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REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

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

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
(MINEDD)



Mid-Term Progress Reporting: Côte d'Ivoire

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**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
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Note: [FMT Note 2012-7 rev](#) lays out the process for REDD+ Country Participants to submit, and the Participants Committee (PC) to review, mid-term progress reports and requests for additional funding of up to US\$5 million.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	French Development Agency / <i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
AfDB	African Development Bank
BNETD	National Bureau for Technical and Development Studies / <i>Bureau National d'Etudes Techniques et de Développement</i>
CNRA	National Agricultural Research Center / <i>Centre National de Recherche Agronomique</i>
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSRS	Swiss Center for Scientific Research / <i>Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques</i>
EFI	European Forest Institute
ERP	Emission Reductions Program
ERPD	Emission Reductions Program Document
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FLEGT-VPA	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreement
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FREL/FRL	Forest Reference Emissions Level / Forest Reference Level
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGI	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GIS	Geographic Information System
IEC	Information, education and communication
IRD	Research Institute for Development / <i>Institut de recherche pour le développement</i>
ITC-REDD+	REDD+ Interministerial Technical Committee
LCCS	Land Cover Classification System
LMS	Land Monitoring System
LTA	Lead Technical Adviser
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NC-REDD+	National REDD+ Commission
NDP	National Development Plan
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIPR	Ivoirien Office of Parks and Reserves / <i>Office Ivoirienne des Parcs et Réserves</i>

OI-REN	Ivoirien Observer for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources / <i>Observatoire Ivoirien pour la gestion durable des ressources naturelles</i>
PES	Payments for ecosystem services
SEP-REDD+	REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RACE-CI	African Network for Environmental Communication in Côte d'Ivoire / <i>Réseau Africain de la Communication Environnementale en Côte d'Ivoire</i>
RCI	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, conservation and sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REMECC-CI	Media Network and Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire / <i>Réseau Média et Changement Climatique en Côte d'Ivoire</i>
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguard Information System
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
SODEFOR	National Forest Development Agency / <i>Société de développement des forêts</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations REDD+ Program
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement

1. REDD+ Readiness in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

1.1 Introduction

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire (RCI), which is located in the intertropical zone of West Africa, covers an area of 322,463 km² and is characterized by two types of vegetation: (i) savannas in the north (51.8 percent) and (ii) forests in the south (48.2 percent). Unfortunately, Côte d'Ivoire's forests are in a dire state, owing to accelerated deforestation and forest degradation (16 million hectares of dense forest area in 1960 compared to the current estimate of approx. 2.5 million hectares). The estimated annual deforestation rate is therefore 3.5 percent for the period 1980-2008 (Sofreco, 2009), one of the highest in the world. The causes of deforestation and forest degradation include extensive agriculture, overexploitation of forests for timber and fuelwood, and population growth.

The RCI launched the REDD+ process to step up efforts to combat deforestation with a view to sustainable development. In 2013, Côte d'Ivoire drafted a REDD+ readiness preparation proposal (R-PP), which was validated in 2014 and is slated to be implemented by end-2017. This plan has four components and nine subcomponents and lays out the road map for the national process, with the aim of combating climate change and, in particular, restoring the severely degraded forest cover. The expected outcomes upon completion of the readiness phase are as follows:

- Strengthened national institutions are effectively implementing the REDD+ strategy;
- All stakeholders have been trained, informed and consulted on the national REDD+ strategy;
- The underlying causes and direct drivers of deforestation and degradation are clearly identified;
- Institutional arrangements are in place for the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy;
- A social and environmental impact assessment has been conducted and a management framework is in place and operational;
- A national reference level has been established in a credible and transparent manner;
- A system for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gases (GHGs) is operational.

A harmonized multi-donor financing approach involving the FCPF, France, the UN-REDD Program (FAO, UNDP, and UNEP), and the European Union (EU) through the European Forest Institute (EFI) is being pursued to achieve these outcomes.

1.2 Summary: Progress made with respect to the FCPF assessment criteria

No.	Criteria	Assessment
1	Accountability and transparency	Significant progress
2	Operating mandate and budget	Good progress but improvements needed
3	Multisector coordination and cross-sector collaboration	Good progress but improvements needed
4	Technical supervision capacity	Good progress but improvements needed
5	Funds management capacity	Good progress but improvements needed
6	Grievance redress mechanism	Good progress but improvements needed
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	Good progress but improvements needed
8	Consultation process	Good progress but improvements needed
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	Good progress but improvements needed
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	Good progress but improvements needed
11	Assessment and analysis	Good progress but improvements needed
12	Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation	Good progress but improvements needed
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	Good progress but improvements needed
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	Good progress but improvements needed
15	Implications for forest law and policy	Further development needed
16	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	Good progress but improvements needed
17	Feasibility assessment	Further development needed
18	Implications of strategy options in existing sectoral policies	Further development needed
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	Further development needed
20	Guidelines for implementation	Further development needed
21	Benefits sharing mechanism	No progress yet
22	National REDD+ registry	No progress yet
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguards	Good progress but improvements needed
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	Further development needed
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	Further development needed
26	Demonstration of methodology	Further development needed
27	Use of historical data and adjusted for national circumstances	Further development needed
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	Significant progress
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	Significant progress
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	Further development needed
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	Further development needed
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects and social and environmental issues	Further development needed
33	Monitoring, reporting, and information sharing	Further development needed
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	Further development needed

Significant progress	Further development needed
Good progress but improvements needed	No progress yet

2 Overview on Progress Made in Implementing the R-PP

2.1 Subcomponent 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements

The activities conducted under subcomponent 1a are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Activities conducted under subcomponent 1a

Activities conducted under subcomponent 1a	Date	Source of funding
Establishment, equipping, operationalization, and monitoring and evaluation of the SEP-REDD+	Since September 2014	FCPF
Support with the national readiness management procedures	Since September 2014	Government
Recruitment of an administrative and financial assistant and a lead technical adviser to support implementation of the UN-REDD program	March 2015/ January 2016	UN-REDD

Institutional arrangements

By means of Decree No. 2102-1049 of October 24, 2012 establishing and organizing the National REDD+ Commission (NC-REDD+) under the leadership of MINEEDD, the institutional framework for REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire was established and promoted across the country. This commission is an intersectoral body to provide analytical, advisory and coordination support for REDD+ implementation. The NC-REDD+ is composed of (i) a National REDD+ Committee, (ii) a REDD+ Interministerial Technical Committee (ITC-REDD+), and (iii) a REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat (SEP-REDD+).

- **The National REDD+ Committee** is the highest body responsible for managing the national REDD+ strategy. It is tasked with defining REDD+ directives and guidelines; approving the work plans from the ITC-REDD+ and SEP-REDD+; monitoring, overseeing, and evaluating implementation of the REDD+ process; setting up a national REDD+ fund and establishing procedures for managing and redistributing resources derived from the REDD+ process.
- **The REDD+ Interministerial Technical Committee** is responsible for sectoral coordination and establishing regional committees tasked with the regional implementation of decisions made by the NC-REDD+. These regional committees will have the same composition as the ITC at the national level. Each regional committee will be chaired by the region's prefect and the representative of the Ministry of Environment, assisted by the representative of the Ministry of Forests.
- **The REDD+ Executive Secretariat** is responsible for implementing the REDD+ process and is composed of seven thematic groups whose roles have been defined in the R-PP: (i) information, education, and communication (IEC) and deployment in the territories; (ii) convergence with the agricultural sector (private sector engagement); (iii) strategy and implementation framework; (iv)

pilot projects; (v) Social and Environmental Assessment; (vi) Reference level and MRV; and (vii) monitoring and evaluation.

Implementation of the REDD+ process

The NC-REDD+ is currently semi-operational, while the SEP-REDD+ has been established and is operational. The two other committees are still in an embryonic stage as regards their operation and decentralization. The members of the committees have nonetheless been meeting frequently on an informal basis in the form of an interministerial working group to contribute to the REDD+ process. Similarly, the SEP-REDD+ has launched intense discussions with key line ministries, namely those responsible for agriculture, water and forests, mining and environment to ensure their involvement in the process. While stakeholders generally describe the institutional arrangements as advanced, finalizing the setting-up of the two bodies remains a priority.

The delayed establishment of the NC-REDD+ is due to the delays in the recruitment of the Lead Technical Adviser (LTA), an FAO international expert, and the weak technical, material, and human resource capacity for REDD+ implementation. The Government stepped in and used its own resources to strengthen the SEP-REDD+ team.

The SEP-REDD+ adopted an approach based on openness, accountability and transparency to implement REDD+ activities. The planning of the activities has been validated by the technical and financial partners of the SEP-REDD+ and quarterly progress reports are being shared with stakeholders. In addition, all Minutes of donor supervision missions are submitted to the governmental authorities and mission feedback reports are transmitted to the office of the Prime Minister. This is further proof of the transparency of the REDD+ process and monitoring by senior government officials.

Logistical, human, technical, and financial resources were provided for the establishment and functioning of the SEP-REDD+. To that end, the SEP-REDD+:

- Recruited a multidisciplinary team of 12 professionals all equipped with computers and adequate working materials. Two drivers were hired. The MINEDD also made three civil servants available to the SEP-REDD+. The SEP-REDD+ is seeking to recruit national and international consultants on an ad hoc and as-needed basis. All of these human resources have been allocated on the basis of the REDD+ components, taking into account their skills to ensure effective supervision of the activities and facilitating reporting to the donors.
- Acquired furniture and vehicles to ensure the proper functioning of the SEP-REDD+.
- Prepared a manual on administrative and financial procedures.

Moreover, the UN-REDD has fully launched its national program to support all operational aspects of the SEP-REDD+.

Operating budgets and funds management capacity

A number of the activities in the readiness phase have been conducted with funding from the Government and donors. The budgets were executed, taking into account the annual work plans and budgets prepared at the beginning of the year, based on each REDD+ component and coordinated donor support.

Funding is managed in a completely transparent manner based on agreed procedures. The FCPF funds are managed based on a manual of procedures developed at the start of the project in accordance with World Bank requirements and national procedures. The SEP-REDD+ has a fiduciary team composed of a procurement specialist, an accountant and an accounts officer. The recruitment of an administrative and financial officer and an accounts assistant to strengthen this team is underway. Financial audits are funded each year by the respective financial partner.

Under the REDD+ readiness process, the RCI received the following support:

- Contribution from the Government: US\$280,000;
- UN-REDD: US\$3,210,000;
- FCPF : US\$3,800,000;
- AFD: US\$2,430,000;
- IRD: US\$250,000;
- EU: US\$437,000.

The SEP-REDD+ is responsible for submitting reports to the financial partners, assessing the execution of activities and allocated funds. This programming of activities and the related financing allows the NC-REDD to coordinate and monitor these activities.

In the case of UN-REDD, the UN agencies have agreed to make their accounting units available to manage REDD+ funds. The RCI, in collaboration with the FAO, is currently exploring options for a financial mechanism for REDD+ including the design and creation of a national REDD+ fund. This fund is described in greater detail in Section 2.5 (subcomponent 2.c).

Multisector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration

Multisector coordination of the REDD+ process is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment through the SEP-REDD+, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water and Forests. The key ministries became closely involved with the establishment of the steering committees for the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Emission Reductions Program (ERP) under the FCPF's Carbon Fund.

The REDD+ process raises a number of questions that call for a multisector approach and the participation of all stakeholders (see subcomponent 1.b), such as:

- The policy paper on zero deforestation agriculture.
- As part of the process to develop the National REDD+ Strategy, a number of thematic groups composed of staff from the ministries and relevant entities were established to discuss the seven strategy options and inform the studies.

- Each ministry involved in the REDD+ process, especially the NC-REDD+ and the ITC-REDD+, designates a representative to serve as the REDD+ focal point, who participates in consultations and workshops to validate the work done by the SEP-REDD+ (the members of these committees are listed in Annex 1). Although the NC-REDD+ and ITC-REDD+ are not fully operational, the members of these committees are fully engaged in the activities designated by the supervising organizations.
- The ITC-REDD+ and the Interministerial Task Force foster cross-sectoral dialogue on REDD+ activities. The Task Force is headed by the State Ministry for Planning and Development.

