

I T T O

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

DRAFT PROJECT DOCUMENT

Title:	ASSISTANCE TO MODERNIZATION, RESTRUCTURING AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES IN COTE D'IVOIRE
Serial Number:	PD 109/90 Rev.4 (F,I)
Original:	English

Prepared by	GOVERNMENT OF COTE D'IVOIRE
Submitted by	GOVERNMENT OF COTE D'IVOIRE
Duration	3 YEARS
Field of Activity	- REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT - FOREST INDUSTRY
Co-operating Governments	
Implementing Agencies	SOCIETE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DES PLANTATIONS FORESTIERES (SODEFOR)
Estimated Starting Date	UPON APPROVAL
Estimated Project Costs	US\$ 2,885,000
Financing Sources and Amount	
- ITTO Contribution	US\$ 648,000
- Government of Côte d'Ivoire	US\$ 2,237,000 (IN KIND)

Signed

 On behalf of ITTO

 Date

 On behalf of SODEFOR

 Date

 On behalf of Government of Côte d'Ivoire

 Date

**ASSISTANCE TO MODERNIZATION, RESTRUCTURING AND
DEVELOPMENT OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES IN COTE D'IVOIRE**

Part I. LEGAL CONTEXT

The Project meets objectives c), e), f), and h) of Article 1 of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983 and is consistent with the criteria listed in Paragraph 5 and in Paragraph 6, Sub-paragraphs b), c), d) and e), of Article 23 of the same Agreement.

The Project is also consistent with Forestry Master Plan 1988 - 2015, which was adopted by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in 1988, and the policies contained in that Plan.

The objectives of the Project are supporting the strategy for achieving sustainable forest management, and are related to activities 5a, 5c and 5g in the Action Plan and Work Program in the Field of Forest Industry.

Part II. THE PROJECT

1. Objectives

1.1 Development Objectives

The Project will complement and strengthen a process which is under way and which will bring all forests in Côte d'Ivoire under sustained production management and provide for conservation of land and natural resources. The aim is to integrate the forest sector into the socio-economic policy framework of the country and establish efficient links between the sector and other land using activities. The aim is also to enlist the cooperation and active support of various, for the forestry sector, relevant interest groups in the development planning and implementation process.

The development objectives of the Project are:

- To bring all forests under efficient management, gazetted forest reserves (Forêt Classées) as well as rural sector forests, in order to meet the requirement that all timber traded internationally shall come from sustainable managed forests by the year 2000, as agreed in the ITTO Action Plan of the ITTC,
- To develop a new forest service to be responsible for all aspects of management and administration of the gazetted forest reserves,

- To restore the sustainable production potential of the forests to a level of 4 million cu m of logs per year,
- To manage the forests as socio-economic development tools in cooperation with, and taking into consideration the requirements and aspirations of, the local population through a system of "Commission paysans-foret", and considering all aspects of forest management - production of timber and non-wood products, conservation requirements, etc.,
- To establish a modern and efficient, diversified timber processing industry with a capacity adjusted to the production potential of the forests,
- To change the concession charges from a system of administrative taxes to real market prices,
- To secure adequate fuelwood supply to main urban centers in accordance with proposals made in the "National Energy Plan - Diagnosis of the Biomass Sector",
- To establish and implement policies and plans for ecosystem preservation and safeguard of the local environment.

1.2 Immediate Objectives

Projects currently under execution, assisted by the World Bank, ACDI, KFW, GTZ, CCCE and BAD, are concentrated on establishing the Forest Service, the SODEFOR, which has been charged with the responsibility of managing the 2.1 million hectares of the gazetted reserves located in the closed forests.

There is a need for providing an overview on which the planning and execution of a detailed forest sector planning can be based. The overview will provide information on which geographic prioritization for the detailed planning can be made and will help identify forests in the rural sector which require immediate protection measures. This Project aims at providing this overview.

In order to fulfill the general aim of providing an overview and assist in obtaining the above stated development objectives, the Project is designed to achieve the following immediate objectives:

- a) To identify and establish a number of forest management units, taking into account the present location and

capacity of the timber processing industries, the production potential of the resource and socio-economic factors.

