in a state close to that of origin (including forest cover) and requires its application to all industrial or semi-industrial mining operations. The ESIA and ESMPs (including a rehabilitation plan) are also imposed on industrial and semi-industrial operating permits.

Although site rehabilitation requirements are less restrictive for artisanal mining (restoration of the site following the renunciation of the permit - Art.73), a [Panning Rationalization Program](#) undertaken in 2014 makes it possible to implement the orientations of the law and limit deforestation in the opening of new illegal sites.

- Forest sector

The forestry sector has begun its reform since 2014 with the promulgation of the [Act No. 2014-427 of 14 July 2014 establishing the Forest Code in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire](#)¹². Application texts aligned with REDD+ strategic options have been prepared, but the forest policy declaration of May 2018 should lead to a new revision of the Forest Code.

Several initiatives for the effective implementation of the guidelines of the Forestry Code 2014 are taken by the administration and its associated services. Two examples are (i) the control carried out in the classified forests of the southwest, so that the development of new farms is halted in classified forests, and (ii) the implementation of the reforestation policy by the contracting process engaged in by the SODEFOR for planting trees by small cocoa farmers in classified forests.

The regulations on designated agroforests under preparation should make it possible to set objectives and standards for agroforestry in this specified category.

- Agricultural sector

The [Act No. 2015-537 of 20 July 2015 on agricultural guidance in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire](#)¹³ explicitly describes (Art.145), the objective of increasing forest areas. In addition, it defines and promotes (ART. 53) Agroforestry. This law has been translated into operational guidelines through the National Agricultural Investment Plan 2018-2025 (PNIA II). The modalities of practical implementation of the orientations of the said law and the policy for a "Zero Deforestation Agriculture" are discussed with the professionals of the different sectors, with notably the signature of the action frameworks of the Cocoa-Forest Initiative.

¹¹ <http://www.gouv.ci/doc/accords/1449057553code-minier-2014.pdf>

¹² <http://www.gouv.ci/doc/Code%20forestier%20ivoirien.pdf>

¹³ <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc155706.pdf>

- **Land planning**

The regulatory reform of land-use planning is underway. A draft Orientation Law on Regional Planning and Development has been prepared with the support of REDD+ management bodies in Côte d'Ivoire. This contribution allowed the integration of the REDD+ concept in the draft law with (i) the definition of REDD+ in the general provisions, (ii) an incentive to implement activities aimed at achieving REDD+ objectives in the provisions relating to the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life (Chap. III Art. 29,33-35) and (iii) The promotion of sustainable forest management approaches in a REDD+ approach as a technical instrument relating to Land Use Planning and Development within the framework of SNAT (Chap II. Art. 40 and 41).

A pilot phase of integration of REDD+ orientations into land use planning tools, in line with the orientations of the draft law, is being implemented with (i) the revision of the Nawa and Cavally Regional Master Plan for Land Use Planning and (ii) the elaboration of local development plans for the Mé region.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that laws and regulations associated with REDD+ programmes and activities have been adopted or are in the process of being adopted in the main related sectors. If pilot actions show that these new legislative and regulatory orientations are being tested, the current data cannot attest that they are applied throughout the territory.</i></p>			
Summary of the assessment			
The REDD+ preparation process has made it possible to initiate reforms in the various related sectors, including changes in legislative and regulatory frameworks. These reforms are not yet all finalised and their application throughout the territory will require major efforts.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalise legislative and regulatory reforms in the various sectors; - Conduct assessments on the effectiveness of their application. 			

Criterion 20: Implementation guidelines

The process of structuring REDD+ management bodies and the preparation of different instruments for REDD+ management in Côte d'Ivoire show that the implementation framework is at an advanced stage of preparation. The reflections for the design of the various instruments for REDD+ management have all been initiated.

The different levels of progress of the elements of the implementation framework are succinctly listed below:

Carbon rights and benefit sharing

The study on carbon rights and benefit sharing in the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire is being launched, preliminary results should be available during September 2018. Initial orientations were outlined in the first version of the ER-PD and are listed below.

- Carbon rights

In Côte d'Ivoire, with carbon being a natural resource, it would be part of the Republic's heritage. The carbon rights would therefore be the full and complete ownership of the state, only legally capable of transferring them to third parties.

Carbon rights would not be subject to private appropriation when they are issued, but only when they are sold by the State, including to private investors.

Carbon law could be similar to movable, intangible property, which is subject to appropriation (private and public) and which could be subject to the relevant articles of the Civil Code concerning the right of ownership of movable property.

The right to benefit-sharing could be granted to private actors to whom carbon credits are assigned (indirect source of revenue through benefit-sharing agreements).

- Benefit Sharing

The benefits and benefits of REDD+ will be shared between the actors acting directly on REDD+ through specific mechanisms such as the PES and also contribute to the financing of the REDD+ Management system.

A public-private partnership between the State of the Côte d'Ivoire and Mondelez International is currently underway through the implementation of the Zero Deforestation pilot project in the Nawa region. This pilot project tests the PSE approaches for reforestation, agroforestry and conservation. Individual and community PES contracts between the communities and the PES operator have been signed in this region.

REDD+ financing modalities

REDD+ financing modalities in Côte d'Ivoire that are being used, planned or under preparation or negotiation include:

- The program to reduce emissions in southwestern Côte d'Ivoire from the Carbon Fund, in preparation;
- The contribution of the State (i) for the functioning of the national REDD+ management system and (ii) for investments in REDD+-related sectors;
- Assistance from technical and financial partners:

- In direct support of the REDD+ process (currently: CT project, PIF projects, Green Climate Fund project);
- In support of the related sectors and in application of the sectoral strategic options of SN-REDD+;
- The foundation for the parks and reserves of Côte d'Ivoire;
- The REDD+ National Fund;
- Private financing with: (i) investments in climate-smart agriculture/zero deforestation, (ii) investments in forest management, and (iii) investments in sustainable wood-energy plantations.

Approval procedures

A project approval manual is being developed and will be finalized in 2018 following the input of the various stakeholders and the validation of CN-REDD+.

This manual will define the principles and criteria for the approval of projects, the management approaches, the approval steps and the mode of registration in the context of REDD+. It will take into account the experience of projects and initiatives underway in Côte d'Ivoire.

Several steps will be detailed for the approval of REDD+ projects: (i) Identification; (ii) feasibility; (iii) agreements and validations; (iv) registration; (v) execution and follow-up and (vi) verification and the allocation of carbon credits.

Complaint Resolution Mechanism

A MRP has been conceptualized in collaboration with all stakeholders. Its set-up, which relies on complaint settlement bodies at different territorial scales in Côte d'Ivoire, seems adapted to REDD+. In the preparatory phase of its operationalization, the mechanism will be subject to pilot testing before the end of the year 2018.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the key elements of the REDD+ implementation framework are being prepared and will allow for the definition of carbon rights, benefit-sharing mechanisms, funding modalities for REDD+ , formal accreditation procedures and redress mechanisms.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
Elements of the implementation framework (benefit-sharing mechanism, funding, accreditation procedure and MRP) are being prepared/finalized, but are not yet operational.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diligently engage in the study on carbon law and benefit-sharing; - Prepare the ER-PD; - Finalize the project approval manual. - Operationalize the complaint management mechanism. - Set up the REDD+ National Fund. 			

Criterion 21: Benefit sharing mechanism

A study for the definition of the benefit-sharing mechanism is being prepared and is expected to be initiated during the third quarter of 2018.

A proposal for terms of reference was submitted by SEP-REDD+ to CN-REDD+ for adjustment and approval.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the benefit-sharing study should be implemented.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
A study for the definition of the benefit-sharing mechanism is being prepared and is expected to be initiated during the third quarter of 2018.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Carry out the study on the benefit-sharing mechanism;- Organize the consultation to finalize the design of the benefit-sharing mechanism;- Have the mechanism validated by CN-REDD+.			

Criterion 22: REDD+ National Registry and monitoring of REDD+ activities

A national georeferenced information system combining data compiled within the framework of studies relating to the analysis of deforestation and forest degradation, and those of the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF) has been developed, it ensures public access to information relating to REDD+.

SEP-REDD+ plans to develop a module to evolve this system and link a national REDD+ registry with all relevant information (location, ownership structure, carbon accounting and financial flows for national and subnational REDD+ programs and projects). A similar link to be operated with the Backup Information System (SIS) knowing that it is linked to REDD+ projects and initiatives on the one hand, and that part of the information generated by the SNSF will be used by the SIS.

The planned national REDD+ registry should serve as an institutional tool, organization, coordination and information sharing (input by programme holders) on the activities, financing and implementation of REDD+ (including the generation of Carbon credits), promoting transparency, monitoring and evaluation, and the framework of REDD+ programmes and initiatives.

It can eventually serve as a central tool for the application of the approval procedure for carbon projects, and other types of REDD+ investments, so that eligibility criteria and measures of social and environmental safeguards are respected.

This tool has an important role to play in monitoring and evaluating interventions, particularly in terms of outcome indicators in the results framework.

In parallel, in preparation for the development of the National REDD+ Register, the SEP-REDD+ has done a systematic work of archiving information related to the various projects linked to the preparation for REDD+, an excerpt from this work is presented in Annex 3.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory assessment confirmed that a national georeferenced information system has been developed that includes the data needed to monitor carbon emissions, but that an operational register of all relevant information (location, ownership structure, carbon accounting and financial flows) for national and sub-national REDD+ programmes and projects remains to be added.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
A geoportal portal has been developed mainly for NSW and the basic information on the various REDD+ projects and programmes is regularly compiled by the SEP-REDD+. Reflections are underway to evolve the current geoportal to include the REDD+ register as well as the SIS.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design the national REDD+ registry; - Hire expertise to evolve the current geo-referenced portal to include the national REDD+ registry and the SIS. 			

2d Sub-component: Social and environmental Impacts

Criterion 23: Analysis of issues related to social and environmental safeguards

A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (EESS) on the SN-REDD+ has been conducted in a participatory manner and is being finalized.

It includes several elements that demonstrate that environmental and social safeguards issues applicable to the national context have been identified and analysed, including the following framework reports:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework ;
- Resettlement Policy Framework;
- Functional Framework for Access to Natural Resources;
- Physical Cultural Resource Management Framework;
- Pest and Pesticide Management Plan.

The EESS is based on national legal provisions for the protection and management of the biophysical and socio-economic environment (including conventions and treaties ratified by Côte d'Ivoire), the safeguards policies of the The World Bank, the guarantees of Cancun and the safeguards directives of various technical and financial partners as well as the consultations of stakeholders, including local people.

The analysis of issues and opportunities of REDD + related safeguards was made (i) in the framework of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), (ii) the study on "Mapping the multiple benefits of REDD + in Côte d'Ivoire" and (iii) as part of the development of the Safeguards Information System (SIS) document.

As part of the EESS, an initial analysis was made of the preliminary strategic options defined in the R-PP. This initial analysis improved the preliminary options that were subsequently the subject of extensive national consultation and analysis. Consultations directly reached more than 1,600 individuals who provided feedback on improved preliminary options. The opinion of the populations and the in-depth analysis made it possible to (i) highlight the issues, opportunities, constraints and main impacts related to these preliminary options as well as their alternatives and (ii) make recommendations on the final options as well as the safeguards guidelines to be followed under the REDD + mechanism.

Under the SIS, three strategic options, namely "Zero deforestation in private-public partnership", "Sustainable forest management and conservation of protected areas" and " incentive scheme Payment for Environmental Services" have been assessed for their benefits and risks. Based on the policies and measures of these strategic options, the risks and benefits were highlighted in relation to the Cancun guarantees, analyzed and validated by the working group. The risks and benefits identified will be taken into account to prevent and mitigate risks and enhance benefits in the preparation and implementation of REDD + activities and projects.

3	2	1	0
<i>The consultations confirmed that issues relating to social and environmental safeguards applicable to the national context were fully identified and analyzed under the EESS.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
An ESSA on SN-REDD+ has been conducted involving all stakeholders and is being finalized. The backup instruments are available in provisional versions.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and validate as a matter of urgency the EESS and the framework reports; - Popularize and build stakeholder capacity on the safeguards instruments. 			

Criterion 24: Design of REDD+ strategy, based on impacts

The Strategic Environmental and Social Survey (EESS) initially focused on the preliminary strategic options that had been defined through the R-PP and the analysis on deforestation and forest degradation. It allowed (i) to highlight the issues, opportunities, constraints and main impacts related to the said preliminary options, (ii) to analyze alternative options and (iii) to make recommendations on the final options as well as their policies and measures to be retained within the framework of the SN-REDD+.

The EESS has analyzed all the positive and negative social and environmental impacts of these preliminary strategic options. This impact analysis has enabled the working groups responsible for the development of SN-REDD+ to formulate final policy options, policies and measures maximizing positive social and environmental impacts and minimizing the negative social and environmental impacts.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the social and environmental impacts (positive + negative) identified were used to prioritize and define REDD+ strategic options through the use of the preliminary results of the EESS</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The analysis of the social and environmental impacts (positive and negative) carried out in the EESS initially focused on the preliminary strategic options. This preliminary analysis enabled the working groups responsible for the development of SN-REDD+ to formulate final policy options, policies and measures maximizing positive social and environmental impacts and minimizing those which are negative.			
Next steps			
No steps planned			

Criterion 25: Environmental and social management framework

A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is available and should be finalized in the third quarter of 2018. It was developed in a participatory manner and jointly with a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Functional Framework for Access to Natural Resources, a Physical Cultural Resource Management Framework, and a Pest and Pesticide Management Plan as part of the development of the EESS.

The CGES and other safeguard instruments developed define, among other things, the organizational mechanism both at the level of the National REDD+ Commission and at the level of stakeholders involved in environmental protection and management, to be put in place to manage the risks and environmental and social aspects related to the mechanism.

SEP-REDD+ has an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit that ensures that environmental and social aspects are addressed in the various initiatives undertaken within the framework of the mechanism.

The ESMF highlights the provisions and mechanisms for analyzing and managing environmental and social risks related to the REDD + mechanism as a whole and in a specific way to REDD + projects. Thus, based on the description of a REDD + project and the biophysical and socio-economic context of its investment site, a categorization of REDD + projects according to social and environmental risks will be made through a screening procedure. This screening will in particular define the nature of the environmental assessment to be carried out.

The assessments that will be carried out following the screening will define the prevention, mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures of the potential impacts related to the REDD + project. The results of the screening will be subject to validation by the National Environment Agency (ANDE) and some Technical and Financial Partners including the World Bank. The environmental and social assessment reports of REDD + projects will also be validated by ANDE and partners. The implementation of the recommendations of the reports during the implementation of REDD + projects will be monitored (by SEP REDD +, ANDE with the support of partners).

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory assessment confirmed that a draft CGES is being finalized and needs to be validated and made operational to manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with REDD+ activities.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
A draft version of the CGES, developed as part of the EESS, is available and should be finalized during the third quarter of 2018.			
SEP-REDD+ has an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit that ensures that environmental and social aspects are addressed in the various initiatives undertaken within the framework of the mechanism.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and validate the CGES; - Strengthen collaboration with the structures in charge of environmental protection and management (biophysical and socio-economic) for the implementation of the CGES; - Popularize the CGES and strengthen the capacity of key players for its implementation 			

Component 3: Emissions Reference Level / Reference Levels

Criterion 26: Demonstration of the method

Côte d'Ivoire submitted its forest reference level (NRF) to the UNFCCC in January 2017. Several activities have been developed since June 2015 to obtain in December 2017, a first national reference level using a clearly documented methodology and based on a gradual approach for its improvement, as more precise data become available. This reference level is based on a methodology that takes into account the UNFCCC requirements and the FCPF methodological framework.

