

RENCONTRES POUR L'ECONOMIE VERTE ET L'ENVIRONNEMENT DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

RENCONTRE N°7 : "ECONOMY FOREST IVORY COAST , THE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS FOR GREEN TRANSITION"

May 12, 2016 , Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire

REPORT RESTITUTION

Summary.....	2
1. Statement by Mr. Bakary Maguiraga - President of the Commission infrastructure, tourism, transport, environment and quality of life of the CCI - CI	3
2. Statement by Mr. YORO Bi TIZIE President UNEMAF.....	3
3. Theme 1: "New Forest Code and the States General of the Forest: guidelines for sustainable forest development" - Colonel SORO Yamani, DG Water and Forests	4
4. Theme 2 "Operationalizing the FLEGT Ivory Coast: Progress Point & prospects" - Colonel HAIDARA ARAFAN, National Focal Point VPA - FLEGT - Ministry of Water and Forests	4
5. Theme No. 3: "The operationalization of REDD + in Ivory Coast: route point and perspectives" - Commander Marcel YAO, National REDD + Coordinator - National Climate Change Program Coordination & REDD+	5
6. Theme 4: "Sustainable management of gazetted forests of Côte d'Ivoire: feedback and perspectives" - Colonel Claude KOFFI Konan Jean, Technical Advisor DG-SODEFOR	6
7. Theme No. 5: "OLB Certification and Sustainable Management of a perimeter logging: TRANCHIVOIRE experience" - Mr. N'GUESSAN Landry, Manager Health, Quality, Safety and Environment TRANCHIVOIRE	6
8. Theme 6: "Sustainable management of the forest classified as part of a partnership agreement with SODEFOR: the case of BESSO" Mr. YEO Tchohogo, Responsible Development - INPROBOIS	7
9. Theme 7: "Sustainable forest management in a mining context: the case of Agbaou Gold Operation" - Ms. VANGA Armand CHRISTELLE, Environment Coordinator - Group ENDEAVOUR MINING	8
10. Theme 8: "Community Forest Management: The Case of the forest Swam TANOE EHY" – Dr INZA KONE, UFR Biosciences FHB University - Swiss Centre for Scientific Research.	8
11. Conclusion - LOMBARDO Cédric, Associate Director, BeDevelopment	9
12. FACTBOX: Evolution of the Ivorian area of Ivory Coast	10



SUMMARY

This 7th Meeting for the green economy and environment of Côte d'Ivoire (REVE) was held at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire, May 12, 2016.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI) and the Union of Agricultural and Forestry Enterprises (UNEMAF) presented the ecological deficit affecting forests of Ivory Coast, ex leading exporter of wood continent, resulting in the loss of industries, income and employment for the Ivorian economy.

The Director General of Water and Forests of the Ministry of Water and Forests introduced the new Forest Code of 2014, including implementing regulations are expected for summer 2016. Was also presented the holding of the States General of the forest in November 2015, whose return is announced for summer 2016.

The National Focal Point VPA / FLEGT of the Ministry of Water and Forests gave an update on the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Commercial (FLEGT English). An action plan was initiated in 2003 by the European Union to ban illegal timber on the market from 2013, when the Ivory Coast has been engaged in negotiations with a term introduced for 2018.

The REDD + Coordinator (Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation), under the Ministry for the Environment, presented the progress of this process from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. REDD + will result in the payment of environmental services on results. The first phase will be completed in late 2016, with the establishment of the national architecture . Already one million people are sensitized

SODEFOR, state company, introduced 50 years management of classified forests. Today several strategies should address the issues: public-private partnership agreements, contractual relationships with infiltrators (the pilot stage), co-management involving local communities.

Tranchivoire, industrial wood and first certified Ivorian society OLB (Origin and Legality of Timber) presented the OLB process that ensures that the wood used meets the legal requirements of the Ivory Coast and allows traceability from his cup. This presentation demonstrates a company can meet the requirements of the FLEGT voluntary, anticipating the negotiations conducted by the state.

IMPROBOIS also certified OLB, presented his experience in an agreement with SODEFOR for the sustainable management of the forest BESSO. Wood production allows here to rehabilitate the forest, preserve biodiversity and halt illegal logging. This has shown the role of geographic information systems for the inventory of resources, management planning and operations. Add work with and for the benefit of neighboring communities to encourage the preservation of the forest.

