



**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Carbon Fund**

Emission Reductions - Program Idea Note (ER-PIN)

Country: COTE D'IVOIRE

**ER Program Name: EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM
IN THE TAI NATIONAL PARK AREA**

Date of Submission or Revision: 20 September 2015

Disclaimer

Disclaimer: The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this document submitted by REDD Country Participant and accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any consequence of its use. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map do not imply on the part of the World Bank any judgment on the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

The Facility Management Team and the REDD Country Participant shall make this document publicly available, in accordance with the World Bank Access to Information Policy and the Guidance on Disclosure of Information for the FCPF (FMT Note CF-2013-2 Rev, dated November 2013).

Guidelines:

1. The FCPF Carbon Fund will deliver Emission Reductions (ERs) from activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forests, promote the sustainable management of forests, and enhance forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) to the Carbon Fund Participants.
2. A REDD Country Participant interested in proposing an ER Program to the Carbon Fund should refer to the selection criteria included in the Carbon Fund Issues Note available on the FCPF website (www.forestcarbonpartnership.org) and to further guidance that may be communicated by the FCPF Facility Management Team (FMT) over time.
3. ER Programs shall come from FCPF REDD Country Participants that have signed their Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement, using this ER Program Idea Note ('ER-PIN') template.
4. The completed ER-PIN should ideally not exceed 40 pages in length (including maps, data tables, etc.). If additional information is required, the FCPF FMT will request it.
5. Please submit the completed ER-PIN to: 1) the World Bank Country Director for your country; and 2) the FCPF FMT (fcpfsecretariat@worldbank.org).
6. As per Resolution CFM/4/2012/1 the Carbon Fund Participants' decision whether to include the ER-PIN in the pipeline will be based on the following criteria:
 - i. **Progress towards Readiness:** The Emission Reductions Program (ER Program) must be located in a REDD Country Participant that has signed a Readiness Preparation grant agreement (or the equivalent) with a Delivery Partner under the Readiness Fund, and that has prepared a reasonable and credible timeline to submit a Readiness Package to the Participants Committee;
 - ii. **Political commitment:** The REDD Country Participant demonstrates a high-level and cross-sectoral political commitment to the ER Program, and to implementing REDD+;
 - iii. **Methodological Framework:** The ER Program must be consistent with the emerging Methodological Framework, including the PC's guiding principles on the methodological framework;
 - iv. **Scale:** The ER Program will be implemented either at the national level or at a significant sub-national scale, and generate a large volume of Emission Reductions;
 - v. **Technical soundness:** All the sections of the ER-PIN template are adequately addressed;
 - vi. **Non-carbon benefits:** The ER Program will generate substantial non-carbon benefits; and
 - vii. **Diversity and learning value:** The ER Program contains innovative features, such that its inclusion in the portfolio would add diversity and generate learning value for the Carbon Fund.

1. Management Structure of the Proposed ER Program

1.1 Entity Responsible for the Management of the Proposed ER Program

Table 1: Entity responsible for the management of the proposed ER Program

Managing Entity	Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat/Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent REDD+ (SEP-REDD+)
Type and description of organization	Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat (SEP-REDD+) is a government structure created by Presidential Decree No. 2012-1049 of October 24, 2012. It comes under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment. The SEP REDD+ is the coordinating entity for the REDD+ process in Côte d'Ivoire, (including, planning, mobilization of financial resources, and technical support for the country's REDD+ readiness process).
Main contact person	Marcel Yao
Title	REDD+ Focal Point
Address	20 B.P. 650 Abidjan 20 Abidjan; Cocody; Angré-7e Tranche
Telephone	(+225) 2242-1416; (+225) 0779-1504
Email	ensamarcel@yahoo.fr / marcel.yao@reddplus.ci
Website	www.reddplus.ci

1.2 Partner Agencies and Organizations Involved in the Proposed ER Program

Table 2 below lists the partner agencies and organizations involved in the proposed Emissions Reduction (ER) Program.

Table 2: Agencies and organizations involved in the Emissions Reduction Program

Partner	Contact Name, Telephone, and Email	Core Capacity and Role in the Proposed ER Program
Government Partners		
<i>Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)</i>	<i>Elie Gnanzou Analyst for the MEF Cabinet Tel: (+225) 0112-5237 Email: eliegnanzou@gmail.com</i>	MEF is responsible for the mobilization of funds and the overall financial management of the program.
<i>Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)</i>	<i>Natoueu Jean Claude Koya Technical environment advisor Tel: (+225) 4824-2327 Email: koyajc@gmail.com</i>	MPD manages the interministerial task force responsible for supervising the development of the country's REDD+ strategy and facilitating its integration into national policies.
<i>Ministry of the Environment, Urban Sanitation, and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD)</i>	<i>Nasséré Kaba Minister's Chief of Staff Tel: (+225) 2022-0701 Email: kabanassere@hotmail.com</i>	MINESUDD steers the program through a National REDD+ Commission (CN-REDD+). It is the national Focal Point for climate change and is responsible for all national communications with the UNFCCC.
<i>Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)</i>	<i>Waba Aimé Akpau Planning and Programming Directorate Tel: (+225) 0713-0156 Email: akpau.ceserd@gmail.com</i>	MINAGRI is part of the National Program Coordinating Committee. It is responsible for incorporating the REDD+ objectives into agricultural policies and promoting zero-deforestation agriculture in the ER Program zone.
<i>Ministry of Water Resources and Forests</i>	<i>Adjoua Marie Singer N'Cho Head of the Plant Material Production and Reforestation</i>	MINEF is responsible for developing and implementing national policies for the conservation and sustainable management of forest

Partner	Contact Name, Telephone, and Email	Core Capacity and Role in the Proposed ER Program
<i>(MINEF)</i>	<i>Department of the Land Registry and Forestry Development Directorate Tel: (+225) 0706-0737 Email: nchosinger@yahoo.fr</i>	resources. It is part of the National Coordinating Committee for the following programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Promoting village reforestation ☐ Improving forest management
<i>Ivorian Parks and Reserves Agency (OIPR)</i>	<i>N'Dri Pascal Kouamé Head of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Tel: (+225) 0101-8661 Email: pascal.koumé@oipr.ci</i>	OIPR, under the MINESSUD, manages the National Parks and Nature Reserves, including the Tai Park area (536,000 ha), which lies at the heart of the ER Program zone. Its participation is vital to achieving the ER Program's objectives.
<i>National Environmental Agency (ANDE)</i>	<i>Koffi Koua Dominique M'Bra Strategic Environmental Assessment Analyst Tel: (+225) 0883-4580 Email: mbradominik@gmail.com</i>	ANDE, under the MINESSUD, is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Implementing, conducting impact assessment procedures, and evaluating the environmental impact of policies; ☐ Coordinating the implementation of environmental development projects; ☐ Ensuring that development projects and programs take environmental concerns into consideration; ☐ Developing the environmental profiles and management plans of local authorities.
<i>Forest Development Agency (SODEFOR)</i>	<i>Bilé Valentin Bah Technical Director Tel: (+225) 0125-3200 Email: eabilenvatin@yahoo.fr</i>	SODEFOR, under the MINEF, is responsible for managing the State's gazetted forests (230 forests covering 4.2 million ha), 18 of which (or 1,199,197 ha) are located in the ER Program zone and in which SODEFOR will develop an annual reforestation program covering approximately 7,000 ha as of 2016. This will greatly help in achieving the ER Program's emissions reduction objectives.
<i>National Rural Development Agency (ANADER)</i>	<i>Amin Gbo Head of the Climate Change Department Tel: (+225) 0111-7380 Email: amindzaml@gmail.com</i>	ANADER's mission is to help improve living conditions in rural areas through the professionalization of farmers and farmers' organizations by providing the support and guidance they need. Its actions are conducted via programs funded by the government, FIRCA (from fees collected from the agricultural sector), and private companies such as CARGILL (among others).
<i>National Center for Agricultural Research (CNRA)</i>	<i>Dr. Brahim Coulibaly Head of the Forests and Environment Program Tel: (+225) 0913-9238 Email: cybrahima@gmail.com</i>	These research centers significantly contributed to the development of the ER Program and will participate in its implementation by providing technical advice on its activities and the development of suitable systems in the field as regards agroforestry, technical arrangements, and seed improvement.
<i>International Center for Agroforestry Research (ICRAF)</i>	<i>Dr. Lucien Diby Researcher Tel: 225 09 27 48 49 Email: l.diby@cgiar.org</i>	
<i>Swiss Center for Scientific Research (CSRS)</i>	<i>Dr. Métangbo Diomandé Associate Researcher Tel: (+225) 7790-3312 Email: metangbo@yahoo.fr</i>	
Development Partners		

Partner	Contact Name, Telephone, and Email	Core Capacity and Role in the Proposed ER Program
<i>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)</i>	<i>Salimata Follea Task Team Leader Tel: (+1) 202-473-4740 Email: sfollea@worldbank.org</i>	FCPF provides technical and financial support to Côte d'Ivoire for the REDD+ preparation process. The World Bank group finances the development of sustainable cocoa farming (along with CCC and AFD) in the Nawa region within the framework of the Agricultural Sector Support Project (PSAC).
<i>French Development Agency (AFD)</i>	<i>Valérie Reboud CORENA/C2D Project Manager Tel: (+225) 2240-7002 Email: reboud@AFD.fr</i>	AFD supports Côte d'Ivoire through the Debt Reduction and Development Contract (C2D) for the implementation of a REDD+ pilot project. C2D also finances cocoa development activities in the Nawa region in partnership with the World Bank and CCC.
<i>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</i>	<i>Dr. Joseph Ezoua Program Specialist Tel: (+225) 2031-7400 Email: joseph.ezoua@undp.org</i>	UNDP provides technical support for CN-REDD+ through the implementation of REDD+ strategic and technical tools and will play a central role in the implementation of the ER Program.
<i>Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ)</i>	<i>Hans Ulrich Caspary Head of Biodiversity Tel: (+225) 2243-7275 Email: hans.ulrich.caspary@giz.de</i>	GIZ acts within in the ER Program zone through two (2) programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ PACCS: Improving and intensifying agricultural production in the Cavally, Gboklé, Nawa, Guémon, and San Pedro regions in order to stabilize the living conditions of communities weakened by conflict; ☐ PROFIAB: Supporting the rural population for the sustainable use of economic potential in regions surrounding the Tai National Park (PNT) and existing natural resources.
<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</i>	<i>Antoinette Ziehi Assistant-Representative, Head of Programs Tel: (+225) 5710-0911 Email: antoinette.ziehi@fao.org</i>	FAO provides technical support for CN-REDD+ through the implementation of REDD+ strategic and technical tools and will play a central role in the implementation of the ER Program.
Civil Society Organizations		
<i>Ivorian Monitoring Center for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (OI-REN)</i>	<i>Koffi Jules Loukou REDD+ Spokesperson Tel: (+225) 0546-0771/0312-3395 Email: loukou_jules@yahoo.fr</i>	OI-REN is the joint FLEGT/REDD+ platform for civil society organizations. Its role is to inform decision-makers, the private sector, and citizens about the dangers caused by the unregulated, excessive, and abusive exploitation of natural resources that threatens communities. It also constitutes an advisory body for environmental protection issues. The OI-REN platform will work with the program in liaising with the local communities that have jurisdiction over areas in the program zone.
Private Sector		
<i>World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)</i>	<i>Jean Yves Couloud Resident Representative Tel: (+225) 0107-6421 Email: jean.yves.couloud@worldcocoa.org</i>	WCF supports a sustainable cocoa economy by promoting sustainable production practices that maintain and increase the biodiversity and diversification of crops. WCF works with international funding partners in supporting efficient programs.

Partner	Contact Name, Telephone, and Email	Core Capacity and Role in the Proposed ER Program
<i>Coffee and Cocoa Council (CCC)</i>	<i>Mr. Auguste Bédié Project Manager Tel : (+225) 7728-6877 Email: bediea@conseilcafecacao.ci</i>	CCC, a public-private organization that promotes sustainable development in the cocoa and coffee sectors, manages the Cocoa Platform, where private actors can express their views and objectives. This platform brings together several exporters and processors who are highly active in the sector and project zone, notably OLAM, MONDELEZ, CARGILL, CEMOI, MARS, ADM, ZAMACOM, and NESTLE. Agreements on the quantifiable and realistic objectives of zero-deforestation production will be negotiated with these operators within the framework of the ER Project.
<i>Inter-professional Palm Oil Association (AIPH)</i>	<i>Herman Brouzro Head of Operations Tel: (+225) 0747-6482 Email: brouzro@aiph.ci</i>	AIPH is responsible for managing the palm oil sector. It can help the program establish zero-deforestation agriculture and test the Payments for Environmental Services mechanism.
<i>Natural Rubber Professionals' Association (APROMAC)</i>	<i>Francis Kouao Head of Training Tel: (+225) 0214-8206 Email: fkouao@fdh.ci</i>	APROMAC is responsible for managing the rubber sector. Its objective is to establish signed agreements on the quantifiable and realistic objectives for zero-deforestation production within the framework of the program.

2. Endorsement of the Proposed ER Program

Table 3: National REDD+ Focal Person

Name of entity	Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat
Main contact person	Marcel Yao
Title	REDD+ Focal Point
Address	20 B.P. 650 Abidjan 20 Abidjan; Cocody; Angré-7e Tranche
Telephone	(+225) 2242-1416; (+225) 0779-1504
Email	ensamarcel@yahoo.fr / marcel.yao@reddplus.ci
Website	www.reddplus.ci

2.1 Endorsement of the Proposed ER Program by the Ivorian Government

Côte d'Ivoire has become a member of the two international REDD+ support platforms: the UN-REDD Program (a partnership between FAO, UNDP, and UNEP), and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF, which is supported by the World Bank). This has involved:

- Signing of the Partnership Agreement with FCPF in December 2013;
- Approval of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in December 2013;
- Signing of the Grant Agreement in preparation for REDD+ in September 2014 (USD 3.8 million);
- Signing of the UN-REDD Grant Agreement in preparation for REDD+ in December 2014 (USD 3.21 million)
- Presentation of the preliminary notes in May 2015.

Furthermore, since 2013, the country has received support from the French Development Agency (AFD) through the Debt Reduction and Development Contract (C2D) and the European Union REDD+ Facility (EU-REDD). These international partners have mobilized a total of almost USD 10 million for the Côte d'Ivoire REDD+ readiness phase.

The R-PP was elaborated through a participatory process that involved all national stakeholders. The same process was used to prepare the ER-PIN proposal. The drafting process was as follows:

1. Training of the national stakeholders involved;
2. Drafting workshops for the ER-PIN;
3. Signing of the cover letter by the Prime Minister.

Since Côte d'Ivoire is currently in its REDD+ preparation phase, which is scheduled to end in 2017, the country plans to submit its Readiness Package in September 2016.

2.2 Commitment to the ER Program

A. Political Commitment

The high rate of deforestation and degradation observed in Côte d'Ivoire over the past five decades¹ led the country to become involved in the international REDD+ process in 2011 as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Ministry of the Environment, Urban Sanitation, and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD) is responsible for steering the national REDD+ process through a National REDD+ Commission (CN-REDD+). This commission is composed of a National REDD+ Committee, an Interministerial Technical Committee, and a Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat. This secretariat, which is responsible for coordinating the REDD+ process activities (including ER Program activities), is made up of four units: (i) information, communication, and dialogue with the stakeholders; (ii) strategy, planning, and pilot projects; (iii) forest monitoring, assessments, notification, and (iv) verification; administration, funding, and logistics.

Côte d'Ivoire's political commitment to the national REDD+ process was first embodied in Decree No. 2012-1049 of October 24, 2012, which was signed by the President following its adoption by the Council of Ministers upon the joint proposal of the Ministers in charge of the Environment, Water Resources and Forests, and Agriculture. This decree lays the foundation for the national REDD+ process and provides for the establishment of REDD+ preparation management structures.

This political commitment to the national REDD+ process is also manifested in the country's endorsement of the New York Declaration on Forests,² which aims to eliminate deforestation caused by the production of agricultural raw materials by encouraging companies to adopt zero-deforestation procurement policies and encouraging local administrations to manage their forest resources appropriately. In his speech to the United Nations at the September 23, 2014 Climate Summit in New York, the Ivorian President placed the focus on the cocoa industry. He committed to the production of zero-deforestation Ivorian cocoa as of 2017 and the restoration of the forest cover, with the objective of involving 20% of the national territory in this process. This vision of zero-deforestation cocoa production constitutes the core of the Emissions Reduction Program

¹ Based on FAO data, 2005. While it had 16 million ha of forest in 1900, Côte d'Ivoire now has less than 3 million ha.

² <http://www.presidence.ci/presentation/25/discours>

proposed by Côte d'Ivoire. The country also adheres to the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020's Sustainable Palm Oil in Africa initiative.

The main principles for palm oil production in Côte d'Ivoire were defined at a national workshop held with the sector's stakeholders. Moreover, the Ivorian Government has promised to provide financial support for the national REDD+ process in terms of staff, facilities, and operations.

The Ivory Coast has also submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). INDC of the Ivory Coast includes the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)³.

B. Inter-sectoral Commitment

The Government's political commitment is reflected in the commitment of the highest levels of the sectoral ministries designated to support the implementation of the ER Program (Agriculture, Water Resources and Forests, Mines, and the Environment). The composition of the National REDD+ Committee⁴, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, reflects concern for inter-sectoral coordination and the mobilization of the ministries involved. To coordinate the ER Program activities, the Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat will rely on the focal points which have already been designated in the four key ministries (Environment, Agriculture, Forests, and Mining) and who will participate in all Permanent Executive Secretariat activities by contributing to all decisions made regarding the elaboration of the REDD+ strategy.

This focus on inter-sectoral coordination and the mobilization of the various ministries involved has allowed for the political dialogue to formally integrate REDD+ issues into the sectoral policies, strategies, and programs developed by the Government, notably the National Strategy for Climate Change, the National Agriculture Investment Plan (PNIA), the FLEGT process, the new 2014 Forestry Code, and the upcoming National Development Plan (NDP).

- The National Strategy for Climate Change, developed for the period 2015-2020, consists in establishing by 2020 a sustainable socioeconomic framework that integrates the challenges of climate change in all sectors while also striving to improve the population's living conditions and resilience;
- The National Agriculture Investment Plan (PNIA) aims to: (i) improve agricultural productivity and competitiveness; (ii) develop sectors that could be affected by the impact of climate change; and (iii) ensure the country's sustainable development by protecting a forest cover representing all Ivorian ecosystems over more than 20% of the national territory;
- The Forest Law Governance and Trade (FLEGT) process, launched in 2011, aims to ensure transparent and sustainable forest management by adhering to forestry legislation,

³

http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/C%3%B4te%20d'Ivoire/1/Document_INDC_CI_11092015.pdf

⁴ The National REDD+ Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister. The Minister of the Environment serves as its secretary, and its members include: (i) the Presidential Advisor in charge of environment and forest issues; (ii) a representative from the ministries of Forestry, Economy and Finance, the Budget, Planning and Development, Agriculture, Infrastructures, Decentralization, Mining, and Scientific Research; (iii) representatives from the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the National House of Traditional Kings and Chiefs, and NGOs operating in the environment sector; and (iv) a representative of the lumber industry and agro-industrial companies

improving governance, and promoting fair trade in lumber. Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to this process is reflected in the partnership established between the Ministry of Water Resources and Forests and the National FLEGT Technical Committee (CTN-FLEGT);

- The new Forest Code, adopted in July 2014, clarifies the nature and management of the various types of forest, and the Ministry of Water Resources and Forests has started setting up a forest consultative body whose purpose will be to define the new development policy for Ivorian forests within the framework of REDD+ for the period 2015-2060;
- The National Development Plan (NDP) (2016-2020) aims to improve the country's development by 2020 by focusing on the agriculture, mining, oil, energy, forest, and environment sectors. Although the plan is currently being drafted, the NDP diagnostic guidance document for 2020 is already available. Within the Interministerial Technical Committee, the Interministerial Task Force, led by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and composed of representatives from all of the ministries involved in the REDD+ process, is responsible for encouraging the national political dialogue aiming to take REDD+ issues into consideration when establishing the country's economic and social development policy and the upcoming National Development Plan (NDP 2016-2020) by using a framework and assessment tool designed to ensure the alignment of national development projects and programs with REDD+.