- b) To obtain an overview of the condition of the gazetted forest reserves,
- c) To obtain basic information on the condition of the rural sector forests for the purpose of planning their management and utilization,
- d) Identify forests in the rural sector which should be gazetted as reserved forests or given the status of communal forests,
- e) To identify areas in immediate need of measures to secure ecosystem preservation, in the form of adaptation of logging, silvicultural work and local peoples use of forest and land,
- f) To assess the requirements of forest products in the domestic market and identify opportunities in the external markets,
- g) To survey the timber processing industries, and assess their development potential, considering the industries' technical condition, their location and the sustainable production capacity of the resource,

2. Background and Justification

2.1 Current State of Forests Resources in South Côte d'Ivoire

The estimated area of rain forests in Côte d'Ivoire is approximately 2.5 million hectares, mainly contained in the Gazetted Forest Reserves (Forêt Classées) and in the National Parks and Wildlife Reserves.

The gazetted forest estate, the "Forêt Classées", is made up of units, varying in area from a few thousand to more than 100 thousand hectares. A law of December 20, 1965 containing the Forest Code establishes the inviolability of the gazetted forest boundaries and imposes penalty on any encroachment on the forests inside them. In spite of this, incidents of clearing of land in gazetted forests by land hungry farmers are frequent.

Demarcation of forest boundaries and inspections by the Forest Department has contributed to preserving the present forest estate. However, it is necessary to increase the presence of forest staff in the reserved forests, in order to intensify the surveillance and to supervise management activities, such as maintenance of boundaries, silvicultural work and reforestation of degraded forests. SODEFOR (Société

pour le Développement des Plantations Forestières) is now pursuing this expansion of staff presence as the Société has been given the mandate to manage the gazetted forest estate.

A total of 80 000 hectares have so far been replanted with valuable, mainly indigenous, timber species, such as Framiré (Idigbo), Fraké (Limba), Niangon, African Mahogany, Teak, Gmelina and Cedrela. 10 000 hectares of this area have been planted by the Forest Department and approximately 70 000 by SODEFOR, since its creation in 1965.

2.2 Forest Management and Logging in Côte d'Ivoire

SODEFOR has recently initiated forest inventory and planning efforts. There were no earlier, up to date forest inventory data or forest management plans on which silvicultural activities could be based. Logging, which is largely limited to harvesting of marketable logs, is unable to provide the industries with sufficient and steady supply of logs to enable them to develop markets and justify investments. In order to correct this situation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources has set three objectives, stated in the Forestry Master Plan 1989 - 2015:

- To preserve the country's environment through maintaining or restoring adequate forest cover,
- To restore timber outputs at appropriate level to meet domestic needs and maintain exports, and
- To meet the population's needs fuelwood and round timber.

The achievement of these objectives will require, besides a good assessment of the resource, formulation of silvicultural and management rules to be applied in gazetted forests as well as in forest management units to be created in the rural sector, and identification of agricultural development options, with a view to achieving a true policy for overall land use management, taking into account the primary need for preserving integrity and sustainability of the forest cover.

The Government is gradually implementing the Forestry Master Plan with assistance from various donors, such as World Bank, CCCE, GTZ, KFW and CIDA, and is expecting that nearly 800 000 hectares of forest reserves can be brought under management plans, based on preliminary forest inventories, by SODEFOR. The intention is to gradually bring all gazetted forests under planned management, initially based on preliminary inventories or light, diagnostic sampling.

The following activities are under implementation by SODEFOR:

- Establishment of a field forestry service to be in charge of the management of gazetted forest reserves,
- Development and implementation of management plans for individual forests, based on forest inventories and socio-economic studies,
- Establishment of plantations, within the framework of developed management plans,
- Development of roads and other infrastructure,
- Planning of harvesting activities under sustained yield management principles; logging rights are awarded either through auction sales (Yapo gazetted forest) or through Management and Exploitation Agreements with a private companies (to date three such Agreements have been established),
- Implementation of socio-economic management principles with the aim of:
 - * Gradually removing illegal agricultural encroachment from the gazetted forest reserves, through negotiated agreements with involved parties,
 - * Rehabilitating degraded forest stands with the active participation of the people living near the forests, or of the illegal settlers inside, who may be allowed to reforest areas with the Taungya method and thereby are provided time and means for moving and settling outside the forests,
 - * Involving local people in the management of the forests which is achieved through Farmer-forest Committees (Commission Paysans-foret) in which agreements on technical and social matters can be reached between SODEFOR, farmers and the local communities (more detailed description of the functioning of the Committees is provided in Appendix 2).