It is important to point out that the discussions about the three major pillars of REDD+ in RIC - the National REDD+ Strategy, the FIP and the ERP - are based on multisector consultation. The cross-sectoral nature of REDD+ will facilitate the introduction of essential land tenure, forest, and land-use reforms.

Technical supervision capacity

In order to ensure effective technical supervision, the SEP-REDD+ has assigned responsibilities to resource persons for each component of the R-PP to ensure sound execution of the activities. At the end of 2015, the results of the activities funded by UN-REDD were presented to the steering committee. In order to be more effective and assume this supervision role, the SEP-REDD+ agreed to make quarterly presentations to the technical and financial partners. In March 2016, the FCPF conducted an analysis of the organization and functioning of the SEP-REDD+ to increase the performance further. The recommendations resulting from this exercise are currently being implemented.

Grievance redress mechanism

A study for the establishment of a national and local grievance redress mechanism was commissioned by the SEP-REDD+, funded by the FCPF. The draft report proposes a mechanism with four grievance resolution levels: village, sub-prefectural, regional and national, using mediation as the first option. The SEP-REDD+ has consulted the stakeholders to validate the proposals for the future feedback and grievance redress mechanism. The final document is expected to be submitted by end-July 2016. The operationalization of the mechanism is included among the activities to be completed with the current budget (see Section 2.5).

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 2 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2016.

Table 2: Activities to be completed by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 1a)

Activities through end-2016	Source of funding	Amount (US\$)
Operation of the SEP-REDD+	FCPF	124,000
SEP-REDD+: Purchase and maintenance of vehicles	FCPF	69,000
SEP-REDD+: Travel expenses	FCPF	75,000

Grievance redress mechanism	FCPF	177,000
National REDD+ management process	UN-REDD	12,000
Strengthening of the national management team	UN-REDD	222,000
Support with management procedures for national readiness process	Gov.	40,000

2.2 Subcomponent 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach

Information sharing and accessibility of information

Information is the core component of any consultation, participation, and outreach process. REDD+ issues must be communicated in the most comprehensible form possible and tailored to the different stakeholders. In the case of local communities in particular, it may be far more practical to share information during public meetings with specific stakeholder groups, through resource persons and intermediaries, or by disseminating a summary of the most important points in the local language in the newspapers or via the media, for example.

With a view to tailoring the information to the different stakeholders, a communication plan on REDD+ is currently being prepared. This plan will facilitate the phased nationwide deployment of the REDD+ communication policy. The biggest outreach-related challenge is ensuring the effective mobilization of all stakeholders, in particular riparian communities to forests and farmer organizations.

The SEP-REDD+ signed agreements with the African Network for Environmental Communication in Côte d'Ivoire (RACE-CI) and the Media Network and Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire (REMECC-CI) in order to ensure that information is effectively shared in real time. These entities submit quarterly reports to the SEP-REDD+ and evaluation missions are conducted for verification purposes. These agreements facilitated the execution of outreach campaigns on radio and television. The communication methods employed take the target audiences into account. The information is systematically translated into the local language during information, outreach, and consultation workshops and for radio spots.

The SEP-REDD+ organizes outreach and information workshops for all levels of society. These workshops are held locally and across the country and target students from high schools in Abidjan and Affery, regional councilors and departmental directors including from the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Communication. In an effort to use all available means to share information with all stakeholder groups in the country, the SEP-REDD+ created a song and a video on REDD+, which are being broadcasted on national and international radio and television. These innovations will help raise public awareness about the need to halt deforestation and forest degradation. The SEP-REDD+ has launched a website (www.reddpus.ci), which is a real tool for global communication on REDD+ including reports on consultations.

Table 3 below lists the consultations on the REDD+ process held up to April 2016. A more detailed summary of the consultations is presented in Annex 2.

Table 3: Activities conducted under subcomponent 1b

Activities conducted under subcomponent 1b	Date	Source of funding
Preparation of the draft stakeholder engagement plan and monitoring and evaluation	2015	UN-REDD
REDD+ training for civil society organizations	2015	UN-REDD
Consultations and multi-partner dialogue on the formulation of the national REDD+ strategy and conclusion of partnership agreements for zero deforestation agriculture	Since 2016	UN-REDD/ FCPF
Development of a strategy and communication plan	April 2016	FCPF
The designated civil society organization is established and operational and is participating fully in the REDD+ process and FLEGT	March 2015	FCPF

Participation and engagement of key stakeholders

The key stakeholders in the REDD+ process in RIC comprise the nine groups listed below. Outreach and information activities have been conducted among these groups:

- Donors, including the FCPF, UN-REDD, and AFD;
- All ministries participating in the REDD+ process through the Interministerial Task Force and working groups on REDD+ strategy options;
- Local communities headed by traditional authorities and land owners;
- Women and youth;
- The private sector;
- Civil society organizations (CSOs) organized into a joint FLEGT/REDD+ platform known as the Ivoirian Observatory for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (OI-REN);
- Research institutions such as the National Agricultural Research Center (CNRA) and the Swiss Center for Scientific Research (CSRS), and universities.

The SEP-REDD+, through the IEC unit, organized information, training, awareness-raising, and consultation workshops for all groups. Some 3,200 persons—18 percent women and 82 percent men—attended these workshops in 2015 (see complete list of workshops in Annex 2). Despite the low participation rate of women, it should be noted that women and youth constitute a very important group in the REDD+ process, in view of their involvement in socioeconomic activities (gold mining, hunting, fuelwood production). Accordingly, the SEP-REDD+ has invited the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Gender for the validation of the FIP.

The OI-REN, an informal platform that groups a certain number Ivoirian CSOs, has been established and operational since March 2015. Financial and technical support is provided by the FCPF and UN-REDD through the SEP-REDD+, which furnished the necessary IT equipment and supplies.

The REDD+ readiness process in RCI benefited from a multi-donor approach:

- Consultations in the form of group discussions with the local communities were held for REDD+ documents, such as the stakeholder engagement plan and the study on payments of environment services (PES).
- Ongoing dialogue with the OI-REN plays a key role in all activities coordinated by the SEP-REDD+, such as the REDD+/FLEGT process, in which it is fully involved.
- The OI-REN has strong representation in the ERP and FIP steering committees. Discussions to develop the two programs were based on multisector consultation.
- Ongoing dialogue with the private sector, in particular chocolate manufacturers and cocoa exporters. The joint trade organizations of the various agricultural commodities including research bodies, private enterprises, the central government, and small producers were involved in several activities related to the REDD+ process, such as the development of a policy paper on zero deforestation agriculture. A national dialogue platform, including the entire agricultural sector (cocoa, rubber, palm oil, cashew nut, and food crops), training and research centers as well as civil society organizations, has been established to implement the policy on zero deforestation agriculture and ensure effective participation.
- Research institutions are actively participating in the REDD+ process and provide technical assistance contributing to the development of the national strategy.

UN-REDD support for stakeholder engagement revolves around two main themes. The first is support for the organization and participation of civil society, including the FLEGT/REDD+ civil society platform, and the development and implementation of the REDD+ stakeholder engagement plan. A mid-term assessment of the stakeholder engagement process and quality of participation and consultations on FLEGT and REDD+ is planned to improve the participatory approaches. Second, UN-REDD is providing assistance on the multi-partner consultations for the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy (see subcomponents 2a and 2b).

Consultation process

The SEP-REDD+ consultation process is transparent and inclusive and has accorded priority to national and local public consultations. Each consultation is carefully prepared to ensure the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders. The reports on the consultations are available and archived at the SEP-REDD+. Some reports, particularly about the nationwide consultations on the strategic environmental and social assessment are available on the SEP-REDD+ website (<http://reddplus.ci/>).

The SEP-REDD+ organized several types of workshops for all stakeholders, e.g. outreach, information, and consultation workshops; trainings; workshops to provide feedback; and workshops to validate the Terms of Reference for the recruitment of firms along with the stakeholders. Greater support of the local participatory process through communication via the local media is proposed for the additional FCPF grant (see Section 6).

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 4 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2016.

Table 4: Activities to be finalized by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 1b)

Activities through end-2016	Source of funding	Amount (US\$)
Organization of training workshops and other types of meetings and communication support	FCPF	265,000
Support with the civil society platform, e.g., functioning of its bodies	FCPF	118,000
Support with the internal structuring of the OI-REN	UN-REDD	71,000
Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	UN-REDD	40,000
Increased communication on the REDD+ mechanism	UN-REDD	48,000

2.3 Subcomponent 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

Table 5 lists the activities conducted to date for the preparation of Côte d'Ivoire's national REDD+ strategy.

Table 5: Activities conducted for the preparation of the national strategy

Activities conducted under subcomponent 2a	Date	Source of funding
Implementation of the study on the drivers of deforestation and degradation	Ongoing	UN-REDD
Study on the identification and mapping of the drivers of deforestation and degradation, with a national results validation workshop	Ongoing	UN-REDD/AFD
Analysis of land use and a proposal for a manual for the preparation of a regional land-use plan (BIOTOPE)	Ongoing	FCPF
National assessment of domestic fuel supply and demand and their trends in each agro-ecological area identified by REDD+ (SAPHYRRE RD) and a validation workshop	Ongoing	FCPF
Assessment of the reforestation and agroforestry potential and a proposal for a reforestation and agroforestry strategy (SONET-CI)	Ongoing	FCPF

Assessment and analysis

The studies required to inform the national REDD+ strategy are being finalized (the last three listed in Table 5). These studies, together with the study on *Mapping of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation*, will form the basis for the REDD+ strategy. The latter study will provide an in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including spatial information and drawing a

distinction between past, present and likely future drivers. The analysis of GEIST & LAMBIN (2001) of the drivers of deforestation and degradation in Côte d'Ivoire has been used to inform the preliminary REDD+ strategy.

Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation

The main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are as follows:

Direct drivers:

1. Expansion of agriculture: cocoa, coffee, rubber, palm oil, rice and yams
2. Fuel energy: fuelwood and charcoal production
3. Logging
4. Other direct drivers: fires, livestock rearing, mining

Indirect drivers:

5. Lack of a long-term land-use plan
6. Lack of harmonization of sector policies and poor governance
7. Land tenure insecurity
8. Demographic pressure (migration and growth)
9. Climate change
10. Infrastructure

The agricultural sector is the leading driver of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire. This sector, which includes cash crops and food crops, has been responsible for the loss of almost three-quarters of the original forest cover, solely taking into account areas planted with cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, palm oil, and rubber, as well as areas planted with such food crops as rice and yams. A linear trend projection for these crops alone suggests that the remaining forests will disappear in fewer than 30 years.

However, albeit a major producer, the Ivorian agricultural sector is characterized by its extensive nature: the limited use of fertilizers and adequate equipment results in slash and burn farming in search of fertile land. These drivers coupled with the indirect drivers of strong population growth (natural and migration) and land pressure lead to a reduction of fallow land, resulting in yet less fertile land and an increase in slash-and-burn agriculture - a vicious circle of deforestation.

With respect to the indirect drivers relating to the sector policies and poor governance, liberalization and privatization of the agricultural, forest, and mining sectors morphed into de facto deregulation, which opened the door to development akin to mining to the detriment of forests and natural resources in general.

Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance

Forest regulation in Côte d'Ivoire is governed by two laws: (i) **Law No. 65-255 of August 4, 1965** on the protection of fauna and hunting; and (ii) **Law No. 2014-427 of July 14, 2014 on the Forest Code** replacing

Law No. 65-425 of December 20, 1965, which was not in accordance with the country's new socioeconomic, technical, and environmental requirements. This legislation incorporates new rules, introduces a new definition of forest,¹ and gives consideration to all socioeconomic, educational, touristic, scientific, and environmental dimensions of forests. It also defines objectives for restoring and conserving forests (20 percent minimum forest cover in the country), which is in line with REDD+ objectives. AFD has pledged to finance the drafting of the implementing regulations for this new forest code. The REDD+/FLEGT coordination office has identified the concerned laws in order to draft implementing regulations with FAO assistance.

Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998, amended by the law of July 28, 2004 and its implementation decrees govern rural land tenure. This law establishes the foundations for the rural land tenure policy, in particular: (i) the recognition of customary rural land and validation of the management of this land; and (ii) the involvement of village authorities and rural communities in rural land management and in the observation of customary laws and their transformation into legal rights.

