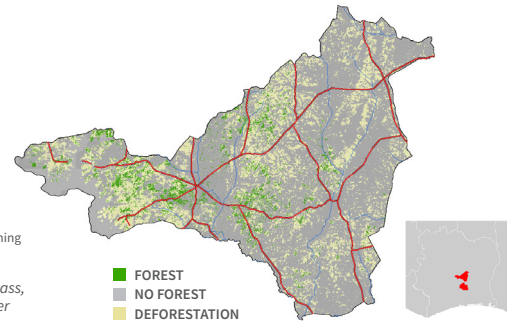




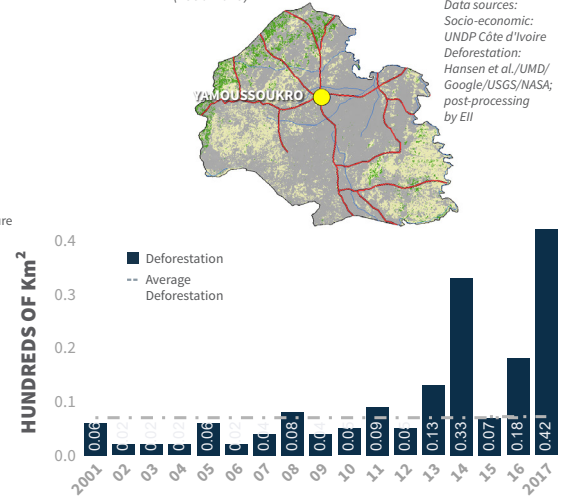
LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Part of former “cocoa belt” productive area in central Côte d’Ivoire, exploited & overused to the point of decimation & loss of agricultural productivity
- Land cover comprised of non-native savanna, secondary semi-deciduous forests, & agricultural lands with high reforestation potential
- Emergence of cashew nut cultivation encourages landowners to actively prevent & fight fires – the main driver of forest degradation
- Various small & medium-scale projects under development target local communities (LC), especially youth & women
- Pilot region for national Forest Investment Program (FIP) project to implement the new National Forest Policy, selected for high deforestation rate & emigration of cocoa producers
- Member of the Assembly of Regions & Districts of Côte d’Ivoire (ARDCI) – multi-level collaboration forum for representation of regions & districts in national & international contexts

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	Large-scale agriculture Small-scale agriculture Illegal small-scale gold mining
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AREA	0.51 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2016) <i>Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass & litter</i>
POPULATION	346,768 (2014)
HDI	No information
GDP	No information
GINI	No information
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	Agriculture Trade Transportation & other infrastructure
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	76%/24%



Data sources:
Socio-economic: UNDP Côte d'Ivoire
Deforestation: Hansen et al./UMD/Google/USGS/NASA; post-processing by EII

