

# REDD+

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Réduction des Emissions de gaz à effet de Serre issues de la Déforestation, et de la Dégradation des Forêts

FOREST  
CARBON  
PARTNERSHIP  
FACILITY



## Emission Reduction Program for the Tai Biosphere Reserve

Presented by: Marcel Yao

Permanent National REDD+ Executive Secretariat<sup>1</sup>



- ✓ **Area**  
Country : **322 462 km<sup>2</sup>**  
Forests : **32,7% (2012)**
- ✓ **Population**  
People: **22 671 331 people (2014 census)**  
Rural: **47%**
- ✓ **Human Development Index (HDI)**  
**0,432 (168th out of 187 countries)**
- ✓ **Economy**  
Agriculture comprises **70%** of exports with **67%** of the active population (2011);  
GDP total : **23 800 million USD (2011)**, 30% agriculture
- ✓ **Socio-economic context**  
Crisis between 2002 – 2011 :  
Fall in the growth rate to **0.4%** (2007)  
Increase in the poverty rate from **37%** (1995) to **48.9%** (2008)

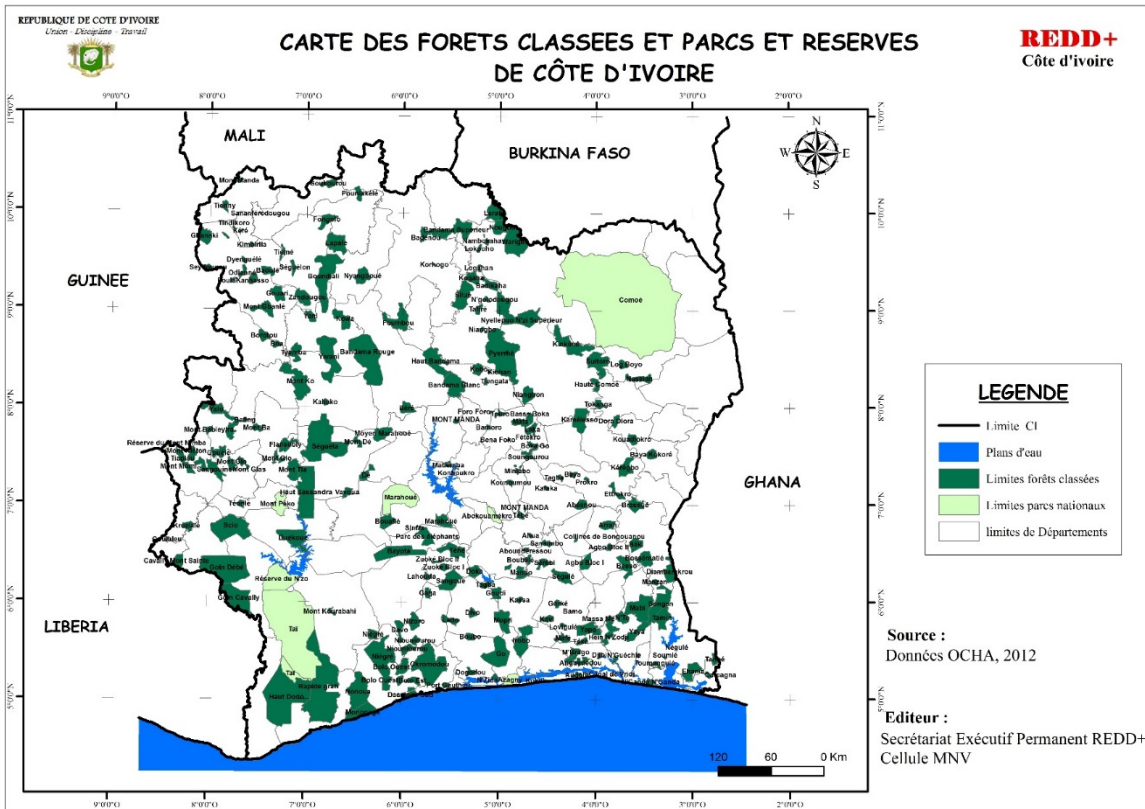


Figure 1 : Administrative Map of Ivory Coast

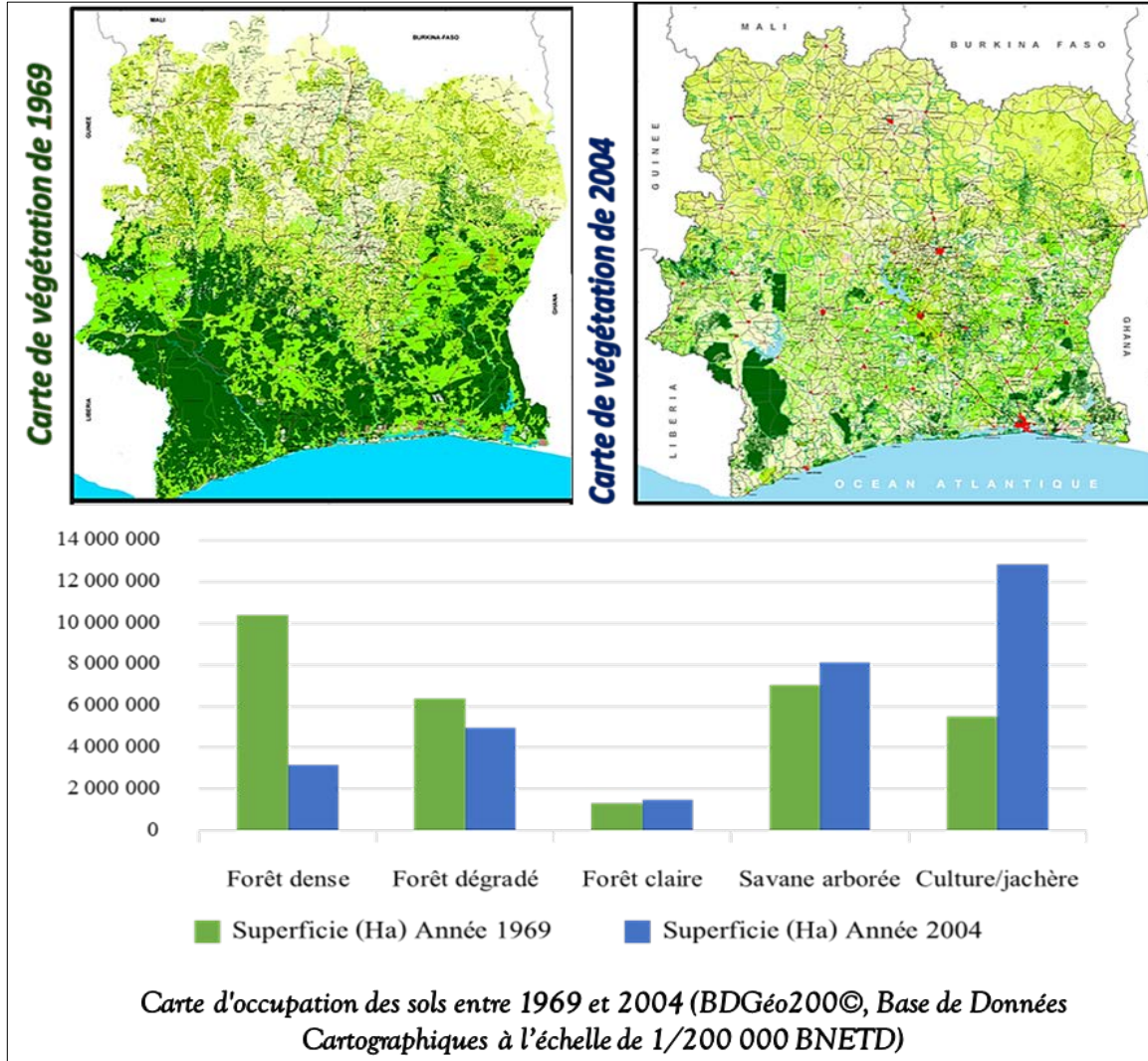


Figure 2 : Forest coverage map

- ✓ **Forests**
  - 231 gazetted forests : 4 196 000 ha
  - 8 National Parks : 1 828 574 ha
  - 6 Nature Reserves : 243 630 ha
  
- ✓ Loss of approx. **1 120 000 ha** of forests between 1969-2004 (GFW, 2014)
  
- ✓ Increase in the rate of encroachment into gazetted forests from **18%** in **1996** to **50%** in **2014** (SODEFOR, 2014)



Commitment by the government to produce « zero deforestation cocoa » in 2017 and reverse the rate of deforestation: Speech by the President of the Republic during the United Nations Climate Summit in New York and signature of the NY Declaration on Forests (September 2014)

Commitment by the government to « green » the National Development Plan (2015-2020) by incorporating REDD+ into all sectoral policies including land management .