The National REDD+ Commission's Permanent Executive Secretariat has already taken the following actions:

- Organized an information and awareness workshop for the Regional and District Councils (the main decentralized local communities responsible for the economic and social development of the regions) in order to ensure their full involvement in the REDD+ process and to serve as intermediaries for their constituents;
- Established a partnership with the Ministry of Water Resources and Forests' National FLEGT Technical Committee (CTN-FLEGT) with a view to establishing a joint FLEGT/REDD+ platform known as the Ivorian Monitoring Center for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (OI-REN), a consultative body focusing on environment protection issues. OI-REN serves as an umbrella organization for civil society organizations and takes on an advocacy role by informing decision-makers, the private sector, and citizens about the dangers of the unregulated, excessive, and abusive exploitation of natural resources that threatens communities;
- Initiated dialogue with agro-industrial companies in the main agricultural sectors (cocoa, palm oil, and rubber) as well as other professions involved in these sectors in order to reflect on a more systematic alignment of their development plans with the national objectives for forest protection and the restoration of the country's forest cover. These stakeholders, which include several cocoa exporters and processors (such as Cemoi, Mondelez, Olam, and Cargill)⁵ have agreed in principle to take the need to fight deforestation into account when carrying out their production activities. Specific partnership agreements should be signed with these companies before the end of 2015 to integrate the zero-deforestation cocoa concept into their operations and supply chains. Discussions on establishing a formal framework for collaboration between the Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat and the Coffee and Cocoa Council (CCC), the

⁵ <http://thefrogblog.fr/2014/10/07/sommet-sur-le-climat-2014-notre-top-10-des-resultats/>

Interprofessional Palm Oil Association (AIPH), and the Ivorian Natural Rubber Professionals' Association (APROMAC) are ongoing. The goal of these agreements is to set quantifiable and realistic zero-deforestation production objectives before COP 21 in Paris;

- Launched negotiations for several partnership agreements between Permanent Executive Secretariat and the above-mentioned key ministries. A draft of the partnership agreement between the Permanent Executive Secretariat and SODEFOR is already available (see Annex 3), and negotiations are currently underway with the Ministry of Mining to integrate REDD+ objectives into its policies; and with the OIPR for the inclusion of REDD+ in the Plan of Development and Management of the National parks ; and,
- Organized a training workshop for journalists and decentralized administrative authorities in Côte d'Ivoire. In order to ensure effective communications about the REDD+ mechanism and allow for real-time information on the progress of the preparation process, the Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat has also signed agreements with the Media Network and Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire (REMECC-CI), the African Network for Environmental Communication (RACE-CI), and *Uranus Conseils*.

3. Strategic Context and Rationale for the ER Program

3.1 Brief Summary of Major Achievements in Terms of Readiness Activities

Côte d'Ivoire decided to take a national approach to its REDD+ implementation by preparing policies and measures that will lead to genuine change and bring about a smooth transition toward a green economy. To this end, the country submitted its R-PP⁶ to the FCPF on May 30, 2014. The preparation phase is underway, and the state of progress of each section is presented in Table 4:

Table 4: State of progress of activities, by section

Sections	Sub-sections	State of progress
1. Organization and consultations	1A. National REDD+ management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree No. 2012-1049 leading to the creation of a National REDD+ Commission approved by the Council of Ministers on October 24, 2012. - Various readiness management bodies now operational. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent REDD+ executive secretariat composed of 16 technical executives and employing the services of national and international consultants. • Interministerial task force steered by Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) in place and operating. • Civil society organizations structured in formal platform known as the Ivorian Monitoring Center for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (OI-REN). - REDD+CI website (www.reddplus.ci) operational and kept up-to-date

⁶ Readiness Preparation Proposal: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2014/september/R-PP%20Cote%20d%27Ivoire%20May%202014.pdf>

Sections	Sub-sections	State of progress
	1B. Information sharing and initial dialogue with key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial communication and dialog with various parties involved in REDD+ at national, regional, and local level (e.g., local communities, civil society, private sector, administrations, development partners, women and youth associations, local authorities, academic and research community, media) initiated in 2012 and 2013 during preparation for R-PP with support from UN-REDD, EU-REDD, and AFD/C2D. - Notably, support from UN-REDD served to examine impact of REDD+ on civil society, explore synergies between FLEGT initiative and REDD+, and identify appropriate participation and consultation methods - It was determined that the solid and well-established FLEGT multi-partner dialogue platform would be used to communicate about REDD+ by welcoming additional representatives as needed
	1C. Consultation, participation, and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD+ stakeholder engagement plan drafted - Negotiations underway to establish zero-deforestation agriculture partnership agreements between SEP-REDD+, agro-industrial companies, and other professions in agricultural sectors - Nine (9) categories of stakeholders identified and actively involved in national REDD+ process - Three (3) agreements signed between SEP-REDD+ and media professionals (REMECC-CI,⁷ RACE-CI, <i>Uranus Conseil</i>) <p>Total of 3,500 individuals directly informed and consulted at 28 events in 13 regions of Côte d’Ivoire, including the five (5) ER Program regions</p>
2. Preparation of REDD+ strategy	2A. Evaluation of land use, factors leading to changes in land use, and forest laws, policies, and governance	<p>Six studies have been planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National evaluation of fuel wood supply and demand; 2. Analysis of current land cover 3. Identification, analysis, and mapping of causes of deforestation and forest degradation 4. Analysis of current state of rural and gazetted forests 5. Evaluation of potential for reforestation and agroforestry 6. Regional planning blueprint <p>Final reports on first 4 studies to be submitted in April 2016. Studies 1 and 2 underway, studies 3 and 4 currently in recruitment phase. ToR for study 5 to be completed by December 2016 and for study 6: recruitment of the Cabinet will be finalized in late September 2015 and the report available in March 2016)</p>
	2B. National REDD+ Strategy	<p>Identified strategic options now organized into seven (7) categories (5 sectoral, 2 cross-sectoral):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>De-linking agricultural production and deforestation</u> by promoting intensive agricultural practices and agroforestry 2. Developing <u>national energy strategy</u> based on promotion of renewable energies 3. <u>FLEGT and sustainable management of forests and protected areas</u> 4. <u>Reforestation of savannah zones and strengthening carbon stocks in degraded forests</u> 5. <u>More sustainable mining practices.</u>

⁷ REMECC-CI: Media Network for Climate Change in Côte d’Ivoire. This is composed of local radio stations, the printed press, and online media.

Sections	Sub-sections	State of progress
		<p>6. <u>Land use planning and land security</u></p> <p>7. <u>National planning and structural reforms</u> to transition to green economy</p> <p>Thematic groups will be established in November 2015 for preparing these strategic options (1 per option). The national REDD + strategy will be available at the latest in September 2016. Cost-benefit analysis of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire now complete and stakeholders in main agriculture and forestry sectors were mobilized in preparation phase of strategic option No. 1: De-linking agricultural production and deforestation.</p>
	2C. Implementation framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analytic study of REDD+ legal framework made available in May 2015 - Feasibility study of national Payment for Environment Services (PES) mechanism, which will serve as basis for benefits-sharing plan, made available in July 2015 - Analytic study report on implementation of grievance and redress mechanism made available in December 2015 - Analysis of private sector's REDD+ investment potential to be completed by June 2016
	2D. Social and environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five (5) information and awareness workshops on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) held for stakeholders in May and June 2015 - ToR for completion of SESA and ESMF approved and service providers currently being recruited - Deliverables for studies of 6 environmental and social protection instruments⁸ to be available by July 2016
3. Elaboration of a national forest reference emissions level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of advantages and disadvantages of various definitions of "forest" in Côte d'Ivoire now available - Training workshop on development of new reference level held - Two training workshops on greenhouse gas inventories for LULUCF sector held in April and July 2015 - Working group of national experts from ministries, State technical structures, universities, and research centers formed in June 2015 to work on reference level
4. Establishment of Measurement, Reporting, and Verification system (MRV)	4A. National Forest Monitoring System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four (4) workshops on GIS and remote sensing organized in first half of 2015 to strengthen capacities of national structures involved in MRV - Harmonization of legends of existing and future maps to be available in June 2016; - Digital monitoring platform to be operational in June 2016 - National structures (BNETD, CCT, CNTIG, CURAT, SODEFOR, OIPR) being organized to carry out MRV functions by 2017
	4B. Information system on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of ecosystem services to national economy currently being assessed, to be available in July 2016 - Study of multiple benefits map for REDD+ spatial planning being conducted, to be available in July 2016.

⁸ Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA); Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); Functional Framework (FF); Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework (PCRMF); Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP).

3.2 Current Status of Readiness Package and Estimated Date of Submission to FCPF Committee (including REL/FRL, REDD+ Strategy, National REDD+ Monitoring System, and ESMF)

Côte d’Ivoire plans to submit its complete Readiness Package to the FCPF Committee in September 2016. Table 5 presents the state of progress of the package according to 34 criteria, with the status of each one indicated by one of the three colors below. This assessment was carried out by the REDD+ Executive Secretariat’s team.

<i>Significant progress</i>	<i>Good progress but needs improvement</i>	<i>Progress required</i>
-----------------------------	--	--------------------------

Table 5: State of progress of Readiness Package

No.	Criterion	Evaluation
1	Responsibility and transparency	
2	Mandate and operational budget	
3	Multi-sectoral coordination and cross-sectoral collaboration mechanism	
4	Technical supervision capability	
5	Fund management capability	
6	Information relay and redress mechanism	
7	Participation and commitment of main stakeholders	
8	Consultation process	
9	Release of and access to information	
10	Use and release of consultation results	
11	Assessment and analysis	
12	Prioritization of elements (un)favorable and (in)direct to forest development	
13	Connections between (un)favorable and REDD+ activities	
14	Action plans for taking natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance into consideration	
15	Impact on forestry laws and policies	
16	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategic options	
17	Feasibility assessment	
18	Impact of strategic options on existing sectoral policies	
19	Adoption and application of laws and regulations	
20	Implementation directives	
21	Benefit sharing mechanism	
22	National REDD+ registry and REDD+ activities monitoring system	
23	Analysis of social and environmental protection issues	
24	Impact-based design of REDD+ strategy	
25	Environmental and social management framework	
26	Demonstration of methodology	
27	Use of historical data and adaptation to national context	
28	Technical feasibility of methodological approach and compliance with UNFCCC directives and IPCC recommendations	
29	Explanation of monitoring methodology	
30	Demonstration of first phases of implementation	
31	Institutional measures and capabilities	
32	Identification of non-carbon related aspects and social and environmental problems	
33	Monitoring, reporting, and exchange of information	
34	Institutional measures and capabilities	

3.3 Consistency with National REDD+ Strategy and Other Relevant Policies

Consistency with the National REDD+ Strategy

All ER Program activities will be directly integrated into Côte d'Ivoire's national REDD+ strategy, which is currently being developed and should be finalized by September 2016. To address the various factors impacting Ivorian forests, seven (7) strategic options have been identified, including five sectoral options: (i) de-linking agricultural production and deforestation through agroforestry and the promotion of intensive agricultural practices with reduced environmental impact; (ii) development of a national energy strategy based on the promotion of renewable energies; (iii) FLEGT and sustainable management of forests and protected areas; (iv) reforestation of savannah zones and strengthening of carbon stocks in degraded forests; (v) More sustainable mining practices and two cross-sectoral options: (vi) land use planning and land security (beginning with areas surrounding forest zones; and (vii) national planning and structural reforms aimed at transitioning to a green economy (new development paradigm).

ER Program activities will provide the opportunity not only to confirm these various options but also to support the initiatives and policies implemented in one of the REDD+ program priority zones. Since the factors behind deforestation are identical, the strategic options identified at the national level can be tested in the ER Program and thus bolster the national strategy that is currently being developed. The implementation of the ER Program and support for local development projects will establish the conditions required for the efficient implementation of the national REDD+ strategy by addressing the factors behind deforestation, supporting the implementation of governance reforms, and establishing the institutional framework for REDD+ implementation.

Strategic Relevance of the ER Program to the National REDD+ Strategy

By ensuring the concrete implementation of the REDD+ strategy and corresponding action plans in the target zone, notably through the restoration of the forest cover, the ER Program will promote a PES incentive mechanism and village reforestation efforts that will respond to the population's fuel needs and improve their means of subsistence. The Program will also provide a collaboration framework that will mobilize various partners with the intention of stimulating current initiatives aimed at reducing future CO₂ emissions.

To mobilize the necessary co-financing, the ER Program's development will be closely coordinated with initiatives and programs launched in the target zone by the private sector, NGOs, research centers, and development partners. Since the majority of these programs and initiatives are currently in development or underway, their results cannot yet be evaluated in terms of emissions reduction.

Private Sector Initiatives and Programs

✓ *REDD+ Project Developed by Ecotierra*

The carbon project development company Ecotierra in partnership with the Parks and Reserves Foundation, the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Agency (OIPR), the chocolate company Cemoi, and the Althelia (investor) group is developing a Tai REDD+ project aimed at limiting the expansion of cocoa farming and improving the living conditions of producers and their families. Although the first project development studies are underway, discussions between SEP-REDD+, Althelia, and Ecotierra have already begun to integrate this project into Côte d'Ivoire's ER Program and to capitalize on the synergies existing between the various actors in the zone with a view to generating emissions reductions.

✓ *Certification Programs: Greening the Cocoa Industry*

Greening the Cocoa Industry is a project initiated in the ER Program zone by the Rainforest Alliance (RA) with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Its objective is to ensure the sustainable development of cocoa farming by changing the production practices as well as management procedures of cocoa and chocolate producers so that the industry can take a more active role in biodiversity conservation while also helping increase the incomes of small producers. Essentially, the project focuses on preparing and guiding producers' groups toward RA certification, the purpose of which is to preserve biodiversity and ensure sustainable means of subsistence by transforming land management, trade practices, and consumer behavior. In Côte d'Ivoire, this project is developed in conjunction with the Cemoi and Barry Callebaut chocolate companies.

These certification programs have allowed cocoa producers to practice agroforestry while adhering to the standard of 18 trees per hectare for cocoa plantations and to use pesticides in a rational manner since applying simple techniques allows producers to improve their yields and thus their incomes.

✓ *Cocoalife Program*

Initiated by the chocolate company Mondelez International in partnership with the NGO Care International, the Cocoalife program aims to create prosperous cocoa communities and a solid financial future for all actors in the sector. The program encompasses five fields of action: (i) increasing productivity; (ii) community development; (iii) encouraging entrepreneurship; (iv) strengthening youth education; and (v) preserving the environment.

✓ *Transparence Cacao Program*

This program was developed by the Cemoi group with the support of the Forest Trust (FT). Its purpose is to ensure the sustainable production of quality cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire by enhancing the status of producers and encouraging their professionalization.

✓ *Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA)*

Developed by IDH, the Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA) aims to meet the challenges of sustainability by promoting joint public and private investments for the sustainable preservation of landscapes and the safeguarding of livelihoods and agricultural products while at the same time preserving natural resources by using a range of approaches to support sustainable trade. ISLA has assembled a dynamic coalition of multinational companies, civil society organizations, government agencies, and other key stakeholders. By integrating the interests, strengths, and expertise of private and public stakeholders, the IDH programs have a large-scale and long-lasting impact. This approach will help make sustainability the new standard.

NGO Initiatives

✓ *The Transboundary Tai-Sapo Corridor Project*

Initiated by the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), the project aims to create ecological corridors aiming to unite and protect forest fragments by promoting agroforestry for cocoa plantations as well as Payments for Environmental Services (PES) in order to encourage conservation and reforestation activities among local populations. Following the 2010-2011 animal population studies, WCF and its partners held meetings in the villages about protecting the

Tai-Sapo corridor. The local populations approved the proposed protection plans with the understanding that income-generating activities will be developed with and for the communities.

Research Center Initiatives

✓ *Vision for Change (V4C) Project*

The Vision for Change (V4C) project, which was developed in the Soubré region by the International Center for Research in AgroForestry (ICRAF) and the Mars chocolate company, aims to revitalize the cocoa industry by increasing productivity through the use of grafting technologies aimed at regenerating old plantations and thus limiting the expansion of new plantations. In addition, the project aims to focus on creating additional resiliency for farmers' by diversifying income streams through agricultural diversification and the promotion of agroforestry.

Development Partner Initiatives and Programs (German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ)

✓ *Promotion of Agricultural Value Chains and Biodiversity (PROFIAB)*

Initiated by the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ), the PROFIAB program supports the development of the agriculture and environment sectors by contributing to the development of a national concept of sustainable agriculture that promotes biodiversity and preserves the remaining biosphere reserves in Côte d'Ivoire. The program aims to promote the sustainable use of the economic potential of the regions surrounding the Tai National Park (TNP) as well as existing natural resources while restoring and improving biodiversity. The approaches applied include: (i) conservation of TNP with the support of both the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Agency (OIPR) and local populations; (ii) promotion of the cocoa, palm oil, and timber sectors in the southwest of the country; and (iii) support of the agro-industrial sector through public-private partnerships. Resource materials about reforestation and sustainable forest management are made available and used for forestry plantations in schools along with other activities conducted at the local level. Workshops for stakeholders and the project's target audience have also been held.

✓ *Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACCS)*

The Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACCS) initiated by GIZ aims to stabilize the livelihoods of populations weakened by conflict in the Cavally, Gboklé, Nawa, Guémon, and San Pédro zones, which surround the Tai National Park, by improving food security and strengthening capabilities for sustainable adaptation to climate change. This project strives to improve and intensify agricultural production in these zones by developing lowland areas for the farming of subsistence crops (e.g., rice, corn, manioc, plantains), vegetables and off-season crops and by promoting enhanced seeds adapted to climate change (i.e., short-cycle seeds and water stress-resistant varieties).

Consistency with National Laws and Priorities

The ER Program's activities appear to be highly consistent with national laws and priorities aimed at promoting a more productive agriculture that protects existing forests and is resilient to the effects of climate change. Of particular note are the following:

- The Sustainable Development Framework Bill adopted in May 2014 promotes a sustainable approach in all sectors of activity;

- The National Development Plan (NDP 2016-2020), currently in preparation, places REDD+ issues at the center of Côte d’Ivoire’s economic and social development policy. It identifies the agriculture sector as one of the pillars of the country’s development, with strong growth (9% per year) based on intensifying production systems while ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources;
- The Agriculture Framework Bill (in preparation) will promote companies in the agricultural sector that make green investments while creating jobs. The agriculture development programs focus on the responsible intensification of production systems through the use of agricultural practices that respect the sustainable management of natural resources and the traceability and certification of production;
- The National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNAI) supports reforestation aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the agricultural sector;
- The new Forestry Bill (No. 2014-427 of July 14, 2014) recognized the population’s tree property rights and reaffirmed the reforestation objective of 20% of the territory as well as the active participation of local populations, NGOs, and civic associations in the sustainable management of forest resources. The Ivorian President himself reaffirmed the objectives of zero-deforestation agriculture and the restoration of the forest cover in his speech to the United Nations;
- The Rural Land Tenure Bill adopted in December 1998 (and its amendments) clarifies and secures the population’s property rights in rural areas and allows for the creation of a transparent and efficient land market.

In addition to national programs, several government initiatives relate to the ER Program zone in various domains and aim to preserve natural resources, an objective that has been made a national priority.

Initiatives Directly Related to REDD+

✓ Quantity, Quality, Growth Program (2QC)

The 2QC Program managed by the Coffee Cocoa Council’s (CCC – the national cocoa regulation authority) is financed by both the Rural Investment Fund (FIMR) and the Agriculture Investment Fund (FIA). Covering the period 2014-2023, this program aims to secure the income of all stakeholders in the coffee and cocoa sectors. In particular, the program aims to contribute to the socioeconomic well-being of producers while respecting the principles of zero-deforestation agriculture. The objective for the cocoa sector is to maintain its position as the world’s largest producer by intensifying the production system while promoting sustainable production practices, reinforcing training in post-harvest techniques, and establishing a product tracing mechanism in order to optimize production. A national sustainability standard may also be implemented.

✓ Governors' Climate and Forests (GCF) Task Force Initiative

The GCF aims to develop REDD+ initiatives at the regional level. Through the Bélier and Cavally Regional Councils (in the ER Program zone), Côte d’Ivoire has become a statutory GCF member and as such receives support from the GCF Fund. This financing will primarily be used to:

- inform the population about the importance of preserving natural resources;
- strengthen regional forest resources management capabilities as part of a decentralization process; and

- strengthen the populations' organizational capabilities so they can play a greater role in forest resources management.

✓ **Forest Investment Program (FIP)**

Côte d'Ivoire was recently selected to be one of the pilot countries for the Forest Investment Program's (FIP) second wave of projects, and as such will receive funding aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation and promoting sustainable forest management. Côte d'Ivoire's FIP proposal concerns the country's central and southwest regions (including the ER Program zone). In the ER Program zone, FIP funding will support actions aimed at: (i) decoupling agricultural production and deforestation through the implementation of the concept of "zero net deforestation cocoa;" (ii) restoring gazetted forests through governance strengthening, participatory elaboration and implementation of forests development and management plans, thereby strengthening the role of communities in forest management; (iii) developing more sustainable mining practices through implementation of environmental and social safeguard policies, compliance with mining regulations and training of NGOs and local communities for independent monitoring of the mining sector with a particular focus on gold panning; and (iv) securing the land through the involvement of the private sector and professional organizations to channel the requests and bear some of the land security costs.

✓ **MINEF Reforestation Projects**

In the light of the Forest Code, which sets a national objective of 20% of the country under forest cover, the Ministry of Water Resources and Forests (MINEF) has launched several reforestation projects with the ambition of increasing the involvement of local communities and stakeholders at all levels of society. Five projects have been launched, including the One School Five Hectares of Forest reforestation project, the Great Green Wall project, and the Mountainside Reforestation project.