The activities are implemented progressively forest by forest. In order to facilitate this, it is important that inputs in the form of data and other information on the gazetted forests and the surrounding rural areas are made available as soon as possible in order to:

- Enable SODEFOR to assign priority ratings to the forests as a basis for planning the activities of the Organization,
- Identify areas which need immediate attention and for which tentative management guidelines must be developed, to

be used until information on which more sophisticated plans can be based is available,

- Identify forests stands in the rural areas which require special and immediate protection measures,
- Assist in planning the exploitation of rural area forests.

One of the important objectives of the Project is therefore to formulate and implement, rapidly, throughout the country, in gazetted forests reserves as well as in rural area forests, simple forest management guidelines based on low intensity forest inventories. The Project constitutes a basic phase for the forest management projects under implementation with the assistance of the World Bank or soon to be implemented in cooperation with CCCE and KFW.

2.3 Forest Products Markets

2.3.1 Domestic Market

The current requirements of the domestic wood product market is to certain extent known, though all information, which is available with various agencies in the administration, has not been brought together and the factors which have created these requirements have not been analyzed in any detail. In order to create a basis on which the planning of forest industries development can be based it is necessary to review what information is available and to undertake complementary data collection and analyses work.

2.3.2 Export Markets

There is a considerable amount of information available with SODEFOR, FAO, ITTO and ATO on the external markets for timber produced of Cote d'Ivoire. It is necessary to obtain, compile and analyze this information and set it in relation to the production potential of the forests and the requirements of the domestic market in order to assess the timber export potential of the country.

2.4 Forest Industries

The timber based industries, which experience increasing difficulties in obtaining raw material, require secure supply of logs in order to be able to honor their loan commitments and make their investments profitable. They have expressed interest in participating closely in the management of the forests, particularly by contributing own experience and resources.

The industries have to undergo a very substantial restructure in response to, in particular, two important development trends:

- The drastic and rapid changes in the timber resources; depletion and, in some cases, a complete disappearance of valuable timber species, increasing proportions of low quality logs in the supply to saw mills and veneer mills, decline in availability of logs, decreasing log sizes, higher incidence of poor form and defects and increasing logging costs, and
- Changes in finished and semi-finished wood products markets, caused by changes in end users' requirements and competition from other tropical timber producing regions, such as countries in Southeast Asia and Brazil.

This restructure will require that some industries are phased out or relocated, that some processing industries re-organize and modernize their plants and, in most cases, set up new facilities for secondary and/or tertiary processing. In addition, new processing units and production lines may be feasible.

In order to attract financing of the large investments that will be needed to achieve the restructure of the industries, it is necessary to demonstrate that a better balance will be achieved, and can be maintained, between the productive capacity of the resource and of the processing sub-sector, taking into account the rehabilitation of current industries in viable locations as well as establishment of new units. This implies that it is necessary to have better knowledge of the timber resources and of the installed and potential capacity of all processing units.

3. Outputs

The following outputs are expected at the indicated points of time from the start of implementation work:

OUTPUT

Months after
starting date

For Objective a):

- (i) A subdivision of the national forest estate into management units, as basis for forest sector development planning,

12

For Objectives b) and c):

- (ii) Assessments of the timber resources in five management units, gazetted forests as well as rural area forests,

24

- (iii) Simple management plans and guidelines for each of the selected five management unit, 36
For Objective d):
- (iv) Proposal for gazetting of rural area forests, 30
For Objective e):
- (v) A list of areas which require immediate attention in order to prevent deterioration of important ecological values, 24
- (vi) A plan for immediate action for conserving ecological values in threatened areas, 30
For Objective f):
- (vii) An assessment of the past and present consumption of wood products in the local market and forecasts of future consumption requirements, 30
For Objective g):
- (viii) A technical and economic assessment of all existing timber processing industries and their development potential in five management units, 18
- (ix) Detailed review of all aspects of production (costs, productivity, recovery, sales, etc.) in in five selected industries), 20
- (x) A plan for the restructure, diversification and expansion of the timber based industries, 24
- (xi) A tentative plan for financing the planned development of the timber industries, and proposals for incentives and dis-incentives to be used to encourage the planned development, 36

4. Activities

The following main activities have to be carried out in order to produce the Outputs listed above:

