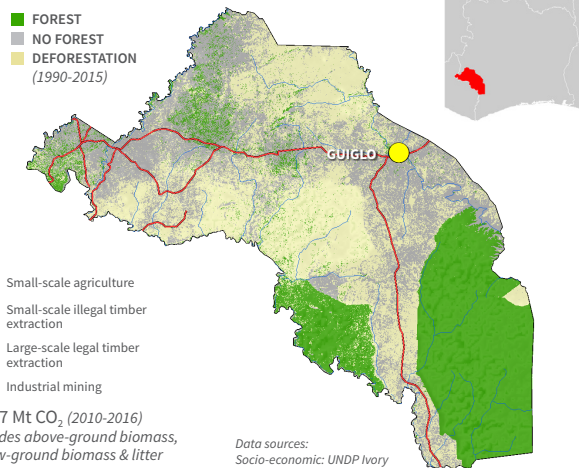




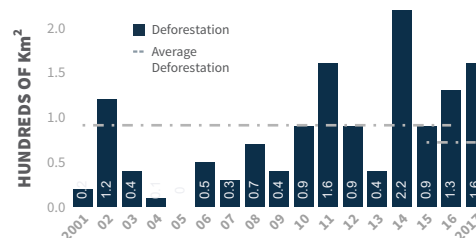
### LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- 60% forest cover, but cocoa production, logging, & immigration contribute to accelerated deforestation, including in public forests
- Local population is generally aware of the negative consequences of climate change on agricultural production & wants to maintain the remaining forests for future generations
- 1 of the 5 regions included in the National Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) for the FCPF Carbon Fund
- Taï National Park (ER-PIN project area) located partly in the Cavally region — high biodiversity & UNESCO World Heritage site — well-conserved but threatened by human-induced pressure
- 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
- Immigration since 1970s from other regions of Côte d'Ivoire & abroad has increased land use pressure & conflicts, & provided work force for cacao, rubber, & wood production industries



<b>DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Small-scale agriculture</li> <li> Small-scale illegal timber extraction</li> <li> Large-scale legal timber extraction</li> <li> Industrial mining</li> </ul>
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AREA</b>	10.87 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> (2010-2016) <i>Includes above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass &amp; litter</i>
<b>POPULATION</b>	459,964 (2014)
<b>HDI</b>	No information
<b>GDP</b>	No information
<b>GINI</b>	No information
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Agriculture</li> <li> Forestry</li> <li> Trade</li> <li> Transport &amp; services</li> </ul>
<b>RURAL/URBAN POPULATION</b>	49% /51%