✓ **Streamlining Gold Mining Program**

In the mining sector, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources launched a program designed to streamline the gold mining industry. The program is aimed not only at organizing and promoting gold mining activities in line with the Mining code but also at developing related activities aimed at the reintegration of informal gold miners into communities. This program falls within the scope of more sustainable mining practices promoted as envisaged by the ER Program.

National Agricultural Initiatives

✓ **Agriculture Sector Support Project (PSAC)**

Initiated by the Ivorian Government, the Agriculture Sector Support Project aims to create a highly competitive, sustainable, and private-sector-driven agriculture sector that encourages a significant increase in producer incomes, especially for small producers. The crops benefiting from this support include palm oil, rubber, cotton, coffee, and cocoa.

✓ **Rural Land Demarcation and Protection Project**

This project, which is supported by the European Union, aims to do the following in the selected zones, including that of the ER Program: (i) demarcate village land; (ii) deliver land titles to individuals holding customary rural land rights, i.e., land certificates, then land titles; (iii) consolidate granted rights; (iv) formalize contractual relations between land owners and tenant farmers by establishing rural leases; and (v) create a rural land register.

4. ER Program – Location and Lifetime

4.1 Scope and Location of the Proposed ER Program

The Emissions Reduction Program area, which is located in western and southwestern Côte d’Ivoire (between the 4th and 7th parallels North and the 5th and 9th meridians West), encompasses the country’s main forestry resources and biodiversity and is the main area for developing plantations of cacao, rubber, and palm oil. It covers 4,256,786 ha (or approximately 13% of the country), with an estimated population of 3,659,904 (RGPH, 2014), and contains five of the country’s 32 regions (Cavally, Nawa, San Pédro, Guémon, and Gboklè). This is one of the last remaining pockets of forest in Côte d’Ivoire. Figure 1 shows a map of the area.

MAP OF ER PROGRAM AREA AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST DOMAINS

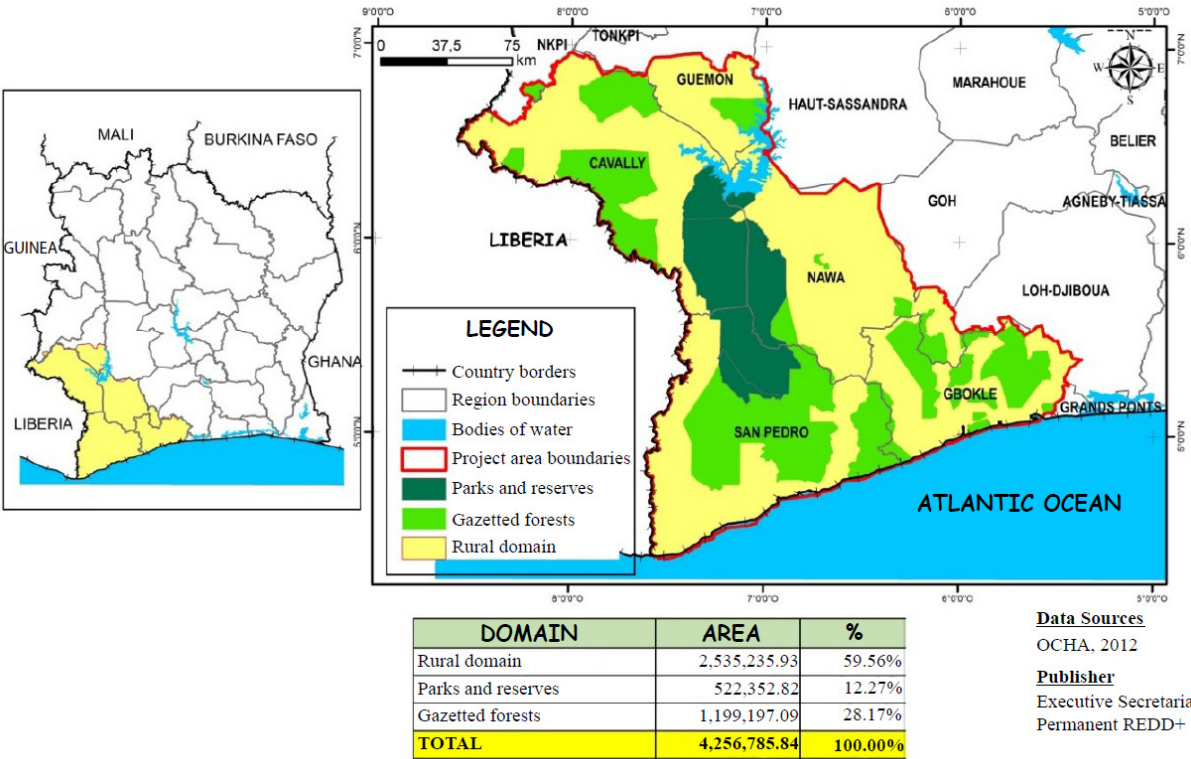


Figure 1: Map of ER Program area and distribution of forest domains

The Program will cover the five administrative regions and follow an overall regional approach in order to shift the area’s development trajectory toward a greener model of economic development through implementing a range of policies and measures. Depending on the forest domain in question, these policies and measures may be highly specific.

The total forest area covered by the ER Program (4.25 million ha) can be broken down into three main forest domains according to forest easement. These are protected areas (Tai National Park), gazetted forests, and the rural domain.

✓ **Protected Areas: Tai National Park and the N'zo Reserve**

Protected areas are exempt from all forest easement. The ER Program area includes the Tai National Park (PNT), the largest protected primary tropical forest in all of West Africa. With an area of some 5,360 km² (or 12% of the ER Program area), the Tai National Park and the N'Zo Wildlife Reserve represent over 50% of the total area of West African forests placed under strict protection. Given its vastness, the Tai National Park offers an opportunity to preserve the full genetic pool of a complex forest ecosystem. The park is drained by numerous all-season rivers that run through two large basins (the Cavally and Sassandra rivers) and two small coastal river basins. The park was included in the list of Biosphere Reserves in 1978 and became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1982 as part of the MAB-UNESCO program. Both of these listings reflect the park's importance with regard to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. However, land-related pressure around its periphery poses a risk of mass incursion if resources available for managing it are insufficient.

✓ **Gazetted Forests**

The ER Program area includes 18 gazetted forests, with a total area of 1,199,197 ha, or 28.17% of the Program area. The only authorized activity there is sustainable forestry. Agriculture is prohibited unless it is part of the development plan. The gazetted forests managed by SODEFOR, such as the ER Program area's forests, are seriously degraded, in the region of 30% according to MINEF (2008) and 30-40% according to SODEFOR (2014), owing mainly to agricultural incursions by corn crops and mining-type forestry operations. Of the 231 national gazetted forests, only 26% have a development plan prepared, and only 17% have an implemented development plan. Most of the country's gazetted forests are marked on maps but with no or only partial boundary markers installed on the land itself (SOFRECO, 2009).

✓ **Forests in the Rural Domain**

The local economy in the ER Program area is dominated by agriculture, with cacao leading the way. This crop was introduced between 1972 and 1976 and grew as a result of heavy migration, especially in the current Nawa (Soubré) region, which has become the new Cacao Belt, producing over 30% of the country's total production. In the Tai and Guiglo sub-districts, there has been a premature drop in yields (200 kg/ha vs. a national average of 500 kg/ha) likely linked to the soil being unsuitable for cacao trees as well as to the aging of the tree stocks and the Shollen shoot disease. In the Grand-Béréby and San Pédro sub-districts, a premature drop in yields could occur for the same reasons, including poor soil suitability (PAGPNT, 2006). Other activities, including rubber and palm oil production, play a major role in the local economy, with the presence of agro-industries such as SAPH (*Société Africaine de Plantation d'Hévéa*), PALMCI (*Palme Côte d'Ivoire*) and SOGB (*Société des Caoutchoucs de Grand Béréby*).

This concentration of agricultural activities has resulted in severe deforestation in both the rural domain and the protected domain.

Forestry is highly developed in the ER Program area, with some 20 forest perimeters and with a number of gazetted forests (including Cavally) having been assigned to private operators for development. Many lumber processing units, about 20% of the country's total, are located in districts located around TNP (Bonnéhin, 2006). Figure 2 shows a map of the area's carbon stock.

MAP OF CARBON STOCK IN ER PROGRAM AREA

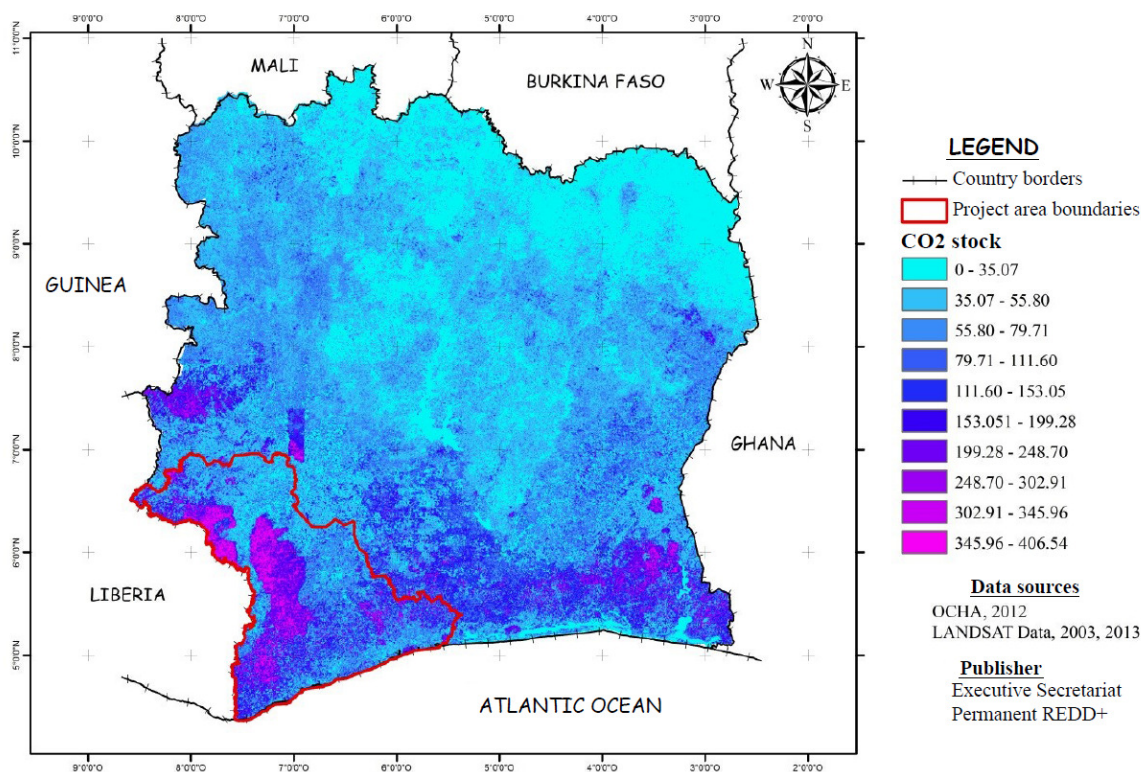


Figure 2: Carbon stock in ER Program area (2013)

4.2 Expected Lifetime of the Proposed ER Program

✓ ER Program Preparation and Design

The preparation and design phase is expected to last approximately 18 months, during which time a more detailed analysis of the Program area's baseline will be conducted.

During this period, Côte d'Ivoire will complete a major part of its REDD+ preparatory process. The Program will then submit its final Emissions Reduction Program Document (ER-PD) in April 2017, with the objective of signing an Emissions Reduction Program Agreement (ER-PA) at the end of 2017.

✓ ER Program Implementation

The ERP implementation phase will follow the signing of the ER-PA between 2018 and 2022. The expected outcome from the program is a reduction in emissions over a period of at least 20 years until 2037.

The first ER verification is proposed for 2020, followed by a second verification against the Reference Emissions Level (REL) in 2022. Assuming that this monitoring shows a solid performance, two payments will be made for the emissions reduction generated during the period. Figure 3 shows the timeline for the ER Program in Côte d'Ivoire.

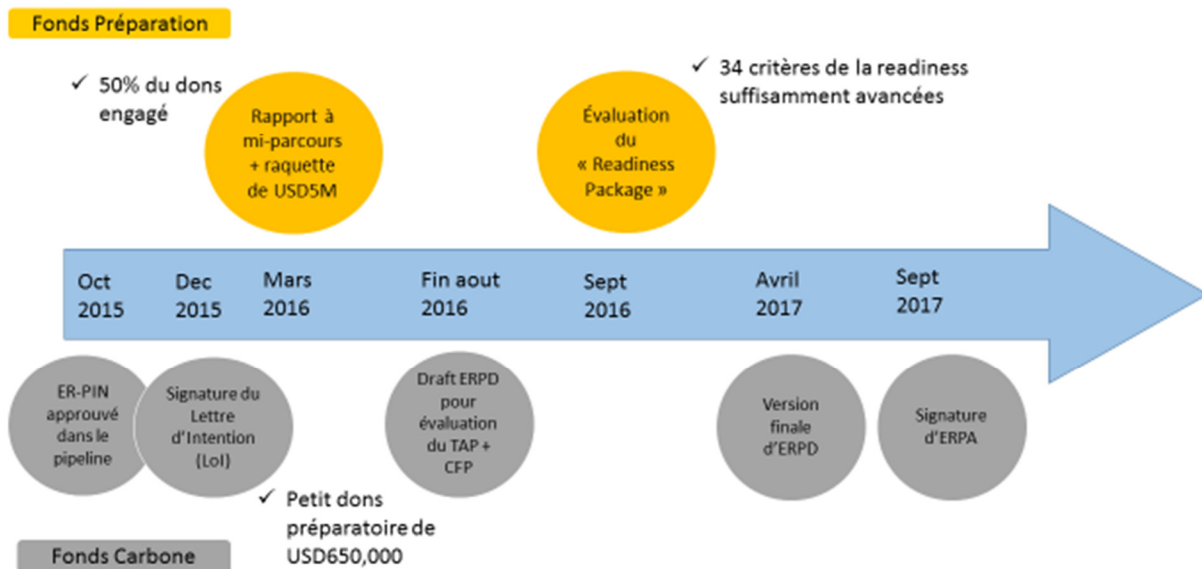


Figure 3: ER Program preparation schedule

5. Activities and Interventions Planned under the Proposed ER Program

5.1 Drivers and Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Conservation or Enhancement Trends

A. Drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

All discussions of the drivers of deforestation inevitably hinge on the issue of the actors in the process. In Côte d'Ivoire, these are mainly small-scale farmers practicing slash-and-burn agriculture, farmers producing commercial crops (cacao, coffee, rubber, palm oil), agri-businesses, foresters who cut lumber and exotic hardwoods, people who gather wood for making charcoal and for firewood, illegal mining operators (such as gold washers), and migrants from contiguous countries in search of fertile land for farming.

The factors behind deforestation have been analyzed and ranked by order of importance based on the classification established by Geist and Lambin (2001). In the ER Program area, these factors are diverse and virtually identical to those in all forest areas in the country.

The direct drivers of deforestation are:

1. **Agriculture:** The main driver of deforestation in the ER Program area is the expansion of farmed areas for the production of commercial crops such as cacao, rubber, and palm oil.

According to a 2013 study,⁹ cacao accounts for 69% of the TNP's cultivated land area. The main actors are small producers (90% for cacao, 89% for rubber, and 69% for palm oil), who depend on deforestation for their survival, in addition to the agri-businesses operating in the various agricultural zones.

2. **Forestry:** Next to agriculture, forestry is one of the leading drivers of deforestation. Some even blame it for introducing agriculture in previously inaccessible forested areas. The main actors are the timber industries, authorized individual foresters, and local populations in the timber sector, known as "illegal sawyers."
3. **Fuel wood harvesting:** Forests are subject to intense pressure for wood in the form of firewood or charcoal used for cooking. This is done primarily by local populations, often organized in small groups.
4. **Mining:** Mining is increasingly widespread in the area and some forests have been invaded by gold washers/panners (small-scale miners).

Indirect factors behind deforestation, which are often highly significant and difficult to treat, include:

1. **Lack of a regional land management plan:** Côte d'Ivoire adopted a land management policy in 1997, but as yet the policy has not been implemented. The lack of a national land management policy and regional land management plan stipulating land use has had a negative impact on the preservation of forestry assets. In 2008, a methodological guide to the preparation and implementation of the Regional Land Use Plan (SRAT) was developed with financial support from the European Union, to be piloted in the Bas Sassandra region by agencies of the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD). This approach, which was never implemented, became irrelevant in 2011 as a result of administrative redistricting and the elimination of the Bas Sassandra district.
2. **Population pressure and migration:** The ER Program area experiences substantial migration. Migratory flows into the area began just before 1960 and increased in intensity in the 1970s. Although these flows originally involved non-native Ivorian populations, in the 1980s, foreign migrants moving into the southern Tai region began to outnumber them. Populations were then displaced for the construction of the Buyo dam and other major infrastructure in the region. These unchecked migratory flows, whether internal or originating in neighboring countries, were the source of the increase in population density and the creation of numerous encampments and areas farmed by agricultural migrants.
3. **Land-related insecurity and conflicts:** Exploitation of the soil, and hence deforestation, is the surest way to secure land. For Local communities,¹⁰ land is traditionally accessed through the sharing of family plots that were readily available before the migrations started. The first migrants received authorization from local communities to settle and occupy plots in exchange for traditional offerings of drinks and a few gifts. Today in many areas, there is competition between local and non-local¹¹ people for the return of plots already assigned, with the former challenging the finality of the transfer. Meanwhile, the migrants consider that they purchased the land and have no further obligation toward the native people.

⁹ Study of cacao production in areas neighboring the Tai National Park.

¹⁰ The local community is considered the owner of the land in the area and hence its natural user.

¹¹ These consist of Ivorians from other regions of Côte d'Ivoire who have settled in the area.

4. **Poor forest governance:** Forest resources in rural areas are managed by the Forestry Department (Ministry of Water and Forests). Forest governance has been singled out in multiple reports as being very poor. Several factors are at work here, including the failure to involve local communities in forest management, the poor institutional capacities of the Forestry Department, unfamiliarity with laws and regulations, and poor enforcement of these.

Table 6 summarizes the analysis of drivers, actors, and underlying factors behind deforestation and forest degradation in the three (3) forest domains targeted by the ER Program (gazetted forests, rural domain forests, and the Tai National Park). A more in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation will be conducted as the ER-PD is being developed. Deforestation is ascribed explicitly in Table 6 to each driver and actor.

Table 6: Drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

A-1 Gazetted Forests		
Direct drivers	Actors	Underlying causes
1. Expansion of farmed areas, primarily for cacao as well as other activities such as palm oil and rubber	Small cacao producers, mostly migrants	1. No physical manifestation of the boundaries of gazetted forests, i.e., no boundary markers (unfamiliarity with boundaries)
		2. Population growth and migration
		3. Lack of a land management plan for gazetted forests
		4. Land disputes between agents of SODEFOR and encroaching populations
2. Illegal forestry	Forest operators	1. Scarcity of forest resources in rural areas 2. Poor enforcement of laws and regulations
	Illegal sawyers	3. Poor governance of gazetted forests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-involvement of communities and traditional authorities in forest management • Weak human and technical capacities among SODEFOR agents for monitoring the forests • Poor distribution of the benefits derived from managing gazetted forests with neighboring populations and traditional authorities
A-2 – Forests in the Rural Domain (State-protected domain, 2014 Forestry Code)		
Direct drivers	Actors	Underlying causes
1. Expansion of slash-and-burn areas by small farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cacao • Coffee • Rubber • Palm Oil 	Small producers with average of 4 ha	1. Poor collaboration between the State bodies responsible for agriculture and the body in charge of forests Little involvement of the private sector and NGOs in the search for solutions and their implementation
		2. Poor soils and a resurgence of diseases
	Mid-level producers with average of 30 ha	3. High cost of intensive farming for small producers and lack of an effective input subsidy policy
		4. Lack of incentive measures to preserve trees on the plantations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producers have no economic or ownership rights to the trees • The plantations are destroyed by the forestry operators when the trees are harvested • Producers receive no benefits when trees are taken from their plantations

	Agri-businesses and chocolate producers (cacao)	5. Negative perception of the effect of shading on cacao yields
		6. Land insecurity
		7. Migration and population growth
		8. No physical boundary markers
		9. Lack of a regional land management plan
	10. Migration and population growth	
2. Timber exploitation for fuel (firewood and charcoal)	Local communities	1. Poor organization of operators and lack of a formal energy-wood subsector
3. Illegal and unauthorized exploitation of forest trees for lumber	Wood processors	1. Poor forest governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No involvement of local communities in forest management • Weak institutional capacities for monitoring forest exploitation • Unfamiliarity with laws and poor enforcement of these
	Forest operators	2. Poor implementation of the reforestation strategy within the farmed areas (PEF)
	Illegal sawyers	
A-3 – Tai National Park		
1. Illegal mining (gold panning)	Small-scale operators (illegal gold washers)	1. Inadequate monitoring resources for OIPR agents
		2. Little involvement of communities in monitoring the forests
		3. High poverty rate among rural populations

B. Policies and Dynamics That Could Contribute to Conserving and Increasing Carbon Stocks

This section concerns the activities (+) of REDD+. Various policies and dynamics that could contribute to increasing carbon stocks which have been undertaken in response to the scope of the deforestation. Some of these directly involve the ER Program area.