		Months after start of project imple- mentation	
		start	end
For Project Coordination			
(i)	Recruitment of Project Coordinator,	0	2
(ii)	Establishment of Project Office and secondment of support staff,	0	3
For Objective a):			
(iii)	Compilation of forest inventory data by geographic areas, for instance river basins or traditional rights areas and updating of vegetation maps with the help of recent satellite imageries,	2	12
(iv)	Survey of existing industries,	1	12
(v)	Consultations with the forest administration, industry associ- ations and other parties having direct economic interest in the sector,	6	12
(vi)	Identification of forest management units, each containing of the order 250 000 to 300 000 hectares of closed forests,	10	12
(vii)	Selection of five forest management units to be given priority for further planning work,	10	12
For Objectives b) and c):			
(viii)	Diagnostic sampling of forest not covered by recent inventory, including rural forests in the five selected forest management units,	6	18
(ix)	Adaption of existing computer programmes and data processing routines for inventory data,	6	8
(x)	Analyses of data in order to assess resource availability in the five selected management units,	8	24
(xi)	Compilation of simple management plans and guidelines for the five selected		

Management Units, in gazetted as well as rural area forests,	12	36
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For Objective d):

(xii) Identification, from remote sensing and inventory data, of forest areas on rural land which are to be proposed for gazettment as reserves or special status as communal forests, in the five selected Management Units,	2	12
(xiii) Consultation with rural communities concerning gazettment of identified potential forest reserves and forests to be given special status on current rural land,	12	24
(xiv) Compilation of proposal for gazettment of new forest reserves,	24	30

For Objective e):

(xv) Review inventory returns with the aim of identifying areas in need of immediate conservation action,	12	24
(xvi) Ground checking of identified objects for immediate conservation action,	12	24
(xvii) Consultations with environmental NGO's and organizations with interest in and special knowledge of nature conservation and ecology,	12	24
(xviii) Determination of factors affecting the ecological balance in the identified high risk areas,	12	24
(xix) Compilation of plans for eco-system conservation in the identified high risk areas,	18	30

For Objective f):

(xx) Review and compilation of existing data on wood products consumption in Cote d'Ivoire and of socio/economic data of relevance for consumption projections and combination of data into forecasts of future wood products requirements,	2	12
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(xxi)	Design of data collection scheme for complementary data on domestic wood consumption,	12	18
(xxii)	Development of computer programmes and data processing routines for consumption data analyses,	2	12
(xxiii)	Review of international market forecasts for tropical timber products and assessment of possible export potential of Cote d'Ivoire,	12	18

For Objective g):

(xxiv)	Further analyses of information on the wood based industries and assessment of the industries viability and potential for development,	2	12
(xxv)	Consultations with industry and trade organizations,	6	12
(xxvi)	Compilation of tentative plan for the restructure and modernization of the five timber processing industries selected for in depth review,	6	24
(xxvii)	Consultations with financing institutions regarding ways of financing the proposed restructure,	12	30
(xxiix)	Finalization of plans for restructuring of the five selected industries and for financing of this restructure,	18	36

5 Inputs

The following inputs will be required to carry out the activities described above and meet the immediate objectives of the Project:

5.1 Inputs by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire

(Staff, except for support staff and field labour, included below, is already employed by SODEFOR but will, for the duration of the Project, be seconded for specific tasks under the Project.)

(Some office equipment already with SODEFOR, but will, for

the duration of the Project, be at the disposal of the Project.)

Month of
implementation
when inputs are
to be available

A. Offices

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) | Adequate office accommodation with furniture, electric fixtures and telephones, | 2 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

B. Personnel

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|---|
| (i) | Project Coordinator | 2 |
| (ii) | Forest inventory and management officer | 0 |
| (iii) | Forest economist and industries officer | 0 |
| (iv) | Natural resources conservation officer | 0 |
| (v) | Data processing specialist | 0 |
| (vi) | Support staff (typists, etc.) | 2 |
| (vii) | Driver | 6 |

C. Supplies and services

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| (i) | Maps | 0 |
| (vi) | Stationary | throughout |
| (vii) | Telephone, telex, telefax and postal services | throughout |

D. Other expenses met by the Government

All duties on imported goods, the costs of their clearance, transport, insurance and safe storage are the responsibility of the Government.