Endeavour Mining presented the work of the Mine Agbaou on conservation of forest have discovered an exceptional including endangered species. Was presented the restoration process of a highly degraded site before his arrival, the estimated value eco systemic and carbon storage. After acquiring 8 hectares, then 20, a call for partnership was launched to protect a total of 79 hectares. To save after leaving it wants to create a voluntary nature reserve. Was also presented its approach to rehabilitation of post operating soils.

The Swiss Centre for Scientific Research presented its work promoting community management for the protection of Marais Tanoé-Ehy, home of endangered primates. Three international awards welcomed this approach where the alliance of research with the inclusion of social and cultural factors convinced the surrounding communities to engage in a process. The site, originally coveted by the oil palm industry, will become a voluntary nature reserve.

BeDevelopment has synthesized the work, showing that for every challenge presented, the economic operators and civil society had shown operational solutions. The economic pillar of sustainable development is a reality, but too few actors are engaged. He was recalled in a sector dominated by the informal economy, the importance of compliance with laws and the principles of good governance. Also adds the importance of professionalizing the wood energy industry.

Sidebar: face questions about the discrepancy in the figures on the area of Ivorian forest and its rate of degradation studies and statements are returned at the end of the document.

1. Statement by Mr. Bakery Maguiraga - President of the Commission infrastructure, tourism, transport, environment and quality of life of the CCI-CI

On behalf of Mr. DJIBO Nicolas, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI), Mr. Bakery Maguiraga delivered the welcome address to the audience.

He recalled the role and mission of the Chamber include, and in the context of this meeting, to accompany the actors for good governance in the forestry sector, and to increase the awareness actions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Ivorian forest situation, he made an inventory: *"The Ivorian forest cover consists of rural forest estate (80%) and permanent estate (20%) of the composite State of classified forests, national parks and reserves. It increased from 12 million hectares in 1960 to less than 2.802 million hectares since 2007 (...) The forest degradation continues at an alarming rate due to: the abusive exploitation of forest resources for the purpose of production of timber, firewood and charcoal; extensive agriculture and livestock roaming; downgrades inappropriate and illegal infiltration in forests, national parks and reserves; the reforestation of the fall; non mastered urbanization; bush fires; demographic pressure. And soon the large-scale mining. "*

A major consequence is the drastic drop in supply timber (- 42% in 2009 and - 37% in 2010). This scarcity of the raw material resulting in the closure or break-up of several industrial sites.

A table showing the actual threat to forestry economy. To this is largely associated with the largely informal state of the sector. For a turnover of 400 billion FCFA to the minimum for the wood sector in 2011, he noted that three quarters beyond the control of the State and therefore tax.

To give lasting health to the forest sector, Mr. Maguiraga made actionable insights and recommendations. He called for a strong political will to materialize by *"the takeover of classified forests; strengthening management capacity and control structures in charge of Environment and Forests; the fight against illegal wood; taking decrees and enforcement of existing regulations and their effective implementation for better governance of the sector; the revival of forestry research, essential to improving the sector, promotion of private forestry ... "*

2. Statement by YORO BI TIZIE – President UNEMAF

Mr. Bi YORO TIZIE welcomed the willingness to "Dating for Green Economy and the Environment of Côte d'Ivoire (DREAM)" a reality. Noting that this seventh meeting of the DREAM came after the entry into force of the Sustainable Development Goals, he encouraged the wood sector to help achieve the target 15.2: "promote the sustainable management of all types of forests, eliminate deforestation and restore degraded forests. " Continuing the inventory made by the ICC, he identified sector development difficulties, highlighted the challenges and issues facing the sector was facing and made recommendations.

President YORO Bi TIZIE recalled that "Ivory Coast has seen its humid tropical forest cover is depleting, crack and disappear almost completely, with a residual afforestation rate of less than 5% in 2008 (covered surfaces dense forests not degraded by agriculture) after 80% in the late 1950s.»