Decree No. 99-593 of October 13, 1999 defines the organization and responsibilities of the Rural Land Management Committees (*Comités de Gestion Foncière Rurale*, CGFR), which have been tasked with land management and are chaired by the sub-prefects. However, these committees are either not yet in place or are in place but are not yet operational.

Law No. 2013-655 of September 13, 2013 defines the timeframe to recognize customary land laws and amends Article 6 of Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998 on rural land tenure, as amended by Law No. 2004-412 of August 14, 2004. Article 1 of this law stipulates that *"an additional period of ten years effective from the publication of this law is hereby accorded for the recognition of peaceful and continuous exercise of customary land rights. Upon the expiration of this additional period, customary land on which the peaceful and continuous exercise of customary rights has not been recognized shall be considered terra nullius."* Customary authorities generally neglect to register their land, thereby contributing to rural land tenure insecurity.

Thus, since 2006, the EU has been providing budget support (EUR 30-40 million) to Côte d'Ivoire for the implementation of the law on land security. The EU is also financing a number of pilot projects prioritizing a sector-based approach and public-private cooperation in line with the "1 rubber plot = 1 land tenure certificate" operation launched in November 2014.

A legal analysis of legislation on land use was conducted, producing a legal roadmap for REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire, which will help bring a number of legal provisions in line with REDD+.

The FLEGT-VPA (Voluntary Partnership Agreement concluded with the EU in the context of the FLEGT process) is a bilateral trade agreement between the EU and a timber producing and exporting country. The process seeks to improve the application of forest legislation, governance, and the timber trade, thus having

¹ "Any land constituting a dynamic and heterogeneous environment, excluding vegetation resulting from farming activities, measuring a minimum of 0.1 hectare and planted with trees with a crown cover of at least 30 percent of the area, and can grow to a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity."

an impact on its entire production chain (e.g., timber manufacturers, loggers, fuelwood producers). It culminates in the certification of Ivorian timber and timber products imported into the EU. Negotiations with the EU on the legality grid are under way and the final signing of the VPA is expected for 2017.

The FLEGT-VPA process complements the REDD+ process regarding efforts to combat illegal timber trade, one of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with significant social, economic, and environmental consequences. There are numerous synergies between the two processes:

- Institutional and technical capacity for MRV developed for REDD+ could be directly useful for FLEGT.
- Sharing experiences between the two processes on the development of the FLEGT legality verification system (LVS) and the traceability system will facilitate its replication for any traceability system (e.g., agricultural products) that will be used for REDD+.
- With the implementation of a REDD+/FLEGT platform (OI-REN), the country organizes monthly meetings and developed a 2016 joint work plan related to the drafting of the implementing regulations for the forest code.

The preliminary version of the joint FLEGT/REDD+ action plan is already available. The implementation of this plan may be covered by the additional FCPF grant described in Section 6.

The adoption of a number of measures notwithstanding, an effort still needs to be made to ensure the effective implementation of the REDD+ process. This will entail the introduction of institutional and regulatory reforms.

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 6 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2016.

Table 6: Activities to be completed by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 2a)

Activities through end-2016	Source of funding	Amount (US\$)
Drafting of the implementing regulations for the new forest code (2014)	AFD	tbc
Study on the identification and mapping of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and workshop to present the results	UN-REDD	90,000
Mapping of the public and private funding flows relating to land use	UN-REDD	100,000
Report on and validation of the following studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on domestic fuel supply and demand • Study on land use • Study on reforestation and agroforestry potential • Studies to inform the strategy 	FCPF	221,000

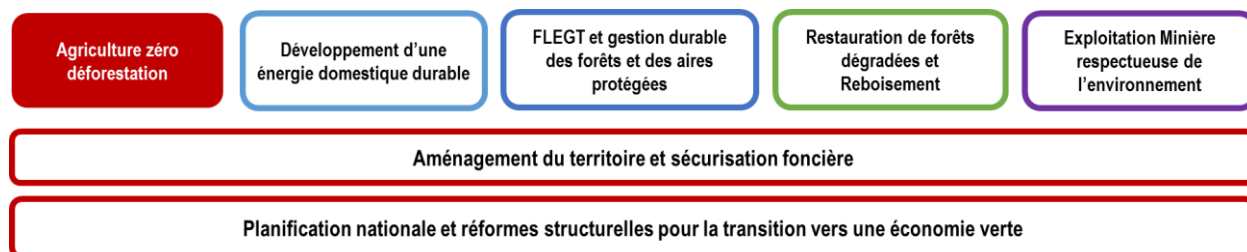
2.4 Subcomponent 2b: Identification of REDD+ strategy options

Feasibility assessment

The objective of the national REDD+ strategy is to identify policies and measures to reduce emissions and increase sequestration. The definition and formulation of REDD+ strategy options is ongoing and preliminary ideas have already been presented by the Ivorian Government to the international community during COP-21 in the form of an emerging vision of REDD+ in RCI.

The R-PP already identified seven preliminary strategy options, five of which are sectoral and two crosscutting. The sectoral strategy options are: (i) decoupling of agricultural production and deforestation through zero deforestation agriculture; (ii) development of a domestic energy strategy based on the promotion of renewable energy; (iii) FLEGT and sustainable management of forests and protected areas; (iv) reforestation of savannah areas and enhancement of carbon stocks in degraded forests; (v) mining that is respectful of the environment. Besides these sectoral strategy options, two crosscutting strategy options were identified: (vi) regional land use and land tenure security, and (vii) national planning and structural reforms for the transition to a green economy.

Figure 1: Seven REDD+ preliminary strategy options



These options are being analyzed and further developed by thematic groups chaired by the line ministries. These groups will identify policies and measures needed to address the factors driving deforestation as well as develop a plan to implement them. These analyses also include social, environmental and political feasibility as well as risks and opportunities. The costs and benefits of these strategy options will not be processed by the groups. They will be analyzed in the context of the development of the investment plan of the national REDD+ strategy.

Among the various strategy options, there has been much progress on option (i) decoupling of agricultural production and deforestation through zero deforestation agriculture. A policy paper on “Zero Deforestation Agriculture” has been validated by the SEP-REDD+ and the cocoa, oil palm, and rubber sectors. In addition, the internal development plans of sectors effected by the zero deforestation goal and the sustainable development goals have been brought in line. The goal is essentially to promote the decoupling of agricultural production and deforestation through the promotion of intensive farming and agroforestry practices. A thematic group focused on climate change and combating deforestation was created under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) platform at its fifth plenary session held in April 2016. As a result of the private sector’s strong policy engagement and buy-in, pilot projects to test the practical implementation of this policy have already been launched. Furthermore, option (iii) on FLEGT-REDD is also well advanced and is expected to achieve its goal in 2017.

There has been much discussion about classified forests including the thorny issue of managing the intrusion of farmers into classified forests. The discussions focus on the gradual restoration of these forests with the implementation of the contract-based policy developed by the National Forest Development Agency (SODEFOR). Buyers of commodities are involved to the greatest extent possible to encourage them to contribute to support restoration. To this end, a partnership agreement was signed with SODEFOR, which is responsible for the management of classified forests, to develop a REDD+ strategy for all classified forests.

In order to finalize the national REDD+ strategy and ensure integration of REDD+ in national planning, a modeling tool based on the T21 model was developed with support from the Millennium Institute. The tool should facilitate the analysis of the different development scenarios and selection of the best one for economic, social and environmental reasons. This tool will improve the RCI’s Vision 2040 and inform the preparation of the next National Development Plan (NDP) ensuring that forests are managed sustainably. A national team comprising 12 senior executives of the Ministries in charge of planning, economy, agriculture, water and forests, and the environment has been formed to manage the tool. Their capacities and skills have been

strengthened. The modeling tool does not, however, currently take into account the forest sector's contribution to the development of other sectors such as agriculture and hydropower. Thus, the impact of forest cover on the overall economic development is underestimated in the tool, which takes into account the economic value of forests only when exploited. An update of the tool will be carried out after a thorough analysis of the value of forests to the economy.

Table 7 below assesses the activities conducted to date to prepare the national REDD+ strategy.

Table 7: Activities conducted to prepare the national strategy

Activities conducted - Subcomponent 2b	Date	Source of funding
Strengthening of the capacities of the SEP-REDD+ and of the Government in several international frameworks for the development of the national strategy	2015	UN-REDD
Establishment of thematic group by strategy option, with weekly meetings organized	Since 2015	UN-REDD
Establishment of the national REDD+ strategy involving all stakeholders	Since 2015	UN-REDD/FCPF
Development of a T21 type modeling tool with strengthening of the capacities of a national team	2015	UN-REDD
Development and approval of a policy paper on "Zero Deforestation Agriculture"	Since 2015	UN-REDD/FCPF
Development and approval of the emerging vision of REDD+	November 2015	UN-REDD/FCPF/EFI

Implications of the strategy options on existing sectoral policies

Eight steps have been defined for the development of the national strategy:

- Planning of the national strategy preparation process,
- Establishment of the analytical basis,
- Definition of a vision for REDD+,
- Analysis of options and setting of priorities,
- Definition of implementation mechanisms (financial, legal and institutional),
- Drafting of the strategy,
- Approval by policy makers and stakeholders,
- Formal integration in the policy/regulatory framework.

Of the eight steps, the first five are already well advanced. All studies necessary for the diagnostic analysis have been launched and the results are expected in mid-2016. A vision for REDD+ has been established to identify the necessary policies and measures for each strategy option based on a policy paper.

The UN-REDD supports multi-stakeholder consultations and dialogue on REDD+ during the establishment of the national REDD+ strategy, in particular:

- Support for consensus on REDD+ strategy options and the work of thematic groups;

- Meetings of the Interministerial Task Force on REDD+, technical training, and REDD+ strategy planning;
- Participatory analysis on REDD+ governance;
- The highest level of political dialogue and international engagement of Côte d'Ivoire; and
- Social and field surveys to inform the REDD+ process, other consultations and multi-stakeholder awareness-building on various themes.

The support of the EU/EFI focuses on the strategy option that aims to develop zero deforestation agriculture with private sector engagement. Pilot projects have been developed in partnership with the private sector including CEMOI and Mondelez.

Programs to implement the national REDD+ strategy

After being adopted in the pipeline of the FCPF Carbon Fund in October 2015 and the signature of the Letter of Intent in November 2015, the RCI is now drafting the **Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD)** for the ERP around the Tai National Park. In order to facilitate the development of the ERPD, several instruments have been developed or are being put in place, including:

- A steering committee for the ERP is in place to ensure the participation of key ministries involved in the REDD+ process, as well as CSOs;
- The execution of the various safeguard instruments, which are part of the additional funding request as outlined in Section 6; and
- Development of a local PES mechanism.

The ERP will be used for learning about the implementation of REDD+ and inform the consolidation of the national strategy.

In addition, the RCI was selected in 2015 to participate in the second phase of the FIP, which is implemented jointly by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank. It will be developed in the southwestern and central areas of the country, including the ERP area. The RCI will ensure that the REDD+ and FIP processes are developed in full alignment and maximize synergies and complementarities.

A UNEP study on opportunities for private investment in REDD+ aims to provide the Government with concrete ideas for the mobilization of the private sector, including in the context of the FIP.

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 8 presents the activities to be completed by end-2016.

Table 8: Activities to be completed by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 2b)

Activities through end-2016	Source of funding	Amount (US\$)
Identification of REDD+ strategy options	FCPF	40,000

Management of thematic groups for the formulation of REDD+ strategy options	UN-REDD	322,000
Preparation of the REDD+ national strategy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory and support services for the UNDP green industry initiative and public-private partnerships; and Policy dialogue for the Government's engagement on the REDD+ strategy. 	UN-REDD/EFI	148,000

2.5 Subcomponent 2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework

Table 9 below summarizes the activities conducted to date as regards the implementation framework.