Government has joined the Africa Initiative of the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020 on the development of palm oil (and other products, since March 2015)

Establishment of the National REDD+ Commission by Presidential Decree No. 2012- 1049 (24 October 2012)

Commitment to implement REDD + (since 2011), validation of the R-PP (May 2014), signature of FCPF readiness grant agreement (September 2014)

Commitment on a FLEGT-VPA (since 2011)



## Component 1:

- Permanent REDD+ Executive Secretariat (SEP-REDD+)
- Interdepartmental Task Force led by the Ministry of Planning
- Civil society platform on REDD + / FLEGT
- Partnership Agreement with media/television
- Regular consultations
- Ongoing information, education and communication (IEC)

## Component 2:

- Studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Land-use tool
- Action Plan for zero deforestation agriculture (December 2015)
- First version of the National REDD+ Strategy in December 2015
- Legal Roadmap elaborated
- Work on benefit sharing in progress
- TOR for SESA/ESMF

## Component 3:

- New forest code with forest definition
- Data collection, methodology for reference level and consultations are underway
- Memorandum of Understanding between the SEP-REDD + and national remote sensing institutions are in preparation

## Component 4:

- MRV development ongoing
- Mapping of multiple benefits completed in 2015

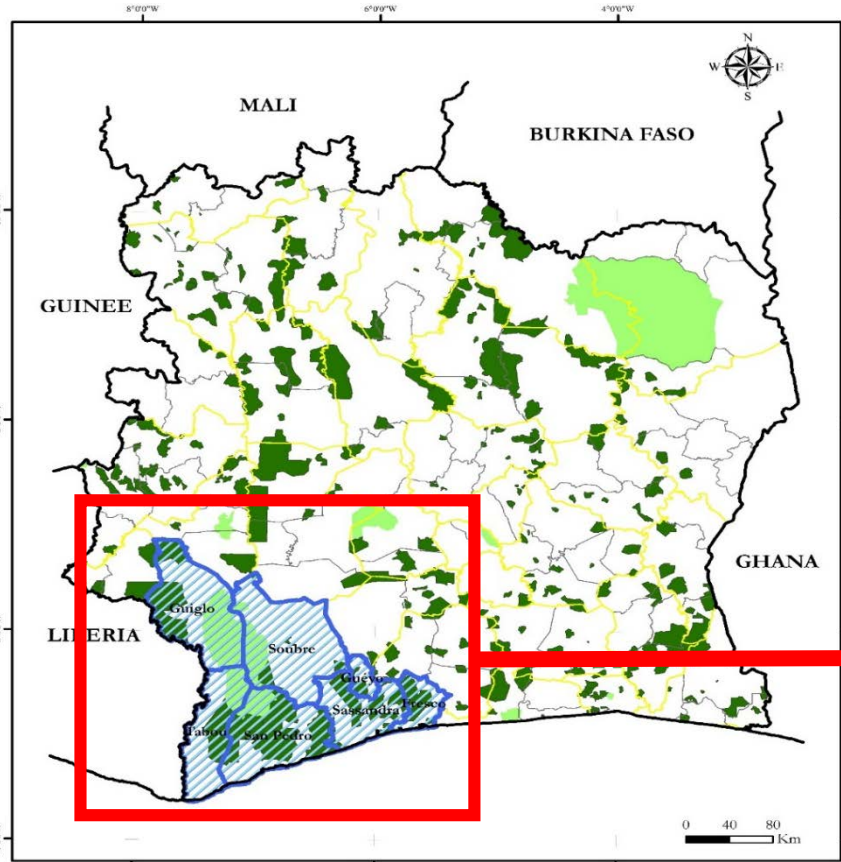


As a follow-up to the President's commitment at the NY Climate Summit, the Ministry of Agriculture through the agricultural producers organizations (cocoa, palm oil, rubber) established a formal collaboration framework with the SEP-REDD+ to integrate zero deforestation agriculture into the development plans for agricultural commodities. This approach will be tested in the program in order to scale it up in the context of the National Agricultural Investment Program (ref. slide 11 program activities)