The process was conducted in three stages: (i) Technical capacity building of national teams, (ii) development of the NRF and (iii) Implementation of an action plan for the improvement of the NRF

Technical capacity building of the national teams

A capacity building workshop for technicians from national structures, to be involved in the development of the baseline, was organized in September 2015. It provided training on the concept, approaches, data requirements for NERF/NRF within the UNFCCC framework and the technical implications associated with its development.

A working group on reference levels, composed of national experts from the Ministries, State technical institutions, universities and research centres, was subsequently set up to review the available data and to discuss the methodology to be used for the development of the NRF. This allowed the organization of a workshop on the definition of the forest and its mode of representation.

The SEP-REDD+ MRV unit of Côte d'Ivoire has been strengthened to coordinate activities related to (i) the development of the baseline for forests, and (ii) to the National Forest Monitoring System (see section 4a).

Development of the NRF

A national participatory process has made it possible to develop the reference level for the forests of Côte d'Ivoire. This process, based on available data and stakeholder capacities, resulted in the determination of a benchmark¹⁴ level that was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2017.

The NRF was developed nationally using the historical average of greenhouse gas emissions/absorptions from deforestation. The methodology used stems from meetings of the NRF Working Group and consultations with national and international stakeholders in 2016.

The approach used for the construction of the NRF is phased, with a gradual improvement in the accuracy of the data used. This NRF comes from the analysis and use of the best information available at the time of submission. Only the activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and carbon stock enhancement were incorporated into the construction of the NRF with the inclusion of four reservoirs including above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, litter and deadwood. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) resulting from deforestation and captured by the enhancement of forest carbon stocks is the only gas included in this submission. At this stage of the work, activities to reduce emissions from forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation and sustainable forest management have not been taken into account but will be included step by step.

Once adopted, consistency between the methodology used for the NRF, that used for the 3rd national communication greenhouse gas inventories, as well as that used for the first updated biennial report, was achieved in December 2016, with the support of FAO experts.

¹⁴Reference level for the forests of the Ivory Coast- http://redd.unfccc.int/files/rci_nrf_ccnucc_2017.10.15.pdf

After submission, the Côte d'Ivoire NRF underwent the UNFCCC technical assessment process between May and September 2017. The technical evaluation of the Côte d'Ivoire NRF, the report¹⁵ of which is available on the UNFCCC website, has shown that it meets its requirements.

In addition, a sub-national NRF has been developed, as part of the emission reduction program, and is fully consistent with the national NRF, in terms of methodology and data used.

Action Plan for the improvement of the NRF

In its current version, the NRF takes into account only:

- Reducing deforestation and increasing forest carbon stocks (from the activity data point of view);
- above ground biomass, underground biomass, dead wood and litter (from the point of view emission factors).

An action plan for the improvement of the NRF, the main points of which are mentioned below, has been developed. These are:

- The conduct of additional studies for the estimation of activity data and emission factors related to forest degradation;
- The collection of additional data in order to be able to take into account the carbon of the soil. This will be possible through the National Forest Inventory that is expected to start in the third quarter of 2018;
- The integration of gases other than CO₂ i.e. CH₄ and N₂O.
- Taking into account other forest species, besides teak, in the context of increasing carbon stocks

An approach to integrate forest degradation from medium spatial resolution (Landsat) images, using tools developed by the JRC¹⁶ is underway. A technical capacity building of NFMS' stakeholders is planned in September 2018 with technical support from FAO to improve the methodology for mapping forest degradation using higher spatial resolution remote sensing data. The marketed timber traceability system will also provide data on forest degradation.

It is planned to integrate the degradation in the NRF before the submission of the ERPD.

NFMS's ability to track key drivers of deforestation, stock changes and carbon emissions

The NFMS's role is to monitor, measure anthropogenic emissions and removals of GHGs, forest carbon stocks and changes in forest area, and to regularly report these estimates in a consistent and transparent manner. To ensure this follow-up, it is composed of several pillars:

- A Satellite Earth Monitoring System pillar for detecting land-use changes every 2 years at the national level and at reduced time steps for hot deforestation areas. It will also track areas of high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock sites (HCS);
- A national forest inventory pillar for the identification of emission factors (carbon stock associated with different vegetation layers), through data collection campaigns during forest inventories;
- A monitoring function, based on a near-real time early warning system at national level that is under development. It will track threats and detect disturbances within forests as well as

¹⁵<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/tar/civ.pdf> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/tar/civ.pdf>

¹⁶ Centre Commun de Recherche de la Commission Européenne - <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en>

disseminate critical information needed for rapid responses to intervene to reduce the impacts of threats;

- Community-based forest monitoring, carried out by NGOs and civil society, to involve local communities in the collection of data needed for the NFMS.

The table below presents for each of the drivers of deforestation and the REDD + strategic options associated with the components of the SNSF that will be mobilized to monitor them:

Tableau 6 : Facteur de déforestation et de dégradation forestière, options stratégique REDD+ associées et volet du SNSF mobilisé pour en assurer le suivi

Direct drivers	Strategic options	NFMS component
expansion of agriculture	Zero deforestation agriculture in public-private partnership	Tracking areas by remote sensing Community monitoring
Timber activities	sustainable domestic energy with valorization of agricultural biomass	Tracking areas by remote sensing Community monitoring
extension of infrastructures		Early warning system
mining	Sustainable forest management, conservation of protected areas and sacred forests	Tracking areas by remote sensing Early warning system Forest inventories.
	Afforestation, reforestation, restoration of forests and degraded lands	Tracking areas by remote sensing Community monitoring
	Environmentally friendly mining	Tracking areas by remote sensing Community monitoring Early warning system
Direct drivers	Strategic options	NFMS component
technology	Establishment of a payment incentive scheme for environmental services (PES)	Tracking areas by remote sensing Community monitoring
demographic		Early warning system
Political / institutional	Land use planning and land security	Remote sensing tracking
Economic	National planning and structural reforms for the transition to a green economy.	

NFMS's potential to assess progress in implementing SN-REDD +

In the context of implementing REDD +, the NFMS will provide access to results to all categories of stakeholders. It will serve both functions: (i) monitoring and (ii) measurement, reporting and verification (NMMS) as recommended by CCUNCC. The NFMS is based on biometric, dendrometric parameters with indicators such as changes in forest area, ecosystem type (HCS, HCV), expansion of agricultural land, participation of national stakeholders. To monitor the implementation of the national REDD + strategy, the SNSF will ensure:

- Evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of REDD + policies and measures (agroforestry, zero deforestation agriculture, reforestation);
- The provision of up-to-date information on the state of forest cover, associated carbon stocks and their evolution over time;
- monitoring of the main agricultural crops (cocoa, oil palm, rubber tree);
- Predicting future hotspots to support planning and land use planning.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that a national NRF is available and has been developed, based on consultations with stakeholders, using a clearly documented methodology.</i></p> <p><i>A sub-national NRF was developed for the southwestern area of the country, using the same methods.</i></p>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>A national NRF and a NRF for the southwestern part of the country (the development area of the Carbon Fund emission reduction programme) have been developed in a participatory manner, following a process of capacity-building for stakeholders. The methodology used was transparent, consistent with international recommendations and verified by the UNFCCC.</p>			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the NRF Improvement Action Plan with (i) additional studies to estimate activity data and emission factors related to forest degradation, (ii) collection of additional data to account for soil carbon (IFN 2018), and (iii) integration of nonCO 2 gases, consideration of other forest species in addition to teak, as part of increasing carbon stocks. 			

Criterion 27: Use of historical data and adaptation to the national situation

The NRF was developed from National historical data produced in accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines and the FCPF methodological framework, as outlined in the technical assessment report conducted by the UNFCCC experts.

Data used and documentation

The reference period used is the period 2000-2015. However, a national map of forest dynamics between 1986 and 2015, produced in 2016, by a consortium of stakeholders led by the geographic and digital information centre was used. This has made it possible to master the dynamics of the changes that have occurred over the reference period.

The methodology for estimating deforestation¹⁷ is documented, available and searchable on the REDD+ website. An independent verification process, held from September to October 2016, verified the accuracy of the map and calculated the uncertainties on the activity data. All methodologies, including the parameter values used, and data are documented and available on the REDD¹⁸+ website, so that independent auditors can resume the calculations and achieve the same result.

With regard to emission factors, the data used are derived from a low sampling rate forest biomass inventory carried out throughout the territory between October 2016 and February 2017. This inventory was carried out in order to enable Côte d'Ivoire to have its own data in the absence of consistent, accurate and representative historical data for all forest strata. The methodology of this inventory¹⁹ is available on the REDD+ site.

Adjustments not taken into account

The studies showed that Côte d'Ivoire had a forest cover of less than 20% of the territory in 2015. And there are no plans that would justify a drastic increase in the rate of deforestation in the years to come. From this point of view, no adjustment of the NRF has been made.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the NRF takes into account historical data and has not taken into account any adjustments. The data and documents used are available and allow its reconstruction or independent verification.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The NRF was developed from national historical data produced in accordance with UNFCCC guidelines and the FCPF methodological framework. The calculation has not been adjusted. The reference period used is the period 2000-2015. The methodology for estimating deforestation is documented, available and searchable on the REDD+ website			
Next steps			
No steps planned			

¹⁷Forest Dynamics mapping from 1986 to 2015 –<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8047f.pdf>

¹⁸ Nternet Site of REDD+ –www.reddplus.ci

¹⁹Inventory of forest biomass for estimating emission factors –[Http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8019f.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8019f.pdf)

Criterion 28: Technical feasibility of methodological approach, and compliance with UNFCCC guidelines and IPCC recommendations and guidelines

The reference level for Côte d'ivoire has been developed according to the UNFCCC "Guidelines". The following guidelines were used:

- Decision 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 12/CP.17 and 13/CP.19 that encourage developing countries to use the most recent IPCC guidelines, as adopted or recommended by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, to calculate forest-related GHG emissions/removals and forest carbon stocks and changes in forest area;
- the FCPF²⁰ Carbon Fund Methodological Framework, which states in Criterion 5 that emission reduction programs use the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines to estimate GHG emissions/removals.

As indicated in the UNFCCC assessment report, the Côte d'ivoire NRF complies with the IPCC Guidelines, and enables the technical evaluation of datasets, approaches and methodologies.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the NRF is based on transparent, comprehensive and accurate information that is consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines and the latest IPCC Guidelines and guidelines, and allows for the technical evaluation of datasets, approaches, methods and assumptions used to define it.</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
The reference level for Côte d'ivoire has been developed according to the UNFCCC "Guidelines" (Decisions 4/CP15, 1/CP. 16, 12/CP. 17 and 13/CP. 19, methodological framework for the FCPF Carbon Fund and the most recent IPCC Guidelines)			
Next steps			
No steps planned			

²⁰ The Carbon Fund's methodological framework - <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2016/July/FCPF%20Cadre%20M%C3%A9thodologique%20revisee.pdf>

Component 4: Forest monitoring system and safeguard measures

Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

Criterion 29: Explanation of the Tracking method

The Ivory Coast monitoring system is designed to ensure consistent and accurate monitoring of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in a participatory manner. This system should allow the country both (i) to assess its performance against the baseline, but also (ii) to provide the necessary information for the management and planning of land and natural resource use in a context of sustainable development.

Construction Stages

The country follows the phased approach proposed by the UNFCCC for the operationalization of the NFMS:

The first phase involves planning and preparing the tools for the monitoring function and the MRV system. It includes the selection of technical systems, capacity building and technology transfer while defining the necessary institutional arrangements.

SEP-REDD + oversees and coordinates all forest monitoring system activities at the national level. It coordinates the production of activity data in collaboration with the national technical structures specialized grouped within the NFMS working group (BNETD, SODEFOR, OIPR, CNTIG, Universities).

Production of data for the calculation of emission factors is done by the Ministry in charge of forests. The quality control of the data produced is carried out by national universities and research centers in collaboration with civil society.

The notification of the GHG inventory is carried out in close collaboration with the National Program on Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment which is also in charge of the National Communication. The figure below presents the institutional arrangement under the SNSF.

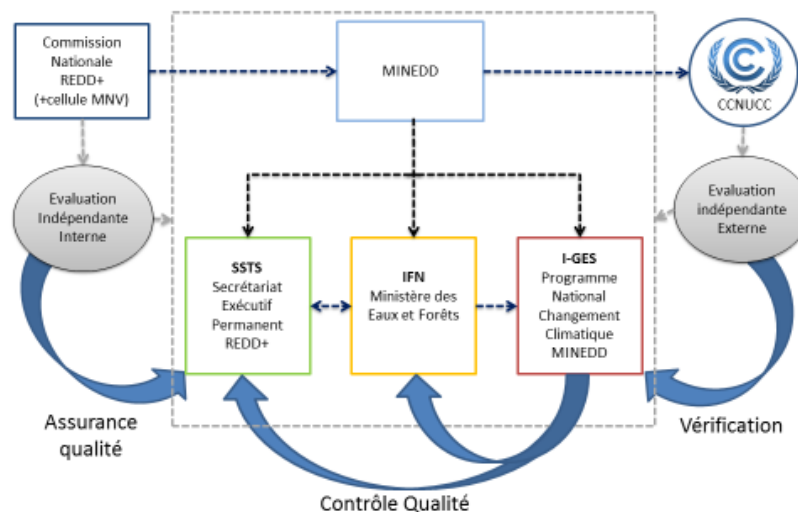


Figure 8 Institutional arrangements for NFMS implementation

The second phase is intended to lead to demonstration or testing activities at the sub-national level (see Criterion 30).

The third phase is intended to extend the SNSF to the entire national territory to test whether national policies and measures are results-oriented.

According to this strategy, an action plan for the operationalization of the NFMS is being implemented (see Annex 6). The main activities are:

- Strengthening technical, material and human capacities;
- Validation of the detailed 2015' land use map of Côte d'Ivoire in November 2018 and update of the map in May 2019;
- Mapping High Conservation Value Forests in November 2018;
- Compilation / Improvement of basic data for the S & MRV;
- Design of an early warning system for deforestation;
- Operationalization of the surveillance function;
- Administration of the SHOS Geoportal by SEP-REDD+;
- Follow-up on the actions foreseen in the national REDD+ strategy;
- Documentation of various MRV procedures in October 2019;
- Community monitoring of forests by NGOs and civil society.

The construction of the system started with an analytical study of the existing capacities in the national structures for forest monitoring. This study has made a proposal for potential roles for each of the institutions. On this basis, a training plan has been developed and the service technicians, stakeholders in the monitoring system, have been trained. The trainings focused on:

- The UNFCCC National Forest Monitoring System (NNSW) guidelines;
- Remote sensing and GIS techniques for forest monitoring;

In addition, the human capacities of the S&MNV unit of SEP-REDD+, which is responsible for coordinating forest monitoring activities at the national level, have been strengthened. The SEP-REDD+ led the system development process and the following results were obtained:

- A "National Forest Monitoring System" Working Group, with sub-groups for each pillar: National Forest Inventory (IFN), Land-Monitoring Satellite System (SSTS) and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (IGES) was established in 2016. The meetings of this working group resulted in the elaboration of a NNSW²¹ action plan for the period 2017-2020;
- A methodology for monitoring the dynamics of soil occupancy has been developed;
- Methodologies for the National Forest Inventory and the calculation of emission factors have been developed.

The various methodologies developed take into account the recommendations and good practices, in terms of monitoring, measuring and reporting of GES emissions/removals, and are subject to analysis and prior validation by the SNSF working group.