5.2 Inputs provided by ITTO

A. Personnel

(Brief terms of reference for each of the proposed specialist posts are provided in Appendix 1)

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) | Consumption research specialist, 3 + 3 months | 2 |
| (ii) | Industry and market analyst, 6 months | 2 |

B. Equipment

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---|
| (i) | Two desk top computers with software | 2 |
| (ii) | Remote sensing imageries | 2 |
| (iii) | Five terrain vehicles | 5 |

(iv)	Field equipment for inventory work	5
c. Support funds		
(i)	Salary supplement for inventory field personnel, US \$ 36 000 per year	2 continuing
(ii)	Support to the detailed survey of five selected industries, US \$ 40 000	6 - 24
(ii)	Translation and publication of reports, US \$ 32 000	12 - 36
(iii)	Contingency fund for purchase of necessary additional equipment, services and material, US \$ 50 000	2

6. Work Plan

See 3. Outputs and 4. Activities above.

7. Staff Participation

The administration and management of the Project is the responsibility of the Project Coordinator who reports to the Director of SODEFOR. The technical responsibility for each technical aspect of the project rests with national officers according to responsibilities assigned them by the Coordinator.

The international staff have advisory capacity and are working under the direct supervision of the Coordinator.

The Director SODEFOR is responsible to ITTO for the use of funds provided by that Organization.

8. Development Support Communications

The Coordinator shall maintain liaison with various interest groups in the country, such as industry and trade organizations, cottage industry and farm associations, environmental NGO's and labour unions. A system of regular consultations and information meetings shall be organized and active participation by these interest groups in the Project work shall be sought.

9. Institutional Framework

The project shall be attached to SODEFOR and maintain close cooperation with relevant units in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Ministry of Industries and Ministry of Trade.

10. Prior Obligations and Prerequisites

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire shall, before the Project is declared operational, make necessary budget allocations for support of the Project, as indicated in PART IV Budget below.

The Director of SODEFOR shall, in advance of the commencement of Project implementation, arrange for office accommodation, staff secondment and the supply of equipment, inventory data, imageries and maps, so that no delays will be encountered in the implementation work.

The Director SODEFOR shall arrange for import permits for equipment and supplies provided for the Project with ITTO financing.

11. Possible Future Assistance

The Project constitute the initial phase of a continuous development and planning process. It can be foreseen that assistance may be required also after this Project is completed. Such assistance will be requested in the form of separate projects, from ITTO or other organizations offering technical assistance in forestry.

PART III SCHEDULES OF MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTS

1. Monitoring Reviews

The project implementation will be reviewed by ITTO together with the Director of SODEFOR 6, 18 and 30 months after the project has been declared operational. Governments and organizations which have contributed to the financing of the project have the right to send observers to these reviews.

2. Evaluation

The Monitoring Review at month 30 shall be combined with an in depth evaluation of Project performance and an assessment of the likely impact of the Project, on the development of the forestry sector and on socio-economic development, locally and throughout the country.

3. Reports

The Coordinator shall report every six months, starting three months after the Project has been declared operational, on the progress of implementation, to ITTO through the Director of SODEFOR.

Technical reports shall be submitted in draft in the French language at points of time indicated above in PART II, Section 3. Outputs. Translation and publication of such reports shall be subject to agreement between ITTO and SODEFOR, after review by relevant technical institutions.

PART IV BUDGET

Total
US \$

A Contribution by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire

1. Personnel

- Coordinator, 3 years	4 000
- Forest inventory and management specialist*	500 000
- Forest economic and industries specialist*	500 000
- Conservation expert*	500 000
- Data processing expert*	500 000
- Four support staff, total 12 man years	5 000
- Driver	1 500

* indicates expatriate staff financed under WB loan agreement.

In addition to the above specified personnel, staff of SODEFOR will assist as and when required in the implementation of the Project.

2. Equipment

- Three cars	45 000
- Two typewriters	4 000
- Two PC's	20 000
- Aerial photos, other imageries and maps	10 000
- Camping equipment	5 000

3. Supplies and Services

- Stationary	3 000
- Telephone, telex, telefax and post	30 000
- Office accommodation, 250 sq m	90 000
- Inport duties, handling, etc.	30 000

TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION 2 237 000

B Contribution by ITTO

1. Personnel

- Consumption research specialist,	100 000
- Export market data specialist, 6 mm	85 000
- Salary supplement to local staff	108 000

2. Equipment

- Two desk top computers with software	20 000
- Five terrain vehicles	90 000
- Remote sensing imageries	5 000
- Inventory field equipment	3 000

3. Misc.		
- Forest industry review costs		40 000
- Internal travel of expatriate staff		30 000
- Translation and printing of reports		32 000
- ITTO participation in review missions		30 000
- Evaluation		15 000
- Reserve		50 000
- Contingencies		40 000