The reason: the natural regeneration and artificial reforestation have not taken over. Consequently, "the timber sector does not play a leading role in the Ivorian economy since the mid-1980s

: With 300 billion CFA francs, he intervened in 2000 to less than 10% of the value of exports and employed 40,000 jobs, whereas, during the decades from 1960 to 1970, the country was the third largest exporter and brought 7% of the global offer. Ivory Coast then accounted for half of the African offer; it was the first exporter of the continent (...) with 100,000 direct jobs. "

This underlines the importance of the challenges in terms of political will, innovation, development of strategies and best practices for sustainable forest management. This is inter alia,

strengthening regulation of forest management; the reform of forest taxation; the participation of local people in forest management and conservation biology; etc.

he reiterated the commitment of the ridge tile he heads to accompany all actions and processes of awareness, advocacy, promotion of the green economy for sustainable development of the Ivorian forest.

3. Theme 1: "New Forest Code and the States General of the Forest: guidelines for sustainable forest development" Colonel SORO Yamani, DG Water and Forestry.

The director general of waters and forestry has also raised the threat to forest resources, despite the objectives of the forest management plan (FMP)1988-2015. This situation has caused the State to implement the adoption of the new forestry code to improve forest law in 2014 and the holding of general statement of the forest in November 2015.

He noted that the new Forest Code reinforces previous provisions relating to the fight "against deforestation and destruction of natural resources Ivorian forests, taking into account the fundamental principles of Forest Resource Management and Law the environment, from international conventions. » This legal arsenal should now be subject to implementing legislation.

Colonel SORO assured that this phase would be reached with a goal in July 2016. Under the legal contributions, he made the case of major items such as: (i) the consecration of the principle of forest governance (Articles 11 and 79); (ii) strengthening the rules on the protection and conservation of forests, such as the clearing of the licensing scheme, monitoring afforestation, etc. (Articles 49 to 78); (iii) The establishment of a repressive device breaches of forestry regulations and definition the powers given to the technical staff of the Forestry sworn taking the status of judicial police officers (Articles 105 to 146), etc. .

The holding of general statements of the forest belongs to an initiate consultation process to develop the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2016-2045 of the forest, wildlife and water resources. It will be declined at the regional level and imposes a ten-year funding plan for the emergency program.

The main expected results are: (i) to raise the forest management at national priority; (ii) to restore the integrity of Permanent Forest Estate of the State; (iii) to ensure good governance of forest resources. The DG of Forestry reported that the date of return of these States General should be held in summer 2016.

The conclusions and discussions have shown that the achievement of objectives, especially that of sustainable forest governance, based on a breaking step with past practices, combining a strong political will, determination of all actors and the mobilization of all stakeholders of the wood sector and forests.

4. Theme 2: "Operationalizing the FLEGT Ivory Coast: Progress Point & prospects" - Colonel HAIDARA Arafan, National Focal Point FLEGT-VPA - Ministry of Water and Forests.

To allow marketing of its wood seamlessly with the countries of the European Union, Côte d'Ivoire joined the FLEGT process. This is a system of governance to ensure the legality and traceability of timber will enable the Ivorian market to comply with the Regulations of the European Union Wood (EUTR) to rule the Community market timber and products derived from illegally harvested. The EUTR applies since 3 March 2013. Hence the importance of governance and standards that will toggle a gray economy into a green economy.

Engaged in the FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Commercial), Côte d'Ivoire is continuing negotiations with the EU. A roadmap is in place to monitor the progress of the negotiations until the completion point. An important point of this roadmap remains the development of traceability table, ongoing. The signing of the VPA means that Ivory Coast can keep a log of wood from his cup to export.

The speaker also case of difficulties in the implementation of the project. They concern the delay in the implementation of the FLEGT-VPA process, notably resulting from the non-development of implementing regulations of the Forestry Code, which must be referred to the level of the legality matrix; weaknesses of maintaining the momentum of mobilization of actors involved in the project; low mastery of the tools of the process by some stakeholders; poor circulation of information between representatives of different stakeholder groups. To this end, a new roadmap was proposed extending the maturity date of signing of 2017-2018.

For better operationalization of FLEGT in Ivory Coast, Colonel HAIDARA made a plea for accelerating the process for the development of the Forestry Code implementing legislation. He called for increased synergy FLEGT / REDD + for a better use of human resources, to revitalize meetings with thematic groups and colleges; better mobilization of actors, a better flow of information and greater involvement of all stakeholders.

5. Theme No. 3: "The operationalization of REDD + in Ivory Coast: route point and perspectives" - Commander Marcel YAO, National REDD + Coordinator - National Climate Change Program Coordination & REDD +.