Methodologies used

The National Forest Surveillance System, designed by Côte d'Ivoire, combines remote sensing and field data. It includes:

- a satellite land cover monitoring component based on an analysis of satellite images and allows the collection and evaluation of data on activities having an impact on the forest;

²¹Action Plan NNSW 2017-2020-https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmRJ_eqaQcEHgYIJK5IDVKB5w_CGg

- A IFN component that collects dendrometric and soil data for each vegetation stratum, in each of the phytogeographic zones;
- A community-based monitoring component of forests to feed the national system with data from independent entities represented at the local level;
- A greenhouse gas inventory component that permits the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions/removals necessary to feed national communications, updated biennial reports, baselines, etc.

Exchanges are currently underway under the Cocoa-Forest initiative to integrate into NNSW, the cocoa traceability system being developed by sector companies and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF).

It should be noted that the methodologies and data used are developed in a participatory manner and are the same for different GHG inventories.

Identification of sources and calculation of uncertainties

All data used and produced by the system undergo quality control/quality assurance in order to improve GHG estimates.

At each level, the different sources of uncertainties are identified and the uncertainties are calculated. The Emission Reduction Programme Document indicates the different sources of uncertainties and their calculation.

The methodological procedures have been developed to:

- the estimation of activity data²² and associated errors in activity data mapping. These are the same ones that will be used for monitoring, so as to take into account the principle of consistency;
- the collection of forest inventory data²³, the calculation of emission factors and associated errors.
- The calculation of GHG emissions/removals incorporating errors, as indicated in reference²⁴ level for the forests submitted in 2017.

²² [Http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8047f.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8047f.pdf)

²³ [Http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8019f.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8019f.pdf)

²⁴ Reference level for the forests of the Ivory Coast- [Http://redd.unfccc.int/files/rci_nrf_ccnucc_2017.10.15.pdf](http://redd.unfccc.int/files/rci_nrf_ccnucc_2017.10.15.pdf)

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the SNSF, set up in collaboration with all relevant structures for monitoring, is approved at the national level. It was built on the basis of the international guidelines, in force.</i></p> <p><i>The design of the method was based on its feasibility, due to the availability of the national data and capacities. It combines use of remote sensing data and field data. The method should allow both (i) to evaluate performance against the baseline, and (ii) to provide the information necessary for the management and planning of land and natural resource use.</i></p> <p><i>Possible sources of uncertainty are identified in a systematic way and the uncertainties are calculated.</i></p>			
<p>Summary of the assessment</p>			
<p>The SNSF of Côte d'Ivoire was developed in a participatory manner under the coordination of SEP-REDD+, with the establishment of a dedicated working group, composed of national data-producing structures whose capacities have been strengthened.</p> <p>The NNSW combines remote sensing and field data and comprises 4 components: (i) satellite based land cover monitoring (ii) NFI with dendrometric and soil data (iii) community based forest monitoring, and (iv) greenhouse gas inventory.</p> <p>The WG has developed a NNSW 2017-2020 action plan that is being implemented.</p>			
<p>Next steps</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the action plan NNSW 2017-2020; - Continue to strengthen the capacity of all actors, including local people involved in forest monitoring. 			

Criterion 30: Demonstration of the first phases of application

NFMS's first products

The first phases of SNSF implementation have resulted in the development or validation of a range of essential products and tools for decision making in REDD + readiness, including:

- Validation of the forest cover change map in Côte d'Ivoire between 1986, 2000 and 2015 using stratified surface estimation methods in October 2016;
- Quality control of forest biomass inventory data in March 2017;
- The calculation of the emission / absorption factors for the reference level in April 2017;
- The update of the reference level from country data (emission / absorption factors), in May 2017;
- The administration of the Géoportail since December 2017;
- Testing the methodology for detecting changes in forest cover at the national level in March 2018;
- The test of the mapping methodology of the hotspots of deforestation and forest degradation in February 2018;
- The test of the HCS mapping methodology in March 2018.

Activities taken into account by the forest monitoring system

As indicated in the assessment of criterion 29, one of the functions of the monitoring system is to assess the country's performance in reducing emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation. In this context, the monitoring system is designed to keep track of the priority activities identified in the REDD+ national strategy.

In order to do this, several methodologies have been developed including: (i) follow-up of high carbon stock forests (HCS), (ii) monitoring of forests with high conservation values (HCV) and (iii) monitoring of land use in deforestation hotspots.

These methodologies are still subject to validation and testing.

Involvement of stakeholders in the system

Stakeholders contribute at all levels to the activities of the system through the selection, development and validation of methodologies, data collection and data quality control.

Methodological choices have been defined through the NNSW Working group sessions, which bring together specialists in the key structures of the monitoring system (BNETD, SODEFOR, OIPR, CNTIG, universities). Stakeholders subsequently developed and validated the methodologies (i) for mapping and monitoring land use, (ii) forest inventory, and (iii) emission factor calculations.

The BNETD and the SODEFOR, respectively, have provided for the collection of activity and those related to emission factors.

Data quality control is carried out by independent mixed teams including universities and research centres, civil society organizations and technicians from the SEP-REDD+.

Link between reference level and tracking system

The principle of consistency, dictated by the IPCC for the reporting of GHG estimates/removals, was taken into account during the development of the NRF²⁵ and during the construction of the monitoring system.

Thus, these are the same methodologies, and data sources used for estimating activity data and emission factors in the baseline, that are used for monitoring.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation has permitted to be confirmed that the system has been conceptualized and organized to monitor the activities to which the REDD+ National strategy gives priority.</i></p> <p><i>The system is not yet capable of tracking and evaluating the movement of emissions (leakage).</i></p> <p><i>If the main stakeholders have contributed to all the design phases of the SNSF, feedback on the first application phases of the system is deemed necessary.</i></p> <p><i>The system compares changes in forest cover and carbon content, with reference to the estimates used to establish the NRF, because they are using the same methodologies and data sources.</i></p>			
Summary of the assessment +			
<p>The NNSW was designed to assess the country's performance in reducing emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation. Specific methodologies have been developed (HCV, HCS, land use monitoring) to ensure a direct link between the SN-REDD+ options and the SNSF, and these have yet to be finalised and tested.</p> <p>Stakeholders contribute at all levels to the activities of the system through the selection, the development and validation of methodologies, the collection and quality control of the data.</p> <p>The same methodologies, data sources used for estimating activity data and emission factors in the baseline were used for monitoring.</p>			
Next steps			
- Validate, test and update the methodologies developed.			

²⁵ Reference level for the forests of the Ivory Coast- <http://reddplus.ci/download/rapport-du-niveau-de-reference-pour-la-cote-divoire/?wpdmdl=8123>

Criterion 31: Institutional features and capabilities

Mandate of the different structures in the NFMS

Inventories of the capacities of national structures as well as the data they produce and must produce were carried out in (i) 2012²⁶, (ii) 2013²⁷ with the support of C2D, and (iii) 2016²⁸ with the support of FAO. The information obtained made it possible to define effective and sustainable institutional arrangements for the implementation of the SNSF. These indicate, for each pillar, the lead structure, the structures involved as well as the activities to be carried out in relation to the NFS.

The SEP-REDD+, whose S&MNV cell has been strengthened, as of March 2016, from a technical, material and human point of view, as part of the preparation phase, coordinates all the activities of the National Forest Monitoring System. It currently includes specialists in remote sensing and forest inventory and plans to mobilize expertise in the inventory of greenhouse gases. The NFMS web portal is managed by the SEP-REDD + S & MRV unit, which maintains, updates and updates the data feed.

The NFMS Inventory of Greenhouse Gas (IGES) dimension is implemented in close collaboration with the National Program on Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment, also in charge of National Communication. The SEP-REDD + will thus provide information on activity data and emission factors to the National Climate Change Program so that it can develop Ivory Coast's mandatory and voluntary reports on climate change. Climatic changes.

The NFMS component linked to the National Forest Inventory will be managed by the teams of the Ministry of Water and Forests and SODEFOR which will be strengthened through the National Forest Inventory Project financed through the France-Côte d'Ivoire Debt Conversion Agreement.

Transparent data dissemination mechanism

In addition, memoranda of understanding for the sharing of data between structures within the framework of the NFMS have been signed for the dissemination of data. In order to ensure the transparency of the process, as recommended by the UNFCCC, a Geoportal²⁹ has been developed and allows access to all data produced by the NFMS.

Definition and estimation of needs

A SNSF action plan 2017- 2020 for the implementation of the SNSF was developed between March and June 2016, following from three (3) meetings and a workshop of the SNSF working group. This plan was then validated on August 2016. It defines the actions to be carried out by the different structures and needs in training, hardware, software and budget required.

²⁶ Inventory of information and expertise available in the technical bodies involved in space-based land monitoring in Côte d'Ivoire -https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmRJ_eqaQcEHgYMysmE-GSHo1YNHHw

²⁷ Feasibility study for the implementation of a space-based territorial monitoring system -
https://1drv.ms/b/s!AmRJ_eqaQcEHgYMzedWRrBD6Ni9Vcw

²⁸ Assessment of national capacities for the implementation of forest monitoring systems-

²⁹ NNSW Geoportal Site -www.geoportailsst.com

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that the mandates for the tasks associated with forest monitoring were clearly defined (satellite data processing, forest inventory, dissemination of information) within the framework of the Working Group. But the commitment of the various structures has not yet been formalized.</i></p> <p><i>Transparent mechanisms for public dissemination of forest and emission data have been conceptualized, including data exchange agreement protocols and a geoportal.</i></p> <p><i>Additional needs have been defined and estimated (capacity, training, hardware, software and budget required) by all stakeholders.</i></p>			
<p>Summary of the assessment</p>			
<p>The mandates of the different structures have been defined according to their capabilities and the data available to them, and those that they are able to provide. These mandates are articulated within a document specifying the institutional arrangement for the proper functioning of the NNSW. A geoportal portal has been developed to ensure the compilation and dissemination of data from the NNSW, and memoranda of agreements, for data exchange, have been signed. The needs for the proper functioning of the NNSW have been identified in the NNSW action plan.</p>			
<p>Next steps</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formally confirm the terms of reference of each of the working group's stakeholders to set mandates and to ensure that they respect their commitments for the proper functioning of the monitoring system. 			

Sub-component 4b: Information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

Criterion 32: Identification of non-carbon-related aspects and relevant social and environmental issues

Several studies carried out under the REDD+ preparation phase in Côte d'Ivoire have identified non-carbon aspects and the social and environmental dimensions of the process.

The development process identified the social and environmental impacts of the implementation of REDD+ strategic options in Côte d'Ivoire and proposed orientations to maximize positive impacts and minimize negative impacts.

A study on the " mapping of multiple benefits of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire" conducted in 2017 highlighted REDD+ benefits other than carbon. This study identified and mapped various non-carbon benefits across the country, including:

- (i) social benefits (better governance of natural resources, participatory land use decision-making, improved livelihoods); and les bénéfices sociaux (meilleure gouvernance des ressources naturelles, prise de décisions participatives sur l'usage des sols, améliorations des moyens de subsistance) ; et
- (ii) environmental benefits (biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services for supply, regulation, cultural services and support services).

Opportunities for enhancing multiple benefits have been identified and described (biodiversity conservation, local livelihoods, building resilience to climate change) and priority areas for REDD + implementation have been suggested to optimize all its benefits and mitigate its negative impacts and possibly restore some of the lost benefits due to deforestation and forest degradation.

At the methodological level, two workshops, including one at the launch (for the consultation) of the study and the second at the finalization (comments and suggestions of the participants on the interim report) of the study were organized. The first workshop allowed national stakeholders to identify priority multiple benefits of REDD + in Côte d'Ivoire. It was therefore based on these needs that the study was conducted with the exploitation of a spatial dataset and the collection of information from various data-holding structures.

Stakeholders mobilized for this process includes:

- Ministries (Water and Forests, Environment, Planning and Development, Oil, Agriculture, etc.);
- universities and research centers (Félix Houphouët Boigny University, the Swiss Center for Scientific Research, the University Center for Research and Application in Remote Sensing, the National Center for Agronomic Research, the Institute of Tropical Geography, the National Center for Floristic, the National Institute of Statistics, etc.);
- Technical agencies (National Committee for Sustainable Development, National Environment Agency, Forest Development Society, Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves, National Agency for Rural Development Support, National Office for Technical Studies and Development, etc.);
- non-governmental organizations (OI-REN, FERREADD, etc.) and;
- international institutions (the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Program, etc.).

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory assessment confirmed that the non-carbon aspects and relevant social and environmental issues of REDD+ readiness have been identified through the development of the SESA, the set of environmental and social safeguards instruments and the conduct of a specific study on the multiple benefits of REDD+.</i></p>			
<p>Summary of the assessment</p>			
<p>The SESA identified the social and environmental impacts of the implementation of REDD+ strategic options in Côte d'Ivoire and proposed orientations to maximize positive impacts and minimize negative impacts.</p> <p>The realization of the study "mapping of the multiple benefits of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire" made it possible to highlight the opportunities for the reinforcement of the multiple benefits and to orient the actions to be carried out in accordance with the ecosystemic specificities of the division of the territory in order to maximize the positive impacts and to minimize the negative impacts.</p>			
<p>Next steps</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capitalize the gains in terms of basic data available on non-carbon-related benefits. 			

Criterion 33: Monitoring, notification and exchange of information

Design of the backup Information system (SIS)

A backup Information system (SIS) was designed in a participatory manner. It defines various mechanisms for ensuring the monitoring of the environmental and social safeguards within the REDD+ framework, in accordance with international guidelines on the subject. It includes:

- the means of collection, processing (including validation) and dissemination of backup data related to the implementation of the mechanism
- The identification of the data used to feed the device (data/indicators in connection with the Cancun Guarantees, national texts and technical and financial partners' safeguard policies/guidelines).

The system describes the functions of the CN-REDD + and the various stakeholders for the provision and quality control of data. The identified SIS stakeholders are the same as those mobilized in the identification of non-carbon aspects and relevant social and environmental issues (see Criterion 32).

Some stakeholders in the system will be in charge of providing data and others will support SEP-REDD + as part of the analysis and validation of SIS data. The SIS should be validated by CN-REDD+ during the third quarter of 2018.

The SIS should be validated by CN-REDD+ during the third quarter of 2018.

Operationalization of SIS

The system is not currently operational, but the first steps have already been initiated:

- Exchanges that should lead to framework agreements with the main stakeholders, in order to set up a collaboration for the smooth operation of the system;
- Thought is being given within the SEP-REDD+ with regard to the technological basis to be put in place for the system, in particular, the opportunity to develop the existing Geoportal so that it can be used both for the SNSF, for the national register and for the SIS.

The next actions foreseen as part of the REDD + preparation for the operationalization of the SIS are the following:

(i) Establishment of Memorandum of understanding between institutions for institutional arrangements:

It is planned to organize various workshops with identified stakeholders of SIS until February 2019, in order to define the general clauses of the arrangements (types and conditions of collaboration, general commitments of the parties, specificities of the specific agreements, etc.). The workshops will be organized and differentiated according to the type of collaboration envisaged. These consultations will develop two types of agreements: (i) MoU for Data Providers and (ii) MoU for Support Structures.

Specific agreements with the relevant institutions will be established to suit the REDD + projects or programs that will be implemented and the specific requirements of the safeguards for those projects or programs (eg BIP and ERPD). Costs related to the implementation of the provisions of the conventions will be taken into account in the financial arrangement of projects and programs.

(ii) the development of a technological platform (SIS computer database)

The terms of reference for the development of the technological platform and the recruitment of the consultant will be developed in the second semester of 2018. The platform will be developed during the

first quarter of 2019 and will be gradually operationalized with the institutional arrangements related to the implementation of the REDD + projects and programs.