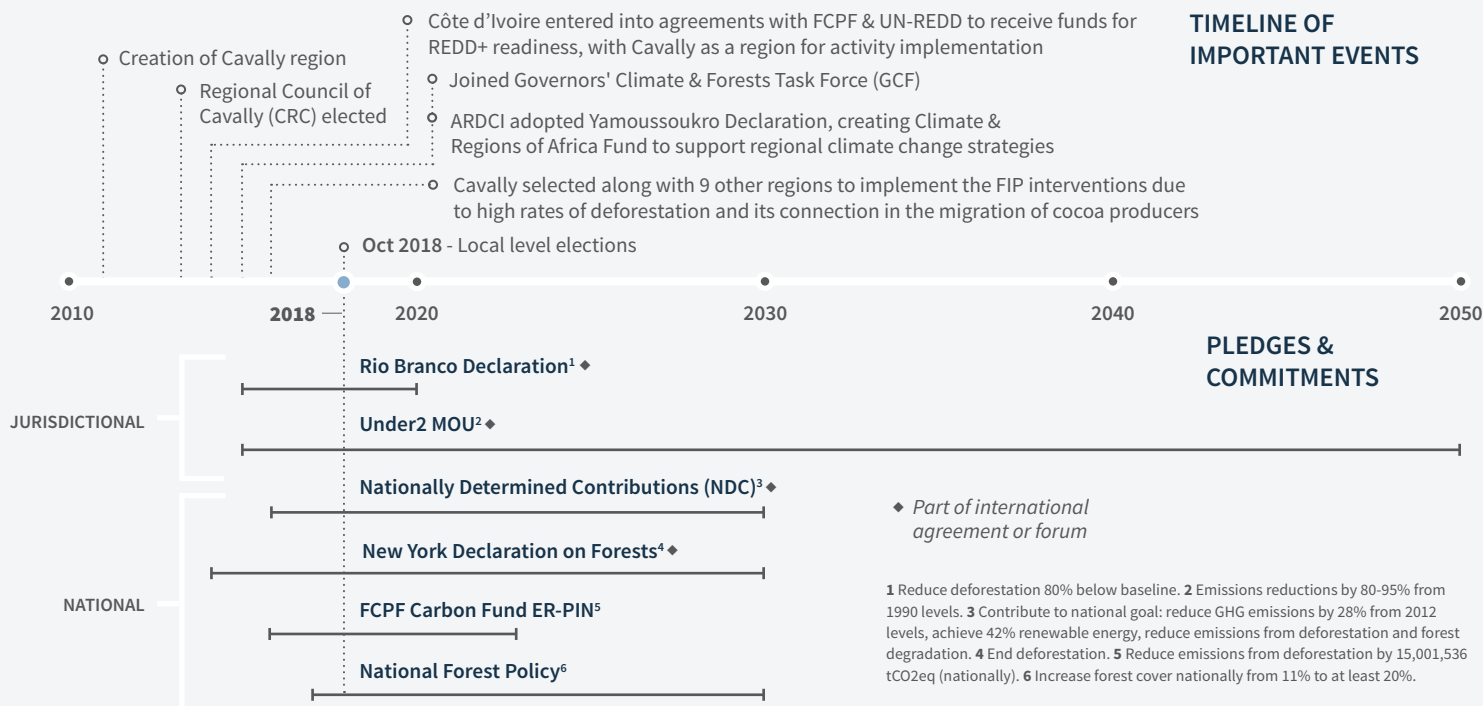
Data sources:  
Socio-economic: UNDP Ivory Coast  
Deforestation: Hansen et al./UMD/Google/USGS/NASA; post-processing by EII



### SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

The **Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA)** program supports implementation of the Regional Spatial Planning and Development Plan (SRADT), a regional green growth strategy, and development of private sector zero-deforestation initiatives. Its implementation involves the Regional Council of Cavally (CRC), Forestry Development Authority (SODEFOR), Permanent Executive REDD+ Secretary (SEP-REDD+) and the Ministry of Planning and Development. The program has been in place since 2015, with funding from the CRC, the Ministry of Planning and Development, and IDH - The Sustainable Trade Initiative. The program trains public partners and local stakeholders in SRADT development methodologies, aids in public-private partnership development,

and helps the regional government develop green growth plans to achieve economic targets while maintaining environmental and social targets. IDH also works with the private sector to support sustainable commodity production, with a focus on cocoa. The program provides financial support to cocoa farmers to promote the use of agroforestry techniques and support to SODEFOR to increase protection of protected forests. ISLA is motivated by the important role cocoa production plays in regional deforestation. It links the main public and private actors for LED-R in Cavally and helps coordinate the different REDD+ and other conservation initiatives in the region. The inclusion of a wide range of SRADT-related actors is made possible by the direct intervention of IDH.