The intervention of Mr. Marcel YAO allowed to retain the REDD + (Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) was the conservation and sustainable forest management, and the enhancement of carbon stocks. This falls within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to promote forest management for an effective fight against climate change in return for compensation of efforts by developing countries.

Deforestation accounting for 17% of greenhouse gas emissions (IPCC 2007), are expected REDD + flagship actions such initiation of large-scale reforestation campaigns; the implementation of pilot projects of agriculture "zero deforestation" and agro forestry; awareness and training of stakeholders in forest conservation techniques; the payment of environmental services on results (PSE), etc.

His intervention has determined that REDD + is above all a process. This one begins with a preparation step that Cote d'Ivoire is finalizing characterized by the establishment of a national architecture and capacity building. The next steps will be to achieve the implementation phase and the payment phase based on the results

For 2 years, a working mobilization of stakeholders committed. Nearly 1 million people are sensitized to date for REDD + thematic. Objective: To raise awareness and strengthen dialogue with the people for the proposed solutions - reforestation, planting of trees in Agro forestry (cocoa trees and hedges), and forest conservation - are integrated into sectoral policies.

One of the proposed solutions to curb deforestation is the full implementation of agriculture

"Zero deforestation". The political will is displayed, with a policy paper on agriculture zero deforestation developed and validated at the national level. Also adds the issue of settlement of issues related to land law in rural areas, since there can be no forest management without land security.

Regarding the national architecture, a progress report was drawn up: the complaints mechanism available is pending validation; a new definition of forest is available, strategic studies will be finalized in the summer of 2016, a unit dedicated to tracking and monitoring is in place, the national strategy will be available by the end of 2016, feasibility studies and the operationalization of the PSE are available.

All these actions must now be transformed into commitments. Indeed, "REDD + in Ivory Coast is, from 2017, to stabilize and reverse subsequently the loss of forests and biodiversity, gradually restoring the forest cover of 20% of the country while ensuring achieving the objectives of poverty reduction. "

6. Theme 4: "Sustainable management of classified forests of Côte d'Ivoire: feedback and perspectives" - Colonel Claude KOFFI Konan Jean Claude, Technical Advisor DG - SODEFOR.

Colonel KOFFI said that, since independence, had identified the objective of saving 6 to 8 million hectares of forests of Ivory Coast. SODEFOR now covers an area of 231 classified forests representing 4.2 million hectares degraded land by clandestine infiltrations in Classified Forest.

The presentation showed a degradation rate estimated at 30% by the Great Works Department in 1993 (forest-balance cards DGTX current BNETD 1990-1993). In the absence of comprehensive studies since then, discussions with participants the high rate of forest degradation classified around 50%. To remedy this situation, SODEFOR has initiated actions to promote sustainable forest management:

-The First is the development of public private partnerships in the management of forest reserves; the 102 forests subject to a management plan by SODEFOR (some of which must be updated), add 40 forests under an agreement between SODEFOR and the private sector;

- The second is a contracting strategy implemented with a first pilot. The objective is to establish a better relationship between SODEFOR and infiltrated populations in classified forests, to circumscribe their harmful activities and turn them into forest planters. Contractualization still requires work, including the restitution of the States General;

- SODEFOR also working on a joint management strategy with the villagers who its relay in rural areas through village forest committees, to reduce the infiltration rate;

- Finally, a reforestation plan is set up for the period 2016-2025 to complement the forest management plans to update and implement a management objective of 30,000 ha / year.

At the industrial level, SODEFOR is based on the entry into force in 2014 of the 1994 Decree on logs from the export ban which should strengthen the industry. Certification logic will be associated with its work.

To ensure the achievement of its goals, the company intends to fund from its own resources to 80% heights, the remaining 20% to come from the state and donors. The financial balance coming from its forestry work will support the monitoring and protection of forests.

7. Theme 5: "OLB Certification and sustainable management of forestry perimeter: TRANCHIVOIRE experience" - Mr. N'GUESSAN Landry, Manager Health, Quality, Safety and Environment TRANCHIVOIRE.

Specializes in processing and marketing of timber, TRANCHIVOIRE the approach for sustainable management of forest resources was described by Mr. N'GUESSAN Landry. This approach has been evaluated and certified OLB (Origin and Legality of Wood) by Bureau VERITAS in 2013, becoming the first company in Ivory Coast and certified.