(iii) capacity building for the management of the SIS mechanism:

It is planned to strengthen the SEP-REDD + capacities for the management of the SIS, particularly in terms of staffing, training and sharing of experiences on the SIS. Regarding the management of the SIS technology platform, the SEP-REDD+'s Safeguards Unit will be reinforced with a database manager and administrator profile and a Webmaster for the management of online databases. With regard to training and sharing of experiences, the Safeguards Unit will benefit from various training and exchange of experience meetings focused on the operationalization and monitoring & evaluation of the SIS. Capacity building activities will be carried out in 2019.

(iv) Mobilization of SIS funding

The establishment of the SIS will be carried out within the framework of REDD + readiness funding already mobilized. The SIS operationalization funds will be budgeted in the financial package of REDD + projects and programs planned for the operationalization of CNI-REDD +.

(v) the production of a detailed document on the consideration of Cancun safeguards

The current design of the SIS should enable the system in its implementation phase to "demonstrate the consideration of Cancun safeguards". It is planned to develop a detailed evaluation document on how the process has taking into account Cancun's guarantees before the end of 2018: "the summary of information". The aspect of respect for safeguards will be analyzed with the implementation of REDD + projects.

3	2	1	0
<i>The participatory assessment confirmed that a transparent mechanism for the regular dissemination of the data relating to the non-carbon aspects and to the safeguards has been conceptualized, but that it is not currently operational</i>			
Summary of the assessment			
An SIS for REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire has been conceptualized in a participatory way, it (i) defines the mechanism for collecting, processing and disseminating backup data and (ii) identifies data to feed the device. It is being validated.			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the SIS validated by CN-REDD+; - Continue collaboration with all of the relevant stakeholders for the smooth functioning of the mechanism; - Develop the software part of the SIS, on the basis of the existing Geoportal for the SNSF, and which will be used for the national register. 			

Criterion 34: Institutional features and capabilities-multiple benefits and backups

Mandates

An environmental and social safeguards unit, responsible for coordinating safeguards issues in the implementation of the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire, has been established within the SEP-REDD+. Its main task is to ensure compliance with the national texts and the directives/policies of the technical and financial partners in the field of safeguards within the framework of the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism.

The various tools for implementing and monitoring Backups (MRP, SIS, SEMC, CPR, etc.) identifying the partners and collaborations to be put in place with stakeholders for the proper functioning of the backup device. Since the instruments and framework documents have not yet been validated, these collaborations have not yet been discussed in detail or formalised.

Resources needed to track backups and multiple benefits

The studies on the conceptualization of the backup instruments and the SIS propose a first estimate of the costs associated with the implementation and follow-up of the safeguards under REDD+.

Following the validation of these various instruments, detailed budgeting of needs and sources of funding to implement and monitor safeguards will be carried out.

As part of the institutional arrangements, two types of commitments will be made with the stakeholders: the purchase of data or services and support for collaboration (training of the staff of the structures, strengthening of the material capacities, etc.). This last type will be privileged.

3	2	1	0
<p><i>The participatory evaluation confirmed that task-related mandates for non-carbon-related aspects and safeguards have been identified, but remain to be formalized with key stakeholders.</i></p> <p>A first effort was made to estimate the necessary resources in this regard, but it still needs to be detailed.</p>			
Summary of the assessment			
<p>An environmental and social safeguards unit responsible for coordinating safeguards issues within the framework of the implementation of the REDD+ process has been established within the SEP-REDD+. The collaborations to be developed with stakeholders for the proper functioning of the safeguard device have been identified in the preparation documents but have not yet been formalized.</p> <p>A first estimate of the financial requirements for the implementation of the safeguard instruments is carried out in the preparation documents.</p>			
Next steps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the various backup instruments validated; - Develop necessary collaborations with stakeholders to implement and monitor environmental and social safeguards; - Implement the budgeting of the implementation and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards in REDD+ projects and initiatives. 			

4 Participatory R-PACKAGE self-EVALUATION process

The Côte d'Ivoire R-Package has been conducted in a participatory, inclusive and transparent manner with all stakeholders in the REDD+ mechanism. With the assistance of the World Bank's consultants, a first version of the R-package was developed. This version was based on information from reports produced by the country since its commitment to REDD+ in 2011 and the documentation used to build the main elements of REDD+ National Architecture (REDD+ National Strategy, the reference level of forests, the National Forest Monitoring System and the Safeguards Information System).

The first version of the R-package served as the basis for the national consultations held in Abidjan from 13 to 17 July 2018 in two phases, on the premises of the SEP-REDD+.

The categories of stakeholders who participated in the R-package self-assessment consultations were drawn from central government departments (ministries in charge of agriculture, economy and finance, water and forestry, interior and planning) and decentralised government departments (from the Prefectural Corps and regional directorates), traditional authorities, local elected officials, the private sector, research structures and universities, local communities and civil society. These stakeholders have been selected throughout the territory. Annex 3 gives us the details of these categories of stakeholders.

After stakeholder consultations on the first version of the R-package, a second version taking into account stakeholder comments was produced and submitted to the National REDD+ Committee for validation. The following table summarizes the steps in the R-Package of the self-evaluation process.

Steps	Activities	Period
Preparatory stages	Framing meeting on the preparation of the final R-Package report	2-6 July 2018
	Elaboration of the methodological note, compilation of key documents and dissemination of information	
	Development of the first version of the R-package	
Consultations	Transmission of the first version of the R-package to the stakeholders	09-July 2018
	Stakeholder Consultation (1)	12-13 July 2018
	Stakeholder Consultation (2)	16-17 July 2018
Validation	Writing the final version of the R-Package	18-July-18
	Validation by the National REDD+ Committee	19-July-18
	Transmission of the final version of the R-Package to the World Bank	20-July-18

5 Results of the self-participatory R-PACKAGE EVALUATION

The results of the participatory self-evaluation are presented in this section according to the evaluation framework and its 34 criteria.

Significant progress has been made in the REDD+ readiness process in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly on the organization of preparation and consultations, the preparation of the strategy and the reference level of emissions. Further progress is needed to finalize the implementation framework and make the monitoring systems operational.

The results of the self-assessment resulting from the consultations confirm those of the first version of the R-package developed with the support of the World Bank consultants.

Summary of the assessment

The main results of the evaluations are presented by components in this section.

Component 1: Organization of preparation and consultation

Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Systems

This sub-component has a very good level of advancement with 4 out of 6 criteria with a very satisfactory level of advancement and 2 out of 6 criteria with a satisfactory level of advancement.

If they are to be subject to small adjustments, the national REDD+ management mechanisms are implemented, operationalized and effective.

Particular attention must be paid to the strengthening of financial management and the operationalization of the complaint management mechanism.

Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and awareness

This sub-component has a very good level of advancement with 4 out of 4 criteria having a very satisfactory level of advancement.

The participation and engagement of stakeholders is carried out in an efficient and transparent manner on the basis of an analysis of the different stakeholders and with specific methods adapted to the axes of preparation for REDD+. The results of the consultations are systematically used for REDD+ preparation. This stakeholder involvement has been reinforced by the development of partnership initiatives by stakeholders such as the cocoa-forests initiative and the OI-REN.

Effective communication actions and using the appropriate tools are carried out and will be put into coherence in a strategy and a communication plan.

Component 2: Preparation of the REDD+ strategy

Sub-component 2a: Assessment of land use, change factors in land allocation, legislation, policies and forest governance

This sub-component has a good level of advancement with 4 of 5 criteria with a very satisfactory level of advancement and 1 criterion out of 5 with a satisfactory level of advancement.

The necessary assessments and analyses relating to the situation and dynamics of forests, the sectors involved, the necessary sectoral policies and measures for REDD+, the institutional, legal, regulatory and

economic framework have been Intersectoral and professionally participatory. This preparatory work served as a solid basis for the development of the SN-REDD+, the definition of strategic directions, reforms and measures to be implemented.

The national investment Framework, which must allow the strategic options of SN-REDD+ to be declined in the budgeted action plan, is being finalised.

Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options

This sub-component has a very good level of advancement with 3 out of 3 criteria having a very satisfactory level of advancement.

The assessments and analyses carried out and the establishment of an effective participatory and cross-sectoral process have led to the development of a SN-REDD+ with hierarchical strategic options, the political, environmental and social feasibility of which has been analyzed and confirmed. This process has led to the initiation of sectoral reforms that align the National development Plan and its sectoral policies on the one hand with the SN-REDD+ and its strategic options, on the other hand.

The economic feasibility must still be confirmed in particular with the finalisation of the national REDD+ investment Framework.

Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework

Improvements must be made in this sub-component with 2 of 4 criteria with a satisfactory level of advancement and 2 out of 4 criteria requiring improvement.

While reforms in the various sectors involved in REDD+ have been initiated, laws and implementing legislation in key areas need to be enacted and subsequently implemented on the ground. In addition, while work has begun on the development of implementation guidelines, the benefit-sharing mechanism and accreditation process have yet to be conceptualized and the complaints management mechanism finalized.

Several opportunities for REDD+ financing are currently being explored, but significant work is still needed to mobilize appropriate financing and articulate it.

2d Sub-component: Social and environmental Impacts

This sub-component has a moderate level of advancement with 1 criterion out of 3 having a very satisfactory level of advancement, 1 criterion out of 3 having a satisfactory level of advancement and 1 criterion out of 3 requiring significant improvements.

The period over which the first phase of the SESA was conducted allowed for constructive consideration of environmental and social impacts in the strategic options of SN-REDD+.

The EESS and the backup instruments are not yet finalized and validated. If the environmental and social protection unit had been set up within SEP-REDD+, it still remains to set up the mechanism for the implementation and monitoring of the protection instruments, in particular the preparation of the budget, training and the formation of partnerships.

Component 3: Emissions Reference Level / Reference Levels

This sub-component has a very good level of advancement with 3 out of 3 criteria having a very satisfactory level of advancement.

The NRF has been developed in a participatory, transparent manner, according to international recommendations and in having been based on reliable historical data. The NRF for the Southwest Zone was developed using the same approach. An action plan for the improvement of the NRF is being implemented.

Component 4: Forest monitoring system and safeguard measures

Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System

This sub-component has an overall satisfactory level of advancement with 1 criterion out of 3 having a very satisfactory level of advancement and 2 criteria out of 3 having a satisfactory level of advancement.

The NNSW and its methodologies have been developed in a participatory manner with the establishment of a dedicated working group composed of national data-producing structures. Several specific methodologies have yet to be finalized and tested. A NNSW 2017-2020 action plan is being implemented.

While the institutional arrangements and the different mandates of the institutions for the implementation of the SNSF have been defined, the formalization of the roles and responsibilities of each of the institutions still needs to be formalized to ensure the full participation in the system necessary for its proper functioning.

Sub-component 4b: Information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

This sub-component has an overall satisfactory level of advancement with 1 criterion out of 3 having a very satisfactory level of advancement and 2 criteria out of 3 having a satisfactory level of advancement.

Multiple benefits were identified and mapped in a specific study, and social and environmental safeguards issues were analysed in the SESA and the different related safeguard instruments.

A SIS has been conceptualized in a participatory way, but it has not yet been validated or made operational, particularly with regard to software development and partnerships for the proper implementation of the system. An Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit has been set up within SEP-REDD+, but environmental and social issues within the REDD+ framework requiring the establishment of a broader mechanism involving various stakeholders with whom partnerships must be developed.

Assessment of criteria

The tables in this section present the results of the participatory self-evaluation of the R-Package by describing the strengths and weaknesses of each of the criteria and the activities to be carried out.

Component 1: Organization of preparation and consultation

- *Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Systems*

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
1	Accountability and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a decree issued in 2012 establishing, organizing and operating the REDD+ National Commission since 2012 - High-level engagement of the state in the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational activity of the National REDD+ Commission only since 2016 - Non-representation of local authorities and civil society at the level of the National REDD+ Committee - Mismatch between the salary treatment of MS-REDD+ staff and the workload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain the pace and working methods of the bodies of the REDD+ National Commission; - Have the joint MINEDD/MINEF decree on the services available to SEP-REDD+ signed; - Amend the decree establishing the National REDD+ Commission
2	Operational mandate and budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear and well articulated mandates of the National REDD+ Commission bodies decision - guidance - implementation - Mechanism reinforced by the emergence of a civil society platform with the mandate of an independent observer of the process. - Sufficient Budgets to implement the preparation phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Composition and Organization of SEP-REDD+ to be reviewed ; - Support for participation and meetings of the work of the National REDD+ Commission irregular and insufficient; - Salary of SEP-REDD+ staff (official and contractual) not specified - Mechanism for financing the long-term REDD+ management mechanism not yet in place (e.g. National REDD+ Fund). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take the various implementing texts relating to (i) the composition and organization of SEP-REDD+ support services (ii) the assumption of responsibility for participation in sessions of the National Commission and (iii) the processing of SEP-REDD+ staff. - Conduct a detailed budget assessment to mobilize sufficient resources for the effective functioning of the REDD+ management system in the long term; - Define a sustainable financing mechanism for the system combining (i) direct contribution from the State and (ii) contribution from external financing; - Support the budgetary increase of the State's contribution to the scheme;

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue mobilizing external resources for REDD+ financing.
3	Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and inter-sectoral collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multisectoral structuring of the bodies of the REDD+ National Commission; - Orientation of the National Development Plan influenced by the REDD+ process; - Reforms in the sectors related to REDD+. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing to monitor and influence ongoing sectoral and cross-cutting reforms to ensure REDD+ integration.
4	Technical supervision capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well advanced and transparent and participatory preparation process in good articulation with TFP support - Team of professionals mobilized in support of SEP-REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays recorded on several axes of preparation due to the reorganization of the SEP-REDD+ in 2016/2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen actions taken to lift the deficiencies identified in 2016 - Strengthen initiatives to articulate the work plans of the various projects - Follow the draft text forwarded for signature
5	Fund Management capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corrective measures implemented in the structure and operation of MS-REDD+ to address identified deficiencies - Coordination between the interventions of the TFP ensured in a transparent way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deficiencies identified in financial management in 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct regular internal and external audits to report on progress in financial management - Finalise the implementation of the UIAP within the MINEDD to strengthen internal control - Maintain program progress meetings with TFP

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
6	Feedback and redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory design of a complaint resolution mechanism - MRP plans to build on existing administrative and customary complaints management bodies, committees and systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in implementing the MRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtain approval of the MRP proposed by CN-REDD+ - Take an interdepartmental text to set up the local MRP structures - Install MRP instances in the test areas - Reinvigorate some existing complaint settlement mechanisms - Organize training for local facilitators of the MRP bodies - Conduct a test of the proper functioning of the MRP in the pilot project areas

- *Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and awareness*

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
7	Participation and commitment of key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration of a stakeholder engagement plan in 2015 to target actions and adapt them according to the categories of the actors and the objectives of the different REDD+ readiness tracks. - Emergence of civil society platforms and initiatives (OI-REN), private operators (Cacao-Forêt initiative) and sectoral interest groups to strengthen participation and commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient capacity of civil society to take an active part in the national REDD+ process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining the intensity and quality of stakeholder participation and engagement as well as the use of appropriate methods - Continue efforts to integrate and support stakeholder initiatives into the management system. - Strengthen the managerial and technical capacities of civil society to enable it to contribute fully to the national REDD+ process
8	Consultation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective and transparent implementation, representative of the consultation process adapted to the public and to the different areas of preparation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct consultations for the development of a Mechanism for the Sharing of benefits/returns - Conduct the consultations for the development of the project approval manual - Finalize the consultation process as part of the development of the ER-PD

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize a participatory validation workshop for the EESS
9	Dissemination of information and access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of communication activities with various tools to inform all stakeholders about the concept of REDD+ and the participatory process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication Actions carried out without the strategy being validated - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize the strategy and communication plan - Implement communication actions in line with the strategy and plan - Develop partnerships with local NGOs for community animation in the PIF areas - Mobilize communication agencies for the dissemination of message on REDD+ in the Côte d'Ivoire through international channels of coverage.
10	Use and disclosure of the results of the consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic integration of the results of the consultations in the management devices, in the different products and mechanisms developed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate the results of future consultations in particular in: (i) the benefit-sharing mechanism, (ii) the development of the ER-PD, (iii) the Project Approval Manual, (iv) The validation of the EESS, (v) the National Registry and (vi) the REDD+ National Fund.