TOTAL ITTO CONTRIBUTION 648 000

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET 2 885 000

C. Budget Plan for ITTO's Contribution

	Month				Total
	1 - 6	7 - 12	13 - 24	25 - 36	
	US \$ '000				
<u>Personnel</u>					
Consump. Special.	32	18	50		100
Market Analyst	85				85
Salary Supplem.	18	18	36	36	108
Sub Total	135	36	86	36	293
<u>Equipment</u>					
Desk top computers	20				20
Imageries	5				5
Field vehicles	90				90
Inventory equipm.	3				3
Sub Total	118				118
<u>Support Funds</u>					
Industry review		10	30		40
Internal travel		10	15	5	30
Reports			16	16	32
Review missions		10	10	10	30
Evaluation				15	15
Reserve Fund	10	10	20	10	50
Contingencies	7	8	17	8	40
Sub Total	17	48	108	64	237
Grand Total	270	84	194	100	648

ITTO admin fee 5-1

Grand Total

TERMS OF REFERENCE

WOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY SPECIALIST

The Wood Consumption Survey Specialist shall, under the direct guidance of the Project Coordinator and in cooperation with other members of the Project staff, carry out the following specific tasks:

- (i) Review the availability of wood products consumption data in various Government and non-government offices, such as the Department of Statistics, the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and industry organizations.
- (ii) Design an reporting system that, on a regular basis, will bring relevant available consumption data together in a data pool.
- (iii) Analyze available wood consumption data together with relevant soico-economic data in order to est their validity for forecasting and to identify data deficiencies and identify need for additional data.
- (iv) Identify, in cooperation with various Government agencies, first of all the Department of Statistics, the possible action to be taken to obtain required supplementary data.
- (v) Assist in designing a data collecting scheme which will obtain the required new data, at suitable intervals, at
- (vi) Provide guidelines for the compilation and analyses of wood consumption and socio-economic data into forecasts of wood requirements.
- (vii) Provide any other services, within the special field of consumption analysis, which may be requested by the Project Coordinator.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

EXPORT MARKET INFORMATION SPECIALIST

The Export Market Information Specialist shall, under the direct guidance of the Project Coordinator and in cooperation with other members of the Project staff and staff of other government departments, carry out the following specific tasks:

- (i) Assess the export market information requirements of the timber export trade of Côte d'Ivoire.
- (ii) Review possible sources of trade information and the methods of obtaining relevant information.
- (iii) Design an export market information supply scheme.
- (iv) Design methods and procedures for compilation and analyses of market information.
- (v) Develop PC software for storage, retrieval, compilation and analyses of market information.
- (vi) Train national Project staff in the use of the developed software and the market information.
- (vii) Advise on forms and methods for disseminating market information to relevant Government departments and to trade and industry.
- (viii) Provide any other services, within the special field of market information, which may be requested by the Project Coordinator.

SODEFOR/DAFN
14-Fév-91

fichier FORET90

SITUATION EN 1990 DES SURFACES FORESTIERES DE COTE D'IVOIRE, ET
HYPOTHESES CONCERNANT LES RESSOURCES, ET DE LA PRODUCTION DE BOIS D'OEUVRE

SURFACES FORESTIERES:

Les données sont tirées du rapport: "diagnostic du secteur biomasse, Plan national de l'énergie", DCGTX, juillet 1990.

Les sources sont les suivantes:

- .survol de 20 forêts classées, SODEFOR, 1986;
- .évaluation de l'occupation du sol de la Côte d'Ivoire par télédétection, et recensement des "jachères", DCGTX, 1989/1990;
- .cartographie de différentes forêts classées (projets: PSF, BAD), DCGTX, 1989;
- .programme feux de brousse, cartographie du PN de la Comoé, F. Lavenu, CNES (Toulouse), 1989.
- .estimations réalisées lors de l'étude du secteur biomasse.

PRODUCTIVITE:

Des hypothèses de productivité ont été faites compte tenu des résultats des dispositifs expérimentaux SODEFOR / CTFT en forêt naturelle (cf "simulation de la croissance d'un peuplement de forêt dense, le cas de la forêt de Yapo", SODEFOR / CTFT, février 1990).

VOLUME SUR PIED EXPLOITABLE:

Des hypothèses ont également été faites en tenant compte des résultats d'inventaires récents réalisés par la SODEFOR dans les forêts classées de Yapo, Haut-Sassandra, Scio, Goin-Débé, Cavaly.