B-1 Conservation of Carbon Stocks

Back in 1929, colonial Côte d'Ivoire marked off forest boundaries in order to give them protected status. Today, the system of protected areas includes eight (8) national parks and six (6) nature reserves covering a total land area of 2,100,000 ha, which are exempt from all forest easement. Among these protected areas, the Tai and La Comoé National Parks are Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage sites, while the Mont Nimba Wilderness Reserve is a World Heritage site, and the Azagny National Park is a designated Ramsar wetland site.

Taking into account the persistent threats to these areas, the Government issued Decree 2002-359 of July 24, 2002 establishing the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Agency (OIPR) for the purpose of preserving and developing a representative sample of the country's biological diversity and maintaining ecological processes in a sustainable manner in protected areas.

Gazetted forests under development are biological reserves where all forms of exploitation are prohibited. Protection series¹² have also been implemented in order to protect hillsides along waterways.

In addition, to ensure more sustainable forest management, SODEFOR took over the management of all the gazetted forests made available to it in 1992 through Decree 33/ MINAGRI of February 13, 1992 turning over to SODEFOR the management of the gazetted forests in the State’s permanent forest domain, and the generation of land management plans is the culmination of a process of taking control of the forests. Between 1992 and 1997, SODEFOR experimented with a policy of forest co-management, with mixed results in its implementation.

B-2 Increasing Carbon Stocks

According to the FAO, 56,000 ha were planted in the State’s rural forest domain between 1996 and 2002, and 200,000 ha (120,000 ha of industrial plantations and 80,000 ha of reorganized plantations) have been planted by SODEFOR in gazetted forests since 1966 (FAO-GFRA, 2000).

In 2005, a National Reforestation Plan (PNReb) was developed with a nationwide reforestation goal of 150,000 ha over the 2006-2015 period (or an average of 15,000 ha per year), with 60% in the rural forest domain and 40% in the protected forest domain. However, according to a 2011 report by the National Environmental Agency (ANDE), the program could not be carried out due to a lack of funding. In 2011, a National Reforestation Action Plan (PNAR) was prepared for the 2011-2015 period, setting the goal at 60,000 ha of natural regeneration and 60,000 ha of reforestation as gazetted forests, compared with 30,000 ha of reforestation in the rural forest domain, a process also seeking to create 204,000 jobs.

5.2 Assessment of Major Barriers to REDD+

There are several obstacles to the implementation of REDD+ at the national level, especially in the implementation of the ER Program. These are:

- Lack of incentives to involve the agricultural sector in REDD+, especially considering the scale of the funding already allocated to the sector;
- Noncompliance with the social safety-net measures associated with the need for potential relocation of populations;
- Land insecurity as evidence of the decision to invest in the land use sector.

Table 7 shows the main obstacles that may hinder attempts to address the direct drivers of deforestation and implement restoration and conservation of the forest cover.

Table 7: Main obstacles to REDD+ implementation caused by drivers of deforestation

Drivers and underlying causes of deforestation	Constraints on government policies, plans, and programs
Extensive slash-and-burn agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding with which to improve producer supervision • Difficulty in accessing funding for achieving agricultural intensification • High cost of land insecurity and bureaucratic procedures

¹² Protection series: belt of trees around the gazetted forests planted in order to mark the boundary between the classified area and rural area

Unauthorized forestry operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor monitoring capacity among agents due to a lack of resources and motivation • No incentive to involve communities in monitoring the forests • Lack of implementing legislation for some laws
Low rate of reforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Code does not guarantee that communities own their trees • Lack of financial incentives for reforestation efforts
Expansion of farmed areas in gazetted forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political considerations affecting migrants • Non-involvement of the private sector in the search for solutions

5.3 Description and justification of planned and ongoing activities under the proposed ER Program

The ER Program for the TNP Biosphere Reserve seeks to implement a model program for economic development in the area in order to improve the population’s living conditions and ensure social equity while reducing environmental risks. The drivers of deforestation are many, complex, and interconnected. The ER Program will implement a consistent set of coordinated policies and measures, both in the target area and nationwide, so as to address the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation, with significant impacts for reducing poverty, meeting the populations’ fuel needs, and preserving biodiversity while respecting the rights of the communities to their natural resources and strengthening the resilience of the production systems in the face of climate change.

Côte d’Ivoire’s ER Program will be based primarily on the development of zero-deforestation agriculture in partnership with the private agricultural businesses that have committed to halting deforestation in their supply chains.

Specifically, this will involve:

1. **CLIMATE.** Reducing CO₂ emissions resulting from deforestation or forest degradation in the program area;
2. **BIODIVERSITY.** Maintaining and improving ecosystem services and biodiversity in the area;
3. **RIGHTS.** Recognizing, enhancing, and ensuring compliance with the statutory and traditional rights of the local communities;
4. **MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.** Ensuring that the benefits of REDD+ are shared in order to promote food security and improve the populations' means of subsistence and well-being in the long term, with special attention given to the more vulnerable groups;
5. **FUNDING.** Raising adequate and predictable financial resources in order to reward performance in the priority forest areas fairly and transparently and with adequate coordination and participation.

Indicators for the various specific goals will be determined when the ER-PD is prepared.

Table 8 below provides an overview of the various activities that will be considered depending on the forest domain.

Components of the Emissions Reduction Program

Component 1: Zero-Deforestation Agriculture in Partnership with the Private Sector

With agriculture identified as a major factor behind deforestation, this component will seek to improve agricultural productivity in the rural domain while preserving the remaining forests. The strategy designed to make the transition to zero-deforestation agriculture will involve two complementary approaches: a sector-based approach, and a land-based approach aimed at the communities and their land.

- **Sector-based approach:** The goal is to contribute to combating deforestation and enhancing the competitiveness of the country’s agricultural raw materials in the global marketplace. It is based on a public-private partnership with companies that have committed to zero-deforestation supply chains. It includes five (5) major activities: (i) mapping protected areas using HCS (High Carbon Stocks) and HCV (High Conservation Value) methods; (ii) intensifying production in the less productive areas through regeneration or replanting with improved varieties, use of organic fertilizers, and the promotion of agro-forestry alongside with the implementation of an effective input-subsidy system; (iii) improving coaching for producers in promoting good farming practices; (iv) creating an effective tracking system in the supply chains; and (v) implementing a deforestation monitoring system coupled with independent observation of the forests by an NGO.
- **Land-based approach:** The goal is to improve the environmental quality of village land and partially meet the energy needs of the producer communities while strengthening their traditional rights to the land. This approach will require greater coordination of the actors operating in the area and will complement other activities planned locally in order to address the factors behind deforestation. In this approach, the private sector will be able to contribute to the socioeconomic and environmental development of the land, which often falls outside of its supply chain. Specifically, the main activities planned are: (i) demarcating village land and physically marking boundaries; (ii) formulating a simplified village land management plan in the supply basins that respect the identified protected areas; (iii) supporting small producers in formalizing their traditional land rights; and (iv) implementing a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanism in order to encourage the various local activities aimed at improving environmental quality through conservation of the remaining forested lands and agro-forestry or reforestation outside of the plantations for fuel wood and corridors (among others).

The private sector’s contribution at the local level can be calculated as a ratio of the planted areas it uses for its supply. This will complement the efforts planned in the rural domain with a view to addressing the factors behind deforestation by encouraging reforestation and conservation. The implementation of this activity will be provided by the actors mentioned below.

Table 8 : Actors involved in the implementation of Component 1

Private sector	National technical structures	Ministries	Civil Society Organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mondelez • Cemoi • Cargill • World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conseil du Café-Cacao • APROMAC • AIPH • SEP-REDD+ • SODEFOR • OIPR • CNRA • ICRAF • ANADER • FIRCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAGRI • MINESUDD • MINEF • MEMPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild chimpanzee foundation (WCF) • ONG Solidaridad

Component 2: Implementation of a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) Mechanism

PESs will serve as incentivizing and contractual tools aimed at supporting the various policies and measures that will be planned as part of the ER Program. PESs will combine two dimensions:

- Commitment to conserving fragile ecosystems (forests, wetlands, etc.) through respect for the boundaries of the protected areas or demarcation of village land with native tree species. Collective contracts will be signed for the purpose of encouraging group solidarity through social constraint.
- Investments in collective or family spaces, consisting of afforestation or reforestation of fallow land through the introduction of trees into cropping systems so as to move toward agro-forestry practices and changes in technical methods aiming to improve both environmental quality and farmers' incomes while conserving private forests. Individual or collective contracts will be signed with households.

The payment schedule for the various activities will be determined when the ER-PD is prepared. The PESs will be used as tools for sharing the benefits of REDD+. ER Program activities in the rural domain, including the PES mechanism, will be concentrated in areas bordering protected forests in order to reduce pressure on forested areas.

Component 3: Promotion of Village Reforestation and Development of Energy Solutions

This component will consist of developing village forestry through the promotion of village reforestation based on the PES mechanism. Young people and women will be organized, equipped, and trained as nursery operatives engaged in producing forest seedlings. The owners of degraded forests or areas will be able to establish their forests and register them in their own name. Some communities will be able to establish collective forests. The decentralized Water and Forests administration will contribute to training local people. Public-private partnerships involving timber processors will be encouraged to engage in reforestation and secure a market for their products. To the extent possible, reforestation efforts will give priority to natural regeneration techniques so as to re-establish biodiversity. Some fuel wood species will also be prioritized so as to meet demand. Current fuel wood and charcoal operators will be organized, equipped, and trained in modern charcoal-making techniques. A local fuel wood and charcoal market will be created in several villages.

Component 4: Participatory Development and Management of Gazetted Forests

Several gazetted forests have no land management plan and are being subjected to intense pressure from migrants who continue to expand their farmed areas. The farmer committees set up to involve farmers in managing the forests were a failure because of the approaches used. This component is aimed at formulating and implementing a participatory land management plan for gazetted forests. Three types of development areas (agricultural areas, production and reforestation areas, and protected areas) will be considered.

- Agricultural areas: In agricultural areas, the objective will be to stabilize the amount of cropped land in gazetted forests by implementing SODEFOR's contracting policy, which is based on the farmer not clearing any new land and on the introduction of low-density trees (50 to 100 stems per hectare depending on species) on plots in production with a commitment to abandon the plot when the crop has come to the end of its life cycle. This policy will be implemented in a public-private partnership involving SODEFOR, the Coffee Cacao Council (CCC), and private operators. This will mean identifying the producers and their plots and facilitating

contracting with SODEFOR based on negotiations ensuring respect for communities' rights and minimizing the social risks of any displacement.

- **Production areas:** SODEFOR will carry out its usual activities of reforestation and sustainable exploitation of timber resources. Two forms of reforestation are planned: intensive industrial reforestation in partnership with the timber industry, and regeneration, or extensive reforestation with a density of 100 stems per ha to be conducted under contracts with organizations among the local populations.

Local communities with forested neighboring land will be organized so as to participate in developing and managing the forests. The organizational structure of the communities is described in Chapter 7.1 and illustrated in Annex 2.

Component 5: Restructuring of Gold Panning Operations and Enhancing OIPR's Monitoring Capacities

Gold panning is the main threat to the Tai National Park (TNP). This component seeks to restructure gold panning in partnership with private-sector mining and the ministry responsible for mines. This will involve identifying and organizing gold panners and then working with them to switch to other activities. Gold panning sites can then be restored through assisted natural regeneration.

The technical capacities of OIPR agents will be improved using mobile units and technical means of monitoring through remote sensing.

Ecotourism will be developed in partnership with community organizations in order to ensure their participation in managing the TNP.

Component 6: Inter-sectoral Component (Reduction Program)

This component is aimed at ensuring the success of the various policies and measures being planned by tackling the underlying factors behind deforestation.

- **Land use planning:** Although a land use plan was prepared in 2008, it did not begin to be applied until the administrative redistricting that took place in 2011. Moreover, some regions, such as Cavally, were not taken into account. Under the ER Program, a development plan common to the various regions taken as a whole will be drawn up with reference to REDD+ issues. Specific types of support will be provided to regional presidents so as to formulate specific development plans for each region based on the overall development plan. Village land will be demarcated in order to implement a development plan in association with the Land Registry Office and to achieve land security as part of the project, with the aim of demarcating village land, with funding from the European Union.
- **Achieving land security with the involvement of the inter-sectoral organizations and the private sector:** Land insecurity is an obstacle to investment in the land use sector but also a factor behind deforestation since the development of land by clearing is currently the only way to secure the land. However, the law has changed in this area and now recognizes the development of forested land. This provides an opportunity to raise the awareness of local populations regarding land laws and interactions with forest laws. Following awareness raising, the ER Program will promote large-scale measures to secure land in order to achieve economies of scale through the issuance of titles, based on the MINAGRI current initiative to reduce costs of certificate establishment by regrouping producers. The agricultural inter-

sectoral organizations will be asked to participate and contribute to help their members obtain appropriate titles. An example of such assistance is the APROMAC's "a plot of rubber, a land certificate" operation.

- **Creation of an inter-sectoral, multi-actor platform for implementing the program:** Poor cooperation among the State agencies responsible for agriculture and forestry on the one hand and lack of coordination between private-sector activities and the State on the other have not been beneficial for the forests. The coordination platform will be a space where initiatives in the Program area can be discussed and coordinated. It will include private sector actors working in the area in both agriculture and forestry, and government representatives responsible for agriculture, mining, forestry, and the environment, SODEFOR, OIPR, NGOs, the Regional Councils of the regions involved in the program, along with representatives of local communities.
- **Improving forest governance:** This activity will seek to boost the capacities of institutions responsible for managing the forests, through: (i) organization and strengthening of community groups to enable them to participate in forest management, (ii) forest legislation enforcement, as well as timber governance and trading (FLEGT), and (iii) raising awareness of stakeholders on Forest, Land and Mining Codes.
- **Raising awareness of family planning among women and girls** and promoting female education will help limit population growth in the ER Program area. In addition, better integration of migrants will help reduce pressure on the forests by steering them toward other activities.

Table 8 shows the activities planned in the three forest domains targeted by the ER Program (gazetted forests, rural domain forests, Tai National Park).

Table 9: Activities planned under the ER Program, by forest domain

Gazetted forests: Participatory development and management of gazetted forests	
Factors behind deforestation	Proposed ER Program activities
1. Extensive agriculture in gazetted forests	1. Stabilization of farmed land areas in gazetted forests through public-private partnership (SODEFOR, Coffee Cacao Council, and the private sector). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating, parceling, and geo-referencing farmed areas in gazetted forests • Identifying producers operating in forests and organizing them into consortia with joint and multiple liability • Contracting producers with SODEFOR with the involvement of the private sector and NGOs • Promotion of agro-forestry (100 seedlings/ha)
2. Lack of a development plan for some gazetted forests	2. Participatory development of gazetted forests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveying gazetted forests • Conducting a census and socioeconomic survey in forests and neighboring areas • Drafting the development plan defining three development areas (agricultural areas, production and reforestation areas, and protected areas)
3. No physical manifestation of the boundaries of gazetted forests (unfamiliarity with boundaries)	3. Identification and physical marking of the boundaries of gazetted forests
4. Illegal forestry	4. Enhancement of SODEFOR's monitoring resources

	<p>5. Involvement of local people in monitoring the forests</p> <p>6. Reforestation of degraded areas</p>
5. Poor governance of gazetted forests	<p>7. Participatory management of gazetted forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising public awareness of the importance of participatory management and of its expected benefits • Organization of neighboring and encroaching populations (see Annex 1) and enhancement of capacities with support for NGOs for their participation in managing the forests, from decision-making to implementation • Contracting of forest work (nurseries, reforestation, and maintenance) • Creation of mixed teams (SODEFOR agents and local community team) in order to monitor the forests • Enhancement of measures for neighboring areas (rural development, income-generating activities) • Enhancement of SODEFOR agents' capacities in terms of participatory management approaches • Formulation of a plan aiming to share the benefits derived from forest management, including benefits from forestry operations themselves
Forests in the rural domain: These activities will reinforce the measures taken in neighboring State	
Permanent Domain forests	
Factors behind deforestation	Proposed ER Program activities
Extensive slash-and-burn agriculture	<p>1. Implementation of zero-deforestation agriculture in public-private partnership with a local approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping protected areas using HCS and HVC methods • Intensified production on unproductive plots (improved plant stocks and organic fertilizer) • Regeneration of old plots infected with diseases with improved plant stocks • Increased support provided to producers to enable the promotion of good agricultural practices • Promotion of agro-forestry through a PES mechanism • Implementation of an effective supply-chain tracking system coupled with independent observation of the forests
Few incentive measures aimed at preserving trees on the plantations	2. Implementation of a PES mechanism aimed at encouraging agro-forestry as well as conservation and reforestation at the village level in order to strengthen the local approach to agricultural sectors
High cost of intensified farming for small producers because of the lack of an effective input subsidy policy	3. Implementation of an input subsidy system aiming to support small producers in intensifying their production systems (see Annex 2)
Negative perception of the effect of shading on cacao yields	4. Increasing and intensifying research in agro-forestry and raising producer awareness
Use of wood for fuel	<p>5. Development of domestic fuel solutions for the population's cooking needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation with fast-growing species (<i>Cassia siamea</i> and <i>Acacia mangium</i>) • Promotion of improved cooking stoves • Promotion of alternatives to charcoal by developing the agricultural biomass
Lack of a formal fuel wood subsector	<p>6. Organizing charcoal producers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a census of existing individual fuel wood operators (firewood and charcoal) • Training for fuel wood operators in modern charcoal-making techniques • Equipping charcoal producers with improved ovens

	7. Creation of local fuel wood and charcoal markets
Illegal and unauthorized exploitation of forest trees for lumber	8. Implementation of the FLEGT process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the monitoring capacities of water and forestry agents Improving civil society's capacities for independent observation
Poor implementation of the reforestation strategy within forested exploitation areas (PEF)	9. Promotion of village reforestation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up village nursery operators to produce forest seedlings Promotion of village reforestation by implementing the PES mechanism Development of communal forests and reforestation of roadways in towns Support for the One School Five Hectares of Forest project (with schools organizing seedling production, reforestation, and maintenance of the reforested areas)
Poor forest governance	10. Improving forest governance by involving local communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing communities and enhancing their capacity for involvement in forest management Boosting the capacity of water and forestry agents to support village reforestation Raising awareness of the law among the various stakeholders (Forest Code, Land Code, etc.) and implementing the relevant laws
Tai National Park: Enhancement of monitoring efforts by OIPR	
Factors behind deforestation	Proposed ER Program activities
Illegal mining (gold panning)	1. Restructuring gold panning through public-private partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and organizing gold panners Relocating gold panners Vocational retraining for gold panners Restoration of gold panning sites
	2. Enhancement of TNP monitoring measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boosting OIPR capacities in terms of monitoring by remote sensing and GIS Co-management and cooperation with local communities in monitoring TNP
High poverty rate among rural populations	3. Enhanced support for local development by creating income-generating activities
	4. Development of ecotourism in partnership with local communities
INTERSECTORAL ACTIVITIES	
Lack of a regional land management plan	1. Drafting a regional land management plan for all five (5) regions with the involvement of local communities
Land insecurity	2. Making land ownership secure by involving agricultural inter-sectoral organizations, cooperatives, and the private sector in order to facilitate obtaining title
Village lands not delimited	3. Demarcation of village land and physical marking of boundaries with forest species
Poor cooperation among the State agencies responsible for agriculture and forestry and lack of involvement of the private sector in seeking solutions and implementing them	4. Creation of an inter-sectoral multi-actor platform aiming to implement the program
Migration and population growth	1. Raising awareness among women and disseminating family planning practices 2. Strengthening basic educational infrastructure 3. Increasing sustainable employment opportunities for women 4. Developing solutions for integrating migrants

5.4 Risk/Benefit Analysis of the Planned Actions and Interventions under the ER Program

An analysis of the risks and benefits of the actions and measures planned under the ER Program is summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Risk/benefit analysis of actions and measures planned under the ER Program

Actions	Risks	Planned measures	Benefits
Rural domain			
1. Zero-deforestation agriculture in public-private partnership with the agro-industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty accessing inputs - Decreasing yields due to agro-forestry - Rebound effect due to intensification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of an input subsidy system - Improved supervision of producers - Achieving land security and demarcating village land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing carbon emissions - Increasing carbon stocks
2. Promoting and achieving village reforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-involvement of local communities in implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness among rural populations - Implementation of a PES-type incentive mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing carbon stocks
3. Development of domestic fuel solutions for the population's cooking needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty accessing equipment in terms of cost and availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies for charcoal alternatives (improved cooking stoves and energy recovery from farm and forest waste) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of green jobs - Improving living conditions for women in rural areas
4. Making land ownership secure by involving agricultural inter-sectoral organizations, cooperatives, and the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter- and intracommunity land conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of a complaint management mechanism with support from the local communities and authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in intercommunity conflict
5. Drafting of a regional development plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-involvement of traditional authorities and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory development of village land - Raising awareness among local populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control over land ownership and the spatial dynamics of land occupancy - Better management of protected areas
Gazetted forests			
1. Reforestation of degraded areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of human resources needed to carry out the reforesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracting of reforestation activities with community organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing carbon stocks

2. Stabilization of farmed land areas in gazetted forests through public-private partnership (SODEFOR, Coffee Cacao Council, and the private sector).	- Reduced encroachment in gazetted forests	- Involvement of the private sector in implementing activities	- Ensuring secure incomes for farmers - Preserving biodiversity
3. Participatory management of gazetted forests	- Lack of understanding of the purpose of participatory management - Reduced encroachment in forests	- Raising awareness among local populations and organizing these - Enhancement of SODEFOR agents' capacities in terms of participatory approaches	- Job creation for local communities
Tai National Park (TNP)			
1. Co-management and cooperation with local communities in monitoring TNP	- Encroachment by the population into protected areas	- Organizing and involving local populations in monitoring TNP	- Preserving TNP's biodiversity
2. Restructuring gold-panning in public-private partnership	- Lack of cooperation by gold panners	- Raising awareness among gold panners - Developing alternative activities	- Preserving water and soil quality

6. Stakeholder Information Sharing, Consultation, and Participation

6.1 Stakeholder Engagement with the Proposed ER Program

In January 2015, Côte d'Ivoire was declared eligible for the World Bank's Carbon Fund. This involved the presentation of an Idea Note for an Emissions Reduction (ER) Program.