Component 2: Preparation of the REDD+ strategy

- Sub-component 2a: Assessment of land use, factors of change in land allocation, laws, policies and forest governance

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
11	Evaluation and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National consensus based on studies and analyses on (i) the situation and dynamics of forests, (ii) the sectors involved, policies and sectoral measures needed for REDD+, (iii) the institutional, legal, regulatory and economic framework - Development of REDD+ management instruments and devices on the basis of assessments and analyses 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalise the study on the profit-sharing mechanism (TdR developed to be validated by CN-REDD+) - Finalize environmental and social safeguards instruments (Under review by the firm BRLi, available by September 2018) - Conduct the study on the establishment of a national REDD+ registry (1 geoportal exists; the study has yet to be conducted and integrated) - Carry out a study to establish a REDD+ National Fund
12	Prioritization of favourable/negative elements, direct and indirect, in the development of forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritization of deforestation and forest degradation factors carried out in several stages on the basis of studies and an intersectoral participatory approach 		
13	Links between these favourable/unredd+able elements and REDD+ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct linkages between deforestation and forest degradation factors and the strategic axes of the SN-REDD+ 		
14	Action plans to take into account natural resource rights, land tenure and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Investment Framework of SN REDD+ under development to operationalize the policies and measures defined in SN-REDD+ and produce action plans budgeted by strategic options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first version of the CNI did not present any action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and validate the National Investment Framework of the National REDD+ Strategy
15	Consequences for forest laws and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The analysis of the legal framework for the implementation of REDD+ has made it possible to identify shortcomings in existing legal texts; - Proposals for guidelines for improving the laws and policies available 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reread the various codes to ensure that the recommendations are taken into account; -Ensure coherence of the legal framework for the implementation of REDD+ with sectoral legal frameworks.

- Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
16	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategic options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SN-REDD+ Options selected and prioritized gradually during preparation in a participatory and informed process through studies on deforestation and degradation factors 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
17	Assessment of the feasibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political feasibility confirmed by the compatibility of global and sectoral development public policies and REDD+ strategic options - Environmental and social feasibility confirmed by the realization of the EESS - Economic feasibility under evaluation in the context of the CNI-REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EESS and the CNI are not yet finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize urgently the EESS - Finalize the CNI-REDD+ and confirm the economic feasibility of the options
18	<i>Impact of policy options on existing sectoral policies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articulation of the SN-REDD+ to the National development Plan and its sectoral guidelines - Strong influence of REDD+ preparation process on sectoral policy reforms initiated 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening public-private dialogue for the implementation of zero-deforestation agriculture - Finalizing forest sector reform through the revision of Code 2014 and its implementing texts - Strengthen the development policy of a responsible mining sector - Finalize the process of land-use reform.

- Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
19	Adoption and enforcement of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of legislative and regulatory reforms in line with the REDD+ process in the various sectors related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of enforcement of certain laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize legislative and regulatory reforms in the various sectors - Conduct assessments on the effectiveness of their application -
20	Implementation guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation or finalization of most REDD+ implementation guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The elements of the implementation framework are not yet operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate the study on carbon law and benefit-sharing. - Prepare the ER-PD. - Finalize the project approval manual. - Operationalize the complaint management mechanism. - Set up the REDD+ National Fund.
21	Benefit sharing mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The terms of reference of the study for the definition of the finalized benefit sharing mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study for the definition of the benefit-sharing mechanism not yet committed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out the study on the benefit sharing mechanism - Have the mechanism validated by CN-REDD+.
22	REDD+ National Registry and monitoring of REDD+ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A geoportal is operational for the NNSW - Background information on the various REDD+ projects and programmes is regularly compiled by the SEP-REDD+ - Reflections are underway to evolve the current geoportal and to add the REDD+ register and the SIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study for the development of a National Register REDD+ by still committed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design the national REDD+ registry - Engage expertise to develop the geoportal and add the national REDD+ register and the SIS to it

- *2d Sub-component: Social and environmental Impacts*

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
23	Analysis of issues related to social and environmental safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EESS on the SN-REDD+ conducted in a participatory manner - Backup Instruments available in provisional versions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EESS and backup framework reports not yet finalized and validated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and validate the EESS - Validating the safeguards instruments and ensuring their extension (including capacity building)
24	Design of REDD+ strategy, based on impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The analysis of the social and environmental impacts carried out in the EESS on the preliminary strategic options enabled the working groups responsible for the development of the SN-REDD+ to formulate final strategic options maximizing the impacts E&S Positive and minimizing negative E&S impacts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
25	Environmental and social management framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary Version of SEMC available and to be finalized in the third quarter 2018 - SEP-REDD+ has an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The final version of the SEMC is not yet available - Collaborations for the implementation of the CGES not yet in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and validate the SEMC. - Strengthen collaboration with environmental protection and management structures for the implementation of the SEMC - Popularize the SEMC and strengthen the capacities of key players in the implementation of the SEMC

Component 3: Emissions Reference Level / Reference Levels

n.	Criteria assessed	Strengths	Weaknesses	Activities to be carried out
26	Demonstration of the method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A national NRF has been developed in a participatory, transparent manner consistent with international recommendations and verified by the UNFCCC - A NRF for the southwest area of the country has been developed in a similar way - An action plan for the improvement of the NRF was developed 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the NRF Improvement Action Plan with (i) additional studies to estimate activity data and emission factors related to forest degradation, (ii) additional data collection to account for soil carbon (IFN 2018), (iii) integration of non CO₂ and gases, (iv) consideration of other forest species in addition to teak as part of increasing carbon stocks.
27	Use of historical data and adaptation to the national situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Historic data 2000-2015 used in the development of the NRF in accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines and the FCPF methodological framework - Methodology used to estimate documented deforestation, available and searchable on REDD+ Cote d'ivoire website 	-	-
28	Technical feasibility of methodological approach, compliance with UNFCCC guidelines, IPCC recommendations and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference level of Côte d'ivoire was developed in accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines (decision 4/CP15), the FCPF Carbon Fund methodological framework and the most recent IPCC guidelines 		-

Component 4: Forest monitoring system and safeguard measures

- *Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System*

n.	Criterion assessed	Strong Points	Weak Points	Activities to be carried out
29	Explanation of the Tracking method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NNSW developed in a participatory manner under the coordination of the SEP-REDD+ with the setting up of a dedicated working group composed of national data-producing structures - Action Plan NNSW 2017-2020 is being developed and being implemented 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the Action Plan NNSW 2017-2020
30	Demonstration of the first phases of application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific methodologies under development (HCV, HCS, soil occupancy monitoring) to ensure a direct link between the SN-REDD+ and NNSW options, they still need to be finalized and tested - Contribution of stakeholders to the activities of the system with the selection, elaboration and validation of methodologies, data collection and quality control of data - Identical methodologies and data sources used for estimating activity data and emission factors in baseline and NNSW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific methodologies not yet tested or validated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validate and test the developed methodologies.
31	Institutional features and capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandates of the different structures defined according to capacity, available data - Accuracy of the institutional arrangement for the proper functioning of the NNSW specified in a document - Geoportal to ensure the compilation and dissemination of data from the NNSW developed - Agreement protocols for the exchange of developed data - Needs for the proper functioning of the NNSW identified in the NNSW action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data exchange is not yet fluid between the institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formally confirm the responsibilities of each stakeholder of the Working Group to establish mandates and binding commitments for the proper functioning of the monitoring system.

- Sub-component 4b: Information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

n.	Criterion assessed	Strong Points	Weak Points	Activities to be carried out
32	Identification of non-carbon-related aspects and relevant social and environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and mapping of the multiple benefits of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire through the completion of a study - Identification of the social and environmental impacts of the implementation of REDD+ strategic options in the EESS 	-	-
33	Monitoring, notification and exchange of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An SIS for REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire has been conceptualized in a participatory way, it (i) defines the mechanism for collecting, processing and disseminating backup data and (ii) identifies data to feed the device. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The software part of SIS is not developed - Partnerships for the successful implementation of SIS are not yet discussed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the SIS validated by the CN-REDD+ - Establish a collaboration with relevant stakeholders for the proper functioning of the mechanism - Develop the software part of the SIS, based on the existing geoportal for the NNSW and which will be used for the National Register.
34	Institutional features and capabilities- multiple benefits and backups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An environmental and social safeguards unit has been set up within the SEP-REDD+ - A first estimate of the financial needs for the implementation of the safeguard instruments is carried out in the preparation documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The collaborations to be developed with the stakeholders for the proper functioning of the safeguard system have not yet been formalized - A budget for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the various backup instruments validated. - Set up the necessary collaborations with stakeholders to implement and monitor environmental and social safeguards - Develop a budget for the implementation of safeguards instruments

Stakeholders in the self-assessment consultations commented on the second version of the R-package. These comments are recorded in the following table.

No	Criteria	Comments
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Systems		
1	Accountability and transparency	<p>Local authorities need to make it easier for people to raise awareness. They also have the role of ensuring local development. As such, it would be appropriate to incorporate them into the membership of the National REDD+ Commission.</p> <p>In the national REDD+ process, civil society and local authorities have taken an active part. However, the decree establishing the National REDD+ Commission should be amended to include them and a producer representative in the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee.</p> <p>The non-taking of the Coordinator's appointment decree may be a handicap in the implementation of the mechanism.</p> <p>The delay in setting up regional committees should be noted.</p>
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and awareness		
7	Participation and commitment of key stakeholders	Strengthening the information and training activities of stakeholders
9	Dissemination of information and access to information	Strengthen awareness campaigns with the support of civil society organizations
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of land use, factors of change in land allocation, laws, policies and forest governance		
11	Evaluation and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wording of the studies does not allow to specify the intervention carried out to achieve the objectives - What aspects have been taken in the studies cited? - has customary law been analyzed? - How does REDD+ address the issue of land demarcation? - Ownership of the tree and the application texts - Substantial progress: Used clear words not to be confusing <p>The activities to be carried out are not directly related to criterion 11.</p>

12	Prioritization of direct and indirect favorable/unfavorable elements for forest valorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to check the results of the studies? Specify the sources of data verification in the studies. - What does the term "stakeholder" mean?: to involve the local elected representatives - To highlight the quantitative aspect of the analysis of the factors of deforestation and forest degradation.
13	Links between these favourable/unfavourable elements and REDD+ activities	No special comments
14	Action plans to take into account natural resource rights, land tenure and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should we keep the wording of strategic axis 4 with the acronym FLEGT? - How were the amounts for each strategic axis determined? - Involve local elected officials more in raising awareness of stakeholders.
15	Consequences for forest laws and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify the recommendations made following the analysis of the legal framework for REDD+ implementation in Côte d'Ivoire. - Specify recommendations made by sectors/Ministries
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options		
16	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategic options	The participatory, though laudable, process has not necessarily affected all stakeholders in the REDD+ process.
17	Assessment of the feasibility	Ensure that Côte d'Ivoire is able to attract funding for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy.
18	Impact of policy options on current sectoral policies	No particular comment
19	Adoption and enforcement of laws and regulations	Also mention in the R-package, the development of local sustainable land use plans in the Nawa region Many texts but their application is problematic; The application of the texts is not effective
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework		
20	Implementation guidelines	No particular comment Still a lot of instruments to finalize
21	Benefit sharing mechanism	Carry out this study for the year 2018
22	REDD+ National Registry and monitoring of REDD+ activities	No particular comment Type of property?
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental Impacts		
23	Analysis of issues related to social and environmental safeguards	This evaluation is important for the implementation of the projects. Regions should benefit from awareness of future impacts
24	Design of REDD+ strategy, based on impacts	No particular comment

25	Environmental and social management framework	No particular comment
Component 3: Emissions Reference Level / Reference Levels		
26	Demonstration of the method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insert Resource Access Links - Insert the other gases; - Take into account other forest species in addition to teak, as part of the increase in carbon stocks (see page 4, indent 6)
27	Use of historical data and adaptation to the national situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insert Document Access Links - Insert the period of completion of the independent audit. - Integrate the date and indicate the sources of the data
28	Technical feasibility of methodological approach, compliance with UNFCCC guidelines, IPCC recommendations and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take into account the recommendations of all decisions referring to the NRF; - Add access links to the documents listed
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System		
29	Explanation of the Tracking method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -The action plan is not sufficiently disseminated-insert its link in the document; - -Some clarifications on remote sensing and ground measurements are lacking in the document (Institutions that contributed to the implementation of these measures, a summary of the ground measurement method, remote sensing tools,). If there are links, they must be clarified - -Specify whether samples of soil have been taken; - -Write the entire World Cocoa Foundation; - -Extend training to local populations involved in forest monitoring - Continue to strengthen the capacity of all actors.
30	Demonstration of the first phases of application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define abbreviations in the body of the document - Add link to forest reference level documents
31	Institutional features and capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link the geoportal; - Instead of using the word "binding" to say "to bring the partner structures to meet their commitments"
Sub-component 4b: Information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards		
32	Identification of non-carbon-related aspects and relevant social and environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All documents to support the advanced must be linked; - Continue sharing information - Explore other tracks in terms of non-carbon benefits.
33	Monitoring, notification and exchange of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link the current SIS document

34	Institutional features and capabilities-multiple benefits and backups	
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Appendix

Appendix 1: List of meetings of the bodies of the National REDD+ Committee

Activities	Date	Place
Working session of members of the Permanent Executive Secretariat REDD+	15-16/06/2017	Abidjan
Second meeting of the SEP REDD+	7/20/2017	Abidjan
Presentation and Installation ceremony of REDD+ bodies	7/25/2017	Abidjan
First joint CN and SIC	1 st/08/2017	Abidjan
Review meeting of the REDD+ National Straredd+aper by the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee	16-17/08/2017	Abidjan
REDD+ Review and Perspective Workshop	8/28/2017	Abidjan
Review meeting 2017 and planning 2018 of the SEP-REDD	1/16/2018	Abidjan
Joint Meeting of CN and CTI of the SEP-REDD	1/30/2018	Abidjan
Extraordinary meeting of the National Committee and the Interministerial Technical Committee of the SEP-REDD	3/6/2018	Abidjan
Second meeting of the SEP-REDD	6/22/2018	Abidjan