COEFFICIENT DE RECOLEMENT:

Ce coefficient correspond au "rendement" de l'exploitation forestière. Il est égal à:

volume grume sous écorce effectivement extrait de forêt / volume brut sur écorce et sur pied des arbres exploitables (=volume inventaire).

Ce coefficient est appliqué pour le calcul de la production annuelle et du volume actuellement exploitable.

CARTE DU DECOUPAGE GEOGRAPHIQUE DE LA COTE D'IVOIRE EN 3 REGIO.

DECOUPAGE ADMINISTRATIF

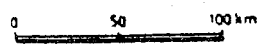


LEGENDE

- YAMOOUSSOUKRO
- ABIDJAN
- Chef-lieu de département
- Chef-lieu de sous-préfecture

- Limite d'état
- Limite de département
- Limite de sous-préfecture

Echelle 1/2 500 000



BILAN DES SUPERFICIES FORESTIERES EN COTE D'IVOIRE EN 1990
(superficies en millions d'hectares)

FORETS CLASSEES ET PARCS NATIONAUX	FORETS CLASSEES			PARCS NATIONAUX			FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS		
	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total
FORET EST	0,29	0,44	0,73	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,30	0,45	0,76
FORET OUEST	0,32	1,12	1,44	0,12	0,44	0,56	0,44	1,55	2,00
TOTAL FORET	0,61	1,55	2,17	0,13	0,45	0,59	0,75	2,01	2,75
SAVANE	0,17	1,07	1,24	0,16	0,99	1,15	0,33	2,06	2,39
TOTAL NATIONAL	0,78	2,62	3,40	0,29	1,44	1,74	1,07	4,06	5,14

	HORS FORETS CLASSEES ET PARCS (surfaces selon etude "jacheres")						total
	terres cultivees	jacheres anciennes	savane	peuplemt forestier ouvert	peuplemt forestier fermé	infrastruct. terrains nus,...	
FORET EST	3,33	0,00	0,65	1,91	0,23	0,45	6,57
FORET OUEST	3,17	0,00	0,75	2,38	0,37	0,18	6,85
TOTAL FORET	6,50	0,00	1,40	4,30	0,60	0,62	13,42
SAVANE	3,30	0,08	8,35	1,61	0,08	0,26	13,68
TOTAL NATIONAL	9,80	0,08	9,75	5,90	0,68	0,88	27,10

TOTAL NATIONAL	FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS			HORS FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS			TOTAL NATIONAL		
	zones cultivees	forets	total	zones cultivees	forets	total	zones cultivees	forets	total
FORET EST	0,30	0,45	0,76	6,34	0,23	6,57	6,64	0,68	7,32
FORET OUEST	0,44	1,55	2,00	6,48	0,37	6,85	6,93	1,92	8,84
TOTAL FORET	0,75	2,01	2,75	12,82	0,60	13,42	13,57	2,60	16,17
SAVANE	0,33	2,06	2,39	13,60	0,08	13,68	13,93	2,14	16,07
TOTAL NATIONAL	1,07	4,06	5,14	26,42	0,68	27,10	27,49	4,74	32,24

HYPOTHESES DE CALCUL DE LA PRODUCTIVITE ET DU VOLUME DE BOIS SUR PIED
DES DIFFERENTES CATEGORIES D'OCCUPATION DU SOL:

COEFFICIENT DE RECOLEMENT: 0,6
(coeff. recolement = vol. grume exploite / volume fut sur pied exploitable)

HYPOTHESES DE PRODUCTIVITE ANNUELLE (volume fut sur pied exploitable)
(M3/HA/AN)

	FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS		DOMAINE RURAL					
	zones cultivees	forets	terres cultivees	jacheres anciennes	savane	peuplem forestier ouvert	peuplem forestier fermé	infrastruct. terrains nus,...
FORET	0,25	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
SAVANE	0,05	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0

HYPOTHESES DE VOLUMES DE BOIS SUR PIED
(M3/HA)

	FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS		DOMAINE RURAL					
	zones cultivees	forets	terres cultivees	jacheres anciennes	savane	peuplem forestier ouvert	peuplem forestier fermé	infrastruct. terrains nus,...
FORET	6,25	25	1	1	1	5	20	0
SAVANE	1,25	5	0	0,2	0,2	1	4	0

ESTIMATION DE LA PRODUCTION ANNUELLE DE BOIS D'OEUVRE (HORS PLANTATIONS FORESTIERES)
 (volume grume exploitable par an, en millions de M3/an)
 (production = surface * production par ha * coeff. recolement)