# KEY INTERVENTIONS

DISINCENTIVES
 ENABLING MEASURES
 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
INTERNATIONAL <sup>1</sup>	NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>2,3,4</sup> LOCAL NON-PROFIT <sup>5</sup>	<b>Wild Chimpanzee Foundation Program</b> Forest conservation to protect wildlife, while creating benefits for local populations	Local communities (LC), local NGOs, cocoa cooperatives
BILATERAL PUBLIC <sup>6,7</sup>	BILATERAL PUBLIC <sup>6,7</sup> NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>8</sup>	<b>Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Taï-Grebo-Sapo Forest Complex between Côte d'Ivoire &amp; Liberia</b> Improve connectivity between ecosystems & protected areas	LC, local government administrations, timber, cocoa, & rubber companies
REGIONAL PUBLIC <sup>9</sup> , NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>10</sup> , INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT <sup>11</sup>	REGIONAL PUBLIC <sup>9</sup> , NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>10,12,2</sup>	<b>Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA) Program</b> Implementation of Regional Territorial Planning Framework (SRADT) & development of a regional Green Growth Strategy	LC, private sector (timber & cocoa)
INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT <sup>11,13</sup> NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>4</sup>	INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT <sup>11,13</sup> NATIONAL PUBLIC <sup>5,12</sup>	<b>Cocoa &amp; Forests Initiative</b> Public-private partnerships for forest protection in cocoa industry; eliminate illegal cocoa production	Cocoa producers

**1** Multiple international agencies including FAO, EU FLEGT, GIZ, UNDP, & others. **2** Permanent Executive REDD+ Secretary (SEP-REDD+). **3** Ivorian Authority for Parks & Reserves (OIPR). **4** Ministry of Water & Forests (MINEF). **5** Multiple local NGOs. **6** German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ). **7** KfW German Development Agency. **8** Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development (MINSDD). **9** Regional Council of Cavally (CRC). **10** Ministry of Planning & Development. **11** IDH The Sustainable Trade Initiative. **12** Forestry Development Authority (SODEFOR). **13** World Cocoa Foundation.

## PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

EARLY
  INTERMEDIATE
  ADVANCED

<b>Integrated LED-R Strategy</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elements of a LED-R strategy are in the early stages of development through initiatives including ISLA &amp; FIP</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial plan</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Spatial Planning Scheme (SRADT) under development, coordinated by IDH</li> </ul>
<b>Performance targets</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signatory to international agreements to reduce emissions &amp; deforestation</li> <li>Social &amp; economic performance targets being defined in SRADT</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring, reporting &amp; verification (MRV)</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National MRV system in place - National FREL is established &amp; jurisdictional FREL will be developed in alignment</li> </ul>
<b>Policies &amp; incentives</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional level policies generally insufficient for advancing jurisdictional LED-R</li> <li>National policies lack alignment &amp; coordination across sectors</li> <li>General lack of relevant policies, due in part to recent formation of the regional level of government</li> </ul>
<b>Multi-stakeholder governance</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISLA, FIP, Cocoa &amp; Forests initiatives all designed through participatory processes</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable agriculture</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pilot region for the Cocoa &amp; Forests Initiative for 100% traceability of cocoa &amp; elimination of illegal cocoa production by 2020</li> <li>Pilot region for GIZ Adaptation to Climate Change Project (ACCP), which focuses on sustainable agricultural productivity &amp; intensification</li> </ul>
<b>Indigenous peoples &amp; local communities</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Benefit Sharing System under development</li> <li>National Rural Land Tenure Security Program delimits villages in the departments of Bolequin &amp; Guiglo (Cavally), financed by the EU, with the goal of providing better ownership &amp; access rights to LC</li> </ul>
<b>LED-R finance</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of financial support for LED-R, particularly at sub-national levels</li> </ul>

**CITATION** | D. Solano & G. Simonet. 2018. "Cavally, 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](http://www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability)

2018/09/10

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

## CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

### CHALLENGES

- Availability of potentially productive land → uncontrolled immigration into the region
- Many immigrants have limited awareness of the importance of forest conservation, hampering public support for advancement of jurisdictional LED-R
- Insufficient political will to curb major issues such as immigration & its environmental & economic consequences
- 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 CRC, leaving CRC to seek external support

### OPPORTUNITIES

- High competency & will of CRC to continue efforts to advance LED-R
- Youth & women are increasingly engaging in development efforts
- Active local media disseminate information & promote environmental awareness
- The private sector (cocoa producers in the region) is actively involved in initiatives to reduce deforestation & interested in increasing collaboration with public sector
- Decentralization initiatives since the end of civil conflict in 2011 → increasing support for developing sub-national capacities & authority