Table 9: Activities conducted as regards the REDD+ implementation framework

Activities conducted	Date	Source of Funding
Payments for environmental services (PES): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Group on PES organized and five meetings conducted Feasibility study on a national PES system carried out and validated 	December 2015	UN-REDD/UE/FCPF
Multiple benefits: Consultation and recruitment of international experts to begin assessing the multiple benefits	2016	UN-REDD
Legal framework: Analysis of the legal framework	July 2015	UN-REDD
Framework feasibility study, extent and nature of opportunities for private investment in REDD+ (report available)	2016	UN-REDD

The RCI intends to define mechanisms to ensure effective and efficient implementation of REDD+ in phase 2, particularly in terms of the institutional, legal and financial mechanisms needed to supervise, coordinate, monitor, and report on the implementation of REDD+. These include (i) the establishment of a system for approval of REDD+ projects; (ii) the definition of a benefits-sharing mechanism; (iii) the development of synergies between REDD+ and FLEGT to address issues related to forest governance; (iv) the development of a grievance redress mechanism; (v) the establishment of a registry for monitoring REDD+ activities; (vi) the development of a PES system; and (vii) analysis of REDD+ strategy financing options and establishment of a national REDD+ fund.

Financial strategy and national REDD+ fund

The financing arrangements for REDD+ are being analyzed in collaboration with the FAO. The RCI anticipates the creation of a national REDD+ fund as proposed in the R-PP. A national REDD+ fund would be the financial arm of the national REDD+ strategy and be responsible for managing international financing and domestic resources on REDD+. It would also support the structuring of a green economy, facilitate the country's access to the Green Climate Fund, and manage PES and REDD+ payments.

In addition, the RCI identified two main strategies to mobilize significant investments from the private sector: First, cooperation with operators involved in deforestation such as large agro-industrial groups in

the cocoa, rubber and palm oil sector, as well as operators in the timber industry. Second, the private finance sector from international private funds to commercial banks in the RCI will be worked with.

Thus, the RCI intends to take advantage of the dynamics of the REDD+ process to explore the new situation on the commodity market related to deforestation risks. The country has signed the New York Declaration on Forests and is engaged in combatting deforestation associated with the production of major agricultural commodities such as timber, cocoa, oil palm, and rubber. In this context, given the international engagements undertaken by companies, a dialogue was initiated with these companies so that the risk of deforestation in their supply chains could be reduced and at the same time sustainability programs already being carried out could be brought in line with REDD+ objectives. To date, an agreement has been reached with the chocolate company Mondelez, which at COP-21 became actively involved in the REDD+ process. Additional discussions are needed to engage the rest of the industries involved in deforestation.

In terms of the private banking sector, an analytical study on potential private sector investment in REDD+ was launched with support from the UN-REDD program. The study identified significant prospects for certain activities such as agricultural intensification but also suggests business models such as reforestation or development of sustainable domestic energy, which could provide support to small producers. An additional study to demonstrate business models associated with each REDD+ strategy option would be needed in order to continue the dialogue with the private sector.

The legal framework

Thus far, the SEP-REDD+ has completed a legal framework study with the help of a consultant in July 2015. This entailed an analysis of conventions, legislation and regulations related to forests and land tenure, as well as the provisions of the Constitution. Subsequently, a roadmap was developed, which identifies ideas for adapting the Ivorian legal framework to the implementation of REDD+ based on a participatory process. The implementation of this roadmap is proposed for the additional funding covered in Section 6.

Benefit sharing and payments for ecosystem services

A feasibility study on a PES system has been conducted and was approved by more than 100 participants of a working group on PES. The working group includes 25 key stakeholders from the Government, civil society and academia has been formed and met four times in 2015. As a result of this work, the RCI developed a strategic vision for the implementation of REDD+ anchored in green industries and PES. UNEP developed a practical guide on PES methodologies including costs, technical procedures, and standard contracts. The guide provides a practical vision for PES for project managers and REDD+ partners.

As regards multiple benefits of REDD+, a workshop has been conducted to provide policy makers and stakeholders the opportunity to learn more about forest ecosystem services and the mapping of multiple benefits. A team of international experts has been recruited to produce a working document and start the assessment of ecosystem services. The complete study is expected in July 2016.

National REDD+ registry

The national REDD+ registry is being established by the Government with support from UN-REDD, FCPF and other technical partners. It should be connected to the national forest monitoring system, the financial REDD+ arrangements, such as the national REDD+ fund, and the information system on social and environmental safeguards. From a technical standpoint, it should be an interactive system based on a web application, available and accessible from a secure internet server for the collection, storage, processing, and dissemination of all data and information related to the management, monitoring, and evaluation of REDD+ actions. In order to be recorded in the national registry, each REDD+ project must complete a series of validation steps. The further development of the registry is proposed for additional funding in Section 6.

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 10 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2016.

Table 10: Activities to be completed by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 2c)

Activities through end-2016	Source of Funding	Amount (US\$)
Spatial analysis of multiple benefits including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accessing the contribution of forest ecosystem services to the national economy;• Study on the mapping of multiple benefits of REDD+ spatial planning in Côte d'Ivoire	UN-REDD	158,000
Designing a mechanism for benefits-sharing, organization of consultation meetings with stakeholders, and national validation workshop	FCPF	160,000

2.6 Subcomponent 2d: Social and Environmental Impact

The overall objective of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is to (i) assess the positive and negative impacts of the REDD+ strategy options on the environment and on humans, in order to then (ii) confirm, modify, or invalidate the REDD+ strategy options initially proposed and, if applicable, (iii) propose corrective action or compensation for damages.

Work on the SESA has already started and is performed in a participatory manner with stakeholders. To date, several awareness-raising sessions for stakeholders have been held to include environmental and social considerations in the REDD+ strategy. In addition, the firm BRL Ingénierie (BRLI)/RCI has been recruited to conduct the SESA and develop the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+.

A monitoring committee (working group) composed of 18 members of REDD+ stakeholders has been established to guide and facilitate the work of BRLI throughout its mandate and ensure that the results of the SESA are actually incorporated into the selection of strategy options for the national REDD+ strategy. The development of four sub-instruments (Functional Framework, Resettlement Policy Framework,

Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework, and Pests and Pesticides Management Framework) in addition to the ESMF is expected in mid-2016.

Table 11 presents the activities conducted to date under subcomponent 2d.

Table 11: Activities conducted under subcomponent 2d

Activities conducted under subcomponent 2d	Date	Source of Funding
SESA unit:		
• Experts recruited	January 2015	FCPF
• Formation of working group responsible for the implementation of SESA	August 2015	FCPF
Implementation of SESA:		
• National workshop to launch SESA I	March 2016	FCPF
• Public consultation on the SESA	April 2016	FCPF

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 12 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2016.

Table 12: Activities to be completed by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 2d)

Activities through end-2016	Source of funding	Amount (US\$)
Finalization of the SESA and integration of its findings into the REDD+ strategy, including functioning of the monitoring committee and organization of document dissemination workshop in agro-ecological zones	FCPF	680,000

2.7 Component 3: Development of a Forest Reference Emissions Level / Forest Reference Level

Preliminary activities for the development of a reference level have been conducted in line with the objectives set by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), i.e. to establish a forest reference emissions level (FREL) and/or forest reference (FRL) countrywide and transparently using historical data and taking into account national circumstances.

In April 2016, the MRV unit was operationalized within the SEP-REDD+ (staff hired and unit equipped). This unit is responsible for all activities related to the development of the FREL/FRL and the establishment and operationalization of a national forest monitoring system and MRV (see subcomponent 4a).

Table 13 presents the activities conducted in this component.

Table 13: Activities conducted under the FREL/FRL component

Activities conducted	Date	Source of funding
Establishment and operationalization of the MRV unit	April 2016	UN-REDD
The data required for preparing the FREL/FRL are identified; Memoranda of Understanding for data sharing between the institutions	April 2016 Ongoing	UN-REDD
Capacity building for the development of FREL/FRL	Ongoing	UN-REDD

Establishment of the FREL/FRL

The development of the FREL/FRL is now ongoing, a draft is expected in December 2016. A training workshop on UNFCCC decisions in relation to FREL/FRL was held for national experts. It enabled 17 participants to understand the approaches, necessary data and FREL/FRL methodologies. A working group on reference levels was established in June 2015. It is composed of national experts from ministries, state technical institutions, universities and research centers.

The National Bureau for Technical and Development Studies (BNETD) has started the analytical work on forest cover change for the periods 1990 - 2000 - 2013 as part of the study on the identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation that will be used to guide the development of the reference level. Agreements are being negotiated and signed with national institutions for data sharing.

Several cartographic representation systems are used at national level based on the institutions involved in the generation of data and the objectives of maps. A study was conducted on the harmonization of legends of maps produced at national level by using the LCCS (Land Cover Classification System). Training on the harmonization of various land map legends in the RCI took place in July 2015 with 23 representatives of ministries, state technical institutions, as well as universities and research centers generating cartographic data.

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 14 presents the activities to be completed by end-2016.

Table 14: Activities to be completed by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 3)

Activities through end-2016	Source of Funding	Amount (US\$)
Collection and monitoring of activity data and emission factors, including GIS/Remote Sensing support unit	UN-REDD	150,000

2.8 Subcomponent 4a: National Forest-Carbon Emissions and Removals Monitoring System

Despite delays caused by the late start of activities, the RCI has recently made progress in MRV readiness activities and the establishment of a NFMS, in accordance with UNFCCC recommendations. The MRV unit of SEP-REDD+ has been operational since April 2016. It includes experts in remote sensing, GIS and national forest inventory.

A summary of activities under subcomponent 4a is presented in Table 15.

Table 15 : Activities conducted under subcomponent 4a

Activities conducted under subcomponent 4a	Date	Source of funding
Establishment of the MRV unit:		
• Operationalizing the MRV unit	April 2016	UN-REDD
• Preliminary activity data	Ongoing	UN-REDD
• Agreements on sharing of conversion factors (data on activities and emission factors)	Ongoing	UN-REDD
Capacity building for government entities, NGOs, and students during training on the three MRV pillars	July 2015	UN-REDD

The MRV methodology consists of the following three pillars: the Land Monitoring System (LMS), the National Forest Inventory (NFI), and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI).

The National Forest Inventory

The first NFI is in the design phase under the umbrella of the Ministry of Forests to integrate REDD+ issues, to make raw data available in a centralized way, analyze them, design allometric equations and assess emission factors. Trainings in NFI techniques, allometric equations and emission factors have been carried out. A dialogue is currently ongoing between the Government of the RCI and AFD to assess further support from UN-REDD for the development of the NFI.

The Land Monitoring System

The establishment of the LMS is ongoing. Progress has been made in the following areas:

- The capacities of national stakeholders from governmental entities, academia and NGOs have been built to use remote sensing and GIS to monitor deforestation and forest degradation.
- In April 2016, a draft Memorandum of Understanding for data sharing between UN-REDD and SEP-REDD+ was developed.
- Based on preliminary analysis of existing satellite data (see component 3), SEP-REDD+ is making progress in supplying and harmonizing the activity data necessary for the NFMS and FREL/FRL.

UN-REDD also began the study of methodologies for MRV in PES projects, which requires a MRV system for deforestation and degradation related to cocoa, rubber, and palm oil plantations. Under that system

in relation to the validation of data on deforestation and degradation, the RCI intends to allocate additional funds for field visits and the purchase of additional equipment.

The Greenhouse Gas Inventory:

To date, the RCI is making progress as regards the conversion factors needed to develop the GHGI: in fact, a draft of the AD is available, but there is none so far on emission factors.

Nevertheless, there has been progress in the development of the GHGI:

- The training already mentioned in the analysis of activity data and emission factors is crucial to the development of the GHGI and the NFMS.
- Training on the greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture, forests and other land uses in the RCI was conducted in April 2015.
- Training on the harmonization of various land map legends in the RCI took place in July 2015. Almost 50 persons were trained in the two training courses held.
- Advances in terms of the assessment of satellite data will help in the development of the final activity data.
- BNETD's analyses of forest cover changes are ongoing.

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 16 presents the activities that will be completed by end-2016.

Table 16: Activities to be completed through end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 4a)

Activities through end-2016	Source of funding	Amount of (US\$)
Compile existing activity data and emission factors in databases, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data management information workshop • Establishment of data-sharing agreements (inventory and mapping) • Development of an archiving system • Launch of a forest inventory (localized sites) • Technical support 	UN-REDD	235,000
Preliminary activity data and emission factors are based on the needs identified by the PES REDD+	UN-REDD	10,000
The maintenance and operation of the portal for the NFMS is provided including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of an NFMS action plan • Evaluation of data required for installing the geoportal for the NFMS 	UN-REDD	6,000

2.9 Subcomponent 4b. Design of an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

A digital platform for sharing data on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards was put in place by a firm. The firm is also responsible for building capacities of national institutions to ensure the satellite land monitoring system (AFD project). The establishment of Memoranda of Understanding for data sharing between the institutions and for data collection are work in progress.