The key activities carried out by stakeholders in planning the proposed ER Program are listed in Table 11.

Table 11: Engagement of stakeholders in the ER Program

Period	Activities	Participants	Outcomes & Decisions
January 2015	Identification of stakeholders	National REDD+ Coordination	List of stakeholders engaged in REDD+ activities in Côte d'Ivoire drawn up
January 21-22, 2015	R-PP Workshop on the R-PP Idea Note	Key stakeholders: Public administrations, local communities, elected local officials, traditional authorities, local collectivities, private sector,	Adoption of Idea Note by key stakeholders in REDD+ mechanism

		universities and research centers, media, civil society and Technical and Financial Partners (TFP)	
April 7-10, 2015	Consultation on the proposed Idea Note and choice of ER Program zone	Regional departments of regional ministries and local councils in ER Program zone	Decentralized services and local collectivities in ER Program zone informed of and adopt Program
April 29, 2015	Presentation of Côte d'Ivoire ER Program Idea Note (PIN) to FCPF meeting in Paris	REDD+ focal person	FCPF asks Côte d'Ivoire to submit ER-PIN
May 19-23, 2015	Information meetings and consultations	SEP-REDD+ Local communities in the southwest of the country (ER Program zone)	Local communities involved and their views considered in drafting ER Program
June 8-11, 2015	Drafting ER-PIN concept note	All ER Program key stakeholders	Initial draft of ER-PIN to be finalized

The major concerns raised during these various meetings and the actions taken or to be taken to address them are presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Summary of Stakeholder Concerns

Concerns	Actions Taken to Address These Immediately	Future Actions
Formalizing the collaboration framework between major private agricultural sectors	Ongoing discussion aimed at formalizing the collaboration framework	Signing of a partnership agreement
Strategy to be used to inform, increase awareness, and consult with populations of southwest of the country (ER Program zone)	Awareness-raising, information, and consultation campaigns organized in the Program zone	Increase consultation in the Program zone
What guarantees are there that local communities will not be adversely affected by benefit sharing?	Ongoing study of PES feasibility	- Joint planning for a benefit sharing scheme - Develop pilot projects on the ground and institutionalize the system
What advantages may the timber industry gain from the REDD+ process in the short term (5-10 years)?	Ongoing study of PES feasibility	- Develop pilot projects on the ground - Institutionalize the system

6.2 Planned Outreach and Consultation Process

The process of consultation of stakeholders in the proposed ER Program will comply with the Côte d'Ivoire consultation and participation plan developed and implemented during the preparation phase (R-PP). The purpose of this program is collective adherence to and ownership of the process through understanding and adoption of the ER Program by stakeholders. As part of a concern for efficiency, the information, awareness-raising, and consultation process regarding the ER Program will be integrated into the communication strategy and implemented through the REDD+ communication plan. In implementing this plan, SEP-REDD+ intends to use media outlets (TV, radio, internet, billboards) and non-media tools (meetings, information and awareness-raising sessions, gadgets, leaflets). To this effect, agreements have been signed with two PR agencies:

- The African Network for Environmental Communication in Côte d'Ivoire (RACE-CI), which will ensure the visibility of REDD+ mechanism activities at the national and international levels by providing a better understanding of its objectives, activities, outcomes, constraints, and challenges through the production of audiovisual support materials and TV broadcasts;
- The Media Network for Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire (REMECC-CI), an initiative by media professionals tasked with producing and distributing media programs and content on REDD+ and FLEGT using local community radio stations and raising awareness among local populations.

A website has also been created in order to support awareness-raising and communication activities through audiovisual communication.

PES-REDD+ will be assisted by the Ivorian Monitoring Center for Sustainable Natural Resources Management (OI-REN) established in May 2015 to represent the joint FLEGT/REDD+ platform of civil society. This platform will reach out to the most remote locations by relying on focal persons in the ER Program zone with the objective of meeting with and raising awareness among local populations living near the forests and depending upon them for their survival.

A partnership will also be established with the Association of Territorial Forest Communities of Côte d'Ivoire (COFORCI) to raise awareness among its members, in particular those communities living in the ER Program zone, and encouraging them to successfully create community and regional forests in the zone so as to contribute to emissions reduction.

SEP-REDD+ will also rely on the public-private partnership in the cocoa sector of which it is a member to provide information about the Program.

Formal discussions are ongoing between SEP-REDD+ and inter-professional associations in the palm oil (AIPH), rubber (APROMAC), and cacao (CCC) sectors.

In addition, the Interministerial Taskforce established by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) will help build the national inter-sectoral dialog needed to firmly focus REDD+ strategic options within the policies, measures, and instruments implemented by the national management.

Finally, further exchange frameworks with stakeholders are planned.

To promote and take into account respect and recognition for the rights of native populations, consultations will comply with national laws and the process of obtaining informed consent from the participants. As part of this process, the FCPF and REDD+ policies concerning the native populations living near the forests will also inform the consultation process.

7. Operational and Financial Planning

7.1 Institutional Arrangements

Two committees will be in charge of the ER Program: (i) the National Steering Committee, and (ii) the National Coordinating Committee.

National Steering Committee

Composed of the National REDD+ Committee and the Interministerial Technical Committee (ITC), the National Steering Committee will guide the strategic and political orientations of the REDD+ mechanism, institutional coordination, and multi-sectoral alignment through the Interministerial Taskforce under MPD.

National Coordinating Committee

The National Coordinating Committee is composed of four entities responsible for ER Program implementation and one recipient group. These are:

- Decentralized organizations
- SEP-REDD+
- Regional committees
- Implementation actors
- Recipients

✓ Decentralized Organizations

The decentralized organizations are composed of prefectures and regional councils.

As government delegates, the regional prefecture represents each of the ministries as well as national interests and monitors the application of laws and regulations. In the context of ER Program implementation, it monitors compliance with policies connected to the implementation of REDD+ activities and plays an essential role in supervising the appeal and grievance mechanism open to recipients.

The Regional Committee's mission is essentially to contribute to the region's national development plan. It will be responsible for supervising implemented activities as part of the ER Program. In addition, as an autonomous entity, it will contribute to mobilizing the financing for activities implemented by local communities.

The decentralized organizations will work in close collaboration with SEP-REDD+ in monitoring and enforcing the application of policies and regulations connected with ER Program implementation.

✓ REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat

As the implementing agency, SEP-REDD+ will be in charge of developing and implementing the REDD+ strategy in the ER Program zone under the supervision of the National Committee and the Interministerial Technical Committee. The SEP-REDD+ team will coordinate land monitoring activities by remote sensing and forest inventories with the support of development partners in close collaboration with the Regional Committee. It will also participate in environmental, social, and strategic evaluations.

SEP-REDD+ will work toward the optimum management of the financing allocated for the activities planned and implemented by the Regional Committee. It will be in charge of harmonizing current and planned initiatives within the REDD+ mechanism. It will mobilize financing as well as national and international experts so as to reinforce implementation initiatives in the ER Program zone. It will handle the daily management of the REDD+ process and monitor the activities provided for in the work plan. Finally, it will ensure the involvement of local communities in the implementation of these activities.

✓ Regional Committees

As provided by Decree 2012-1049 of October 24, 2012, the Regional Committees are charged with implementing the decisions made by the National Committee and the Interministerial Technical Committee at the regional level. They have the same composition as the ITC at the decentralized level. They are comprised of technical structures under the key ministries, which are: the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), the Ministry of Water Resources and Forests (MINEF), the Ministry of Industry and Mines (MIM), and the Ministry of the Environment (MINESUDD) as well as research centers. The main day-to-day role of these structures is the technical application of the plans defined by their respective entities. Note that their involvement does not take a multi-sector approach. The purpose of the regional committees is to help harmonize policy implementation for the REDD+ mechanism, with the institutional arrangements initiated in the ER Program zone being restricted to defined projects and thus limited in time.

In Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the ER Program zone, several projects co-exist with disparate institutional arrangements, with the institutional arrangements being a function of the targeted objectives of these projects. This explains the limitations to existing institutional arrangements because once a project is completed, the arrangements come to an end or take on other forms such as, for example, monitoring and evaluating project activities. Consequently, specific institutional arrangements are provided for the ER Program.

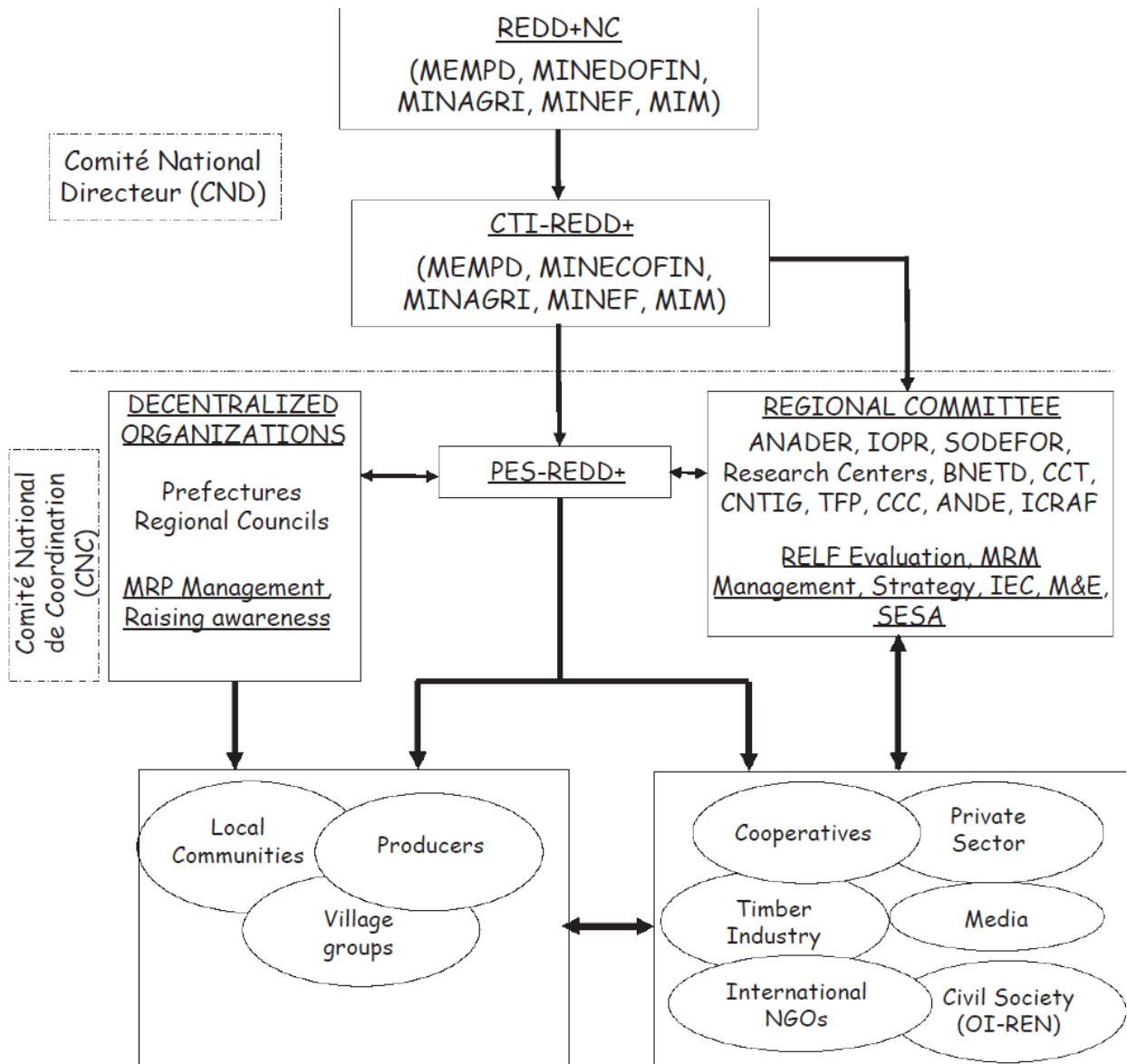
The Regional Committees are comprised of technical structures whose role consists of establishing, supervising, and reinforcing the capacities that support the actors working on project implementation.

✓ Implementation Actors

The main actors concerned with implementation of the program are the private sector, NGOs, cooperatives, and timber processors. Their role is to set up and move forward with activities targeting a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The Regional Committees will provide technical guidance in the performance of these implementation activities. In addition, through the performance of their activities, these groups will aim to improve the living conditions of recipients (local populations, and especially women and children).

✓ Recipients

Composed of local populations and women's, children's, and producer's village groups, recipients will derive the benefit of the ER Program. In the long term, the establishment of this Program will help improve their living conditions.



It should be noted that specific arrangements are planned in order to support the collaborative management of the Tai National Park (TNP) and the gazetted forests (see Annex 1).

Collaborative Management of the Tai National Park

The National Coordinating Committee is responsible for managing the ER Program and will include three kinds of actors: local community organizations, administrative authorities, and OIPR. These actors will be involved at three levels:

- At the village level, there will be three organizations operating in each village in TNP, focusing on ecotourism, controlled harvesting, and forest protection. These units will be grouped in Park Management Village Organizations (OVGP). All of the OVGP within TNP villages will be represented by an OVGP Executive Committee (OVGP-EC), which will work in close collaboration with TNP village chiefs.

- At the Departmental Level, the OVGP-ECs will form the diverse base for all socio-professional categories with an interest in sustainable forest management and will be represented by an Inter-Village Council for Park Management EC (CIVGP), which will work closely with the prefectures.
- At the Regional Level, all of the CIVGP-ECs will comprise the Executive Inter-Departmental Management Committee of the TNP, which will ultimately be represented by the Council Committee of the planning unit, a member of the Collaborative Management Council of the TNP. This council represents the highest level of ER Program management. Its principal actors are not only the Council Committee of the planning unit but also the regional prefectures, the presidents of regional councils, and the OIPR Director for the ER Program zone.

Collaborative Management of Classified Forests

The collaborative management scheme for gazetted forests is similar to that of TNP, with the exception of some of the actors.

Here again, we have local community organizations, administrative authorities, and SODEFOR, the entity in charge of gazetted forests, all of which are involved at three levels.

- At the village level, the Forest Management Village Organization (OVGF) will be composed of nursery operators, agricultural cooperatives, re-foresters, and community associations. All of the OVGFs of neighboring villages will be represented by an Executive Committee (EC) for the Inter-Village Forests Management Council (CIVGF), which will work in close collaboration with the TNP village chiefs.
- At the departmental level, the CVGFC-ECs will form the diverse base consisting of all socio-professional categories with an interest in sustainable forest management, represented by an EC for the Inter-Village Council for Park Management (CIVGF) and working closely with the prefectures.
- At the regional level, the CIVGF-ECs will comprise the Executive Inter-Departmental Management Committee of gazetted forests, which will be ultimately represented by the Council Committee of the planning unit, a member of the Collaborative Management Council of gazetted forests. This council represents the highest level of ER Program management. Its principal actors are not only the Council Committee of the planning unit, but also the regional prefectures, the presidents of regional councils, and the OIPR Director for the ER Program zone.

7.2 Linking Institutional Arrangements to the National REDD+ Implementation Framework

The national implementation framework provided by the REDD+ preparation plan (R-PP) contains a work plan defining the institutional arrangements and aspects applicable to REDD+ based on the national context. It determines the principal aspects of REDD+ implementation and examines potentially related arrangements.

The REDD+ mechanism cannot achieve success without thorough collaboration of all institutions. However, the R-PP provides for the involvement of national institutions without describing their roles and functions in the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. The ER Program will formalize the involvement of all actors in the REDD+ process.

The types of actors involved in the ER Program zone are associated with the following domains:

- Management
- Implementation
- Data management
- Emissions reduction payments

This is shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Type of Actors and Participants

	Management	Implementation	Data Management and MRV	Emissions Reduction Payments
National Steering Committee				
CN-REDD+	✓			
CTI-REDD+	✓			
National Coordinating Committee				
Decentralized organizations	✓	✓	✓	
SEP-REDD+	✓	✓	✓	
Regional Committees	✓	✓	✓	
Implementation actors				
Private sector		✓	✓	
Cooperatives		✓		
Timber industries		✓	✓	
International NGOs		✓	✓	
OI-REN		✓	✓	
Media		✓		
Recipients				
Village groups	✓			
Producers	✓			
Local communities	✓			

7.3 Capacity of Agencies and Organizations Involved in Implementing the Proposed ER Program

The National Coordinating Committee is composed of decentralized organizations, SEP-REDD+, and the Regional Committees.

Decentralized Organizations (Prefectures and Regional Councils)

On the project level, regional prefects are equipped with capacities and competencies enabling them to take part in the implementation of project activities, in particular as part of initiatives involving rural land management¹³ and raising awareness among the population. The prefectural corps is trained and participates in supporting and advancing REDD+ initiatives through information, education, and awareness-raising activities.

¹³ http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Cote_Ivoire/RCI%20-%20Domaine%20foncier%20rural%20-%20Decret%20application.pdf

The Regional Councils establish a Consultation and Information Committee tasked with managing the forest reserves of the region, supporting the development of regional plans in the fight against climate change (CC), integrating the CC dimension in the region's strategic development plans, including actions taken as part of the fight against CC in the Regional Councils' three-year programs, and creating community forests and dams.

Exchange frameworks between SEP-REDD+ and the regional councils have led to defining the regional councils' involvement in ER Program implementation. To this end, the councils intend to: (i) broaden the scope of information and awareness-raising to include local governments, REDD+, and the governmental task force; (ii) develop national advocacy for the REDD+ process; (iii) advocate in favor of implementing decrees for Bill no. 2003-208 of July 7, 2003 authorizing the transfer of competencies from the government to the local governments (LG); (iv) make the fight against CC an employment opportunity in the regions; (v) make agents specialized in the environmental and forestry sectors available to the LGs; and (vi) issue implementing decrees for the mining, forest, and rural land codes.

In addition, initiatives for negotiating the allocation of financial resources for the fight against CC are ongoing within the government, as are initiatives by the regions to raise funds for REDD+ through the Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force.

The technical structures created in the regional committees have the technical capacity for training actors in the implementation of ER Program activities. The actions and initiatives of these committees are generally funded by the private sector. Capacity building programs for some regional committee actors are being conducted, while others are planned for with funding support from the private sector and UN agencies.

The actors implementing the ER Program will be the principal actors charged with spreading REDD+ initiatives throughout the population. The NGOs grouped under one platform (OI-REN) will be responsible for raising awareness and organizing the community. These organizations will be financially supported by REDD+ in undertaking their activities, and their capacity will be reinforced by the technical structures of the regional committees.

7.4 Next Steps in Finalizing the Proposed ER Program Implementation Design

The next steps to be taken in order to complete ER Program implementation planning are listed in Table 14. However, additional steps may also be needed.