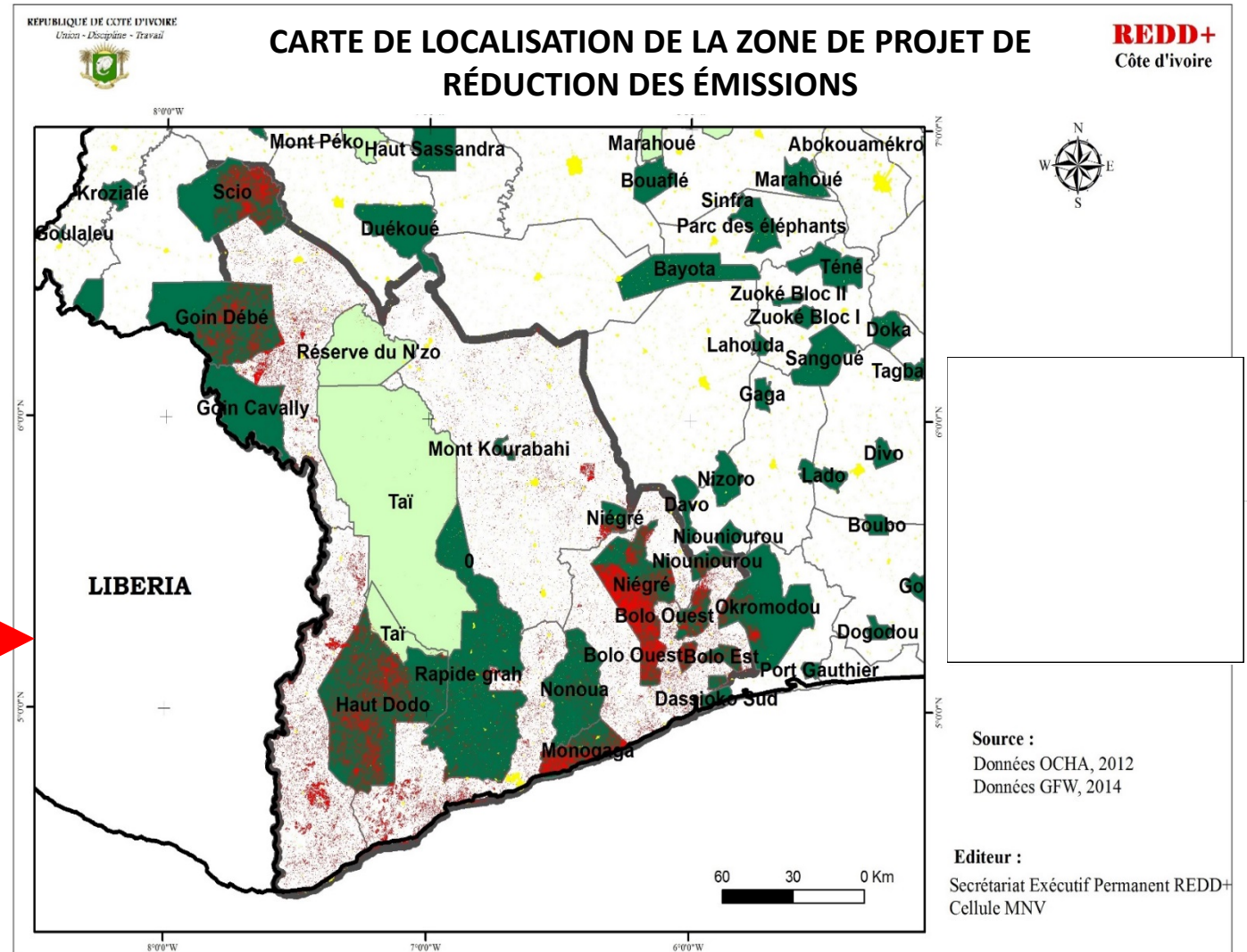
- ✓ **Zero deforestation cocoa program for the private sector: Quantity, Quality, and Growth (2QC): (2014-2023)**  
Secure income along the coffee and cocoa value chain and contribute to the promotion of socio-economic well-being of producers; improve the productivity of coffee and cocoa farms by sustainable intensification of the production system (as opposed to current extension), in line with social and environmental standards.
- ✓ **Seventh rubber plan and third palm oil plan: (2015-2024)**  
Intensification of community plantations, restoration of old plantations, development of new plantations in non-forsted areas, implementation of a traceability system for zero deforestation agriculture.  
Integration of agricultural certification for smallholders (incentive mechanism and systems for payments for environmental services) to change current practices and adopt zero deforestation agriculture.
- ✓ **PSAC** : Project to support the agricultural sector, which is part of the sustainable management of value chains of rubber, cocoa and palm oil based on the National Document for Poverty Reduction