Appendix 2 OI-REN members

N°	STRUCTURES	ABREVIATION	DOMAINES D'ACTIVITES
1	AFPCA.AF	AFPCA-AF	Conservation-Développement humain
2	AMISTAD	AMISTAD	Conservation-restauration
3	AOE	AOE	Conservation
4	APFNP	APFNP-AF	Conservation-restauration-Biocharbon
5	ASSOCIATION DES PRODUCTEURS DE MIELS DES LACS-TOUMODI	APML-TOUMODI	Conservation-Développement humain
6	CES- CI	CES- CI	Conservation-Développement humain
7	CIFED	CIFED	Développement humain
8	CLUB UNION AFRICAINE	CUA	Défense des droits de l'Homme
9	COMMUNE VERTE INTERNATIONAL	CVI	Conservation-restauration
10	COSADA	COSADA	Conservation-Développement humain
11	DEVEN BOUAFLE	DEVEN BOUAFLE	Restauration
12	ENVIRONNEMENT CADRE DE VIE	ECV	Conservation-Défense des droits humains
13	ETHIQUE PAIX ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	EPDD	Défense des droits de l'Homme
14	FDH	FDH	Conservation-Développement humain
15	FEMAD	FEMAD	Restauration-Développement humain
16	FONDATION KISSIMAWI		Conservation-Développement humain
17	GLOBAL GARDEN ORGANISATION		Conservation-Développement humain
18	GOVERNEMENT DES AMIS DE YADIO ET ASSANGBADJI	ONG GAYA	Restauration-Conservation-Développement humain
19	H2O	H2O	Conservation
20	IDEF	IDEF	Conservation-restauration
21	IMDH		Développement humain
22	IMPACTUM		Conservation-Restauration-Développement humain
23	JEUNES VOLONTAIRES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT CÔTE D'IVOIRE	JVE CI	Conservation-Défense des droits humains
24	LIGUE IVOIRIENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME	LIDHO	Défense des droits de l'Homme
25	MOUVEMENT IVOIRIEN DES DROITS DE L'HOMME	MIDH	Défense des droits de l'Homme
26	OIF	OIF	Conservation-Développement humain
27	ONG ACTION DE VIE		Conservation-Développement humain
28	ONG AFRIQUE VERTE ENVIRONNEMENT		Conservation-restauration
29	ONG BADA	ONG BADA	Conservation-Développement humain
30	ONG ECOSCI	ECOSCI	Conservation-Développement humain
31	ONG KLOWAA WLOUIE	KLOWAA WLOUIE	Conservation
32	ONG LEBEAUMONDE		Conservation-Développement humain
33	ONG OPV	ONG OPV	Restauration-Conservation
34	ONG PEDF	ONG PEDF	Conservation-Développement humain
35	ONG SAUVEGARDER L'ENVIRONNEMENT POUR SE DEVELOPPER	ONG SAUVED	Conservation-Développement humain
36	ONG SUD PREVENTION		Conservation-Développement humain
37	OPEIF	OPEIF	Conservation-Développement humain
38	OPESEA-VIE	OPESEA-VIE	Conservation-Développement humain

39	PLATEFORME DES MUTUELLES DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU TONKPI (plus de 300 mutuelles et villages)	PMDT	Conservation-Développement humain- Défense des droits humains
40	PLATEFORME ENVIRONNEMENT DE SAN PEDRO (15 Organisations)	PESP	Conservation-Restauration- Développement humain
41	ROSCIDET	ROSCIDET	Conservation-Développement humain
42	SOS FORET	SOS FORET	Conservation-Restauration
43	SOS JEUNESSE	SOS JEUNESSE	Conservation-Restauration
44	UAPSI	UAPSI	Conservation-Restauration- Développement humain
45	UFEMCI (Plus de 100 Organisations membres)	UFEMCI	Conservation-Restauration-Energie renouvelable-Développement humain
46	VIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT	VIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT	Conservation-Développement humain
47	VOLET VERT	VOLET VERT	Conservation
48	WAYN-CI	WAYN-CI	Conservation

Appendix 3: Consultations carried out in the context of the preparation for REDD+

- Consultation for the preparation of the R-PP

STRUCTURE RENCONTREES PAR LA CN-REDD+	DATES
National Agency for Rural Development Support (AN ADER)	9/14/2012
National Environment Agency (ANDE)	9/19/2012
Regulatory authority for cotton and cashew (ARECA)	10/16/2012
Be Development	9/15/2012
National Office for Technical Studies and Development	
Centre for Cartography and Remote Sensing (BNETD/CC1)	9/10/2012
Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Esearch (C I RES)	9/10/2012
National Centre for Agricultural Research (CNRA)	9/11/2012
Swiss Centre for Scientific Research (CSRS)	11/09,12/09,14/09/2012
Floristic National Committee (CNF)	9/11/2012
Coffee Board Cocoa (CCC)	10/16/2012
Convention on Biological Diversity (COB), Focal Point	9/13/2012
National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA)	12/09,18/09/2012
National Institute of Statistics (INS)	13/09,14/09,17/09/2012
Young Volunteers for the Environment (JVE)	11/09,20/09/2012
Directorate of Agricultural Professional Organizations of the MINAGRI	10/15/2012
MINAGRI Statistics Directorate	10/16/2012
Rural Land and Rural Cadastre Directorate of the MINAG RI	9/18/2012
Ministry of Water and Forêts (MINEF)	9/14/2012
Directorate of Forest Production and Industries (DPIF)	9/19/2012
Information, Education, Computer and Archives Awareness Service	13/09,19/09/2012
Ministry of Planning and Development	9/18/2012
Ivorian Office of P arcs and Réserves (OIPR)	9/13/2012
Forests Development Company (SODEFOR)	9/13/2012
Industrial Timber Producers ' Union (SPIB)	15/09,18/10/2012
Union of Partner Organizations and Beneficiaries of the Global Environment Facility	9/10/2012
World Agroforestry Center-CGIAR/ICRAF	9/11/2012

Activities	Dates
National Launch and Capacity Building Workshop on the International REDD+ Mechanism	8 and 9/09/2011
Capacity Building Workshop on the implementation of REDD+ Institutional Framework	8 and 9/03/2012
Capacity building Workshop on REDD+ and launch of the development of the Redd Roadmap approved by the CCGA-ACP	5/09/2012
Workshop on the REDD+ process support project in RCI through the preparation of a monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification system (S&MNV)	19/10/2012,
Information meeting on the advancement of the CCGA-ACP-supported REDD+ Roadmap	23/10/2012,
Awareness/Training workshop local communities on CC, forests and REDD+ mechanism	14-17/02/2013
Meeting of civil society and the delegation of the EFI-EU	20/02/2013

Training workshop for local communities and civil society on UN-REDD's approach to stakeholder engagement and the principle of pre-informed free consent (CLIP)	06 and 07/03/2013
Civil society Training Workshop on the REDD+ mechanism, funded by EFI	16 and 17/04/2013
National information and stakeholder awareness campaign on the REDD+ mechanism, funded by EFI and UNDP	23 and 26/04/2013
	20 and 21/06/2013
	21-29/10/2013
Working session between CNREDD and civil society	23/10/2013,
Civil society R-PP Analysis Workshops	29 and 30/10/2013
Meeting of women's Associations for information and awareness-raising on the REDD+ mechanism	31/10/13
Meeting of youth associations for information on REDD+ mechanism	31/10/2013,
R-PP Validation Workshop	06 and 07/11/2013
Second National R-PP Validation Workshop	09/05/2014

- Consultations for the preparation of the SN-REDD+

Activite.	2016			2017											Place
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	Jul	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	
Consolidation and refinement workshop of the REDD+ National Strategy by the SEP-REDD+ Team															Jacqueville
Regional workshops for consultation, analysis and validation of the REDD+ national strategy Draft 1 with the participation of the WG presidents															Yamoussoukro, Soubre, Aboisso,
High-level sectoral workshops to validate policies and measures for each thematic group and then integrate comments															Abidjan
Consultation workshop of civil society organizations grouped at FOIREN on the REDD+ national strategy in Yamoussoukro															Yamoussoukro
Youth organizations Consultation Workshop on the REDD+ national strategy, in preparation for COP22 in Morocco															Abidjan
Mini Consultation workshop of different ministries on the REDD+ national strategy															Marrackech, Morocco
Presentation of the draft 1 of the national REDD+ strategy of the Côte d'ivoire at the COP22															Abidjan and regions
Consultations on the SN REDD+ investment Plan															Abidjan
1st statutory meeting of the REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat analysis of the REDD+ National Strategy document															Abidjan
1st statutory meeting of the REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat analysis of the REDD+ National Strategy document															Abidjan
1st meeting of the REDD+ Technical Committee and the REDD+ National Committee for Analysis of the REDD+ National Strategy															Abidjan
Technical Committee meeting for review of REDD+ National Strategy paper															Abidjan
Meeting of the Techmque Committee for consideration of the REDD+ National Strategy paper															Abidjan
Validation of SN REDD+ by the National REDD+ Committee															Abidjan
Communication in the Council of Ministers															Abidjan
Review and taking into account additional comments from institutional stakeholders by the SEP REDD															Abidjan
Presentation to COP 23															Germany

- Consultation for the preparation of the R-PIN

Activities	Date	Place
Workshop for the elaboration of the idea note of the PRE of the Ivory Coast	08-11/06/2015	Bassam
Workshop to return the results of the work on the development of the conceptual note of the emission reduction program	29/07/2015	Abidjan
ER-PIN Reading session	4/08/15	Abidjan

- Consultations for the preparation of the EESS

Activities	Date	Place
Start-up workshop on the activities of the strategic environmental and social assessment within the framework of the REDD+ mechanism in Côte d'ivoire	2/19/2016	Abidjan
Regional Consultations in the context of the strategic environmental and social assessment of the REDD+ mechanism	From 10/03/2016 to 13/04/2016	24 Regions and 24 Villages
Dialogue and enrichment Workshop on the evaluation of REDD+ strategic options in Côte d'ivoire	8/4/2016	Abidjan

- Consultations for the preparation of SIS

Activities	Date	Place
Validation meeting of the first version of the backup information system	22/03/2018	Abidjan
Information and Exchange session on the safeguards Information system	29/03/2018	Abidjan
Workshop finalization of the backup information system	22/04/2018	Abidjan

- Consultation for the preparation of the NER/MRV

Activities	Date	Place
1st meeting of the WG for the development of the action Plan for the implementation of the NNSW	3/9/2016	Abidjan
2nd meeting of the WG for the elaboration of the Action Plan for the implementation of the NNSW	3/24/2016	Abidjan
3rd meeting of the WG for the elaboration of the Action Plan for the implementation of the NNSW	6/15/2016	Abidjan
Retreat to finalize the NNSW action plan	24-25/06/2016	Assinie
NNSW PA Validation Workshop	9/16/2016	Abidjan
Training Workshop on the NRF	4-5/06/2015	Abidjan
Technical workshop on the representation of the definition of forest within the framework of the REDD+ mechanism in Côte d'ivoire	27-28/042016	Abidjan/SODEFOR
Workshop launch of the development of the NRF/NERF in Côte d'ivoire	07-08/09/2016	Abidjan

Activities	Date	Place
Technical workshop to support the finalization of the NRF and coherence with the IGES of the BUR	05-09/12/2016	Rome
National NRF Validation Workshop in REDD+ framework	12/14/2016	Abidjan
Biomass Inventory Activity Planning meeting	9/30/2016	Abidjan
Workshop development of biomass management methodology and training	11-12/08/2016	Abidjan
National workshop to launch forest biomass data collection	10/14/2016	Abidjan
Forest Resource Assessment training workshop and data analysis	3-7/04/2017	Abidjan
Inventory Team training Workshop on the use of forest biomass data collection tools and instruments	20-21/09/2016	Abidjan
Information and awareness meeting on biomass Inventory		Bondoukou
Information and awareness meeting on biomass Inventory	10/28/2017	Adzopé
Information and awareness meeting on biomass Inventory	10/26/2017	Abengourou & Gagnoa
Information and awareness meeting on biomass Inventory	10/27/2017	Bettié & Bangolo
Reunion Project INF SODEFOR	3/1/2017	Abidjan
Training workshop in data processing and analysis	25-29/09/2017	Abidjan
Workshop for the presentation of baseline forest data for REDD+	10/12/2017	Abidjan
Workshop to establish a national stakeholder cooperation framework for the development of the NRF/NNSW	3/10/2016	Abidjan
Workshop to present the results of the study on deforestation and degradation engines in Côte d'ivoire (EMDD)	10 October 2016	Abidjan
Training workshop on GHG inventories	27-30 April 2015	Abidjan
Training Workshop on the harmonization of Legends in the field of land tenure mapping/LCCSV3 system	30/06-03/07/2015	Abidjan
MRV Training	16-20/09/2013	Abidjan
Validation workshop of the national legend harmonised with LCCSV3	13-14/08/2015	Abidjan

- *Consultations for the preparation of the PSE guide*

Activities	Date	Place
Presentation Workshop of the pilot project "Transforming Cocoa supply chains in Côte d'ivoire" and identification of themes for information, awareness raising and environmental education	Friday, December 16, 2016	SEP-REDD+
Capacity building workshop for national stakeholders on payment systems for environmental services	12-13 March 2015	Abidjan

Appendix 4 : National REDD+ Strategy Working groups

GT MINE			
Nom et prénoms	Fonction	Institution	Contact
1. KONE ROGER S.	RESPONSABLE ENVIRONNEMENT	MIM/DGMG	Cél. : 07.83.41.34 Email : koneroger@gmail.com
2. AGBRI Lako	Chef de service	MINADER/DMEME	Cél. : 05 44 42 23 Email : agbrilako@yahoo.fr
3. NC'CHO ADJOUA MARIE-SINGER	Chef de service	MINEF/DCDF	Cél. : 07.06.07.37 Email : nchosinger@yahoo.fr
4. LOUKOU KOFFI JULES	PCA	FEREADD	Cél : 05.46.07.77 Email : fereadd@yahoo.fr
5. AHI TIGORI FRANCOIS	Chef de service	MIM/DEMAC	Cél. : 05.08.61.68 Email : ahitigo@gmail.com
6. ADJE GNOA AIME	Chargé d'étude	MSHP/DHES	Cél. : 05.37.61.31 Email : adjgnoanaime@yahoo.fr
7. ABBE N'TAMON	Membre Secretariat	EBAFOSA	Cél. : Email : abbentamon@yahoo.fr
8. DIE HANNA GRACE	SOUS DIRECTEUR	MEMPD/DAS	Cél. : 49 02 42 91 Email : gracecehylane09@gmail.com
9. AKESSEY LEON	Chef de service	MEDD/DQEPR	Cél. : 08.26.70.48 Email : akessyleon@yahoo.fr
10. KOUAKOU Y. ARSENE	Chargé d'études	MPD/CABINET	Cél. : 49464975 Email : a.kouakou@plan.gouv.ci
11. KOFFI KOUAKOU	Chargé d'études	MIM/DGMG	Cél. : 01.22.90.71 Email : kkouakou@gmail.com
12. OUATTARA ZANA	Assistant Technique	SEPP-REDD+	Cél. : 08..65.24.86 Email : zanainza@yahoo.fr
13. KOUADIO AMENAN	Point focal convention ROTERDAM	MINEDD	Cél. : 03.48.80.00 Email : vijosee2016@gmail.com
14. KOYA JEAN CLAUDE	Conseiller Technique	MIN PLAN	Cél. : 48.24.23.27 Email : koyajc@gmail.com
15. OUATTARA BAKARY	Inspecteur Installation Classée	MINEDD/CIAPOL	Cél : 02 14 82 08 Email : danvobekah@yahoo.fr