The OLB certification meets better traceability of the tree from cutting in the forest, through the plant, until the first point of sale. She answers the requirements of this Regulation on the Wood of the European Union (EUTR 2013). It is also essential to strengthen the sustainable management mechanisms of the forest and ensure the legality of wood origin, contributing to the fight against illegal logging.

The different implementation stages of the OLB standard were presented to facilitate the appropriation of an approach guaranteeing the origin and legality of timber in the Ivorian forest industry. The speaker also said that beyond the legality of timber, the implementation of this certification checking the compliance of the company with all regulations of Ivory Coast governing corporate law, environmental law, forest law and social law.

.M. N'GUESSAN called the state to encourage all companies in this OLB certification. It is not binding, only 3 Ivorian companies are certified to this day. As incentives to support companies in this process, and enable them to withstand additional charges induced, he suggested reflections for a tax incentive system: tax cuts wood, ground rent for certified companies, etc.

The representative TRANCHIVOIRE said the company has 12 forestry areas for about 385 000 ha. TRANCHIVOIRE cut about 10,000 trees and reforest 200 hectares and plant 60,000 trees per year. Since 1986, she contributed to the Ivorian GDP, with about 2 billion FCFA only paid in stumpage fees.

Since 1995, she has reforested 4,000 hectares and planted 1.2 million trees. Asked about the fate of these replanting, the company said that after three years, the regulation was to transfer the maintenance of forest plantations for the benefit of the recipient country. Alas it is not always able to ensure the sustainability of planted feet

Exchanges with participants did not fail to note the consistency between the requirements of the FLEGT and the OLB to guarantee the origin and legality of timber. If the Ivorian companies are already certified, routes for the implementation of the FLEGT in Ivory Coast are not insurmountable.

8. Theme 6: "Sustainable management of the forest classified as part of a partnership agreement with SODEFOR: the case of BESSO" Mr. YEO Tchohogo, Responsible Development - INPROBOIS.

Mr. YEO Tchohogo presented the case of managing a forest reserve in the framework of an agreement between a private company and SODEFOR. The forest of BESSO INPROBOIS managed by the company is thus an example of PPP applied to forestry. This forest located east of Côte d'Ivoire was classified in 1930 with an area of 37 600 ha; today 21 565 ha resulting from successive downgrades.

The concession to a private partner strategy has been implemented in an agreed development plan with SODEFOR: rehabilitating the forest, producing timber for the company, work towards the preservation of biodiversity, halt infiltration farmers and illegal logging.

The implementation of this friendly operating plan for sustainable forest management rules involves mastering the forest environment (inventory of species contained in the forest, identification of areas for reforestation, etc.), establish a management plan, rehabilitation and respectful exploitation of the objectives of the Convention. INPROBOIS presented the different routes followed, the technical difficulties encountered and improvements that ensued.

Today The approach is fully mapped, combining satellite imagery, geographic information systems and GPS location. This approach enables to work especially on virtual transects, geo-locate the different resources to operate and maintain, control all the essential tracks travel logistics, etc. A greater accuracy of activities teamed better cost control, allowing to better manage the forest of BESSO and ensure its sustainability.

The company is also certified OLB, the speaker presented the log tracking system. He showed the value of associating local populations through awareness, training in sustainable management rules and the promotion of agro-forestry systems, such as the reforestation of fallow agro forestry; operating in compliance with the sustainable management rules. Activities were also conducted for the benefit of communities: road construction, bridges or schools, recruitment of local staff. All these activities promoting local roots of the company.

For an even more efficient management, it recommended better monitoring of forests by their observation (annual purchase or provision of satellite images, or use of drones), collaboration with research units and the association of communities along forest to the work carried.

At The end of the presentation, the speaker made the balance of shares over the period from 2003 to 2015, marked by: 2812.76 ha of plantations in full, 1557.8 ha of plantations in transects; 1240.41 ha and 125 ha complantation more than 100 stems / ha.

9. Theme 7: "Sustainable forest management in a mining context: the case of AGBAOU Gold Operation"- Ms. VANGA Amand Christelle, Environment Coordinator - ENDEAVOUR MINING Group

Mining operations are presented as a future significant increase in risk of deforestation and biodiversity disruption. Among the companies already in operation, the case AGBAOU Gold Operation, a subsidiary of mining company ENDEAVOUR MINING, located in the region of DIVO (220 km from Abidjan), allowed to make forest conservation and rehabilitation of mining.