The jurisdictional program area includes the administrative regions of Cavally of Nawa and San Pedro and Gboklè.



**Area : 3.586.234 ha**





- ✓ Deforestation between 2001 and 2013
  - South west **345 000 ha** (red circle)
  - Central west **10 000 ha** (blue circle)
- ✓ Forest area: 18 gazetted forests, covering a total area of **1.130.000 ha** (32% of the program area).
- ✓ Current « hot spot » of cocoa
- ✓ Program covers 4 regions representing a district in the former administrative mapping. Land use decisions are taken at level of regions.
- ✓ Taï National Park (536,400 ha), UNESCO World Heritage and Biosphere Reserve



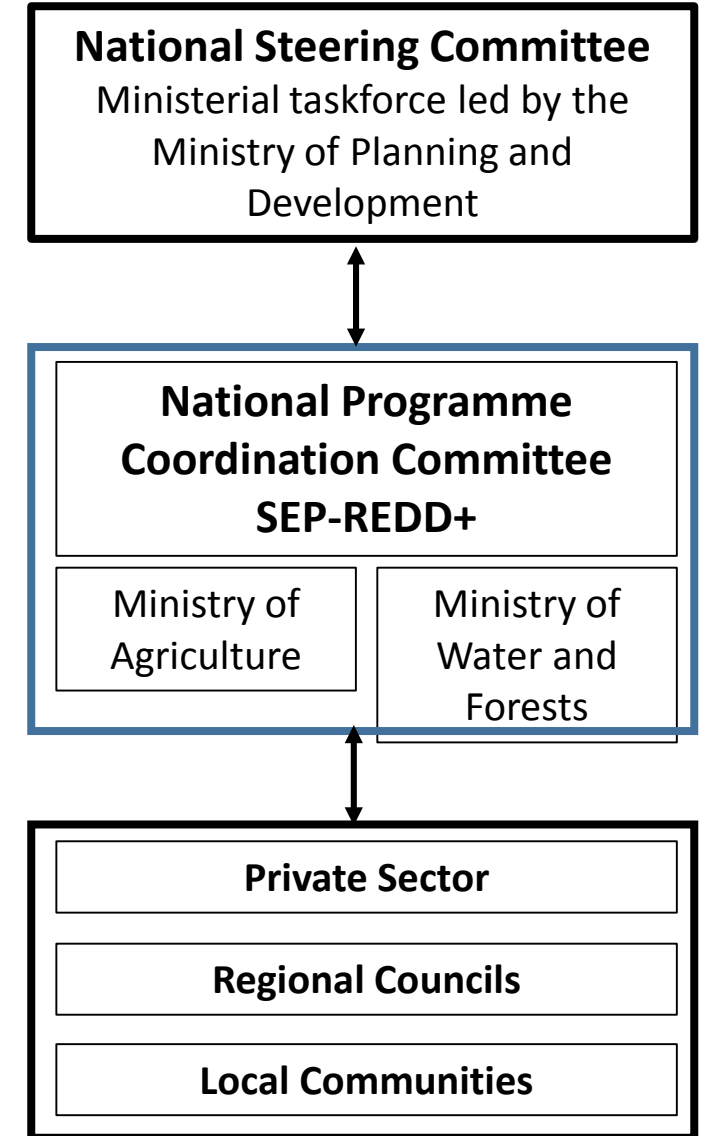




**General Objective:** Reducing emissions through restoration and conservation of forest ecosystems in the Tai area based on integrated and sustainable management of natural resources.