GT Decouplage Agriculture /Déforestation

1.	KOFFI N'guessan Rodrigue	Directeur	MINADER/DMEME	
2.	AGBRI Lako	Chef de service	MINADER/DMEME	Cél. : 05 44 42 23 Email : agbrilako@yahoo.fr
3.	BABOU Romaric	Secrétaire général	ONG IMPACTUM	Cél. : 09 11 30 24 Email : impactum.ong@gmail.com
4.	ABI Monnet	Cocoa Program Manager	ONG SOLIDARIDAD	Cél. : 79 71 72 53 Email : monnet@solidaridadnetwork.org
5.	KRAMO Sylviane Elodie	Chef de service	MINADER/DCR	Cél. : 08 99 12 39 Email : krelsy80@gmail.com
6.	SEYO Edmond	Chef de service	MINADER/ DFR	Cél. : 49 35 53 05 Email : seyoed@yahoo.fr
7.	YAO Kouakou Guy. A	Vice président	EBAFOSA	Cél. : 08 10 72 03 /07 06 15 41 Email : fabrice.kouakou@gmail.com
8.	TRAORE Soulemane	CNRA	CNRA	Cél. : 49 00 13 23 Email : traoresoulemane@yahoo.fr
9.	DEH DEH Lina	Chargée d'études	MINADER/DPVSA	Cél. : 07 16 77 20 Email : dehdehlina@yahoo.fr
10.	KINDIA Boni Narcisse	Chargé d'études	SODEXAM	Cél. : 07 27 49 21 Email : kingbonik@yahoo.fr
11.	KOUAME N'dri Marie Thérèse	Directrice exécutive	OIREN	Cél. : 01 50 09 71 Email : ndrimaritherese@yahoo.fr
12.	ESSECOFY Guillaume	Chargé d'études	ONDR/MINADER	Cél. : 58 99 77 82 Email : guillaume.essecofy@yahoo.fr
13.	Mme GBO Amin	Chef de division changement climatique	ANADER	Cél. : 01 01 73 80 Email : amindzamla@gmail.com
14.	AKPAUD Waba Aimé Ceserd	Chef de Service	DPPF/MINADER	05 5159 56 / 07 13 01 56 Akpaud.ceserd@gmail.com
15.	KOUAO Francis	Responsable formation	APROMAC	Cél : 02 14 82 08 Email : fkouao@fdh.ci
16.	BEDIE Auguste	Chargé des projets	Conseil Café Cacao	Cél : 20 20 29 65 / 77 28 68 77 Email : bediea@conseicafecacao.ci

GT REBOISEMENT

16. Col AKE ABROBA JEROME	DIRECTEUR	MINEF/DCDF	01087951 akabroj2@yahoo.fr
17. Lt/Col SORO MAMADOU	S/DIRECTEUR	MINEF/DCDF	07834249 soro_mm@yahoo.fr
18. Cdt KOFFI YEBOA ALEXIS	Rech- dev - certification	SODEFOR	03594047 nananyeba@yahoo.fr
19. GNAORE LEWIS C.	chargé de programme	IMPACTUM	09203193 gnaorelewis@yahoo.fr
20. Cne DON SUN SUNDA	chargé d'études	MINEF/DCDF	08231033 donsunsunda@gmail.com
21. KOUADIO K. FIDELE	CT foresterie, agroforesterie	PROFIAB	09762964 kouacou.kouadio@giz.de
22. YAO SERGE ROMUALD	chargé d'études	MINEF/DR ABIDJAN	02118386 ysergeromuald@yahoo.fr
23. BOUADI ANGAMAN PAULIN	chargé d'études	MINADER	05001022 paulinangamanbouadi@yahoo.fr
24. KOUAME N'DRI MARIE- THERESE	Directrice exécutive	CIBCO/OI-REN	01500971 ndrimaritherese@yahoo.fr
25. TEAPOINHI SEPONH STEPHANIE	chargé d'études	MINEF/DEPE	07142001 seponstephanie@yahoo.fr
26. Cne N'CHO ADJOUA MARIE SINGER	Chef de service	MINEF/DCDF	02251076 nchosinger@yahoo.fr
27. Cne FETEH KOFFI SEBASTIEN	chargé d'études	MINEF/DCDF	01567444 fetehkoffisebastien@yahoo.fr
28. Lt BONI JEAN-SEBASTIEN	Chef de service	MINEF/DCDF	01984913 luckum18@yahoo.fr
29. Cne GNAGO NI GUY CHARBEL	chargé d'études	MINEF/DDEF	01983708 gncharbel@yahoo.fr
30. Cne LOUKOU Koffi Maxime	Chef de service	MINEF/DEIF	01881405 lmaxko@yahoo.fr
31. KANGA Marie Colombe	Chargée de programme plant	AIPH	07121052 kangamaco@gmail.com
32. Mme MIEZAN A. Monique	Recherche - développement - certification	SODEFOR	02256441 miezanmonique@gmail.com
33. YAO Affoué Pauline	présidente	FCIEX	05881035 affouepauline@yahoo.fr
34. Cdt ANTCHOURO KOUAME BOKO	chargé d'études	MINEF/DREF	41576955 ingboko@yahoo.fr

GT FLEGT et GESTION DURABLE DES FORÊTS

1.	KOFFI Konan J-C	CT/DG	SODEFOR	Cel : 05 51 48 48 e-mail : abidkoffi@gmail.com
2.	GBANZAI Paul	Directeur de la planification	SODEFOR	Cel. : 03 58 93 38 Email : gbanzaipaul@gmail.com
3.	ARAFAN Haïdara	PF APV-FLEGT	MINEF	Cel : 42 11 81 64 E-mail : arafanhaidarachr@yahoo.fr
4.	EGNANKOU Wadja Mathieu	Président	SOS FORETS (OI REN)	Cel. : 07 76 92 02 /22 44 14 33 Email : wadjaegnankou@gmail.com
5.	KOYA Noutoueu Jean-Claude	CT/MPD	MDP	Cel. : 06 16 32 98/ 48 24 23 27/ 01 78 13 51 Email : koyaic@gmail.com
6.	ODOUKPE Guillaume	Assistant du Coordo PNGRN	MINEDD	Cel. : 07 77 57 98 (ND) Email : sgodoukpe@yahoo.fr
7.	AGNIMEL Adhissy Charles	Chargé d'études	OIPR	Cel. : 09 72 17 47 (ND) Email : agnimelcharles@yahoo.fr
8.	GONDO Gbogbo Arsène	Chargé de projet	SOLIDARIDAD	Cel. : 04 01 83 36 (ND) Email : arsene@solidaridad.onmicrosoft.com
9.	BAH Bilé Valentin	Directeur Technique	SODEFOR	Cel : 01 25 32 00 E-mail : ebabilenvatin@yahoo.fr
10.	TAPE Bi Foua Alphonse	CSOTC CG Abidjan	SODEFOR	Cel : 03 58 96 01 E-mail : alphonsetape@gmail.com
11.	GNAHORE lewis	Chargé de Programme	ONG IMPACTUM	Cel : 09203193 E-mail : gnaorelewicarol@yahoo.com
12.	En attente de désignation		Filière bois.	Voir BENSALAH Pdt SPIB

GT Energie Domestique

1. CORE ELVIS	CIRES	CHERCHEUR	Cel : 48 38 68 09 core.elvis@gmail.com
2. KOUAKOU JEAN NARCISSE	MIRAH/DDE	VETERINAIRE CHEF DE SERVICE	Cel :08 87 08 87 jnkouakou11@yahoo.fr
3. N'TAKPE JEAN CLAUDE	ONG FONDATION PLATE-FORME	PRESIDENT	Cel 09 42 41 97 j.claude62@outlook.com
4. NAGO B. HUGES	MINED/DGDD DEVRS	SOUS-DIRECTEUR	Cel : 07 66 27 49 hugessnago@yahoo.fr
5. MAYET WILLIAM	MINADER/DMEME	CHEF DE SERVICE	Cel : 09 49 21 70 mayet.william@gmail.com
6. BEDJE ASSEMIAN NICAISE	01-REN IVE CI	CONSEILLER NATIONAL	Cel :47 26 58 26 nicaiselechene001@yahoo.fr
7. KOITA YACOUBA	GIWA	CHARGE D'ETUDE	Cel : 08 13 98 24 yacoukoita1@gmail.com
8. DOSSO MOUSSA	DGE	CE	Cel 07 96 08 96 mousdosso@yahoo.fr
9. N'GORAN KONAN NORBERT	DGE	DIRECTEUR MERNR	Cel 57 32 76 90 ngoran.k.norbert@gmail.com
10. EFFI GERMAINE	MEN/ DAPS COGES	ASSIST. DAPS-COGES	Cel : 07 40 15 54 effiger@yahoo.fr
11. Dr SANOGHO YACOUBA	MIRAH/DDE	CEF DE SERVICE	Cel : 08 41 71 02 3083733350@gg.com
12. AKROU JEAN MARC	EBAFOSA	MEMBRE	Cel 59 46 74 79 cyraci@yahoo.fr
13. JIBIKILAYI M	SAPPHYRERI CIACC	DG /PRESIDENT	Cel : 07 61 67 07 jibikilayahonore@yahoo.fr
14. KOUHIE GUEI	MPE	SOUS-DIRECTEUR	Cel :48 28 88 87 kouhieg@yahoo.fr
15. GNIGBOGNIMA SIRIKI	DGE	SOUS-DIRECTEUR	Cel :01 60 07 05 siriki_mmeyahoo.fr
16. BORAUD EDI	AIENR	PRESIDENT	Cel :07 38 58 07 ediboraud@gmail.com
17. LT/col APATA YORO NICOLAS	MINEF/ PROJET UNE ECOLE .	SOUS-DIRECTEUR	Cel :02 79 83 70 nicolas.apata@gmail.com
18. KAHIBA LAMBERT	ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE	MEMBRE	Cel :08 56 72 74 lambert_kohiba@yahoo.fr
19. LOUKOU KOFFI JULE	FEREADD / OIREN-REDD+	PCA	Cel : 05 46 07 71 fereadd@yahoo.fr
20. SILUE DOHOYERI	MINEF/DD	CE	Cel :48 73 51 16 siluedohoyeri@yahoo.fr
21. KONÉ P. EDOUARD	MINEN/DD	CE	Cel :49 24 59 56 eduphe49@gmail.com
22. KOUAME KANGA	Ministère du Pétrole et de l'énergie	CT	
23. Mme Kriza Christiane,	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances	DPSB	
24. KRA Bienvenu	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances	DAS	

Appendix 5: Example of technical data sheets for REDD+ preparation projects in Côte d'Ivoire

REDD+ project of the CT		2.5 M €	3 years	Dec. 2016-Dec. 2019
Implementation	MINSEDD/SEP-REDD+, prefectural Corps, decentralized technical Services (Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Environment), Regional Council of Mé			
Financial Partner	The French Republic and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire under the contract of deleveraging and development (C2D), Regional Council of the Mé			
Place of Intervention	Region of Mé, classified forests of Mabi-Yaya			
Short Description of the project				
<p>The project aims at locally declining the nationally-defined REDD+ policy options.</p> <p><u>Component 1: Territorial Development</u></p> <p>The idea is to include the project in the dynamics of decentralization and securing of land already underway in Côte d'Ivoire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use planning: (i) Contribution to the development of the regional development Plan of the Mé Regional Council; (ii) Participatory elaboration of local development Plans in the 7 villages most prone to deforestation + implementation via call for local projects (schools, health centres, etc); - Land Security: (i) Mass awareness conducted in each locality of the region as to the opportunities offered by land regulation; (ii) delimitation of the 7 aforementioned village territories and issuance of land certificates on 3500 ha. <p><u>Component 1: Sector development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture Zero Deforestation: A technical ccompagnement of 2250 households (on a minimum surface of 5 000 Ha) with: (i) Increase in value added to Ha: In the face of the issue of the renewal of old cocoa, development of agroforestry systems associating notably cocoa and/or rubber (jungle rubber), involvement of producers in the wood trade Now largely under-valued, etc.; and (ii) securing and diversifying revenues: marketing consultancy, risk management price, income diversification over time (mobilization of the market <u>N'kalo</u> information system, in the sub-region). - Sustainable forest management and reforestation; (i) Mass awareness of the provisions of the New Forest Code (2014); (ii) Forest management: advisory support to 150 owners of more than 3 Ha of forest; (iii) Reforestation: 500 ha reforested, of which 50 ha of wood-energy; (iv) Call for projects dedicated to local NGOs already engaged in reforestation efforts - Sustainable domestic ENERGY: (i) Regional diagnosis of the bio-energy sector; (ii) Training in improved carbonisation techniques for 15 charcoal producers (see photo opposite); (iii) Call for projects in support of local initiatives dedicated to alternative fuels and improved ovens (priority to women's associations). <p><u>Component 3: Impact Measurement and REDD+ process support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a level of regional reference emissions (i.e. projection 2015-2025 of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation) in order to be able to prepare the geographical extension of the project; - Establishment of a Socio-economic and environmental reference State in order to be able to measure the effects of the project over time; - Research and development in terms of early detection of clearing and monitoring of land use changes (e.g. reforestation). 				
Links	https://reddplus.ci/c2d/ Http://www.etcterra.org/fr/redd-afolu/prm			

Building a business case for forest-friendly commodities in Côte d'Ivoire (published Oct. 14th 2015)		130 000 €	3 years	2013-2016
Partners	National Commission REDREDD+INSEDD, ministry in charge of the plan, SalvaTerra, Solidaridad/EUREDD facility			
Short Description of the project				
<p>The overall objective of the pilot project was to assist the National REDD+ Secretariat to develop a roadmap to decouple agricultural production and deforestation by engaging with private-sector stakeholders involved in commodity supply chains that drive deforestation. Gaining interest and buy-in from the private sector in forest-friendly green production was a first step in developing the roadmap.</p> <p>The project approach was to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organises roundtables with private-sector stakeholders in commodity supply chains, such as cocoa, to discuss the future of commodity production in Côte d'Ivoire 2. organizes participatory exercises to define a business-as-usual and a green/deforestation-free scenario for each supply chain 3. Collect detailed data for each supply chain to compare the costs and benefits for each scenario 4. Develop a user-friendly land-use cost-benefit simulator <p>The Main results was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project gathered key stakeholders in commodity supply chains at roundtables where they discussed the future of commodity production in Côte d'Ivoire • For each supply chain, participatory exercises detailed the costs and benefits of a business-as-usual with no restrictions on deforestation, and of a green scenario phasing out deforestation as soon as possible • Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ realised that decoupling agricultural production from deforestation is technically possible in Côte d'Ivoire 2015-2030 ○ Recognised that green commodities make good business sense as they return over 10% on investment and tend to have a positive impact on employment ○ appreciated that a transition to green commodities would take about 6 years, during which Cote d'Ivoire would bear significant opportunity and investment costs ○ Identified policy measures to promote deforestation-free supply chains • Project staff used the data on costs and benefits collected for each supply chain to develop a cost-benefit simulator that stakeholders can update and use to compare different scenarios • The National REDD+ Secretariat used the cost-benefit analysis to develop a strong REDD+ roadmap (Readiness preparation proposal) with a focus on decoupling agricultural production and deforestation • A policy brief summarised the results and identified policy measures for promoting deforestation-free supply chains 				
Links	http://www.euredd.efi.int/publications/building-a-business-case-for-forest-friendly-commodities-in-cote-d-ivoire			