Ms. VANGA first recalled that mining is subject to well-defined principles of: obtaining a permit before any vegetation disturbance; the protection of endangered species; progressive rehabilitation after using a space is a requirement; the protection and preservation of wildlife is a mandatory practice; etc. The company is organized accordingly.

Regarding rehabilitation, Ms. VANGA indicated that "the rehabilitation of pickled areas is a progressive activity, performed throughout the period of operation of the mine and also after the closure of the operation. At December 31, 2015, nearly 28 hectares of stripped areas were rehabilitated in the area of career and on the roads. "

For forest conservation strategy, she presented her work on forest "Dekpa" (meaning "the family" in the vernacular) and renamed by local communities sensitized by the company to preserve it. In September 2012, over an area of 12.19 ha of forest preserved the environmental and social impact assessment has identified the presence of 341 rare and endemic species. Among them, two endangered species: Cola lorougnonis and Aptandra zenkeri. 2013: There were only 8.05 ha of forest, almost half of which converted to plantations or fallow. An alert that motivated the approach of the mining company with riverside communities to raise awareness of the merits of preserving their forest cover.

With the assistance of stakeholders, several actions are carried out: construction of a perimeter opens Layon for the full demarcation of the refuge area of 1,198 km; realization of botanical paths (a total route of 2.255 km); creating a nursery and reforestation work to strengthen the development of the reserve (collection, seed selection, layout of the nursery space). The amenities of the grid to the lead feeding purposes have also been redesigned to reduce the environmental impact.

The company also requested an estimate of the annual economic value related to the service provided by the forest Dekpa to 5 bordering villages, estimated at 177 189 774 FCFA and the carbon sequestered by forests estimated at 335.3 tones hectare. In the absence of consultants that led to these estimates, the question on calculation methods could not be extensive.

To continue forest management work, especially after mining, Ms. VANGA raised the need for a research partnership with NGOs and specialized structures in forest management (REDD +, UINC, Foundation parks and reserves of Ivory Coast, etc.). After acquiring 8 hectares to constitute forest Dekpa, Agbaou Gold has received the consent of his group to acquire additional 20 hectares.

She called for partnership to 79 hectares in total can be bought to expand the forest cover of the area, establish ecological corridors and to recognize the volunteer Dekpa forest nature reserve. In this work adds further activities to raise awareness and strengthen project ownership by the people.

10. Theme 8: "Community Forest Management: The Case of the forest Swamp Tanoé-Ehy" - Dr. Inza Kone, UFR Biosciences FHB University - Swiss Centre for Scientific Research.

Faced with the risk of forest degradation Marsh Tanoé-Ehy (FMTE), one entire block of forest in the extreme southeast of the Ivory Coast and the threat of extinction of primate species living in this forest, the Swiss Centre for Scientific Research (CSRS) has taken actions that facilitated the preservation of this forest heritage. Covering an area of 12,000 ha, this receiver forest about 4 million tons of carbon in aboveground biomass. These factors underscore the importance of acting in favor of sustainable management of the forest through the fight against poaching, logging, sawing trees, agriculture, etc.

To achieve this, the approach was to study the relationship of people with this forest. This has resulted in socio-economic studies: a participatory diagnosis was conducted where every section of the population has been accessed (. Men, women, youth, traditional authorities, etc.), studies also focused on the importance forest in the culture and traditional rites of the local population. Measuring the interest that could carry people to their forest, it was possible to improve their understanding about the issues of preservation and obtain their commitment to preserve it.

Beginning in 2006, outreach work and training of the population have led to prefer the Forest Conservation riches promised by an oil palm industry who wanted to acquire part for plantations. Management committees and village monitoring were installed to guard the forest. Surveillance teams consist mainly of former poachers (trained in surveillance techniques) now become partners in conservation.

The impacts are real: reducing the intensity of poaching; reducing the frequency of illegal timber; prosperity of wildlife. To date, deforestation has been avoided and the FMTE always keeps its 12 000 ha.

This initiative of the CSRS is now recognized as a conservation success story and sustainable Ivory Coast forest management. "A pioneering experience that reconciles the requirements of conservation with those of local development." The innovation in this approach is its implementation strategy: "Combining research and community consultation in an interactive process."