Table 14: ER Program Planning Completion Schedule

Steps in Program planning and ER-PD completion	2015		2016		2017	
	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
Define the process and identify partners for final planning of ER Program						
Establish the Steering Committee and Technical Coordination team						
Consult with stakeholders						
Refine the reference level based on expected reductions						
Identify zones of extensive deforestation and target zones for first phase						
Identify program implementation partners						
Develop a monitoring system for ER Program						
Test and modify monitoring system						
Develop benefits sharing plan						
Create grievance management mechanism						
Develop national REDD+ fund						
Submit R-Package (readiness package)						
Completion of ER-PD						

7.5 Financing Plan (in USD million)

Table 15: Source of Implementation Funding

Anticipated costs for the planning phase and operational costs														
Anticipated use of funds	Description	Repartition per year												
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Sous total
Costs for developing the ER-PD	Complete program preparation and planning	0.6	0.6											1,2
	REL development	0.43	0.335											0.765
	Stakeholder consultations	0.1	0.1											0.2
	Subtotal	1.13	1.035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,165
	Costs of maintaining national REDD+ implementation framework (MRV, Registry, SIS, MRP)		0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	7,1
	Daily management of the ERP (support for project implementers, respect of the guarantee instruments, implementation of the benefits sharing plan)		0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	7,1
	Program supervision by national and local implementation councils			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,8
	Subtotal fixed costs	0	0.6	1,1	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	16
	Program activities – investment (zero-deforestation agriculture. reforestation)			10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	80
	Subtotal variable costs	0	0	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	80
Subtotal	1.13	1.635	11.1	11.5	10.6	10.6	9.6	9.6	8.6	8.6	7,6	7,6	98,165	
Performance based on anticipated funding costs														
Other costs	Sales and marketing expenses			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
Subtotal		0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
Total variable and fixed costs		1.13	1.635	11.2	11.6	10.7	10.7	9.7	9.7	8.7	8.7	7,7	7,7	99,165

Anticipated funding sources														
Funding sources	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Sous total
Subsidies (including parallel subsidies for enabling activities)	Carbon Fund upon signature of Letter of Intent	0.65												0.65
	FIP		1	6	6	1	8	1	1					24
	IDH	0.4	0.4	0.4										1,2
	GCF	0.4	0.3	0.3										1
	Private investment			2	2	2	2	2						10
	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire (10% of other subsidies)	0.145	0.17	0.87	0.8	0.3	1	0.3	0.2					

	Others funding sources			1	1	1	1	1	1					6
Income from sales of emissions reductions	Initial FCPF investment (10%)			2	2	2								6
	FCPF ER-PA					13.5		40.5						54,0
	Voluntary market							2.0	8.4	12.4	12.6	12,8	13,0	61,1
All sources		1.595	1.87	12.57	11.80	19.76	12.00	46.86	10.61	12.39	12.58	12,77	12,96	167,8
Net income before tax (total sources – total use)		0.465	0.24	1.37	0.20	9.06	1.30	37.16	0.91	3.69	3.88	5,07	5,26	68,6

ER Program development is undertaken with the support of international partners, in particular UN-REDD. Recipient countries receive FAO support in order to develop a Reference Emissions Level (REL), which is indispensable for evaluating the real impact of REDD+ activities. However, given the lack of available data on activities and emissions factors, additional funding has been provided in order to bridge these gaps and support the development of the ER Program, in particular for data collection and to produce a coherent series of maps of Unified Soil Classification (USC).

8. Reference Level and Expected Emissions Reductions

8.1 Approach to Establishing the Reference Emissions Level (REL) and/or Forest Reference Level (FRL)

Based on the results of various national statements on climate change (issued in 2000, 2010, and 2015), setting a reference level will take into account emissions resulting from deforestation and the degradation of forests provided studies show that forest degradation represents over 10% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

One of the principal activities planned as part of the REDD+ framework will be to develop capacity on the national level as well as within the ER Program for estimating forest degradation with support from UN-REDD and ReCaREDD project. Thus emissions resulting from forest degradation will be taken into account in calculating the reference level to be set for ER-PD.

However, for the purpose of this Program Idea Note, GHG emissions estimates will only take into account emissions from deforestation.

The principal steps to be taken in setting the reference level are as follows:

1. The definition of “forest” to be used will be the same as that used in two national statements on GHG inventories as well as a third statement, which is ongoing. These affect land occupying a surface area of over 0.5 hectares, with trees growing to a height of over 5 meters and a tree crown cover of more than 10% or with trees able to attain these thresholds in their natural site. However, note that the definition excludes predominantly agricultural or urban land. This definition was retained in view of the complexity of the definition used in the new 2014 Forest Code (“any land constituting a heterogeneous milieu, excluding plant formations resulting from agricultural activities, with a minimum surface area of 0.1 hectare bearing trees whose canopy covers less than 30% of the surface and that can reach a minimum mature height of 5 meters”), with current tools and technologies capable of estimating activity data (use of LANDSAT data, etc.) and due to the fact that monitoring forest areas using that definition would lead to considerable expense;
2. The 2003-2013 period is used as the reference period for REL/FRL estimates of the current ER-PIN. However, for the purpose of ER-PD, REL/FRL will be updated based on the availability of data allowing the application of IPCC Method 3;
3. The activities to be used in calculating REL/FRL are deforestation and forest degradation. Note that forest degradation will not be included in the emissions estimate at the ER-PIN stage because they are difficult to estimate using current technologies (LANDSAT imagery). However, particular emphasis will be placed on reinforcing national capacities so that forest degradation may be used at the ER-PD stage;
4. For this ER-PIN, the above-ground biomass will be the sole carbon reservoir included in the calculations. For ER-PD, other reservoirs will be excluded if studies show that they are not significant or are subject to broad variations over time because of the sizable costs monitoring them would entail;
5. Activity data will be collected using the Tier 3 approach as defined by IPCC. The national allocation categories of land thus obtained (forests, degraded forests, perennial crops, other land, bare soil, bodies of water) will be matched on the basis of IPCC land classifications. Data

obtained from satellite images will be more fine-grained at the ER-PD stage (e.g., dense primary forest, degraded forest, cocoa trees, palm trees);

6. Data obtained through the IPCC Tier 2 approach will be used to estimate factors behind emissions along with other coefficients of variation in carbon stocks. Support from the UN-REDD/FAO program will serve to develop a network of permanent plots for a sub-regional forest monitoring project. The priority for the next steps will be to develop this network of plots, at least for the ER Program zone. For the current ER-PIN, the default will be to use IPCC Tier 1 data in estimating emissions factors as well as other data available in international databases (GFW, EFDB, FAO). These data will be used in lieu of country-specific data on factors behind emissions for forests as no national forest inventory has been undertaken in Côte d'Ivoire. However, certain data from research and management and exploitation inventories in gazetted forests may be refined and included;
7. The CO₂ emissions and removals calculation is performed using IPCC software and the 2003 Good Practice Guidance method;
8. Historical emissions will be calculated for the reference period using the emissions factors for each of the strata identified along with the corresponding activity data. A general emissions trend will then be established given that the emissions dynamic will be the same up until 2022 in the absence of emissions reduction actions (Business as Usual – BAU – scenario). A trends analysis during ER-PD development will help determine the approach to be used to construct REL/FRL (historic mean, linear projection, trend). For this ER-PIN, the reference level will be built using the historic mean;
9. The REL/FRL of the ER Program, which was set to be consistent with other sub-national RELs/FRLs in the context of the REDD+ mechanism, will be aggregated with other sub-national RELs/FRLs so as to produce a national REL/FRL using the bottom-up approach.

8.2 Expected REL/FRL for the ER Program

The ER Program zone covers a surface area of 4,256,786 ha in five (5) administrative regions: Cavally, Guémon, Nawa, San Pédro, and Gboklé. It is primarily composed of the following strata: forests, perennial crops, wetlands, bare soil, other land (fallow land, annual crops), and water.

2013 LAND USE MAP IN ER PROGRAM ZONE

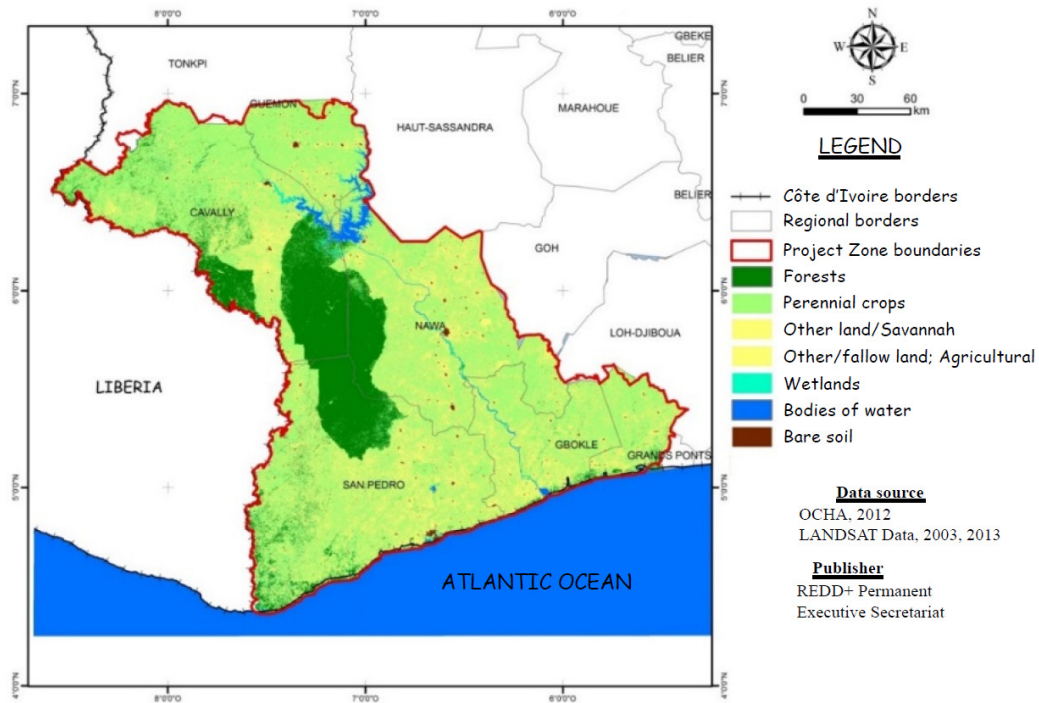


Figure 4: 2013 Land Use Map in ER Program Zone

The deforestation data (spatial-temporal evaluation of forest surface areas) obtained between 2003 and 2013 (Hansen et al., 2013)¹⁴ were used to project deforestation and reforestation during program implementation in the absence of REDD+ implementation activities, as follows:

- Lost forest surface area (2003-2013): **278,407.20 ha**
- Surface area lost per year: **27,840.72 ha**

The analysis of the raw data in Hansen et al. (2013) shows that the average deforestation rate for the period was 27,840 ha per year (Table 16).

¹⁴ Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." *Science* 342 (November 15): 850–53. Available at: <http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest>

Table 15: Deforestation Rate for the Period 2003-2013

Period	Deforestation (ha)
2003-2004	17,161.63
2004-2005	12,033.72
2005-2006	27,821.94
2006-2007	35,366.49
2007-2008	31,561.76
2008-2009	32,522.49
2009-2010	30,527.44
2010-2011	39,591.32
2011-2012	22,138.87
2012-2013	29,681.54
TOTAL	278,407.20

Starting with the principle that all of the CO₂ from lost forest surface areas was emitted into the atmosphere, the deforested surface areas have been converted into CO₂ emissions using IPCC tropical forest emissions factors. The disappearance of one hectare of natural forest is thus deemed to emit approximately 310 tms¹⁵, that is 567.3 tCO₂eq.

MAP OF LAND USE CHANGE IN THE ER PROGRAM ZONE BETWEEN 2003 AND 2013

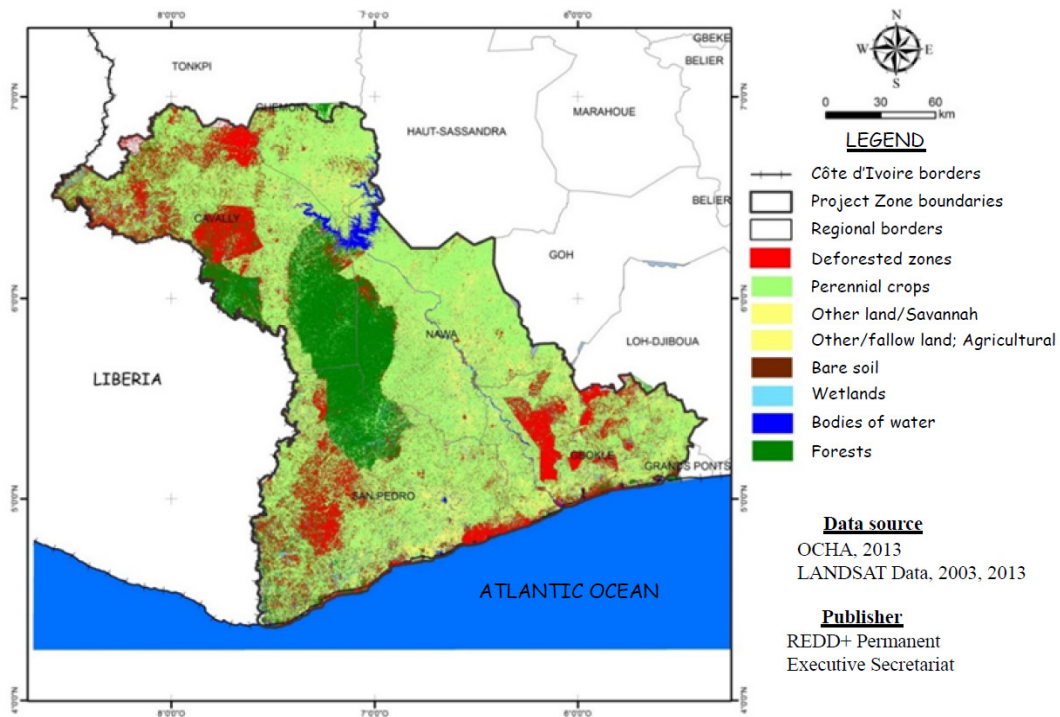


Figure 5 : Map of land use change in the ER Program zone between 2003 and 2013

¹⁵ tms : "tonnes de matière sèche"

Thus, the analysis shows that from 2003 to 2013, approximately 184.24 MtCO₂eq of emissions were recorded, or an average of about 18.42 MtCO₂eq annual emissions. The deforestation rate is not included in the BAU REL/FRL calculation for this ER-PIN because the data are not available for the entire targeted zone. However, the deforestation rate will be included in the REDD+ scenario calculation in order to estimate emissions reductions.

Table 17: BAU Reference Scenario

Year	Annual Deforestation (ha)	Growth in CO ₂ Stores (ha)	Emissions from Deforestation (tCO ₂ eq)	Removals	Total Net Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)
2018	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2019	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2020	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2021	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2022	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2023	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2024	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2025	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2026	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2027	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2028	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2029	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2030	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2031	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2032	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2033	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2034	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2035	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2036	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
2037	27,840.72	NA	15,794,040.46	NA	15,794,040.46
Total emissions 2018-2037					315 880 809.12

9. Forest Monitoring System

9.1 Description of Approach and Capacity for Measurement and Reporting of ER

The mechanism for monitoring GHG emissions reduction provided for by the ER Program, which was planned with the technical and financial support of the UN REDD/FAO Program, is an offshoot of the National Forest Monitoring Mechanism (NFMS). An initial version of this mechanism will be available and operational by mid-2017 so that the same data and methodologies can be used to ensure coherence, consistency, and comparability. However, a number of adjustments will need to be made to meet Carbon Fund requirements in the ER Program.

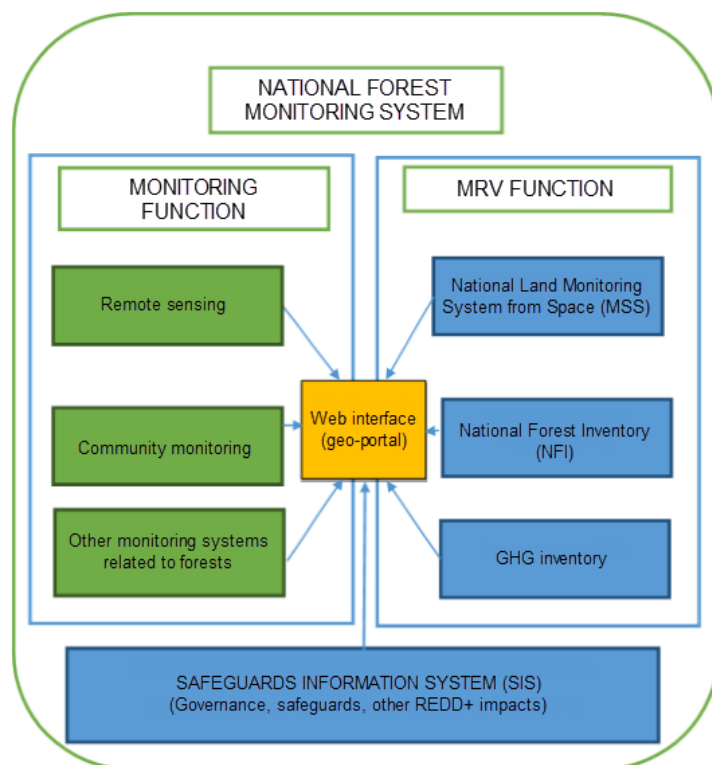
The elements to be taken into account are emissions by source and removals by sinks, in accordance with those taken into account in developing the REL/FRL.

The GHG emissions monitoring mechanism will include:

- Collection of data on activities following the IPCC Tier 3 method using remote sensing (wall-to-wall) and reference maps produced by the Cartography and Remote Sensing Center (BNETD/CCT);
- Collection of data on factors behind emissions following the IPCC Tier 2 method. Country-specific data required for reaching Tier 2 will be available by the end of 2017.

The proposed monitoring system will consider the same elements as those used to develop the Reference Level:

- Definition of “forest:” The definition of “forest” used for the Forest Monitoring System (FMS) will be the same as that used to develop the REL/FRL and that used for earlier GHG inventories;
- Scope: Emissions from deforestation, possibly those resulting from forest degradation, and removals due to reforestation will be taken into account. In the ER Program, an activity must be devoted to the development of a monitoring system for forest strata in degradation or reconstitution so that it can be included in future evaluations and in planning recovery actions if the studies provided by the ER-PD show them to be significant;
- Carbon reservoirs: Only emissions from above-ground biomass will be included in emissions monitoring. Emissions from other reservoirs will be included only if significant.



Although capacities for forest monitoring exist at the national level, they need to be reinforced and their structures need to be organized to ensure effective monitoring of GHG emissions reductions. Currently in the preparation phase, the competencies of national structures for carrying out an inventory of GHG emissions are being strengthened in terms of:

- Use of remote sensing and GIS to monitor forests under REDD+;
- Inventory of forests under REDD+;
- Greenhouse Gas inventories.

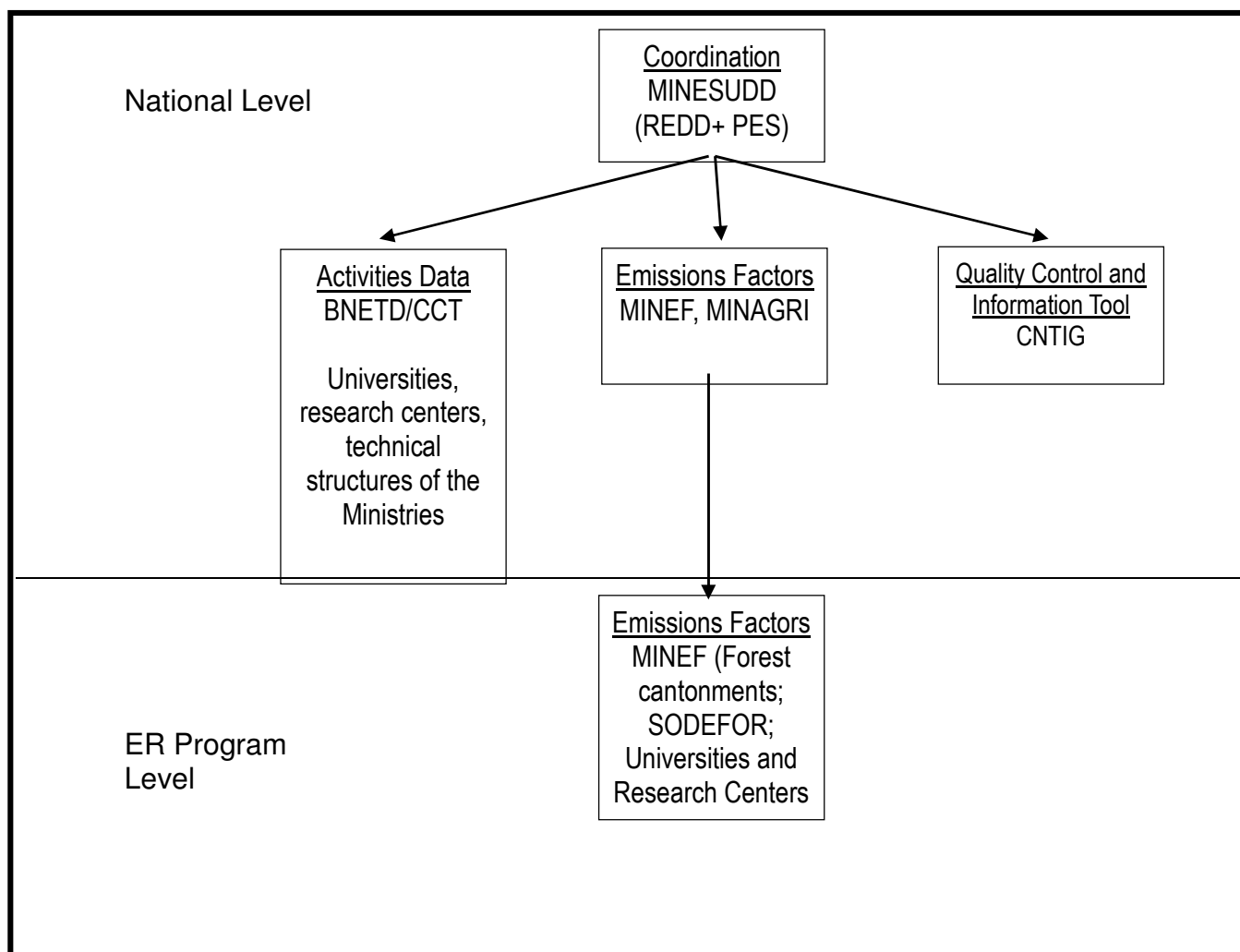
Process Implementation

The Ministry of Environment (MINESUDD) working through the REDD+ PES will supervise and coordinate the activities of the Forest Monitoring System at the national and ER Program levels.