Engaging with smallholder cocoa farmers - To develop deforestation-free supply chains in Côte d'ivoire (Published Dec. 10th 2015)		200 000 €	2 years	2014-2015
Partners	National Commission REDD+, MINSÉDD, CIRAD, ICRAF, SalvaTerra, Solidaridad, CURAT, Swiss Centre for Scientific Research in RCI, Two global chocolate manufacturers; UN-REDD/EUREDD facility			
Financial Partner	European Union			
Short Description of the project				
<p>The objective of the EU REDD facility was to support the Government of Côte d'ivoire in building the enabling conditions for deforestation-free agricultural supply chains. The facility partnered with the National REDD+ Commission, two private sector chocolate manufacturers and their suppliers, in particular smallholder cocoa producers, to demonstrate how deforestation-free supply chains could work in practice.</p> <p>The Approach was to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test the implementation of a zero-deforestation policy with two leading chocolate manufacturers supply chains. This involved facilitating negotiations between the companies, the National REDD+ Commission and an independent observer on a voluntary agreement specifying the scope of the companies' involvement, and methods for monitoring and verification. • Study the feasibility of a national payments for environmental Services (PES) scheme targeting smallholders implementing zero-deforestation practices and participating in forest restoration initiatives such as agroforestry in collaboration with UN-REDD Program. Establishing a national PES scheme is central to national REDD+ implementation and will play an important role in helping smallholders buy in to deforestation-free supply chains. • Support policy dialogues on forest-friendly agriculture. The EU REDD facility helps the national REDD+ Commission negotiate with national producer associations on formalizing a cooperation agreement. The facility also helps the National REDD+ Commission prepare for significant international events, such as the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP). <p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will deliver concrete results in 2017. Results in the initial stage include: • The national REDD+ Commission and national producer associations established an official framework for voluntary action by the private sector on deforestation-free supply chains in Côte d'ivoire. • The feasibility study on PES will help the National REDD+ Commission test the PES mechanism in one or more pilot sites in 2016. • National producer associations expressed support for a national policy on forest-friendly agriculture. • In partnership with the National REDD+ Commission, two major cocoa buyers in Côte d'ivoire identified pilot sites to test zero-deforestation supply chains. <p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pilot project shows that a zero-deforestation approach to agricultural supply chains is not exclusive to international large-scale palm oil producers. The approach can be adapted to smallholder supply chains in Africa. • Côte Ivoire's submission to the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) highlights the transition to zero-deforestation agriculture as a major strategic policy measure. 				
Links	Http://www.euredd.efi.int/publications/engaging-with-smallholder-cocoa-farmers			

Mapping financial flows to support REDD+ efforts (published Nov. 21th 2016)		220 000 €	One year	2016
Partners	SEP REDD+, MINSIEDD, 12 Côte d'Ivoire Government ministries, the Climate Policy Initiative, UN-REDD programme, IMPACTUM			
Financial Partner	European Union and UN-REDD Programme			
Short Description of the project				
<p>The Objective:</p> <p>The aim of the project is to identify the nature and volume of domestic and international public finance that contributes to reduced deforestation efforts in Côte d'Ivoire. The study provides an insight into the amount and types of financial flows that are directed at sustainable land-use management and reduced deforestation activities, as well as the key actors and activities involved. By Analyzing land-use finance in this way, the project provides a baseline against which to measure progress towards the levels of investment required to drive zero deforestation agriculture and reforestation. The tool helps to identify channels, gaps and blocks in financial flows, as well as to pinpoint opportunities to increase finance available for implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>The approach:</p> <p>The analysis looked at public finance that went to activities that impact on land use in 2015. These activities are considered to be relevant in the context of Côte Ivoire's National REDD+ Strategy, and include: agriculture, forestry, domestic energy, environment, mining and planning policy. The analysis divided the finance for these REDD+-relevant activities into two groups:</p> <p>REDD+ aligned finance: for activities that directly contribute to reducing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to enhancing and protecting forest cover, in accordance with the objectives of the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>Grey Finance: For activities that could contribute to maintaining and enhancing Côte Ivoire's forests if other enabling conditions are in place. These include agricultural intensification activities that may be driving deforestation and require additional safeguards to ensure that forests are not converted.</p> <p>This analysis is based on 2015 Ministry of Budget disbursed investment data for 12 relevant ministries. International data is based on data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance and survey returns from 10 donors. Data interpretation is based on project descriptions obtained from the Ministry of Planning, as well as expert consultations and workshops.</p> <p>Results</p> <p>The study showed that the current level of investment makes up only a small fraction of the expected needs for implementing Côte Ivoire's REDD+ strategy. In 2015, USD 28.1 million of investment by the Ivorian government and its partners contributed to achieving REDD+ objectives. Estimates suggest that more than USD 289 million per year is needed to meet Côte Ivoire's objective to have 20% forest cover by 2030-but less than 2% of this amount went to reforestation and sustainable forest management in 2015.</p> <p>In 2015, donors spent 55 times more money on agricultural intensification than in the forest sector. This underlines the low levels of investment in reforestation and sustainable forest management and the need to mainstream climate objectives in their land-use investments. Similarly, very little was spent on sustainable domestic energy or sustainable mining.</p> <p>By Greening existing agricultural finance from domestic, and especially international sources, Côte d'Ivoire and its partners could deliver over five times more REDD+-aligned finance. In 2015, at least USD 140.7 million of public money was invested in ' grey ', business-as-usual agricultural intensification which did not explicitly account for deforestation risks and may have contributed to deforestation and forest degradation. This was due to lack of strong land-use planning and secure land tenure.</p> <p>Opportunities exist to raise finance from new sources and improve the effectiveness of existing spending, including through fiscal measures, incentives for local government, and a National REDD+ Fund. Additional domestic sources of finance for REDD+ could be generated by taxing activities that drive deforestation, in particular in the agricultural sector, or by earmarking existing tax revenues.</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>The study highlights the need for forests to become a priority for the Ivorian government and its partners. It demonstrates that means do not yet match ambition when it comes to zero deforestation and forest restoration</p>				

objectives, and provides REDD+ stakeholders with a solid basis for conducting advocacy work with government and external partners.

Côte d'Ivoire is preparing its REDD+ investment Plan based on the findings of this study. The investment Plan will support the gap and needs estimates for the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy.

Improved REDD+ Finance tracking can help Côte d'Ivoire and partners better plan and coordinate spending. By Tracking Land-use finance over time, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire could monitor the extent to which REDD+ investment needs are being met.

Links	Http://www.euredd.efi.int/publications/mapping-financial-flows-to-support-redd-efforts Https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/landscape-redd-aligned-finance-cote-divoire/ Http://www.un-redd.org/single-post/2017/06/08/Mapping-the-Landscape-of-REDD-Finance-in-C%C3%B4te-d%E2%80%99Ivoire
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A path to sustainable cocoa and forest restoration in Côte d'Ivoire Engaging with smallholder cocoa farmers-to develop deforestation-free supply chains in Côte d'Ivoire		25 000 €	One year	2018
Partners	SEP-REDD+, UNEP FI			
Financial Partner	European Union-UNEP			
Short Description of the project				
<p>The EU REDD facility and the Finance Initiative of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP FI) have proposed financial solutions to scale-up zero-deforestation cocoa production to the Ivorian government and its partners. These Solutions were developed based on the economic modelling of agroforestry and intensification schemes currently piloted by three private sector actors in the cocoa sector.</p> <p>The study, titled 'Economic and Financial challenges to scaling up sustainable cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire,' was commissioned by the Permanent Executive Secretariat of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire, in support to the implementation of Côte Ivoire's National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>Objective</p> <p>Agroforestry can play a key role in addressing the critical situation of Ivorian forests, improving soil fertility and diversifying the income of producers. Many Agro-industrialists who have made ambitious international commitments to produce without deforestation by 2020 have initiated agroforestry pilots inside cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>Achieving Zero-deforestation cocoa production implies short-term scaling up of sustainable production models, but several obstacles prevent plantation owners fully adopting this transition. To offer small cocoa farmers new production models that are potentially profitable, the economics of cocoa production need to be better understood. Scaling up sustainable cocoa production models requires economic and financial solutions that can cover investment gaps and provide incentives for sustainable practices.</p> <p>Approach</p> <p>The study is based on a review of different technical options for sustainable cocoa production, combining the intensification of production and agroforestry. Agroforestry pilots in cocoa plantations mix a variety of trees for multiple purposes: firewood, fruit trees and timber.</p> <p>On the basis of three pilot projects studied, two types of models were identified. Type a combines firewood and timber with A high preponderance of firewood, representing 75% of the associated trees (concentration). Type B combines firewood, fruit trees and timber (diversification).</p> <p>Compared to the reference Model (a 20 year-old monoculture of cocoa in direct sunlight), the shortfall of the type a model is significant and lasts a long time. For this reason, without specific assistance, the financial risk associated with this type of pilot will only attract plantation owners whose cocoa is not their main source of income.</p> <p>In the type B model, food crops income offsets the loss of cocoa revenues in the first years. The small amount of firewood does not make their sale significant for the income of the plantation owner. Since there is less timber, the peak income in year 25 is less significant than in the type A model. The shortfall period from the reference model is very short. The income of the plantation owner increases greatly. This model is therefore attractive for all plantation owners.</p> <p>Results</p> <p>Plantation owners need funding to offset the losses incurred in the early years of the agroforestry transition. However, local banks do not lend to smallholders due to several reasons.</p> <p>To address this challenge, several possible financing solutions for small producers exist:</p> <p>A Short-medium term loan (four years) can be set up to cover the expenses of year 1 and the regeneration of the plantation. The sale of firewood of Year 4 in a type a pilot would be used to repay it.</p> <p>The purchase of long-term purchase contracts with the chocolatiers to smooth the plantation owner's cocoa incomes and provide them with constant income over the period.</p> <p>The study details these two solutions and identifies other mechanisms that could help finance the shortfall. It also describes some supportive measures.</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>Over the next ten years, the implementation of the zero-deforestation agricultural policy will be key to achieving the national REDD+ Strategy and the national Investment Framework. This scaling up implies the conversion of</p>				

an estimated two million hectares to agroforestry. Based on the results of the model of this study, this would correspond to a financing requirement equivalent to a cumulative deficit of 671 million euros over the first three years.

Macroeconomic issues currently affecting the sector must be taken into account in the context of scaling up pilot agricultural intensification and agroforestry initiatives in cocoa plantations. The intensification of cocoa cultivation by replacing existing plant material with improved plant material would enable maintaining constant production while decreasing cultivated areas. This would free up areas for other uses, such as reforestation or subsistence food crops.

This Study offers private sector partners and the Ivorian Government an economic modelling tool to help them optimise proposed agroforestry models taking into account the economic perspective of smallholders, in particular in the context of private companies' Action Plan under the Cocoa and Forest initiative.

This study highlights the importance of funding agroforestry and combining it with other solutions to effectively combat deforestation. This will be key to ensuring coherence among the commitments of Côte d'Ivoire, the sustainability strategies developed by actors in the cocoa sector, in particular through the Action Plan of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative, and the economic reality of small cocoa plantation owners.

Links	Http://www.euredd.efi.int/publications/a-path-to-sustainable-cocoa-financial-solutions-for-cote-d-ivoire http://www.un-redd.org/single-post/2018/05/29/A-path-to-sustainable-cocoa-and-forest-restoration-in-C%C3%B4te-d'Ivoire?fb_comment_id=1595252857179639_1600095150028743
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Appendix 6 : Action plan for NFMS operationalization

N°	Activity	N°	Sub-activity	2018					2019					2020																		
				J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S		
1	Validation detailed land cover map 2015	1.1	Validation of the sampling plan for data collection	o																												
		1.2	Visual interpretation of images on approximately 4000 sample units		o	o																										
		1.3	Recoding sample units for map enhancement			o																										
		1.4	Calculation of the statistics of the final map			o																										
2	Mapping forests with high conservation value	2.1	Validation of HCV Forest Mapping Methodology			o																										
		2.2	Support to the finalization of the study on the areas of the PIF				o																									
		2.3	Design of a HCS Forest Monitoring Methodology				o	o																								
3	Compilation / Improvement of basic data for the S&MNV	3.1	Validation of a methodology for estimating data on forest degradation activities			o																										
		3.2	Collection of necessary data from the institutions in a pilot area (ERP area)				o	o																								
		3.3	Test of methodology for estimating forest degradation in the ERP area					o	o																							
		3.4	Refinement of the methodology (if necessary)						o																							
		3.5	Validation of results and publications on the Geoportal							o	o																					
		3.6	Validation of a methodology for estimating fire emission factors		o																											
		3.7	Methodology for agroforests monitoring				o	o																								
		3.8	Test of the Methodology for agroforests monitoring												o	o	o	o														

4	Update of the land cover map (2015)	4.1	Finalization of the methodology of detection of changes by multirate direct classification																													
		4.2	Test of the methodology on the area of the ERP - digitization of training plots (at least 100 per class) - application of the algorithm - evaluation of the results																													
		4.3	Validation of the methodology by the national working group																													
		4.4	Applying the methodology nationally																													
		4.5	Evaluation and validation of results + publications on the Geoportal																													
5	Design of an early warning system for deforestation	5.1	Validation of scripts and training																													
		5.2	Refining scripts																													
		5.3	system deployment and integration into the geoportal																													
		5.4	Identification of existing organizations and agreement with them for verification / confirmation of alerts																													
		5.5	Training of identified organizations																													
		5.6	Compilation of data and production of quarterly reports																													
6	Operationalization of the surveillance function in the NFMS	6.1	Validation Workshop of the Community Forest Monitoring Pilot Project (the case of the region of Mé)																													
		6.2	Validation of the community monitoring strategy																													
		6.3	Identification of community organizations in the area and identification of needs																													

Appendix 7: Stakeholders who contributed to the participatory self-evaluation of the R-Package

Stakeholder Consultations from 12 to 13 July 2018

Stakeholders	Actors	Total
Prefectural Corps	Prefect of the region of Soubré	1
Regional offices/representations	MINSEDD San-Pedro	1
	MINADER Bondoukou	1
	MINSEDD Daoukro	1
	MINEF (FLEGT VPA)	1
	SODEFOR Bouaké	1
	OIPR Soubré	1
Local elected representatives	Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI)-Abidjan	1
Traditional authorities and religious guides	National Chamber of Traditional Kings and Chiefs of Côte d'Ivoire - Abidjan	1
	National Chamber of Traditional Kings and Chiefs of Côte d'Ivoire Snipe	1
Civil society	OI-REN-Abidjan	1
	FERREAD-Abidjan	1
	NGO Impactum-Abidjan	1
	ONG LA ME Adzopé	1
	ONG LA ME Affery	1
	NGO Malébi-Dimbokro	1
	Youth Association - Abidjan	1
	Women's Association - Abidjan	1
	National Federation of Food Cooperative Societies in Côte d'Ivoire - Abidjan	1
Private sector	National platform of coffee-cocoa-San-Pedro producer organizations	1
Center of research and universities	CNRA - Abidjan	1
	University of Daloa	1
Local communities	Affery	1
	Adzopé	1
	Bondoukou	1
	Guiglo	1
SEP - REDD	Abidjan	6
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS Workshop (1)		32

Stakeholder Consultations from 16 to 17 July 2018

Stakeholders	Actors	Total
Departments	Ministry of Economy and Finance	1
	Ministry of Planning and Development	1
	MINSEDD	1
	MINEF	1
	MINADER	1
Traditional authorities and religious guides	National Chamber of Traditional Kings and Chiefs of Côte d'ivoire - Yamoussoukro	1
	National Chamber of Traditional Kings and Chiefs of Côte d'ivoire - Guiglo	1
	National Chamber of Traditional Kings and Chiefs of Côte d'ivoire - Abidjan	1
General Directions	SODEFOR-Korhogo	1
	SODEFOR-Abidjan	
	OIPR	1
	ANADER	1
Local elected representatives	Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'ivoire (ARDCI) Cavalo	1
	Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'ivoire (ARDCI) Aries	1
Civil society	OI-REN	1
	NGO Guiglo	
	FERREAD	1
Private sector	Association of natural rubber professionals of Côte d'ivoire (APROMAC)	1
	Mondelez International	1
	The Forest Trust (TFT)	1
Universities and research centres	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	1
	Felix Houphouët Boigny University	1
Technical and financial Partners	Fao	1
SEP - REDD		6
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS Workshop (2)		27

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