While the story of the Ivorian forest cover is characterized by its destruction for agricultural purposes, often led by local residents, the history of this forest reflects strategies for involving local people in forest conservation, even economic interests are promised to turn it into a farm. The next step of this project is its transformation into a voluntary nature reserve led by local people to ensure conservation.

This project has had international recognition. Three awards were given to him 2009 to the Netherlands; 2012 in the United Kingdom; 2015 Switzerland.

11. Conclusion - Cedric A. Lombardo, Associate Director, BeDevelopment.

The synthesis of the work went to Mr. Lombardo, emcee of this event. He noted that one of the hallmarks of exchanges of the day was good governance and law enforcement for the sustainable management of the Ivorian forest. Nothing lasting can be built if the legality of field is not defined. This expectation is all the more important as new regulations are being developed.

He stressed the importance of involving the private sector in the certification process to support the joint action of sector governance. If the work of FLEGT reflects the difficulties in establishing a traceability logs cut their processing and then export, OLB certifications TRANCHIVOIRE and INPROBOIS companies prove that controlled routes exist. Their initiatives are to be welcomed because they are voluntary. It is therefore appropriate to support and strengthen the involvement of all logging companies to implement these best practices: the observation made by the ICC and the UNEMAF testify that it is in their survival. If the face of challenges, some of them engage in a voluntary approach then the answer will have to be regulatory, as the FLEGT relates only to the EU market: companies are doing to other markets? Similarly, the work conducted by INPROBOIS do hope that other companies acting in the framework of an agreement with SODEFOR be equally diligent in the sustainable management of the licensed areas.

Exchanges also demonstrated the importance of strengthening the actions of the forestry administration. If the formal private sector complies with reforestation commitments, it is regrettable that companies observe that many feet planted disappear when the responsibility for maintenance and monitoring passes the public sector. It is also hoped that the strategies undertaken by SODEFOR be successful and that it has implemented means. His willingness to engage in the certification process is to congratulate as it applies good practices of companies working to international standards.

Key forest governance is to rethink community approach methods. Innovation in the case presented by the Swiss Center for Scientific Research was to link research into a process of consultation of local communities. A success that takes into account the values and traditions of the people in forest conservation service. An example also found in another study on the conservation of sacred groves.

But if all the work was centered around the wood industry, the moderator stressed the urgency to professionalize the wood energy industry to better control the levy on forest stock, improve the efficiency of coal production systems and homes domestic cooking.

The nature and relevance of the questions showed the participants' interest in topics related to the governance of the Ivorian forest. Stakeholders and assistance were thanked for their involvement in the meeting.

The next meeting of the green economy and the environment on the theme of Mines. The intervention of Endeavour Mining has augured actions of sustainable development that the mining sector could lead; several aspects will be presented to the exploration phase to the rehabilitation.

12. FACTBOX: evolution of the Ivorian area of Côte d'Ivoire

- The total forest area of Côte d'Ivoire is estimated at 16 million hectares (ITTO) at the beginning of the century and 12 million hectares of independence (ORSTOM).

- In 1969, the dense forests represent 10,364,198 hectares to 6,375,927 hectares of degraded forests et 1.364.013 ha of clear and woodlands forests (DCGTX, current BNETD).

The forest area protected by the government of the Ivory Coast is 6.3 million hectares:

- The Ivorian Parks and Reserves (OIPR) manages a network of 14 protected areas, representing 2.1 million hectares; This heritage is made from 100% primary rainforests;

- SODEFOR manages 231 classified forests representing 4.2 million hectares

On the rate of degradation:

- The assets managed by SODEFOR the only comprehensive study date of 1990-1993, it has an average degradation rate of 30% for classified forests south of the 8th parallel. This rate now estimated at 50% may reflect reality, but it is not the result of study.

- The assets managed by OIPR, only national parks Marahoué (101,000 ha) and Mount Peko (34,000 ha) are subject to severe degradation.

On the remaining area of dense forest in Ivory Coast:

- The latest study BNETD the estimated 3,157,048 hectares in 2004.

- At the opening of the States General of the forest, wildlife and water resources, November 16, 2015 in Abidjan, the Prime Minister mentioned an area less than 2.5 million ha.

A thorough study is being conducted by BNETD from satellite data for the national coordination of REDD +. It will permit, before the end of 2016, to remove any ambiguity about the status of the forest cover of Ivory Coast, putting three scenarios: 1990, 2000 and 2015.

To contact the REVE: contact@reve.ci.

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