Table 17 below presents the activities conducted during implementation of subcomponent 4b.

Table 17: Activities conducted under subcomponent 4b

Activities conducted under subcomponent 4b	Date	Source of funding
Study: Assessing the contribution of forest ecosystem services to the national economy	Ongoing	UN-REDD
Study: Mapping of multiple benefits for REDD+ spatial planning	Ongoing	UN-REDD
Recruitment of a firm in charge of organizing national institutions for satellite land monitoring	2016	AFD
Digital platform for sharing and viewing data on multiple benefits	2016	AFD

The assessment of the contribution of forest ecosystem services to the national economy is ongoing. Completion is scheduled for July 2016. This assessment covers the crucial role that forest ecosystems play in maintaining and supporting stocks and flows of ecosystem services for the national economy, including agriculture and the well-being of the Ivoirian population. The study will also identify socioeconomic and environmental non-carbon benefits. For example, it will explore the potential of forests to support the transition to a green economy and the role of REDD+ in the realization of such a transformation.

Monitoring, reporting, and information sharing

The implementation of the Safeguard Information System (SIS) is scheduled to take place in 2016 with funds from UN-REDD/UNEP. Additional work is proposed for the additional funding request. The SESA unit of SEP-REDD+ is overseeing the completion of the SIS.

Summary of activities to be completed using current funding

Table 18: Activities to be completed by end-2016 using current funding (subcomponent 4b)

Activities through end-2016	Source of Funding	Amount (US\$)
Implementation of the SIS with input from preliminary data integrated into the NFMS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National interpretation of the Cancun safeguards in conjunction with the national policy on inclusion of the Cancun safeguards • Establishment of the information system on the Cancun safeguards 	UN-REDD	70,000

3 Compliance with the Common Approach

The World Bank's safeguard policies apply to FCPF-funded activities in the RCI. The country has adhered to World Bank guidelines on the common approach regarding environmental and social safeguards, stakeholder engagement and consultation, and the grievance redress mechanism.

As regards safeguards, the FCPF supports the SESA process which is in accordance with the common approach. A safeguards specialist was recruited at the SEP-REDD+ and oversaw the hiring of experts in the SESA unit and all related activities. This process will result in the development of an environmental and social management framework (see Section 2.6).

Concerning participation and consultation, the REDD+ process in the RCI is highly participatory, consultative, transparent, and inclusive. Consultation with stakeholders is done rigorously and consistently. The OI-REN platform promotes dialogue with civil society organizations, and numerous consultation meetings were held on an ordinary basis or in response to specific needs. In addition, the SEP-REDD+ has worked in the area of disclosure, education and communication on REDD+, the details are presented in Section 2.2.

Regarding the disclosure of information, the SEP-REDD+ publishes all studies and documents relevant to the REDD+ process in the public domain, and informs stakeholders on a regular and consistent basis about REDD+ developments. The formats and languages are at all times adapted to the target audience, as detailed in Section 2.2. Finally, as regards the management of funds, World Bank standards are applied and there is compliance with the World Bank procurement process.

The operationalization of the grievance redress mechanism, a very important component of REDD+, is expected by late 2016, as explained in Section 2.5 of this document.

4 Analysis of Progress Achieved in Activities Funded by the FCPF Readiness Fund

Section 2 provides a general overview of progress and challenges as well as key activities that must be completed for each component of the Readiness Package with the financing committed. This chapter focuses on the outcomes obtained through support of the FCPF Readiness Fund. The reference period covers September 29, 2014 (signature of the grant agreement) to May 24, 2016 (completion of the mid-term progress report).

FCPF funding has supported:

1. Coordination of the REDD+ readiness process;
2. Consultation and participation process;
3. Completion of a large number of studies required for the formulation of the REDD+ strategy;
4. Development of the grievance redress mechanism;
5. Analysis of the options for a benefits-sharing mechanism; and
6. Analysis of the social and environmental impacts of REDD+ (SESA).

The implementation of the FCPF grant is guided by work plans and budgets as well as the procurement plans, which are validated annually by the World Bank. The main instrument for monitoring progress is the Grant Monitoring Report (GRM). The most recent World Bank GRM for the period July 2015 - May 2016 (according to the World Bank fiscal years) is available on the FCPF website². Financial details on the FCPF grant expenses for 2014-2016 are provided in Annex 3. The 2016 Annual Work Plan and Budget for the FCPF grant is presented in Annex 4.

Table 19 below summarizes the expenses and commitments by year.

Table 19: FCPF fund expenditure by World Bank fiscal year

Year/Total	Disbursements (US\$)	Commitments (US\$)	Total (US\$)
2014	--	--	--
2015	1,521,000	--	1,521,000
2016	227,400	900,000	1,127,400
Total	1,748,400	900,000	2,648,400
Percentage of US\$3,800,000			69.7%
Resources available (FCPF grant)			1,151,600

Out of a total of \$3.8 million under the FCPF grant, 69 percent was spent and committed by May 2016.

² <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/c%C3%B4te-d'ivoire>

Table 20 presents a summary of the planned activities, achieved outcomes and disbursements of the FCPF grant..

Table 20: Analysis of activities and outcomes financed by the FCPF grant in 2014-2016

Grant Component and Planned Activities	Outcomes planned and achieved	FCPF budget planned (US\$ million)	FCPF budget spent (US\$ millions)
Component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements			
Grant component: Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEP-REDD+ (staff, consultants) • Travel Expenses (SEP-REDD+) • Vehicles and maintenance • Office Supplies • Grievance redress mechanism 	Outcomes Expected: Establishment and operationalization of the three organizations Outcomes achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEP-REDD+ is completely operational, equipped, and functional • NC-REDD meetings were held, but not yet active in terms of the operations • Stakeholders are trained in, informed of, and consulted on the National REDD+ strategy 	1.86	1.3
Component 1b: Consultation and Participation			
Grant component: Promotion of the Consultation Process Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for training and structuring of civil society and links with FLEGT • Support to staff of the civil society platform 	Outcomes Expected: Civil society platform is active Outcomes Achieved : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary draft of the stakeholder engagement plan available • Draft communication plan available • The civil society organization referred to is in place, operational and participates fully in the REDD+ and FLEGT processes 	0.66	0.28
Component 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance			
Grant component: Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical analysis of land use • National study on fuelwood • Analytical study on reforestation potential across the country 	Outcomes Expected: National strategy is adopted Outcomes Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the drivers of deforestation and degradation ongoing • Analysis of land use and a proposal for a manual for the preparation of a regional land-use plan (BIOTOPE) • National assessment of domestic fuel supply and demand and their trends in each agro-ecological area identified by REDD+ (SAPHYRRE RD) ongoing • Assessment of the reforestation and agroforestry potential and a proposal for 	0.29	0.13

	a reforestation and agroforestry strategy (SONET-CI) ongoing		
Component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options			
Grant component: Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy Activities: • REDD+ Strategy Options	Outcomes Expected: National Strategy is adopted Outcomes Achieved : Studies ongoing • Implementation of thematic group by strategy option with organized weekly meetings • Draft National REDD+ Strategy available	0.11	0.07
Component 2c: Implementation Framework			
Grant component: Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy Activities • Analysis of options on the benefits-sharing plan	Outcomes Expected: Benefits-sharing mechanism developed Outcomes Achieved: • Analysis scheduled	0.16	0
Component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts			
Grant component: Preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy Activities: • Experts in the SESA unit • Completion of SESA • Development of the ESMF	Outcomes Expected: SESA and the ESMF validated Outcomes Achieved : • Experts recruited for the SESA unit • Formation of the working group responsible for the implementation of SESA • Public consultations on SESA ongoing	0.72	0.05
Component 3, 4a, 4b - NA (UN-REDD)			
Total		3.80	1.78

5 Updated Financing Plan for REDD+ Readiness Activities, including Other Partners

5.1 Summary of the Financing for REDD+ Readiness

Table 21: Summary of the financing for REDD+ Readiness by subcomponent and donor

Use of Funds (in thousand US\$)							
R-PP Component	Total needed in R-PP (A)	Total needed updated (B)	Funds pledged (C)	Funds disbursed (E)	Funds available (C – D)	Financing gap (B – C)	Request to FCPF
Component 1a : National institutions	3,364	4,243	2,458	1,634	824	1,785	1,785
UN-REDD	545		600	366	234		
FCPF	2,271		1,858	1,268	590		
Component 1b : Consultations	1,609	1,934	964	421	543	970	970
UN-REDD	572		300	141	159		
FCPF	600		664	280	384		
Sub-total 1	4,973	6,177	3,422	2,055	1,367	2,755	2,755
Component 2a. Land use changes	1,135	685	485	74	411	200	200
UN-REDD	200		200	10	190		
FCPF	285		285	64	221		
Component 2b : REDD+ strategy options	9,840	1,689	789	279	510	900	900
UN-REDD	585		680	210	470		
FCPF	-		109	69	40		
Component 2c : Implementation	801	910	460	142	318	450	450
UN-REDD	180		300	142	158		
FCPF	80		160	-	160		
Component 2d : Social/environmental impacts	564	1,059	724	45	679	335	335
UN-REDD	-						
FCPF	564		724	45	679		
Sub-total 2	12,340	4,343	2,458	540	1,918	1,885	1,885
Component 3 : Reference level	683	490	290	140	150	200	200
UN-REDD	250		290	140	150		
FCPF			-				
Sub-total	683	490	290	140	150	200	200

Component 4a. MRV	1,297	530	500	249	251	30	30
UN-REDD	500		500	249	251		
FCPF	-	30	-			30	30
Component 4b. Multiple benefits, safeguards	340	470	340	270	70	130	130
UN-REDD	340		340	270	70		
FCPF							
Sub-total 4	1,637	1,000	840	519	321	160	160
Total UN-REDD			3,210	1,528	1,682		
Total FCPF			3,800	1,726	2,074		
TOTAL	19,632	12,010	7,010	3,254	3,756	5,000	5,000

Table 22: Sources of funding by year and donor

Source of funding (in US\$ million)			
	Total	2016	2015
Government	280	100	180
FCPF	3,800	2,074	1,726
UN-REDD	3,210	1,682	1,528

In order to support REDD+ activities, the Government of the RCI has contributed funding of US\$0.28 million for the coordination of the REDD+ readiness process, consultations and the participation process as well as the assessment of land use and land-use change.

6 Summary of the Request for Additional Funding to the FCPF

This request for additional funding is submitted by the SEP-REDD+ with a view to finalizing the REDD+ readiness phase. While some significant progress has been achieved, it must be recognized that important elements of the national REDD+ architecture remain incomplete based on the assessment of the Readiness Package criteria.

The duration of the readiness phase covered by the request is two years, namely from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018. The request for additional funding amounts to US\$5,000,000.

The following table presents a summary of the funds requested by component.

Table 23: Request for additional funding by component

Component	Amount per year (US\$)		Total Amount (US\$)
	2017	2018	2017-2018
Sous-component 1a	935,000	850,000	1,785,000
Sous-component 1b	485,000	485,000	970,000
Sous-component 2a	200,000	0	200,000
Sous-component 2b	490,000	410,000	900,000
Sous-component 2c	277,000	173,000	450,000
Sous-component 2d	200,000	135,000	335,000
Component 3	100,000	100,000	200,000
Sous-component 4a	30,000	0	30,000
Sous-component 4b	20,000	50,000	70,000
TOTAL	2,737,000	2,263,000	5,000,000

More specifically, the additional FCPF funding is expected to finance the following activities:

Subcomponent 1a

The additional funding is required in order to complete the institutional arrangements for REDD+:

- The functioning and operationalization of the National REDD+ Committee, which is a prerequisite for the NC-REDD+ and the ITC-REDD+. The funds will help to organize biannual meetings of the various committees and strengthen institutional anchoring around the REDD+ process.
- The deployment of three technical assistants from the IEC unit to agro-ecological zones in areas where emission reduction activities and the FIP will be implemented. This will allow for close cooperation with local populations and forest-dependent communities.
- The functioning of the SEP-REDD+ is very important for the day-to-day management of the REDD+ process.

