



**COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF REDD+ FOR IVORY COAST
AND INITIATION OF DISCUSSIONS WITH THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTORS**

Ref.
88

Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
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Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>Forests of Ivory Coast are highly degraded. Since 1880, 90% of the areas have been deforested. Factors contributing to this massive deforestation and degradation are firstly agriculture and overexploitation of timber resources, in conjunction with the lack of tenure security. Deforestation and forest degradation is a threat to the country, because of the disappearance of many goods and services provided by forests, including soil fertility on which Ivorian agricultural economy depends.</p> <p>Since 2005, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is elaborating a mechanism for the Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and forest Degradation, including conservation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management (REDD+). Although this mechanism is not yet operational, developing countries prepare themselves, including Ivory Coast.</p> <p>REDD+ can be implemented effectively only by convincing Ivorian policy makers and economic actors of the low medium-term sustainability of the current economic model based on an “extractivist” agro-export scheme.</p> <p>Therefore, the National REDD+ Commission (CN-REDD+) with the support of the REDD+ Facility of the European Union at the European Forest Institute (EFI) wanted to carry out this study whose objectives are:</p> <p>1/ Having a clear and concrete preliminary vision of what REDD+ could be in a range of agricultural and forestry sectors of interest for Ivory Coast, and</p> <p>2/ Developing economic arguments for REDD + to engage weakly mobilized private actors.</p>	<p>Eight sectors have been chosen for their impact on deforestation and forest degradation or their mitigation potential of climate change. These sectors are the cocoa, rubber, palm oil, cashew, rice, yam, forestry and wood energy sectors.</p> <p>For each of them, the study compares a reference scenario, describing the evolution of the sector by 2030, without any specific actions to protect forests and mitigate climate change, and a REDD+ scenario including specific actions (mainly the spreading of good practices to improve yields and the adoption of moratorium on stopping deforestation).</p> <p>Costs taken into account are the increase in operating expenses, the supervision cost of the producers, as well as costs for securing land tenure and land-use planning. The benefits include gains in production, reductions in GHG emissions, carbon storage and conservation of environmental goods and services provided by forests.</p> <p>It is estimated that the implementation of REDD + would result in economic benefits for the cocoa, rubber, yam and cashew sectors. For the other sectors, the costs outweigh the benefits and other REDD+ scenarios should be analyzed. The impact on employment of the analyzed REDD+ scenarios was positive only for the forestry and wood fuel sectors and should be given special attention in the next steps.</p> <p>Following this study, two workshops regrouping about twenty actors of cocoa and palm oil sectors were held to discuss the results and initiate sectoral discussions on REDD+. The actors expressed their interest in continuing discussions on REDD+ with MINESUDD.</p>