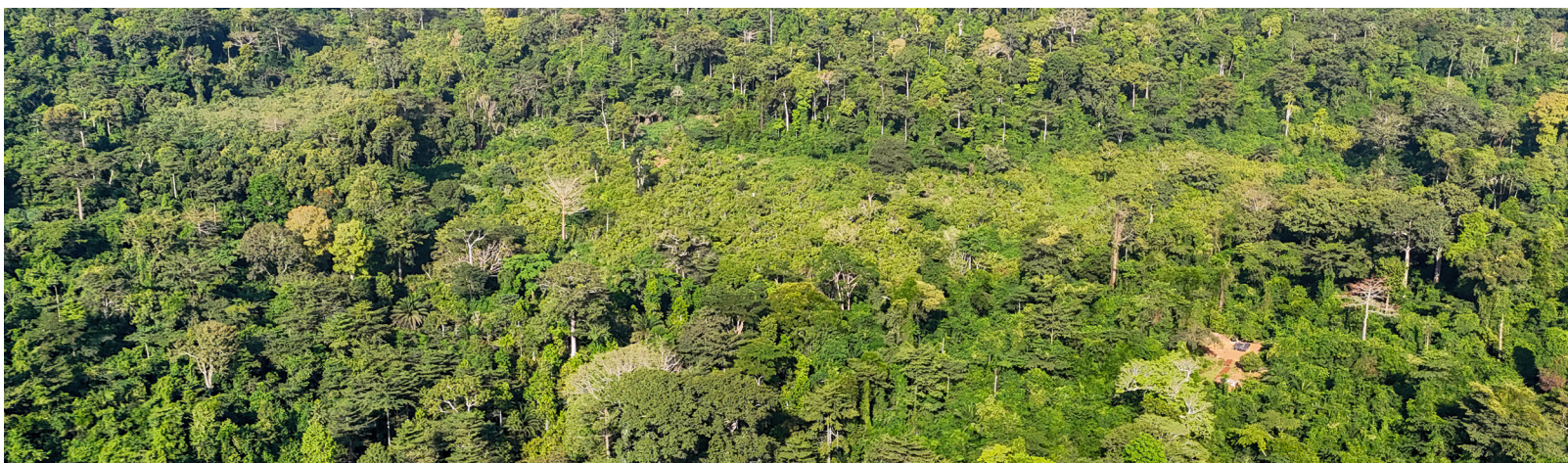


## DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES



### Component 1: Restoration of classified forests

- Production of suitable seedlings, reforestation, development of management plans, and strengthening of forest infrastructure

### Component 2: Rural areas and livelihoods

- Involvement of rural communities, establishment of IGAs, and promotion of agroforestry to reduce pressure on forests

### Component 3: Governance and cross-cutting activities

- Institutional capacity building, establishment of digital management and monitoring tools, communication campaigns, and stakeholder training

### Component 4: Coordination and management

- Strategic program steering, financial and technical management, supervision, and reporting to technical and financial partners

### Actors and financing

- **Government of Côte d'Ivoire:** €15 million (9.839 billion FCFA) – 10% of total funding
- **European Investment Bank:** €150 million (98.393 billion FCFA)
- **Total amount:** €165 million (108.232 billion FCFA)

**Disclaimer:** This document was produced by the European Forest Institute (EFI) with funding from the European Union. The views expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not reflect the official positions of the funding organisations. The authors assume full responsibility for the content.

© European Forest Institute, 2025



## Sustainable Forest Restoration Program of Côte d'Ivoire Funding source: European Investment Bank (EIB)

## CONTEXT

Côte d'Ivoire is facing alarming deforestation. Its forest cover, estimated at 16 million hectares in 1960, fell to less than 2.97 million hectares in 2021 – representing only 9.2% of the national territory (IFFN, 2021). Without corrective measures, the remaining forest blocks could disappear by 2030, undermining the country's sustainable development goals and ecological resilience.

The main causes of this situation include uncontrolled agricultural expansion, illegal and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, and insufficient protection of forest areas.

To address this challenge, the Government adopted in 2018 the Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension Policy (PPREF), implemented through the National Strategy (SPREF) and its ten-year action plan. The objective is to restore forest cover to at least 20% of the national territory by 2030, in line with national commitments (REDD+ Strategy, Cocoa & Forests Initiative) and international agreements (Paris Agreement, SDGs).

In this context, the **European Investment Bank (EIB)** has provided €150 million (98.393 billion FCFA), complemented by €15 million (9.839 billion FCFA) in counterpart funding from the Ivorian Government – a total of €165 million (108.232 billion FCFA). This funding supports the **Sustainable Forest Restoration Program of Côte d'Ivoire (PRDF-CI)**, established by Interministerial Order No. 0454/MINEF/MEPD/MFB of June 25, 2025.

The PRDF-CI is a flagship program based on an integrated approach combining:

- Forest restoration
- Agroforestry and rehabilitation of degraded lands
- Development of income-generating activities
- Institutional capacity building and climate resilience

### Problem statement

The advanced degradation of Ivorian forests and the limited capacity of institutions responsible for their monitoring and sustainable management.





## OBJECTIVES

### General objective:

To contribute to achieving 20% forest cover by 2030, in line with the **SPREF** and Côte d'Ivoire's international climate commitments.

### Specific objectives:

- Restoring forest cover sustainably: reforest and rehabilitate 170,000 ha, including 160,000 ha in classified forests and 10,000 ha in rural areas.
- Promoting sustainable management: strengthen sustainable practices in classified forests and rural zones.
- Engaging local communities: ensure active participation and ownership in restoration actions.
- Combating deforestation: reduce pressure on forests through viable alternatives and effective control mechanisms.
- Strengthening institutional capacities: rehabilitate, equip, and professionalize institutions responsible for forest protection and monitoring.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

### 1. Institutional and governance results:

- A strengthened governance framework ensuring better coordination among ministries, local institutions, and private stakeholders
- Enhanced capacities of MINEF and its decentralized services (regional offices and SODEFOR)
- Establishment of a modern, digital, and transparent monitoring and evaluation system (GIS, Kobo)

### 2. Technical and environmental results:

- **170,000 ha of forests restored**, including 160,000 ha in classified forests and 10,000 ha in rural areas
- Production and distribution of at least 50 million forest seedlings
- Significant reduction in deforestation and forest ecosystem degradation in targeted classified forests
- Increased carbon sequestration contributing to the country's climate commitments

### 3. Socio-economic results:

- Creation of over 10,000 temporary and permanent jobs in reforestation and forest maintenance activities
- Increased income for local communities through agroforestry and income-generating activities (IGA)
- Improved resilience of rural populations to climate change
- Inclusion of women and youth in forest management and IGAs

### 4. Social and local governance results:

- Establishment and operation of Grievance Management Committees to ensure social equity and peaceful conflict resolution.
- Operationalization of Participatory Management Committees and Monitoring Committees to enhance local participation in forest resource management.
- Awareness and training of more than 20,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries (local communities, cooperatives, NGOs).
- Community ownership of the program through adapted and participatory communication.