The following table provides details of the additional funding proposed for the two years.

Table 24: Proposed activities for additional funding (subcomponent 1a)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Functioning and operationalization of NC-REDD	250,000	250,000	500,000
Coordination of REDD+ including functioning of the SEP-REDD+ and deployment process	685,000	600,000	1,285,000
Total subcomponent 1a	935,000	850,000	1,785,000

Subcomponent 1b

Conducting information, awareness-raising and communication activities among stakeholders through the media and other means remains of crucial importance to the success of REDD+. A communication plan will be available in April 2016 including the identification of IEC tools. The funding request concerns the implementation of the communication plan. The civil society platform (OI-REN) will be supported through this sub-component so that it can develop community and local REDD+ initiatives and implement its action plan. Finally, web communication tools will be developed to inform and reach out to actors online.

The following table list the activities planned with the additional funding.

Table 25: Proposed activities for additional funding (subcomponent 1b)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Implementation of the communication plan	375,000	375,000	750,000
OI-REN support	70,000	70,000	140,000
Information and communication	40,000	40,000	80,000
Total subcomponent 1b	485,000	485,000	970,000

Subcomponent 2a

It is important to conduct some further studies to inform the national REDD+ strategy, especially on the consumption of energy in the country for cooking and for the development of a dynamic database to tracking wood flows. In addition, funds are required to conduct studies for projects to be submitted to other relevant climate funds, for example the Green Fund, to finance the implementation of the REDD+ strategy.

Table 26: Proposed activities for additional funding (subcomponent 2a)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Assessment of the consumption of energy in the country for cooking and development of a tracking database	100,000	0	100,000

Further studies to inform the national strategy	100,000	0	100,000
Total subcomponent 2a	200,000	0	200,000

Subcomponent 2b

Once the national REDD+ strategy is finalized, an ongoing policy dialogue will be essential to ensure its effective implementation. The following activities will be needed under this subcomponent: (i) updating of the national REDD+ strategy; (ii) development of an overall investment plan of the national REDD+ strategy; (iii) capacity building and support for policy coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogue including the national platform on zero deforestation agriculture, sectoral working groups, the thematic group on climate change and PPPs; (iv) support to the agricultural sector in order to bring the internal development strategy of the sector (cocoa-coffee, oil palm, rubber, and cashew nut) in line with the zero deforestation agricultural policy and issues related to food security; (iv) updating of the T21 modeling tool to integrate the assessment of the economic value of forest ecosystem services. The capacities of the national team will be further strengthened to ensure harmonization of sectoral policies eligible for the NDP and facilitate the formulation of the Vision 2040 scenarios for the RCI.

In addition, Mondelez International made a commitment at COP-21 to support the RCI's effort to combat deforestation. A first draft of the action plan has identified priority activities to be implemented over the next two years. The identified priority activities relate to (1) supporting policy dialogue in the cocoa sector; and (2) building the awareness of producers on the importance of forests and climate change as well as the Forest Code as it relates to the ownership of trees. Mondelez' commitment is an opportunity to conduct a practical test on a private company's engagement in REDD+. The additional funding will support the implementation of that action plan.

Furthermore, a regional land-use and development plan will be needed to ensure the effective implementation of REDD+ and address an underlying cause of deforestation (the lack of land-use planning). Based on a study on land use and pilot activities carried out in the Nawa region, a land use and development plan will be developed for each of the REDD+ priority regions in collaboration with regional councils and local communities.

The following table presents the activities proposed in this component.

Table 27: Proposed activities for additional funding (subcomponent 2b)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Updating of the national REDD+ strategy	50,000	50,000	100,000
Development of an overall investment plan for the national REDD+ strategy	120,000	15,000	135,000
Development of pilot projects, including support for the SEP-REDD+ - Mondelez International partnership	220,000	95,000	315,000
Definition and support for land use planning for REDD+ priority regions	100,000	50,000	150,000
Funding of studies for the submission of projects to other relevant climate funds for the financing of the REDD+ strategy	0	200,000	200,000
Total subcomponent 2b	490,000	410,000	900,000

Subcomponent 2c

The activities required under this subcomponent are summed up as follows:

Policy/legal framework: A roadmap was developed to strengthen the legal framework for REDD+. It includes the following measures: (i) modification and harmonization of certain legislation and regulations; (ii) development and dissemination of legislation and regulations related to REDD+; (iii) involvement of the courts in the implementation of REDD+ activities; (iv) implementation of international conventions related to REDD+; (v) amendment of certain provisions of Law No. 2014-427 of July 14, 2014 on the Forest Code and its implementing regulations; (vi) commitment to reforms in the rural land area; (vii) development of a manual of laws and procedures for the management of forest resources; (viii) revision of Law No. 2003-208 of July 7, 2003 on the transfer and distribution of state powers to local authorities; and (ix) design of legal tools related to REDD+ for the management of rural land.

The second major action point concerns the joint REDD+/FLEGT Action Plan (draft in Annex 5). The additional funding request includes the implementation of this action plan, which will be in the responsibility of the various ministries involved in the REDD+/FLEGT processes including the NC-REDD+.

Benefits-sharing mechanism: Once a benefits-sharing mechanism has been developed, the capacity of stakeholders must be strengthened. Local actors, in particular, must take ownership of the mechanism so as not to be duped when the time comes to share the benefits.

An in-depth study on investment opportunities in the private banking sector is required. Such a study will pave the way for the establishment of business models for the various activities of the national strategy. Dialogue will then be conducted with each stakeholder group.

Registry: The funding request includes the development of the national REDD+ registry as well as guidance to registration REDD+ projects and programs.

The following table presents the activities proposed under this component.

Table 28: Proposed activities for additional funding (subcomponent 2c)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Development of the national PES program	50,000	50,000	100,000
Finalization and implementation of all REDD+ tools, e.g. joint REDD+/FLEGT action plan, establishment of a national platform on zero deforestation agriculture, updating the legal/policy framework	170,000	90,000	260,000
Updating of the benefits-sharing mechanisms and capacity building of local actors	25,000	25,000	50,000
Development of the REDD+ registry	32,000	8,000	40,000
Total subcomponent 2c	277,000	173,000	450,000

Subcomponent 2d

The SESA is currently being conducted. A stakeholder consultation will be held to analyze the outcomes of SESA and develop the safeguards instruments, respectively. The funding request includes the finalization of the SESA process and ESMF as well as capacity building for safeguards application.

The following table provides an overview of activities requested under this subcomponent.

Table 29: Proposed activities for additional funding (subcomponent 2d)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Coordination and consultations for SESA and the ESMF	130,000	65,000	195,000
Finalization and implementation of safeguard instruments	50,000	50,000	100,000
SESA capacity building	20,000	20,000	40,000
Total subcomponent 2d	200,000	135,000	335,000

Component 3

The activities under this component will enable data collection and additional assessments to have available transparent, robust and reliable data on GHG emissions and removals in the forest sector, and in to prepare national communications and updated biannual reports to the UNFCCC. The following table sets out details of additional activities.

Table 30: Proposed activities for additional funding (Component 3)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Updating the reference level or MRV system, data collection and further studies	100,000	100,000	200,000
Total subcomponent 3	100,000	100,000	200,000

Subcomponent 4a

Under this subcomponent it will be necessary to support the identification and mapping of forests with high cultural value (e.g. spiritual forests) and high conservation value to improve the monitoring of the implementation of zero deforestation agriculture policy. The request for additional funding is for the purchase of the equipment needed.

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Equipment for improved monitoring	30 000	0	30 000
Total subcomponent 4a	73,200	115,200	188,400

Subcomponent 4b

The SESA unit of SEP-REDD+ is in charge of completing the SIS and train teams responsible for the application of the SIS. The following table summarizes the activities that additional funding is requested for.

Table 31: Proposed activities for additional funding (subcomponent 4b)

Major Activities	2017 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Support for the finalization and operationalization of the SIS	20,000	50,000	70,000
Training teams	0	60,000	60,000
Total subcomponent 4b	20,000	110,000	130,000

7 Annexes

7.1 Annexe 1: Composition du comité national et du comité technique interministériel

COMITE NATIONAL	COMITE TECHNIQUE INTERMINISTERIEL
Le représentant du Premier Ministre : Président ;	le représentant du Ministre chargé de l'Environnement : Président ;
Le représentant du Ministre chargé de l'Environnement ;	le représentant du Directeur Général de l'Economie ;
Le Conseiller du Président de la République chargé des questions de l'environnement et des forêts ;	le représentant du Directeur Général des Productions et de la Sécurité Alimentaire ;
Le représentant du Ministre chargé de la Décentralisation ;	le représentant du Directeur du Cadastre et du Développement Forestier ;
Le représentant du Ministre chargé du Plan et du Développement ;	le représentant du Directeur de l'Aménagement du Territoire ;
le représentant du Ministre chargé de l'Economie et des Finances ;	le représentant du Directeur du Cadastre Foncier Rural ;
le représentant du Ministre de Budget ;	le représentant du DG des Mines ;
le représentant du Ministre chargé des Infrastructures ;	le représentant du Directeur Général de la SODEFOR ;
le représentant du Ministre de l'Agriculture ;	le représentant du GD de l'ANADER ;
le représentant du Ministre de Mines ;	le représentant du DG de l'OIPR ;
le représentant du Ministre chargé de la Recherche Scientifique ;	le représentant du Directeur Général du CNRA ;
le représentant du Ministre de Forêts ;	le représentant du DG de la SODEXAM ;
le représentant du Président de l'Assemblée Nationale ;	le représentant du Directeur Général du Conseil du Café-Cacao ;
le représentant du Président du Conseil Economique et Social ;	le représentant du Directeur Général du Conseil Coton-Anacarde ;
le représentant du Directoire de la Chambre Nationale des Rois et Chefs traditionnels ;	le représentant du Directeur Général de l'ONDR ;
les trois représentants des Organisations Non Gouvernementales opérant dans le secteur de l'environnement ;	le représentant du Directeur du BNETD/CCT ;
le représentant des Industriels du bois ;	le représentant du Directeur de l'ANDE ;
le représentant des agro-industriels.	le représentant du SG du CNTIG ;
	le représentant du Directeur de l'INS ;
	le représentant du Directeur du CURAT ;
	deux représentants de la Task force Interministérielle.

7.2 Annexe 2: Liste des ateliers

Activités	Lieu et date	Participants	Objectifs	Résultats	Observations
Mission Banque Mondiale	Abidjan, 12-22 décembre 2014	Mission SEP REDD+ BM autres	Appuyer le démarrage des activités du projet de préparation au mécanisme REDD+	Démarrage des activités effectif	Aide-mémoire de la mission disponible
Atelier de Lancement du Projet FCPF REDD+	Abidjan, la salle des fêtes du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, 18 novembre 2014	Mission SEP REDD+ BM autres	Lancer officiellement les activités du FCPF	Démarrage des activités effectif	
Atelier de lancement technique du Projet FCPF REDD+	Abidjan, 19-21 Novembre 2014	Mission SEP REDD+ BM autres	Renforcer les capacités des participants sur : Plan de Travail et Budget Annuel, Plan de Passation des Marchés, Soumission électronique, Décaissement électronique	Capacités des participants renforcée sur Plan de Travail et Budget Annuel, Plan de Passation des Marchés, Soumission électronique, Décaissement électronique	
Atelier de formation sur le manuel de procédures Banque Mondiale	Abidjan, 16 janvier 2015, Bureau Banque Mondiale	SEP REDD+ Consultant	Renforcer les capacités de l'équipe du projet sur les procédures de mise en œuvre du projet	Procédures de mise en œuvre du projet FCPF REDD+ présentées	Rapport de la formation disponible
Mission Banque Mondiale	Abidjan, 20-30 janvier 2015	Mission SEP REDD+ BM autres	Engager les discussions avec le Gouvernement sur la candidature de la RCI aux financements du Fonds Carbone pour le Partenariat Forestier (FCPF) et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacités des parties prenantes renforcées sur les PRE - Identification de la zone du PRE - Initiation de pistes de réflexion sur le PIF 	Aide-mémoire de la mission disponible