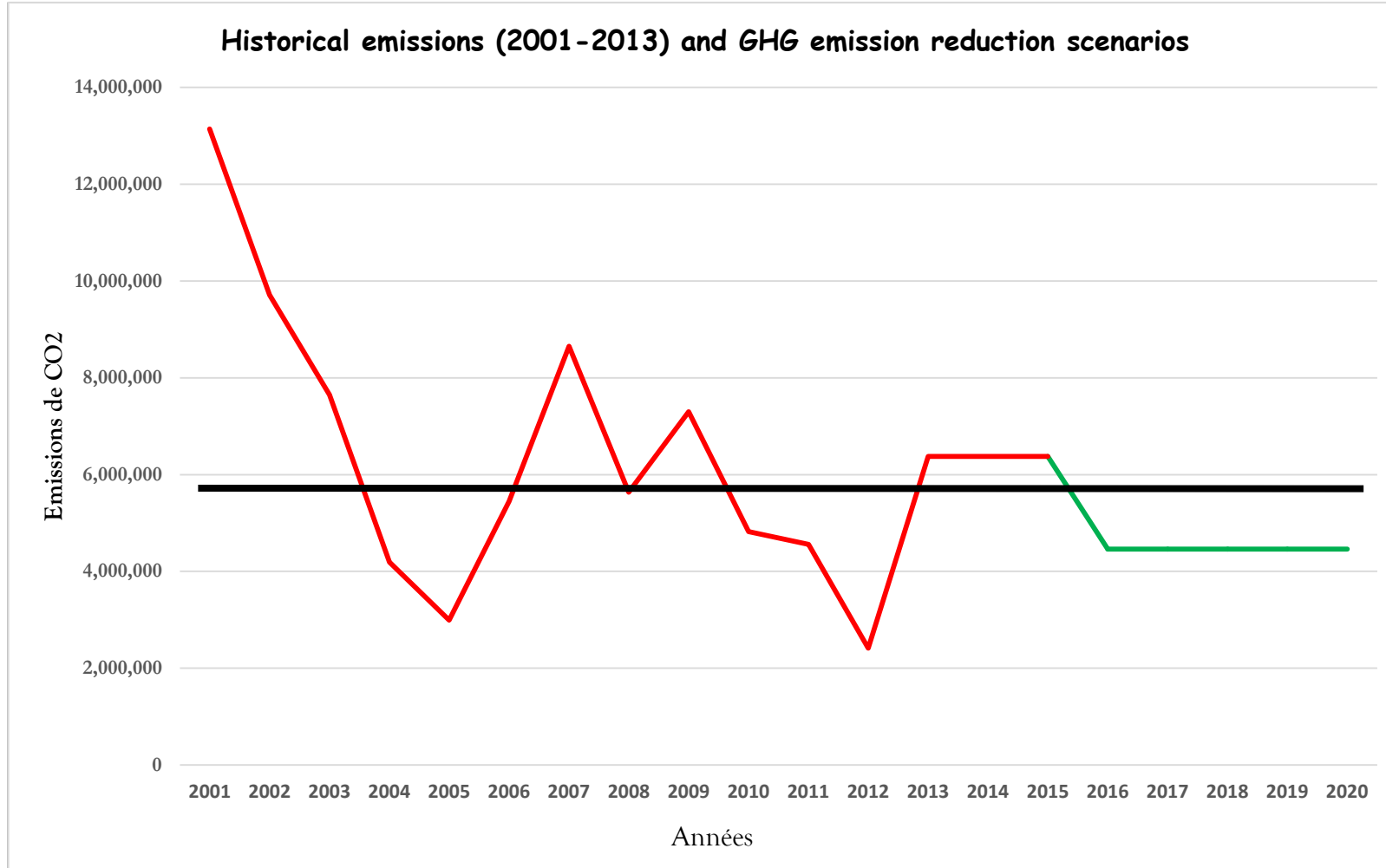
**Specific Objectives:**

- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- Promoting zero deforestation agriculture at sub-national level
- Reforestation of degraded areas and establishing private and community plantations
- Ensure participatory management of gazetted forests and protected areas
- Improve community involvement in the conservation of protected forests and parks
- Ensure responsible mining





## Potential emission reductions :



- ✓ Total forest area lost (2001-2013): **276,289 ha**
- ✓ Average annual area lost: **23,024 ha/a**
- ✓ Historical annual emissions (2001-2013) : **6.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub> / a**
- ✓ Potential annual emission reductions : **2.4 MtCO<sub>2</sub> (i.e. 30% per year)**
- ✓ Potential reduction over 5 years (2017-2021): **12.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>**



## Drivers of deforestation

### 1. Agricultural exports

- ✓ Community cocoa plantations;
- ✓ Industrial & community palm oil plantations;
- ✓ Industrial and community rubber plantations.