Data on these activities will be generated by the national system using wall-to-wall methodology for the entire zone under the supervision of BNETD/CCT, which houses the national photo and map libraries in collaboration with the national structures producing cartographic and statistical data (universities and research centers and technical units of the ministries concerned). These data will then be disaggregated at the sub-national level specifically for the ER Program.

The collection of factors behind emissions will be supervised by the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF). Working in close collaboration with MINAGRI, MINEF will be responsible for establishing the data collection plan. At the ER Program level, the decentralized services of this ministry (regional directorates, departmental directorates, and forest cantonments as well as SODEFOR) will collect data on factors behind emissions in collaboration with the various sources of emissions factors and local communities. It will also be responsible for the management of permanent plots.

CNTIG will handle quality control of the cartographic data produced by the system and will be charged with planning and managing the notification tool.



9.2 Consistency of the Proposed ER Program Monitoring System with the (Emerging) National REDD+ Monitoring System

The emissions and removals monitoring system to be developed for the ER Program zone will be established along the same lines as those used to determine the historical emissions used in developing the Reference Level and will aim to be consistent with that provided on a national scale as part of REDD+. The system will be developed using the same methodologies and types of actors as those provided by the National Forest Monitoring System. The data generated by the ER Program monitoring system will supplement those of the national system (bottom-up approach).

9.3 Consistency of the Proposed ER Program Monitoring System with UNFCCC Guidance Available to Date and with the (Emerging) Methodological Framework of the FCPF Carbon Fund

The ER Program monitoring system is compatible with UNFCCC guidance, as follows:

- Sections 9.1 and 9.2 above show that the monitoring system to be implemented for the ER Program complies with the existing (or planned) monitoring system for REDD+ activities at the national level (see FCPF Methodology Guide);
- The ER Program monitoring system will allow for the collection and evaluation of data and anthropogenic and natural reversal risks that may affect emissions reductions during the ER Program implementation period while also evaluating (whenever possible) potential reversal risks after the termination of the ER Program (see FCPF Methodology Guide, Section 18.1);
- Finally, the monitoring system takes into account the institutional arrangement established for the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), which integrates Carbon Fund methodological guidance.

9.4 Potential Role of Indigenous Peoples or Local Communities in the Design and Implementation of the Proposed ER Program Monitoring System

The populations residing in the intervention zone will be organized into co-management structures (see Section 7.2), as inspired by the existing organization for gazetted forests and the Tai National Park, and their capacities will be reinforced so as to enable them to assist with forest monitoring. They will contribute to monitoring the implementation of planned ER activities, proximity verification, and reporting. Their role will be more fully defined during various meetings and contracts to be arranged between the administrations and the local structures thus created. These will be in a position to make observations so as to improve the verification of ER Program implementation.

The local populations will be grouped by local organizations so as to enable them to support:

- The collection of forest inventory data with a view to estimating factors behind emissions;
- Surveying deforestation zones;
- The collection of ground truth data to support image processing;
- Surveying new reforestation and expansion in planted zones.

9.5 Will the Proposed ER Program Monitoring System Include Data on Multiple Benefits such as Biodiversity Conservation, Enhanced Rural Livelihoods, or Governance Indicators?

The REDD+ activities monitoring system provides for indicators of biodiversity and the improvement of living conditions for impacted populations, with prior consultations with stakeholders revealing the existence of close ties between the forest and local populations.

The REDD+ activities monitoring system in Côte d'Ivoire as described in the R-PP provides for:

- Monitoring the impact of implementing the national strategy of the ER Program on the environment and the social context in collaboration with the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) (see Section 13.1);
- Monitoring the governance of ER Program implementation not only nationally but also in the ER Program zone (see Components 1a and 2c of the R-PP);

- Monitoring the social and environmental safeguards using the Safeguards Information System (SIS).

ER Program implementation will permit social impacts (land management, social protection, community participation, preservation of cultures, and poverty reduction) as well as environmental impacts (biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services) to be identified.

Using World Bank environmental and social safeguards policies in ER Program development will provide for support measures for the improvement of the living conditions of impacted populations.

The periodic evaluation of the functional framework of the Program will provide for an account of the impact of the institutional arrangements in helping reach established goals. The conflict management mechanisms thus established will support the success and sustainability of the actions taken toward ER.

10. Displacements

10.1 Activities Designed to Address Risks of Reversal of Greenhouse Gas Gains

- **Nationally**

Implementation of ER Program activities may pose risks of emissions displacement associated with migrations of populations out of the ER Program area toward at-risk forests in search of land in other regions of the country.

The most significant leakage of migrants may be seen in neighboring regions to the east, northeast, and north of the ER Program area. To minimize these risks, farming will be intensified by providing input subsidies, making available improved plant stocks, encouraging agro-forestry practices, and providing technical support for farmers. In addition, degraded and fallow land in the ER Program zone will be revitalized and developed. Finally, a PES-type of incentive mechanism associated with agro-forestry systems will be developed. These measures will help put fallow and degraded land back into use, thereby raising farmers' incomes and limiting leakage.

The national REDD+ strategy calls for the sustainable management of forests, taking into account the risks of leakage as REDD+ activities are implemented (see R-PP Component 2b: Strategic Options).

- **Internationally**

As the ER Program zone is located in the southeast of the country, the border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia is the only likely location for international leakages. However, these risks are limited as restrictions on forests are in force in Liberia. In addition, farming, which is the main cause of deforestation in the ER Program zone, is practiced mainly by small producers, who do not have the ability to move to Liberia in order to conduct their traditional farming activities. Moreover, both countries closely monitor the border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, which makes any flow of migrants or even transactions involving farm and forest products difficult.

11. Reversals

11.1 Potential Risks of Domestic and International Displacement and Emissions Leakage

Table 18 shows the major risks of possible reversals associated with ER Program's REDD+ activities as well as control measures aimed at minimizing these risks. It is important to note that risks identified and listed in the table may result from the implementation of one or more sub-activities and vice-versa. This is also true for the control measures proposed.

Table 18: Risks of reversals associated with the ER Program's REDD+ activities

Activities	Risks of Reversal	Reversal Control Mechanism
Rural domain		
Zero-deforestation agriculture in public-private partnership with agro-industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of agriculture into forest areas. - Fluctuation in costs of agricultural products (cacao, palm oil, rubber) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the zero-deforestation agriculture approach with a PES-type incentive system - Existence of a cacao price regulation and stabilization board (national body)
Scarcity of forest plantations in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for the National Rural Land Ownership Security Program (PNSFR) which is responsible for implementing the national land-ownership policy
Making land ownership secure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter- and intracommunity land conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making the grievance redress mechanism operational
Cross-sectoral activities(land-use management, population control)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land conflicts - Population growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating the development plan; - Support for the existing National Health, Reproduction and Family Planning Program.
Taï National Park (TNP)		
Support for the program to restructure gold panning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in illegal mining because of the hike in the price of gold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the program's monitoring system so as to limit the proliferation of gold-panning sites
Gazetted forests domain		
Reforestation of degraded areas and sustainable management of gazetted forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proliferation of illegal lumbering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting the agencies of the ministry responsible for forests in implementing Decree 2013-815 of 26 November 2013 prohibiting sawing services

Political instability is a major reversal risk common to all the REDD+ activities called for under the ER Program. However, since 2010, the country's authorities have placed a strong focus on democratic governance in order to involve all social groups in the process and achieve a more stable and healthy economy by 2020.

In line with the national REDD+ strategy, Côte d'Ivoire's R-PP calls for an in-depth analysis of all strategic options to be developed in order to minimize the negative impacts generated by the implementation of REDD+ activities (see Component 2d of the R-PP). In addition, Component 4b of the R-PP focuses on the Safeguards Information System (SIS), which will be designed to be participatory, relevant, fair, effective, transparent, and accessible to all stakeholders. The SIS will take into account various levels of data, including governance, the socioeconomic situation, and the environmental context. In this respect, the system complies with Decision 12/CP.17 taken at the Durban UNFCCC Conference of the Parties.

12. Expected Emissions Reductions

12.1 Emissions Reductions

ER Program activities (e.g., agricultural intensification, agro-forestry, conservation, reforestation) aim to reduce emissions. Special attention will be given to assessing the impact of awareness-raising and monitoring efforts on the conservation of existing forests. The impact of these actions on reducing deforestation and hence CO₂ emissions will be assessed and should help forecast emission reductions during project implementation (REDD+ scenario).

As project implementation proceeds, the involvement of the population and the areas involved will increase.

Table 19: Reference forest level and emissions reductions expected from the ER Program

Year	Annual deforestation (ha)	Increase in CO ₂ stocks (ha)	Emissions caused by deforestation	Absorptions due to ER Program	Total net emissions	Rate of reduction	Reduced emissions
2018	27,840.72	4,000	15,794,040.46	31,476	15,762,564.46	0.1	1,610,880.05
2019	27,840.72	8,000	15,794,040.46	94,428	15,699,612.46	0.2	3,253,236.09
2020	27,840.72	8,000	15,794,040.46	157,380	15,636,660.46	0.2	3,316,188.09
2021	27,840.72	8,000	15,794,040.46	220,332	15,573,708.46	0.2	3 379 140.09
2022	27,840.72	8,000	15,794,040.46	283,284	15,510,756.46	0.2	3 442 092.09
2023	27,840.72	8,000	15,794,040.46	346,236	15,447,804.46	0.2	3 505 044.09
2024	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	424,926	15,369,114.46	0.3	5 163 138.14
2025	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	503,616	15,290,424.46	0.3	5 241 828.14
2026	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	582,306	15,211,734.46	0.3	5 320 518.14
2027	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	660,996	15,133,044.46	0.3	5,399,208.14
2028	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	739,686	15,054,354.46	0.4	7,057,302.18
2029	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	818,376	15,794,040.46	0.4	7,135,992.18
2030	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	897,066	15,794,040.46	0.4	7,214,682.18
2031	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	975,756	15,794,040.46	0.4	7,293,372.18
2032	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	1,054,446	15,794,040.46	0.5	8,951,466.23
2033	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	1,133,136	15,794,040.46	0.5	9,030,156.23
2034	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	1,211,826	15,794,040.46	0.5	9,108,846.23
2035	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	1,290,516	15,794,040.46	0.5	9,187,536.23
2036	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	1,369,206	15,794,040.46	1.5	25,060,266.68
2037	27,840.72	10,000	15,794,040.46	1,447,896	15,794,040.46	2.5	40,932,997.14
Total emissions		184,000	315,880,809.12	14,242,890	311,836,143.12		170,603,890.51

The ER Program will be carried out over 20 years, while the Carbon Fund will end in 2025. Based on the sequestration capacity of reforestation and of natural forest areas exempt from deforestation and considering that the deforestation of one hectare produces 567.3 tCO₂eq in emissions, we can predict the real amount of reduced emissions.

Taking an average of 4.3 mt/ha/year corresponding to the net average growth in biomass between agro-forestry systems (2.6 mt/ha/year) and the plantation forests (6 mt/ha/year), absorption is estimated at 7,869 tCO₂eq/ha/year.

Assuming a commitment by Côte d'Ivoire to annual reduction in emissions in the Project area of the order of 10% during the first year and of the order of 20% in subsequent years and based on the estimates shown in Chapter 8.2, the expected emission reduction is **15,001,536.41 tCO₂eq** between January 2018 and December 2022.

12.2 Volume Proposed for the FCPF Carbon Fund

Considering the early stage of the initiative and the time required before reductions are observed, emissions reductions will not be divided up among buyers until later in the ER Program.

Under the ER Program, Côte d'Ivoire expects emissions reductions of 15,001,536.41 tCO₂eq over the first five years (2018-2022). Of these, 10% will be allocated to the buffer reserve while a further 10% will be held in reserve against the uncertainties associated with the establishment of the reference level and the equations and measuring tools used (according to the FCPF Functional Framework (FF) and Management Framework (MF)).¹⁶ Finally, the country is planning to sell to the Carbon Fund about 70% of the ERs generated by the first five years of activity (2018-2022), or 12 MtCO₂eq (see Table 20). To date, the country has not identified other carbon buyers. However, given the limited volume of ER that can be bought by the Carbon Fund, a mechanism for finding potential buyers will be established. Other buyers will not be sought until after 2020 and a firm commitment would be sought from these buyers. An option to buy would be reserved for the Carbon Fund.

Table 20: Distribution of the volume of Emission Reductions (tCO₂ eq)

	Volume	%
Uncertainty reserve	1,500,153.64	10
Other buyers' ER	1,229.13
Buffer reserve	1,500,153.64	10
ER bought by CF	12,000,000.00	80
Total ER	15,001,536.41	100

¹⁶ Criterion 22-2. Based on the results from Stage 1 above, some ER will be set aside in a buffer reserve. This volume will reflect the level of uncertainty associated with estimating ER while the ERPA is under way. It will be determined based on the following:

Overall uncertainty of Emission Reductions	Cushion
= 15%	0%
> 15% and = 30%	4%
> 30 and = 60%	8%
> 60 and = 100%	12%
> 100%	15%

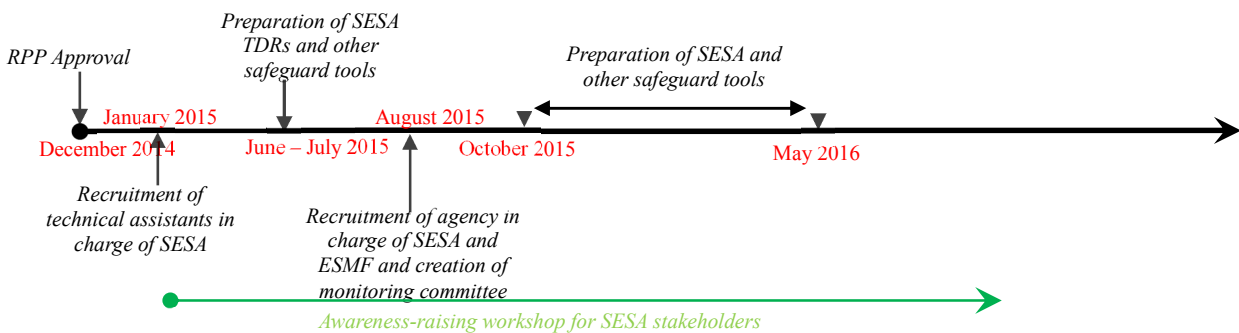
13. Preliminary Assessment of Proposed ER Program in the Context of the National Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

13.1 Progress Made on SESA and ESMF

Implementation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other safeguard instruments¹⁷ are an integral part of Côte d'Ivoire's REDD+ process. The ESMF is a major component in all of REDD+ activities in the country, starting with the proposed ER Program.

Progress to date on the SESA and the drafting of other safeguard instruments include the creation of the committee tasked with monitoring SESA activities and with recruiting the agency in charge of drafting the SESA and ESMF. The SESA will also be based on Decree 41-2013 of January 30, 2013 relating to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (see Annex 2).

The next stage will see the start of the SESA and ESMF drafting. It is also anticipated that several additional workshops will be held in order to raise awareness of the SESA process. The diagram below illustrates the activities already carried out along with subsequent stages.



13.2 Incorporation of SESA Outputs and Outcomes into the Proposed ER Program

The agency assigned to the SESA process will monitor the identification, characterization, and assessment of the key environmental and social issues relating to strategic REDD+ options through a participatory approach involving local communities, civil society organizations, opinion leaders, and decision makers.

The SESA process will contribute to the ER Program on three levels. It will help: (i) draft the safeguard tools associated with the SESA; (ii) select acceptable strategies by favoring options according to their environmental, social, and technological costs and benefits; and (iii) adjust certain strategies so as to reduce their negative impacts.

The results and outcomes of the SESA process will guide implementation of all REDD+ activities and will be considered part of the ER Program. Implementation of ER Program activities will not

¹⁷ Functional Framework (FF); Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); Cultural and Physical Resource Management Framework (CPRMF); Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP).

lead to noncompliance with the World Bank's safeguard policies or with the provisions of the UNFCCC.

13.3 Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms

As part of the preparatory phase of REDD+, it is anticipated that a mechanism will be set up for handling grievances and will be utilized under the ER Program.

The mechanism Côte d'Ivoire plans to use will serve to receive requests for information and grievances filed by local people or those affected by REDD+ activities, locally or nationally, and to facilitate their resolution. It will rely on flexible dispute settlement methods such as fact-finding, dialogue, facilitation, and mediation. It will be made known to all stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups and minorities, as soon as the ERP implementation phase begins. The dispute mechanism will be based on customary law.

The design for this mechanism will be based on a number of guiding principles in order to optimize the opportunity to effectively resolve stakeholder grievances. These will include:

- **Accessibility:** Informing all groups and stakeholders of the existence of the grievance resolution mechanism and providing appropriate assistance to those facing special obstacles in accessing it, including lack of familiarity with the mechanism, language, literacy, cost, and location;
- **Predictability:** Establishing a clear and widely-known procedure accompanied by a timeline for each stage and a detailed description of the types of processes and solutions available as well as the means for following up on implementation of resolutions;
- **Transparency:** Keeping the parties involved in the grievance redress mechanism informed about the process and providing them with the necessary information;
- **Equity:** Striving to ensure that the aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice, and the skills necessary to become involved in a grievance settlement procedure in a fair, respectful, and informed manner.
- **Solution sustainability:** Reaching consensual, lasting solutions that are accepted by all parties;
- **Commitment and dialogue:** Involving stakeholders in formulating the grievance resolution mechanism;
- **Continuing education:** Drawing lessons from successful resolutions in order to improve the mechanism and prevent future claims and damages;
- **Compatibility with rights:** Ensuring that those cases that have repercussions for rights are compatible with applicable laws, are recognized nationally and internationally, and do not limit access to other grievance resolution mechanisms.

To date, an agency has been recruited to formulate the mechanism for receiving and settling grievances. The study's final report is scheduled for late December 2015 and the mechanism is expected to be operational by July 2016.

14. Land and Resources Tenure

14.1 Rights to Land and Mitigation Benefits

There are three main types of domain in the ERP area: (i) the Tai National Park, (ii) gazetted forests, and (iii) the rural domain.

- The Tai National Park (TNP) is governed by Bill 2002-102 of February 11, 2002 relating to the creation, management, and funding of national parks and nature reserves. Article 3 of this bill specifies that the parks and reserves are created and managed so as to allow for the conservation of natural environments, wildlife, and flora (both land and aquatic), and to maintain biological diversity and ecological processes against all the causes of degradation that threaten them. According to Article 7, wilderness reserves and national parks (and hence TNP) are part of the State's inalienable public domain.

As Article 11 stipulates, "All forms of hunting, fishing or felling, forestry, agriculture, mining, or any pasturing are strictly prohibited" throughout the Park.

However, land management contracts may be signed to the mutual benefit of a park or reserve and their surrounding populations. These contracts serve to set the terms and conditions for associating these populations with conservation of the park or reserve and thus promote economic benefits for these populations and may bear on the management of natural resources, educational, and recreational activities, the training of guides, and the hospitality and land development sectors (Article 33).

- Gazetted forests are governed by Bill 2014-427 of July 14, 2014 (the Forest Code), which distinguishes between two forest domains depending on the protective system: the gazetted forest domain (consisting of gazetted forests), and the protected domain (the rural domain).
- In the rural domain, Bill 98-750 of December 23, 1998 relating to the rural land ownership domain and Bill 2014-427 of July 14, 2014 (the Forest Code) recognize the exercise of various land rights by the State (land certificates and titles), the regional authorities (provisional concessions and land certificates and titles), and rural communities (provisional concessions, land certificates, and long-term leases), by Ivorian persons (provisional concessions, land certificates and titles, and long-term leases), juristic persons under private law, and non-Ivorian persons (provisional concessions and long-term leases). Under these two bills, full ownership over the land is exercised by the State, the regional authorities, and Ivorian persons. Customary rights are exercised over most land in the rural domain. The appropriation of these rights is acknowledged by an individual or collective land certificate.