	Abidjan, 30 janvier 2015	Mission SEP REDD+	Comprendre le rôle de chaque assistant et faire le draft du cadre résultat	Draft de résultat élaboré	Draft de cadre de résultat disponible
Elaboration du TDR Mécanisme de Gestion des Plaintes	Abidjan du 02 au 06 Février	Cellule IEC	Faire un draft de TDR	TdR élaboré	Draft de TDR disponible
Elaboration des TDRs des études : Potentiel de reboisement, Evaluation de bois énergie, Etat des lieux sur l'aménagement du territoire, Mécanisme de gestion des plaintes	Du 26 au 07 Février 2015	Cellule IEC	Faire les drafts des TDRs pour les différentes études	Draft de Tdrs élaboré	Draft de TDR disponible
Relecture des Composantes 1A et 1B du R-PP	Abidjan 13 février 2015	Cellule IEC	Avoir la même compréhension de ces composantes	Compréhension harmonisée des 2 composantes	
Elaboration du TDR pour la mission de prospection IEC dans le Sud-ouest	Abidjan du 17 au 23 Février 2015	Cellule IEC	Prospecter la zone pour une prise de contact avec les parties prenantes et recenser les initiatives dans la zone en vue de l'implémentation des projets et programme REDD+ dans le Sud-ouest du pays.	TdR élaboré	TdR disponible
Echanges avec les représentants commerciaux d'abidjan.net	Abidjan le 27 février 2015	Cellule IEC Informaticien	Echanger sur les possibilités pour un partenariat	Les pistes d'un éventuel partenariat établis	en attente de propositions de partenariat
relecture des Composantes 1B et 2A du R-PP	Abidjan le 27 février 2015	Cellule IEC	Avoir la même compréhension de ces composantes	Compréhension harmonisée des 2 composantes	

Elaboration des TdRs pour le recrutement d'une agence pour la réalisation d'un film institutionnel	Abidjan 03 mars 2015	Cellule IEC	Réaliser un film institutionnel pour la visibilité des activités REDD+ en CI	TdR élaboré	TdR disponible
Echanges avec une structure de communication dans une perspective de collaboration: RACE COTE D'IVOIRE	Abidjan le 06 Mars 2015	Dja Cellule IEC	Définir les modalités de partenariat	Piste de collaboration définie	CR disponible
Atelier de validation des TDR des études sur le mécanisme de gestion des plaintes, le schéma d'aménagement du territoire et l'élaboration du manuel de suivi évaluation	Yamoussoukro, du 23 au 25 Mars 2015	SEP REDD+, parties prenantes	faire analyser et valider les Termes de références des études par les parties prenantes	3 TDR validés	Rapport de l'atelier disponible 3 TDRs des études disponibles
Formation de l'UCP, des conseils régionaux et des Directions Régionales des zones du sud-ouest et du Bélier sur les changements climatiques et le mécanisme REDD+	Abidjan, du 07 au 10 Mars 2015	SEP-REDD+, Conseillers régionaux, Directeurs régionaux MINEF, MINAGRI et MINESUDD	Former l'UCP au Plan de préparation à la REDD+ Sensibiliser les DR et Conseillers régionaux aux changements climatiques et à la REDD+	Compréhension harmonisée des composantes du R-PP DR et Conseillers régionaux formés	Rapport disponible
Participation au Salon de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales 2015	Abidjan 03-12 Avril 2015	SEP-REDD+, Parties Prenantes	sensibiliser et informer directement une masse critique de parties prenantes au SARA 2015 sur le mécanisme REDD+, ses enjeux et	769 parties prenantes	Rapport disponible

			l'importance de leurs engagements dans la mise en œuvre des activités		
Mission de prospection IEC dans le sud-ouest du Pays	Guiglo, Soubré, San-Pédro, Tabou, Sassandra et Méagui du 19 au 24 Avril 2015	Les trois Assistants Techniques IEC	Identifier et prendre contact avec les parties prenantes susceptibles d'être impliquées dans la mise en œuvre des activités d'IEC en vue de l'implémentation des projets et programme REDD+ dans le Sud-ouest du pays.	85 personnes ressources rencontrées	Rapport de la mission
Atelier de formation des journalistes sur les changements climatiques et le mécanisme REDD+	Abidjan, du 04 au 05 Mai 2015	SEP-REDD+, Journalistes	Informer et sensibiliser les journalistes sur les changements climatiques, le mécanisme REDD+ et ses enjeux et l'importance de leurs engagements	40 participants	Rapport de l'atelier
Participation au festival agronomique	Yamoussoukro, du 15 au 16 Mai 2015	SEP REDD+, Etudiants	informer et sensibiliser les participants du FESA 2015 aux changements climatiques et au mécanisme REDD+; présenter les acquis et les perspectives du mécanisme REDD+ en Côte d'Ivoire; Promouvoir l'agriculture zéro déforestation; échanger avec les divers	105 Participants	Rapport FESA

			acteurs du monde agricole (secteur privé, Institutions financières, ONG, etc.) pour d'éventuel partenariat (affaires, investissement, coopération économique et technologique etc.).		
Atelier d'information et de sensibilisation des parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques et le mécanisme REDD+	Guiglo 19-20 Mai 2015	SEP-REDD+, Parties Prenantes	Informé et de sensibiliser les parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques, le mécanisme REDD+ et ses enjeux et l'importance de leurs engagements	78 parties prenantes	Rapport de l'atelier disponible
Atelier d'information et de sensibilisation des parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques et le mécanisme REDD+	Soubré 22-23 Mai 2015	SEP-REDD+, Parties Prenantes	Informé et sensibiliser les parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques, la REDD+ et ses enjeux et l'importance de leurs engagements	84 parties prenantes	Rapport de l'atelier disponible
Atelier d'information et de sensibilisation des parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques et le mécanisme REDD+	Sassandra 16-17 juin	SEP-REDD+, Parties Prenantes	Informé et de sensibiliser les parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques, REDD+ et ses enjeux et l'importance de leurs engagements	77 parties prenantes	Rapport de l'atelier disponible

Atelier d'information et de sensibilisation des parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques et le mécanisme REDD+	San-Pédro 18-19 Juin	SEP-REDD+, Prenantes Parties	Informer et de sensibiliser les parties prenantes sur les changements climatiques, REDD+ et ses enjeux et l'importance de leurs engagements	71 parties prenantes	Rapport de l'atelier disponible
Atelier Assemblée des Régions et Districts de Côte d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro 24-26 Juin 2015	SEP-REDD+, Prenantes Parties	sensibiliser et informer directement une masse critique de parties prenantes au Sommet de l'ARDCI sur REDD+, ses enjeux et l'importance de leurs engagements dans la mise en œuvre des activités	80 parties prenantes	Rapport de l'atelier disponible
Atelier d'élaboration de la note d'idée du PRE de la Côte d'Ivoire	Bassam, du 08 au 11 Juillet 2015	SEP-REDD+, Prenantes Parties	Informer les participants sur la note d'idée et le canevas FCPF de rédaction des programmes de réduction des émissions (PRE) ; mener des réflexions et rédiger en commission les premiers drafts des composantes de la note conceptuelle, valider en plénière les travaux des différentes commissions	47 parties prenantes	Rapport de l'atelier disponible

Mission d'appui à la mise en œuvre du Fonds de préparation	30 Juillet au 06 Août 2015	Mission Bm, SEP REDD+ et autres	Appuyer l'élaboration du Programme de Réduction des Emissions (PRE) de Gaz à Effet de Serre dans le secteur agricole.	Formation de l'équipe du SEP-REDD+ sur le cadre méthodologique du PRE Recommandations recueillies pour améliorer l'ER-PIN	Aide-mémoire de la mission disponible
Mission conjointe Bm/BAD d'appui à l'élaboration du Plan d'Investissement forestier	9 au 20 novembre 2015	Mission Bm,BAD, SEP REDD+ et autres	Engager l'élaboration du Plan d'Investissement Forestier	Première version du document élaboré	Aide-mémoire de la mission disponible
L'atelier d'élaboration de la première version du plan d'investissement forestier de la RCI	Yamoussoukro 10 -13 novembre 2015	SEP-REDD+, Bm; BAD et Parties Prenantes nationales	Produire un premier draft du plan d'Investissement de la RCI sur la base du canevas établi par les banques multilatérales de développement (BMD) que sont la Banque mondiale et la BAD.	52 parties prenantes	Rapport de l'atelier disponible

7.3 Annexe 3: Dépenses en 2015 et 2016 dans le cadre du FCPF (en FCFA)

Activités du projet	composantes	Montant alloués	Dépenses du premier trimestre 2016	Dépenses cumulés au 31/03/2016	Solde	Taux (%)
APPUI AUX ARRANGEMENTS DE GESTION PREPARATION NLE REDD+		1 161 000 000	85 916 763	773 073 096	387 926 904	67
APPUI COORDINATION MISE EN ŒUVRE PROCESSUS PREPARATION REDD+	1A	829 000 000	84 090 637	632 669 155	196 330 845	76
SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF PERMANENT PERSONNEL/EQUIPE CONSULTANT		493 000 000	83 777 597	438 439 085	54 560 915	89
DEPENSES DE VOYAGE (SEP)		75 000 000	313 040	37 674 840	37 325 160	50
VEHICULES ET ENTRETIEN (REPARATION, CARBURANT ETC)		109 000 000		76 670 000	32 330 000	70
FOURNITURE DE BUREAU (ORDINATEUR, LOGICIEL, IMPRIMANTE, PAPIER RAME)		152 000 000		79 885 230	72 114 770	53
APPUI PROCESSUS CONSULTATION PARTIES PRENANTES REDD+	1C	332 000 000	1 826 126	140 403 941	191 596 059	42
APPUI FORMATION, STRUCTURATION SOCIETE CIVILE/FLEGT		250 000 000		117 289 690	132 710 310	47
APPUI AU PERSONNEL DE LA PLATE FORME DE SOCIETE CIVILE (SEP)		82 000 000	1 826 126	23 114 251	58 885 749	28
APPUI A LA PREPARATION DE LA STRATEGIE NATIONALE REDD+		739 000 000	27 762 240	100 253 848	638 746 152	14
EVALUATION UTILISATION TERRES, CAUSES FACTEUR CHANGMT LEGISL	2A	142 500 000	7 774 040	32 040 053	110 459 947	22
ANALYSE HISTORIQUE UTILISATION TERRES FUTUR OPTION STRATEGIQ		55 000 000	43 040	1 622 290	53 377 710	3
ETUDE NLE APPRO BOIS ENERGIE REDUIT ZNE AGRO ET ATELIER VAL		50 000 000	7 731 000	25 401 513	24 598 487	51
ETUDE ANALYTIQ POTENTIEL REBOISEMT ATELIER NIVEAU ET VAL NLE		37 500 000		5 016 250	32 483 750	13
OPTION STRATEGIQUE REDD+	2B	54 500 000		34 398 180	20 101 820	63
MECANISME DE RECOURS ET DE GESTION DES PLAINTES	1A/2C	100 000 000		11 305 000	88 695 000	11
ANALYSE DES OPTIONS POUR UN FUTUR PLAN DE PARTAGE DES BENEFI	2C	80 000 000			80 000 000	0
IMPACTS SOCIAUX ENVIRONNEMENTAUX PROCESS REDD+ MISE OEUVRE	2D	362 000 000	19 988 200	22 510 615	339 489 385	6
RECRECITER LES EXPERTS DE L'UNITE SESA		1 000 000		440 000	560 000	44
SESA ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CADRE DE GESTION SOCIALE ET ENVIRONNEMENTALE (CGES)		262 000 000	19 988 200	22 070 615	239 929 385	8
Coût total		1 900 000 000	113 679 003	873 326 944	1 026 673 056	46