## Program Activities

1. **Decoupling of agriculture and deforestation** (Association Interprofessionnelle de la filière Palmier à huile - AIPH, Conseil du Café-Cacao - CCC, Association des Professionnels du Caoutchouc Naturel de Cote d'Ivoire - APROMAC)
  - ✓ « Net zero deforestation agriculture » for cocoa and palm oil (ref. slide 6 strategic vision):
    - Agroforestry,
    - Sustainable production,
    - Support to smallholders for agricultural intensification;
  - ✓ Development of rubber plantations in non-forest areas and support for smallholders;
  - ✓ Setting up an effective traceability system for commodities;
  - ✓ Development of a PES-type incentive system



## Drivers of deforestation

### 2. Firewood and charcoal production.



### 3. Illegal exploitation of forests



## Program Activities

### 2. Sustainable wood energy and improvement of energy efficiency

- ✓ Establishment of wood energy plantations;
- ✓ Valorization of residual and agricultural biomass;
- ✓ Improved carbonization techniques and promotion of improved cookstoves.

### 3. Reforestation and sustainable forest management

- ✓ Improving forest governance (FLEGT);
- ✓ Restoration of degraded areas in the forest reserves through reforestation and agroforestry programs;
- ✓ Promoting community reforestation;
- ✓ Increased protection of gazetted forests.



## Drivers of deforestation

### 4. Gold mining



### 5. Urbanisation and large infrastructure construction



### 6. Demography and governance

## Program Activities

### 4. Environmentally-friendly mining

- ✓ Restoration of degraded areas due to mining;
- ✓ Ensure compliance with the mining code;
  - Environmental and social impact studies,
  - Implementing the environmental management plan,
  - Implementing the Equator Principles.

### 5. Cross-cutting activities

- ✓ Promoting land security (facilitating the issuance of land certificates by group certification of smallholders);
- ✓ Land use management (updating the regional land use scheme in a participatory manner by integrating environmental aspects).



## Maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded areas

Resulting from:

- ✓ Protection of the Taï National Park
- Community reforestation
- ✓ Reforestation of degraded areas
- ✓ Soil protection

## Creation of green jobs

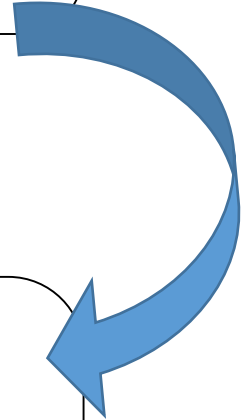
Resulting from:

- ✓ Local employment for reforestation and management of plantations
- ✓ Nurseries

## Rights and well-being of the population

Resulting from:

- ✓ Recognition of statutory and customary rights of land and resources
- ✓ Increased revenues
- ✓ Crop diversification