It should be stressed that several individual and collective certificates were issued in the ER Program zone by the State to Ivorian individuals, agri-businesses, and the regional authorities (see Table 21).

Table 21: Summary of land certificates and titles issued by the State in the ER Program zone

Regions	Ownership type	Number of titles issued		
		Land certificate	Land title	Long-term lease
San Pédro	Individual	7	7	7
	Collective	1	1	1
	Juristic persons (companies, etc.)	0	20	20
Nawa (Soubré and Gueyo)	Individual	31	7	0
	Collective	0	0	0
	Juristic persons (companies, etc.)	0	5	5
Gboklê (Sassandra and Fresco)	Individual	0	45	0
	Collective	0	11	0
	Juristic persons (companies, etc.)	0	1	1
Cavally (Tai)	Individual	0	0	0
	Collective	0	0	0
	Juristic persons (companies, etc.)	0	1	1
Guémon (Duékoué)	Individual	94	7	0
	Collective	10	0	0
	Juristic persons (companies, etc.)	0	1	0

All of the long-term leases recorded in this area were issued based on land titles established in the name of the State.

The development of the SESA will lead to the implementation of a framework for environmental and social management that will describe the procedures for managing any potential environmental and social impacts. This framework will permit (i) a prior assessment of environmental and social impacts of different policy options; (ii) definition of mitigation measures; and (iii) political, institutional, legislative and regulatory implementation. The completion of the SESA will also address the issue of the rights of land properties.

Finally, as part of the implementation of the ER Program, land owners whose forest reserves can be conserved for carbon sequestration include the State, the regional authorities, the rural communities, and private and juristic persons under private law - all of whom are potential beneficiaries of the financial benefits offered by REDD+.

15. Benefits Sharing

15.1 Envisioned Benefits-Sharing Arrangement for the Proposed ER Program

As part of Côte d'Ivoire's REDD+ process, arrangements will be made to ensure the fair and equitable distribution of benefits among the various actors involved in its implementation.

✓ **Benefits-Sharing Plan**

This plan will determine the distribution of ER Program benefits among the various participants, including among others the government, private sector and communities, based on a distribution scale according to each participant's contribution. The study of the program's benefits-sharing arrangement is planned for starting in January 2016 as part of the REDD+ readiness process and the benefits-sharing arrangement will be available in September 2016. This study will provide proposals for national principles in terms of REDD+ rights and the sharing of REDD+ benefits by identifying the legal options for the recognition of these principles. One of the instruments of the benefits sharing plan will be the system of Payment for Environmental Services (PES).

✓ **Payment for Environmental Services (PES)**

One mechanism to implement the benefit sharing plan will be PES systems. The PES mechanism, ensures that small producers and rural communities profit directly from the benefits of the forest cover conservation and restoration generated by agroforestry activities, the reforestation of tree species on fallow land, and the creation of tree hedges. Individual and collective renewable five-year contracts will be signed with the stakeholders involved in the program's implementation. Payments will be made annually once the actions taken have been verified by type of activity and per hectare. The feasibility study for this program's implementation was conducted by CIRAD with financial support from the EU's REDD+ Facility and UN-REDD+ through UNEP, and the first results were made available in May 2015. A pilot phase designed to implement the mechanism is planned for January 2016.

The PES funding mechanism, which is currently being developed, will rely on consumption (drinks, telephone services, water, schools) and business taxes. Some companies, such as Mondelez, are willing to finance Côte d'Ivoire's PES mechanism for reforestation and agroforestry activities.

A pilot phase for the PES mechanism's implementation is planned for the period 2016-2020 and will cover an area of 2,250 ha within the southwestern zone. After 2020, if the experiment is productive, the mechanism will be expanded to the entire ER Program zone. In addition, if the PES mechanism is not yet operational during ER Program implementation, small producers will be provided with improved plant material and agricultural inputs, the technical and material capabilities of support structures will be strengthened, and incentives will be given to the forest monitoring teams.

15.2 Link between Envisioned Benefits-Sharing Arrangement and Activities in the Proposed ER Program.

Given the current state of development of the benefits-sharing plan, it is too early to tell specifically how the elements of this system will support the ER activities developed as part of the Program.

However, the PES system could be a way to encourage agribusinesses to adopt more sustainable agricultural production techniques. Similarly, small producers could be encouraged to gradually

shift from slash-and-burn agriculture to other systems such as agroforestry, which would help reintroduce trees in crop systems and contribute to the country’s reforestation efforts.

These arrangements will be based on the fact that landowners will be recognized as having ownership of trees. However, the various customary forms of ownership must be authenticated by land titles or certificates, which could present an obstacle since very few people in rural areas possess such titles or certificates. This difficulty will be addressed by the ER Program’s cross-sectoral activities as well as by forest programs and projects that have already initiated this activity as a way of helping rural populations acquire land certificates.

Finally, this process could lead to improvement in producers’ well-being and income diversification.

15.3 Progress on Benefits-Sharing Arrangements

Côte d’Ivoire has launched a study of the benefits-sharing plan, which will be completed by June 2016. This plan will be developed in consultation with the various stakeholders involved in implementing the ER Program in the country.

Meanwhile, the development of the national PES mechanism is well underway. The feasibility study was finalized in May 2015, and the first pilot actions in the field will begin in January 2016.

16. Non-Carbon Benefits

16.1 Expected Social and Environmental Benefits

The ER Program’s expected social and environmental benefits are listed in Table 21:

Table 21: ER Program’s expected social and environmental benefits

ER Program Actions	Environmental Benefits	Social Benefits
Rural Areas		
Implementation of zero-deforestation agriculture through a public-private partnership	Preservation of residual forests; Conservation of biodiversity; Soil protection and fertilization; Improvement in the microclimate	Diversification of income sources; Sustainability of production systems; Increase in producer incomes (increased yields); Food security; Housing (availability of construction materials); Preservation of customary practices; Job creation; Reduction in conflicts (through increase in established agricultural areas)

ER Program Actions	Environmental Benefits	Social Benefits
Development of a national energy solution for the population's cooking needs	Reduction in deforestation caused by firewood extraction; Conservation of biodiversity; Soil protection and fertilization; Improvement in the microclimate; Reduced pressure on fossil resources	Creation of "green" jobs; Increased incomes; Increased energy supply; Improvement in women's lives; Energy security; Reduction in government investment costs
Promotion and implementation of village reforestation	Increased plant cover; Conservation of biodiversity; Soil protection and fertilization; Improvement in the microclimate	Strengthening of technical capacities; Food security (non-timber forest products and edible forest fruit); Creation of "green" jobs; Increased incomes (non-timber forest products, edible forest fruit); Enhanced knowledge, skills, and practices
Support for updating and implementing the regional development plan	Preservation of residual forests; Better management of protected areas; Preservation of biodiversity; Soil conservation	Control of land management and spatial dynamic of land use; Reduction in conflicts
Tai National Park (TNP)		
Co-management and cooperation with local communities to monitor the Park; Reinforced information, education, and communication activities	Preservation of the Park's integrity; Preservation of biodiversity; Maintenance or improvement of the hydrological balance; Climate regulation;	Ecotourism; Increased incomes for farmers; Improved living conditions
Gazetted Forests		
Stabilization of cultivation areas in gazetted forests in public-private partnership (SODEFOR, Coffee Cocoa Council, and the private sector)	Preservation and restoration of forests; Soil protection and fertilization; Preservation of biodiversity; Climate regulation	Supplies for traditional medicine; Safeguarding producer incomes
Strengthening of SODEFOR's monitoring capacities; Involvement of local populations in forest monitoring; Reforestation in degraded areas	Restoration of the forest cover; Preservation of biodiversity; Climate regulation	"Green" employment; Supplies for traditional medicine; Improved and diversified incomes; Improved living conditions; Capacity building

16.2 Diversity and Lessons to Be Learned

The ER program is the ideal framework for testing Côte d'Ivoire's REDD+ strategy and facilitating the country's transition to a green economy, as planned in the 2016-2020 National Development Program. Côte d'Ivoire's ER Program is manifest in:

- **The Ivorian Government's Strong Political Commitment to Zero-Deforestation Agriculture**

This engagement is marked by: (i) the adoption of Presidential Decree No. 2012-1049 of October 24, 2012 creating the national REDD+ commission (CN-REDD+), which includes the Permanent

Executive Secretariat (PES-REDD+) responsible for coordinating REDD+ activities (including ER Program activities); (ii) the President's speech to the United Nations at the New York Climate Summit of September 23, 2014, in which he affirmed his commitment to produce zero-deforestation Ivorian cocoa as of 2017 and to restore the forest cover with the objective of reaching 20% of the country's territory; (iii) the inclusion of REDD+ in the INDC of Côte d'Ivoire, which was submitted in September 2015 to the UNFCCC; (iv) the Ivorian government's financial support for the national REDD+ process (to cover staff, facilities, and operations); and (v) the country's adherence to the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT) action plan.

- **Interministerial Coordination already established**

Since the REDD+ mechanism is viewed as a cross-sectoral process, Côte d'Ivoire instituted a REDD+ Interministerial Task Force at the cross-sectoral level, the role of which is to encourage national political dialogue about REDD+ in order to integrate the Program into national development plans. The objective is to make the upcoming National Development Program (NDP 2016-2020) more "green" and to integrate REDD+ issues into development policy by elaborating a framework and assessment tool designed to ensure that national development projects and programs are consistent with REDD+.

- **Active Involvement of the Private Sector and Emerging Public-Private Partnerships**

The REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat (PES-REDD+) has initiated a dialogue with the private sector, notably agro-industrial companies in the main agricultural sectors (cocoa, palm oil, and rubber) as well as with other professions related to these sectors in order to make their development plans more systematically consistent with sustainable forest management and to contribute to the restoration of the country's forest cover. Following these discussions, these companies agreed in principle to adopt production methods that reduce deforestation. SEP-REDD+ is currently involved in discussions with the Coffee Cocoa Council (CCC), the Inter-professional Palm Oil Association (AIPH), and the Natural Rubber Professionals' Association (APROMAC) to create a formal collaboration framework. In addition, since the objective is to reach signed agreements on quantifiable and realistic zero-deforestation production objectives before COP 21 in Paris, specific agreements are being negotiated with the Mondelez and Cemoi chocolate companies, which have agreed to test the zero-deforestation approach in their supply chains as part of a pilot project.

- **Substantial Emission Reduction Potential and High Delivery Potential**

Located in Côte d'Ivoire's western and southwestern regions, the ER Program zone contains the country's main forest and biodiversity resources. Yet it also constitutes the primary region for the development of cocoa, rubber, and palm oil plantations. The ER Program zone covers about 13% of the country's territory and is one of the last forested areas in Côte d'Ivoire. The local economy is dominated by agriculture, headed by cocoa production (in the current Cocoa Belt), and it experiences strong migratory flows. Other crops such as rubber and palm oil play an important role in the economy due to the presence of agro-industrial companies. This concentration of agricultural activities has resulted in substantial deforestation in both rural and protected areas. Logging is also highly developed in the region.

- **Unique Ecosystem including the Tai National Park**

The ER Program zone is also marked by the role of the Tai National Park (TNP). This park is the largest protected primary tropical forest in West Africa. With a surface area of roughly 5,340 km² (or 12% of the ER Program zone), TNP and the N'Zo Partial Faunal Reserve represent over 50%

of the total surface area of highly-protected West African forest zones. TNP is one of the last remaining West African primary forests to have survived the Quaternary Period's long periods of drought. This forest's age explains its rich biodiversity as well as the existence of numerous endemic species. Moreover, its large size constitutes a chance to preserve the entire genetic pool of a complex forest ecosystem. Its registration on the International Network of Biosphere Reserves in 1978 and as a World Heritage Site in 1982 as part of the MAB-UNESCO Program illustrates its importance. However, land pressure in the park's surrounding areas represents a major risk of infiltration.

17. Progress Made on Registries

17.1 National Registry

As part of the development of Côte d'Ivoire's national REDD+ strategy, the concept of a REDD+ registry or REDD+ data management platform has been envisaged with the support of UN-REDD. This platform would be connected to the National Forest Monitoring System (see R-PP, Section 4A), the National REDD+ Fund (see R-PP, Section 2C), and the Safeguards Information System (SIS) (see R-PP, Section 4B). Discussions are underway at the national level to create a national registry with the support of the UN-REDD Program.

In the meantime, the country plans to use the FCPF's REDD+ Registry for the implementation of the ER Program.

18. List of Acronyms Used in the ER-PIN

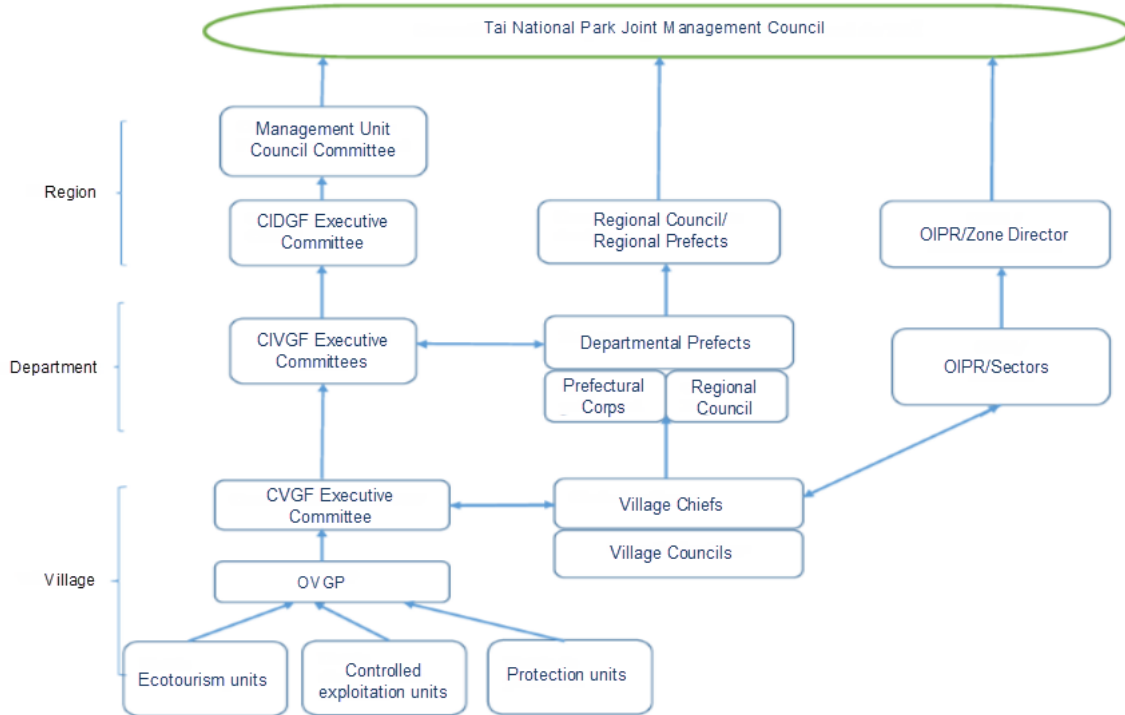
2QC	Quantity, Quality, Growth (<i>Quantité, Qualité, Croissance</i>)
AFD	French Development Agency (<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>)
AIPH	Inter-professional Palm Oil Association (<i>Association Interprofessionnelle du Palmier à Huile</i>)
ANADER	National Rural Development Agency (<i>Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural</i>)
ANDE	National Environmental Agency (<i>Agence Nationale de l'Environnement</i>)
APROMAC	Natural Rubber Professionals' Association (<i>Association des Professionnels du Caoutchouc Naturel</i>)
BAU	Business as Usual
BNETD	National Technical Studies and Development Agency (<i>Bureau National d'Etudes Techniques et de Développement</i>)
C2D	Debt Reduction and Development Contract (<i>Contrat de Désendettement et de Développement</i>)
CC	Climate Change
CCC	Coffee and Cocoa Council (<i>Conseil Café Cacao</i>)
CCT	Cartography and Remote Sensing Center (<i>Centre de Cartographie et de Télédétection</i>)
CIVGF	Inter-Village Forests Management Council (<i>Conseil Inter-Village de Gestion des Forêts</i>)
CIVGFC	Inter-Village Gazetted Forests Management Council (<i>Conseil Inter-Villageois de Gestion des Forêts Classées</i>)
CIVGP	Inter-Village Park Management Council (<i>Conseil Inter-Village de Gestion du Parc</i>)
CN	National Committee (<i>Comité National</i>)
CNTIG	National Geographic Information and Remote Sensing Committee (<i>Comité Nationale de Télédétection et de l'Information Géographique</i>)
COP	Conference of the Parties
CORENA	Natural Resources Conservation (<i>Conservation des Ressources Naturelles</i>)
CPRMF	Cultural and Physical Resource Management Framework
CSRS	Swiss Center for Scientific Research (<i>Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques</i>)
CTN	National Technical Committee (<i>Comité Technique National</i>)
CURAT	University Research Center for Applied Remote Sensing (<i>Centre Universitaire de Recherche d'Application en Télédétection</i>)
EC	Executive Committee
EFDB	Emission Factor Data Base
ER	Emissions Reduction
ER-PA	Emissions Reduction Program Agreement
ER-PD	Emissions Reduction Program Document
ER-PIN	Emissions Reduction Program Idea Note
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FF	Functional Framework
FF	Functional Framework
FIA	Agricultural Investment Fund (<i>Fonds d'Investissement Agricole</i>)
FIMR	Rural Investment Fund (<i>Fonds d'Investissement en Milieu Agricole</i>)
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FIRCA	Inter-professional Fund for Agricultural Research and Consultancy (<i>Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles</i>)
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade

FMS	Forest Monitoring Mechanism
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FT	Forest Trust
GCF	Governors' Climate and Forests
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFRA	Global Forest Resources Assessment
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German International Cooperation Agency (<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>)
HCS	High Carbon Stock
HVC	High Conservation Value
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
ICRAF	International Center for Agroforestry Research (<i>Centre International pour la Recherche en AgroForesterie</i>)
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative (<i>Initiatief Duurzame Handel</i>)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISLA	Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes
ITC	Interministerial Technical Committee
LoI	Letter of Intent
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry
MAB	Man and the Biosphere
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance (<i>Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances</i>)
MF	Management Framework
MIM	Ministry of Industry and Mines (<i>Ministère de l'Industrie et des Mines</i>)
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture (<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture</i>)
MINEF	Ministry of Water Resources and Forests (<i>Ministère des Eaux et Forêts</i>)
MINESUDD	Ministry of Environment, Urban Sanitation, and Sustainable Development (<i>Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité Urbaine, et du Développement Durable</i>)
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development (<i>Ministère du Plan et du Développement</i>)
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
MSS	Monitoring System from Space
NDP	National Development Plan
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring Mechanism
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OI-REN	Ivorian Monitoring Center for Sustainable Natural Resources Management (<i>Observatoire Ivoirien pour la Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles</i>)
OIPR	Ivorian Parks and Reserves Agency (<i>Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves</i>)
OVGF	Forest Management Village Organization
OVGP	Park Management Village Organization (<i>Organisation Villageoise de Gestion du Parc</i>)
PACCS	Climate Change Adaptation Project (<i>Projet Adaptation au Changement Climatique</i>)
PCRMF	Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework
PEF	Forest Exploitation Zone (<i>Périmètre d'Exploitation Forestière</i>)
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PNAR	National Reforestation Action Plan (<i>Plan National d'Action pour le Reboisement</i>)
PNIA	National Agricultural Investment Plan (<i>Plan National d'Investissements Agricoles</i>)
PNReb	National Reforestation Program (<i>Programme National de Reboisement</i>)
PNSFR	National Rural Land Ownership Securitization Program (<i>Programme National de Sécurisation du Foncier Rural</i>)
PPMP	Pest and Pesticide Management Plan
PR	Public Relations

PROFIAB	Agricultural Sector and Biodiversity Promotion Program (<i>Programme de Promotion des Filières Agricoles et de la Biodiversité</i>)
PSAC	Agricultural Sector Support Project (<i>Projet d'Appui au Secteur Agricole</i>)
R-PP	REDD+ Preparation Proposal
RA	Rainforest Alliance
RACE-CI	African Network for Environmental Communication in Côte d'Ivoire (<i>Réseau Africain pour la Communication Environnementale en Côte d'Ivoire</i>)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emissions Level
REMECC-CI	Media Network for Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire (<i>Réseau des Médias pour le Changement Climatique en Côte d'Ivoire</i>)
RGPH	General Population and Housing Census (<i>Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat</i>)
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SEP-REDD+	Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat/Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent REDD+ (SEP-REDD+)
SIS	Safeguards Information System (<i>Système d'Information sur les Sauvegardes</i>)
SODEFOR	Forest Development Agency (<i>Société de Développement des Forêts</i>)
SRAT	Regional Land Use Plan (<i>Schéma Régional d'Aménagement du Territoire</i>)
TC	Technical Committee
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
TNP	Tai National Park (<i>Parc National du Tai</i>)
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USC	Unified Soil Classification
USD	United States Dollar
V4C	Vision for Change
WCF	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation

Annex I:

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR A TAI NATIONAL PARK CO-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR A GAZETTED FORESTS CO-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