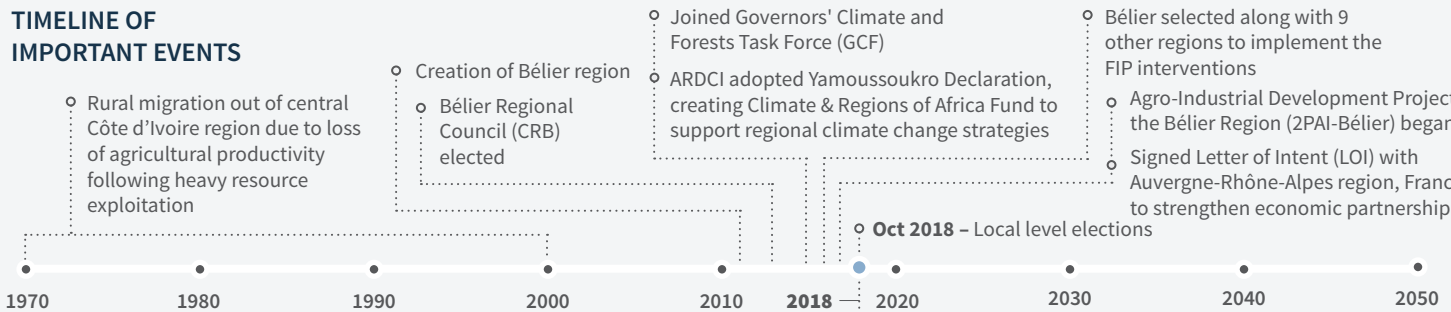


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

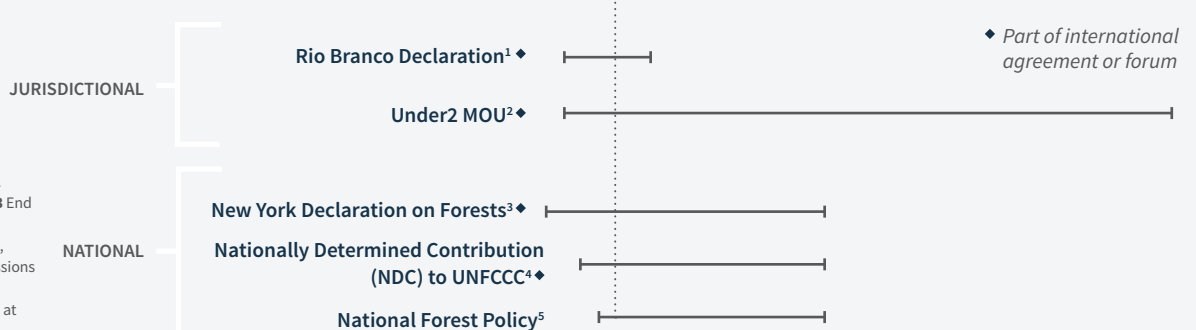
Financed by the African Development Bank and Côte d’Ivoire Government, **the Agro-Industrial Development Project in the Bélier Region (2 PAI-Bélier)** aims to develop Bélier as an agricultural hub, reviving promising industries (eg. rice, maize, cassava, vegetables, pork and fish) and advancing sustainable agricultural and agro-industrial development. Established in 2017, the project works across multiple areas, including agriculture and stockbreeding, transportation and socio-economic infrastructure, representing an integrated approach. Covering the entire Bélier region and Yamoussoukro autonomous district, an area with a 30+ year history of economic decline despite significant agricultural and economic potential, the project uses a diversified rather than sector-based approach to foster sustainable economic development at the grassroots

level. The project will benefit 64% of the project area population -- with direct benefits reaching women, young graduates, processors, traders, and small/medium enterprises -- and is expected to increase agricultural production from 232,000 (2016) to 687,400 tons by 2021. Project activities and foci include capacity building for farmers, building infrastructure to support development, technical and financial support for private initiatives, improved land tenure security and production techniques and factors, nutrition and food security, mechanization, youth employment, and increasing resilience for climate change. The project will be active until 2021, operating in synergy and concurrently with FIP interventions, with the goals of reducing emissions and environmental impacts while increasing carbon sequestration and resilience of production systems.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline.
 2 Limit emissions 80-95% from 1990 levels. 3 End deforestation. 4 Contribute to national goal: reduce GHG emissions 28% from 2012 levels, achieve 42% renewable energy, reduce emissions from deforestation & forest degradation. 5 Increase forest cover nationally from 11% to at least 20%.

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 World Bank. 2 African Development Bank (AFDB). 3 Permanent Executive REDD+ Secretary (SEP-REDD). 4 Forestry Development Authority (SODEFOR). 5 Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MINADER); 6 National Rural Development Agency (ANADER), National Office of Rice Development (ONDR), National Center for Agronomic Research (CNRA), Office for the Marketing of Food Products (OCPV), Center for Promotion of Investments in Côte d'Ivoire (CEPIC), Youth Employment Agency (AEJ), School of Agronomy (ESA), Ministry of Animal & Fisheries Resources (MIRAH), Ministry of Health, Environment, & Sustainable Development (MINSEDD), Ministry of Economic Infrastructure, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health & Public Hygiene, Ministry of Communication, Digital Economy, & of the Post Office. 7 International Bank for Trade & Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (BICICI). 8 Regional Council of Bélier (CRB). 9 Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region (France). 10 Private sector emerging countries reserve fund (FASEP RPE) of the French State. 11 Corail Développement

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	○	• Elements of a LED-R strategy under development through initiatives including 2PAI-Bélier & Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes LOI pilot project
Spatial plan	○	• CRB seeking funding for development of its Regional Spatial Planning Scheme (SRADT), mandated by national legislation
Performance targets	○	• Signatory to international agreements to reduce emissions & deforestation
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	• National MRV system in place • National FREL is established & jurisdictional FREL will be developed in alignment
Policies & incentives	○	• Regional level policies generally insufficient for advancing jurisdictional LED-R • National policies lack alignment & coordination across sectors • General lack of relevant policies, due in part to recent formation of the regional level of government
Multi-stakeholder governance	○	• 2PAI & FIP designed through participatory processes
Sustainable agriculture	○	• FIP supports development of agro-forestry initiatives — in addition to teak, rubber & cashew plantations — aiming to resettle indigeneous migrant populations in the region
Indigenous peoples & local communities	○	• LC included in FIP consultations • National Benefit Sharing System under development • Weak land tenure security & prevalent land conflicts
LED-R finance	○	• Lack of financial support for LED-R, particularly at sub-national level

CITATION | D. Solano, G. Simonet, S. Peteru. 2018. "Bélier, Côte d'Ivoire" in C. Stickler *et al.* (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability
2018/10/22

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Traditional practices (e.g. bushfires for hunting) continue to threaten reforestation efforts
- Increase in illegal exploitation of gold by foreigners
- Lack of financial & technical capacity at regional level
- Administrative structure of Côte d'Ivoire & national approach to REDD+ activity implementation → lack of sub-national autonomy
- Lack of resources for national government to finance CRB, leaving CRB to seek external support
- Political crises, high interest in agricultural development, & population growth threaten LED-R progress

OPPORTUNITIES

- Educational campaigns & visible impacts of climate change → increasing awareness of deforestation & climate-related issues within the region
- Availability of land for reforestation
- Growing interest in the government & LC/farmers to protect the savannah from forest fires in cashew orchards
- Decentralization initiatives since the end of civil conflict in 2011 → increasing support for developing sub-national capacities & authority
- Increasing efficiency & diversity of agricultural sector – in line with national sustainable development principles & commitments – could allow coordination with private sector & international funders