7.4 Annexe 4: Plan de Travail et de Budget Annuel 2016 du Projet REDD+

PLAN DE TRAVAIL ET DE BUDGET ANNUEL 2016 DU PROJET REDD+					
Code	Composante/Résultats (R)/Activités (A)	Libellé indicateurs			Responsable de l'activité
				K\$ USD	
COMPOSANTE 1: ORGANISATION ET CONSULTATIONS			749,500	1,499	
SC1.a	Sous-composante 1a. Dispositifs nationaux de gestion de la préparation à la REDD+		535,000	1,070	
1.1	Résultat 1.a: Le système de gestion pour la préparation à la REDD+ est opérationnel				
1.1.1	Assurer le fonctionnement du SEP-REDD+		360,000	720	
1.1.1.1	Masse salariale du personnel	Montant mensuel des salaires	240,000	480	Comptable
1.1.1.2	Avantage du personnel (Assurance + communication + Transport)	Avantage mensuel des salariés	52,000	104	Comptable
1.1.1.3	Recrutement du personnel pour renforcer l'équipe (1 Assistant en gestion financière, 1 traducteur en anglais)	2 personnes recrutées	15,000	30	SPM
1.1.1.4	Renforcement de capacités du personnel (à l'extérieur du pays)	Nombre de personnes formées	50,000	100	Comptable
1.1.1.5	Maintenance et renforcement service internet	Le service internet fonctionne correctement	3,000	6	Informaticien
1.1.2	Mission du personnel à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur du pays	Rapport de mission	75,000	150	Coordonnateur
1.1.3	Achat de véhicules et entretien et carburant		40,000	80	SPM
1.1.3.1	Entretien et réparer les véhicules	Les véhicules fonctionnels	5,000	10	Comptable
1.1.3.2	Caburant	Quantité mensuel de carburant	8,000	16	Comptable
1.1.4	Fourniture de bureaux et divers	Quantité et qualité du matériel	53,000	106	SPM
1.1.4.1	Fourniture de bureaux	Quantité et qualité du matériel livré	5,000	10	SPM
1.1.4.2	Fournitures techniques et consommables informatiques	Quantité et qualité du matériel livré	5,000	10	SPM
1.1.4.3	Interconnexion aux réseaux SIGFIP et SIGMAP	Bonne connexion aux réseaux	34,000	68	SPM
1.1.4.4	Entretien du matériel informatique	matériel en bonne fonction	4,500	9	SPM
1.1.4.5	Entretien des mobiliers et splits	mobiliers et splits en bon état	1,500	3	Comptable
1.1.4.6	Publier les avis	Le nombre d'avis publiés	3,000	6	SPM
1.1.5	Suivi-évaluation du processus de préparation de la REDD+		7,000	14	SSE
1.1.5.1	Séances de revue trimestrielle avec les Partenaires techniques et financiers	Rapport d'évaluation	2,000	4	SSE
1.1.5.2	Auto-évaluation du processus REDD+	Rapport d'évaluation	5,000	10	SSE
R1.c	Sous-composante 1.c.: Processus de consultation et de participation		214,500	429	
1.2	Résultat 1.c: Les parties prenantes au mécanisme REDD+ sont impliquées dans la phase de préparation				
1.2.1	Organiser les ateliers de formations et autres formes de rencontre	Le nombre d'acteurs de media formé	147,000	294	IEC
1.2.1.1	Atelier de validation du manuel d'exécution de l'unité de gestion intégrée	Rapport d'atelier	3,000	6	Coordinateur
1.2.1.2	Renforcement de capacités des directions régionales, Conseils régionaux, des leaders d'opinion, chefferie, secteur privés (association de jeunesse et femmes)	Nombre d'acteurs de mise en œuvre formé	15,000	30	IEC
1.2.1.3	Appui aux conseils régionaux pour les activités de sensibilisation	3 conseils régionaux appuyés	21,000	42	IEC
1.2.1.5	Formation des animateurs relais	Nombre de personnes consultées	30,000	60	IEC
1.2.1.6	Consultations dans les villes et les villages des zones agro-écologiques	Nombre de participants	30,000	60	IEC
1.2.1.7	Lancement officiel des activités IEC dans les zones agro-écologiques	Le lancement est réalisé	1,000	2	IEC
1.2.1.8	Information sur les appels à projet des activités IEC	Nombre d'activités financées	2,000	4	IEC
1.2.1.9	Conception, élaboration et production des outils IEC	Types d'outils produits	45,000	90	IEC
1.2.2	Appui à la communication		42,500	85	
1.2.2.1	Mise en œuvre de la stratégie de communication	Rapport de mise en œuvre de la stratégie de communication	30,000	60	IEC
1.2.2.2	Formation des acteurs de mise en œuvre de la stratégie de communication sur l'utilisation des outils IEC	Nombre d'acteurs de mise en œuvre formé	4,500	9	IEC
1.2.2.3	Appui aux initiatives communautaires et locales REDD+ (sponsoring, parrainage)	Nombre d'initiatives	2,000	4	Informaticien
1.2.2.4	Maintenance et mise à jour logiciel du site internet	Nombre de personnes touchées	1,000	2	Informaticien
1.2.2.5	Community Management (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube)	Nombre de personnes touchées	5,000	10	Informaticien
1.2.3	appui à la plate-forme de la société civile SEP		20,000	40	
1.2.3.1	Fonctionnement des organes de la plateforme de la société civile	Equipements disponibles	20,000	40	IEC
1.2.4	Fonctionnement de la commission nationale (CTI & CN)	Nombre de session de travail du CTI et CN	5,000	10	IEC

COMPOSANTE 2: PREPARATION DE LA STRATEGIE REDD+			188,000	376	
SC2.a	Sous-composante 2.a.: Évaluation de l'utilisation des terres, des causes des changements d'affectation des terres, de la loi forestière, des politiques et de la gouvernance		20,000	40	
2.1	Résultat 2.a: Les connaissances spécifiques sont améliorées sur l'utilisation des terres, les facteurs de changement de l'affectation des terres, de déforestation et de dégradation des forêts				
2.1.1	Restituer et valider les études pour alimenter la stratégie	Rapport d'étude	5,000	10	AKA JP
2.1.2	Restitution et validation de l'étude de l'offre et la demande en combustible domestique	Rapport d'étude	5,000	10	AKA JP
2.1.3	Restitution et validation de l'étude sur l'aménagement du territoire	Rapport d'étude	5,000	10	AKA JP
2.1.4	Restitution et validation de l'étude sur le potentiel de reboisement et d'agroforesterie	Rapport d'étude	5,000	10	AKA JP
R2.b	Sous-composante 2.b.: Identification d'options stratégiques REDD+		42,000	84	
2.2.	Résultat 2.b: les options stratégiques sont identifiées et des activités de démonstration sont identifiées et mises en œuvre				
2.2.1	Appui à la stratégie REDD+	Rapport d'avancement de la stratégie	10,000	20	AKA JP
2.2.2	Mettre en œuvre des projets pilotes (Pépinières tests + Foyers a	Rapport d'activités	32,000	64	AMON
R2.c	Sous-composante 2c: Cadre de mise en vue		85,000	170	
2.4	Résultat 2.c: Un mécanisme de financement transparent et efficient pour la répartition des fonds carbone aux bénéficiaires est conçu				
2.4.1	Opérationnalisation des structures en charge de la gestion des plaintes	Mécanisme de plainte fonctionnel	30,000	60	IEC
2.4.2	Elaboration du plan de partage des bénéfices	Rapport du Plan de partage des bénéfices	25,000	50	AKA JP
2.4.3	Organiser les réunions de concertation avec les parties prenantes sur le plan type de partage des revenus	Nombre de personnes consultées	25,000	50	AKA JP
2.4.4	Atelier national de validation du plan type de partage des bénéfices	Rapport disponible	5,000	10	AKA JP
R2.d	Sous-composante 2.d.: Impacts sociaux et environnementaux du processus de préparation à la REDD+ et de sa mise en œuvre		41,000	82	
2.5	Résultat 2.d: L'évaluation environnementale et sociale stratégique (EESS) est effectuée et ses conclusions sont intégrées dans la stratégie REDD+				
2.5.1	Fonctionnement du comité de suivi	Nombre de séances réalisées	10,000	20	DJA/KASSI
2.5.2	Appui technique de l'ANDE (Validation, publication,...)	Rapport des séances de validation de l'EESS	6,000	12	DJA/KASSI
2.5.3	Oragnisation d'atelier de diffusion des documents et de leur résumé dans les Zones agroécologiques	Nombre d'ateliers et nombre de participants	25,000	50	DJA/KASSI
TOTAL BUDGET			937,500	1,875	

7.5 Annexe 5 : Plan d'action commun REDD+/FLEGT

THEMATIQUE	ACTIVITES	OBJECTIF PRINCIPAL
Gouvernance et application effective de la loi	Contribuer au processus d'élaboration des textes d'application avec l'appui juridique et logistique du Programme ONU-REDD et EU FAO FLEGT. Actions spécifiques: 1) Rédaction d'une méthodologie de travail 2) Identification des textes prioritaires pour atteindre les objectifs REDD+ et FLEGT (Clarifier les droits d'utilisation des ressources en conformité avec le code foncier) 3) Echanges avec la mission du juriste FAO en RCI fin Janvier 2016 4) Atelier d'élaboration des textes prioritaires afin d'atteindre les objectifs de la REDD+ et du FLEGT 5) Ateliers de consultations régionales des parties prenantes (Administration, Société Civile, Chefferie Traditionnelle, Secteur Privé)	Rendre possible une participation active des parties prenantes FLEGT et REDD+ au processus l'élaboration des textes d'application du nouveau code forestier
	Elaborer des outils de vulgarisation et promotion du nouveau code forestier qui seront utilisés au cours des ateliers (FLEGT, REDD+) de dialogue avec les différentes parties prenantes. Actions spécifiques: 1) Elaborer des notes d'informations explicatives des textes pouvant prêter à confusion 2) D'autres activités en cours d'élaboration	Participer activement à la vulgarisation et promotion du code forestier de 2014
	Elaboration du plan type de partage des bénéfices.	
	Appui aux négociations des APV (exemple de Guyane)	Les discussions APV FLEGT sont déjà en cours dans notre pays, elles devraient être soutenues et peuvent être utilisées pour atteindre les objectifs de gouvernance de REDD+.
Communication et événements	Rédiger des communications communes sur les deux processus en conseil de ministres	Renforcer le dialogue interministériel autour des mécanismes FLEGT/REDD+ et promouvoir des synergies d'actions
	Organiser des séances de rencontres conjointes FLEGT/REDD+ avec le Ministère du Plan et du Développement	Promouvoir l'intégration de l'aspect aménagement du territoire dans l'élaboration des textes d'application du nouveau code forestier

	Organiser des séances d'information et de sensibilisation des parties prenantes sur l'importance de la forêt et les enjeux des mécanismes FLEGT et REDD+ (PSE, Code forestier, SVL, EESS, etc)	Identifier et sensibiliser les parties prenantes nationales sur l'importance de la forêt
	Organiser des débats portant sur la gouvernance forestière, y compris portant sur des questions délicates pour la REDD+ telles que la corruption et pratiques défailtantes peuvent être abordées par le FLEGT Action spécifiques: Débats télévisés Passage à la radio.	
	Répertorier les événements internationaux et présenter des communications communes (ex Organisation Side Event, COP22)	Renforcer la visibilité des 2 processus et de la RCI à l'international
	Co-organiser un forum sous régional sur une problématique forestière auquel seraient invités d'autres pays et des personnes ressources	Renforcer la visibilité des 2 processus au niveau national
Formations techniques	Partage d'expériences entre les coordinations FLEGT et REDD+ sur des thématiques spécifiques	Renforcer les connaissances des deux coordinations
Renforcement de la coopération entre les deux Coordination STP FLEGT et SEP REDD+	Appui à la mise en place d'une équipe (secrétariat) permanente exclusivement dédiée aux activités relatives à l'APV/FLEGT à l'image du processus REDD+ national	
	Désigner un membre du SEP-REDD+ comme observateur au CTN et dans les groupes thématiques FLEGT	Faciliter le partage d'information et les contributions du SEP-REDD+ aux réflexions et travaux techniques de l'APV FLEGT
	Désigner un ou des représentants du STP FLEGT dans les groupes thématiques de la REDD+.	Faciliter le partage d'information et les contributions du STP FLEGT aux réflexions et travaux techniques de REDD+
	Désigner un représentant de la coordination FLEGT dans les organes mis en place dans le cadre du Programme d'Investissement Forestier	Permettre une implication et contribution effective de FLEGT à l'élaboration du Plan d'Investissement et la mise en œuvre du PIF
Mécanismes pour MNV	Partage d'expérience pour l'établissement de rapports et la vérification (MNV) pour le suivi de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts	
	Partage d'expériences sur le développement des Systèmes de Vérification de la légalité FLEGT (SVL) et de traçabilité	