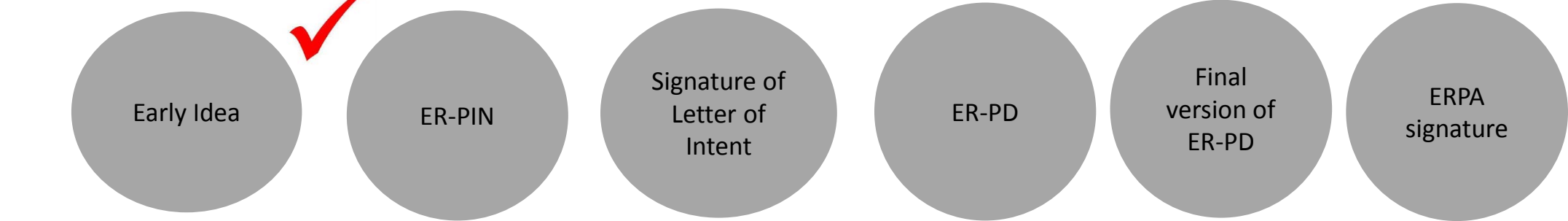
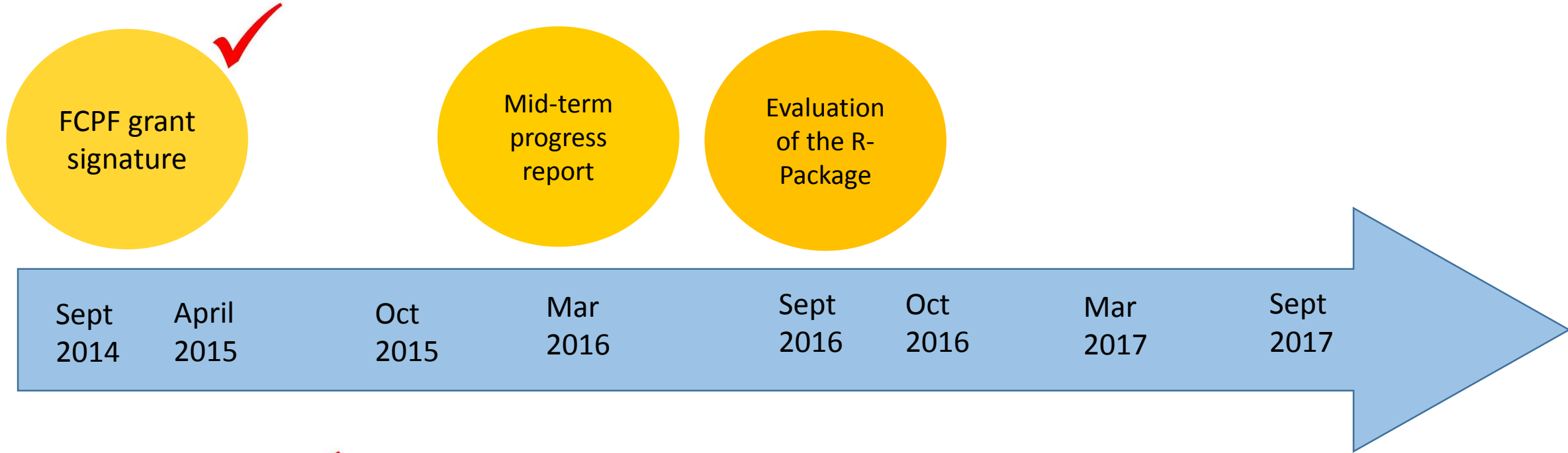




REDD+ Readiness	Investment phase	Synergies with ongoing initiatives
<p><b>FCPF</b> : 3.8 million USD (plus potentially additional 5 million USD)</p> <p><b>UN-REDD</b> : 3.2 million USD</p>	<p><b>Government</b> (in discussion)</p> <p><b>FIP</b> (expression of interest) : Local development in the central regions (old cocoa hot spot) and the southwest (current cocoa hot spot)</p> <p><b>IDH-ISLA</b>, « Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes »: sustainability of agricultural production around the Taï National Park</p> <p><b>AFD-CORENA</b> (in discussion)</p> <p><b>Partnership with private sector</b> to implement zero deforestation agriculture: <b>Althelia Fund/Cemoi, Mondelez, OLAM, SIFCA</b></p>	<p><b>World Bank</b>: Land tenure project (PSAC, in discussion)</p> <p><b>CGIAR/ICRAF and Mars</b> :</p> <p><b>Vision for change (V4C)</b> : diversify the revenues for cocoa producers</p> <p><b>Programme Humidtropics</b> : sustainable intensification of food crop production based on agroforestry</p> <p><b>Livelihoods</b> : ecosystem restoration through agroforestry and development of the local economy</p> <p><b>Germany (BMZ)</b></p> <p>PACCS : agricultural production</p> <p>PROFIAB : Taï National Park</p>



Readiness Fund



Carbon Fund



Thank you  
very much for  
your  
attention

YAO Marcel  
[ensamarcel@yahoo.fr](mailto:ensamarcel@yahoo.fr)

