



Deforestation study

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest deforestation rates globally, losing 62% of its forest cover since 1990. The primary drivers include agricultural expansion (cocoa, rubber, oil palm), logging, and charcoal production.

While national parks remain relatively stable, classified forests and community forests face significant pressures.

Economic contribution of land use sectors

Agriculture including agro processing

GDP

22.3%

Export

50%

Labour

66.7%

Major Value Chains

Cocoa, cashew, rubber, palm oil.

Key Actors

Smallholder farmers, agricultural cooperatives, agribusiness firms, government bodies, certification bodies.

Aquaculture including fisheries

GDP

2%

Export

1%

Labour

2%

Major Value Chains

Tilapia, Nile Arowana, capture fisheries.

Key Actors

Small-scale farmers, fisher cooperatives, government, development agencies.

Tourism

GDP

7%

Export

5%

Major Value Chains

Natural sites (e.g., Tai National Park), cultural attractions (e.g., Grand-Bassam).

Key Actors

Ivorian Office of Park and Reserves, private operators, local communities, government.

Forestry

GDP

<1%

Labour

5%

Major Value Chains

Timber, charcoal, plantation forestry.

Key Actors

National forestry agency, licensed operators, Industrial Timber Producers' Association.



Key biodiverse rich areas

Protected Area Forests

- **Examples:** Tai National Park, Comoe National Park.

Forests in Unprotected Areas

- **Examples:** Classified forests, agroforests, degraded zones.

Other Biodiverse Rich Areas

- **Examples:** Coastal mangroves, Ebrie Lagoon, wetlands.

Risks posed by land use sectors

Deforestation

- **Major Players:** Smallholder cocoa farmers, charcoal producers..
- **Mitigation:** Sustainability standards compliance, selected projects, deforestation risk mapping, impact investment strategy, crop renewal, good agricultural practices, forest protection and monitoring, farmer certification programs.

Land Degradation

- **Major Players:** Agro-pastoralists, subsistence farmers.

High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV)

- **Major Players:** Commercial plantation infrastructure developers.

General statement of country-level deforestation risk

Côte d'Ivoire faces significant deforestation pressures from agricultural expansion, logging, and charcoal production.

Classified forests and community forests are particularly vulnerable.

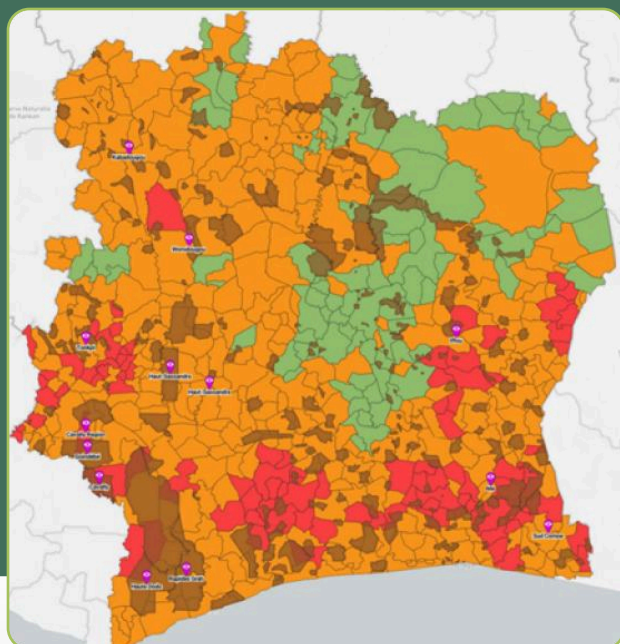


Deforestation-risk methodology application to investment decisioning

Côte d'Ivoire has only 8.8% of its forest remaining (FAO, 2020), making it one of the most severely deforested countries in West Africa. Applying the Deforestation risk methodology:

- **High-risk zones** Investments here require strong safeguards like reforestation, protection of High Conservation Values (HCVs) and High Carbon Stocks (HCSs), and certification (e.g., FSC, RSPO).
- **Medium-risk zones** These require sustainable land-use practices, monitoring, and climate-smart agriculture to prevent further degradation.
- **Low-risk zones.** These provide opportunities for agroforestry, restoration, and enhancing ecosystem services to support environmental and economic benefits.

This tailored application ensures that investments in Côte d'Ivoire not only mitigate deforestation risk but also unlock opportunities for restoration and sustainable growth.



Deforestation risk map

- Subprefecture have highest deforestation risk
- Medium risk
- Low risk
- Protected areas