FORETS CLASSEES ET PARCS NATIONAUX	FORETS CLASSEES			PARCS NATIONAUX			FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS		
	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total
FORET EST	0,04	0,26	0,31	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,05	0,27	0,32
FORET OUEST	0,05	0,67	0,72	0,02	0,26	0,28	0,07	0,93	1,00
TOTAL FORET	0,09	0,93	1,02	0,02	0,27	0,29	0,11	1,20	1,31
SAVANE	0,01	0,13	0,13	0,00	0,12	0,12	0,01	0,25	0,26
TOTAL NATIONAL	0,10	1,06	1,16	0,02	0,39	0,42	0,12	1,45	1,57

HORS FORETS CLASSEES ET PARCS
 (surfaces selon etude "jacheres")

	terres cultivees	jacheres anciennes	savane	peuplemt forestier ouvert	peuplemt forestier ferme	infrastruct. terrains nus, ...	total
FORET EST	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,14
FORET OUEST	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,00	0,22
TOTAL FORET	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,36	0,00	0,36
SAVANE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01
TOTAL NATIONAL	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,37	0,00	0,37

TOTAL NATIONAL	FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS			HORS FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS			TOTAL NATIONAL		
	zones cultivees	forets	total	zones cultivees	forets	total	zones cultivees	forets	total
FORET EST	0,05	0,27	0,32	0,00	0,14	0,14	0,05	0,41	0,46
FORET OUEST	0,07	0,93	1,00	0,00	0,22	0,22	0,07	1,15	1,22
TOTAL FORET	0,11	1,20	1,31	0,00	0,36	0,36	0,11	1,56	1,67
SAVANE	0,01	0,25	0,26	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,26	0,27
TOTAL NATIONAL	0,12	1,45	1,57	0,00	0,37	0,37	0,12	1,82	1,94

ESTIMATION DU VOLUME DE BOIS D'OEUVRE EXPLOITABLE (HORS PLANTATIONS FORESTIERES)
 (volume grume exploitable, en millions de M3)
 (volume grume = surface * volume sur pied par ha * coeff. recolement)

FORETS CLASSEES ET PARCS NATIONAUX	FORETS CLASSEES			PARCS NATIONAUX			FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS		
	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total	zones cultivees	zones boisees	total
FORET EST	1,09	6,56	7,65	0,04	0,24	0,28	1,13	6,80	7,97
FORET OUEST	1,20	16,74	17,94	0,46	6,54	7,00	1,66	23,28	24,95
TOTAL FORET	2,30	23,30	25,59	0,50	6,78	7,28	2,80	30,08	32,87
SAVANE	0,13	3,20	3,33	0,12	2,97	3,09	0,25	6,17	6,42
TOTAL NATIONAL	2,42	26,50	28,92	0,62	9,75	10,38	3,04	36,25	39,29

	HORS FORETS CLASSEES ET PARCS (surfaces selon etude "jacheres")							total
	terres cultivees	jacheres anciennes	savane	peuplem forestier ouvert	peuplem forestier fermé	infrastruct. terrains nus,...		
FORET EST	2,00	0,00	0,39	5,74	2,76	0,00	10,88	
FORET OUEST	1,90	0,00	0,45	7,15	4,38	0,00	13,88	
TOTAL FORET	3,90	0,00	0,84	12,89	7,14	0,00	24,77	
SAVANE	0,00	0,01	1,00	0,96	0,20	0,00	2,18	
TOTAL NATIONAL	3,90	0,01	1,84	13,85	7,34	0,00	26,94	

TOTAL NATIONAL	FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS			HORS FORETS CLASS. ET PARCS			TOTAL NATIONAL		
	zones cultivees	forets	total	zones cultivees	forets	total	zones cultivees	forets	total
FORET EST	1,13	6,80	7,93	8,12	2,76	10,88	9,26	9,56	18,81
FORET OUEST	1,66	23,28	24,95	9,50	4,38	13,88	11,17	27,66	38,83
TOTAL FORET	2,80	30,08	32,87	17,63	7,14	24,77	20,42	37,22	57,64
SAVANE	0,25	6,17	6,42	1,98	0,20	2,18	2,22	6,37	8,60
TOTAL NATIONAL	3,04	36,25	39,29	19,60	7,34	26,94	22,65	43,59	66,24

ANNEXE

extrait de "Diagnostic du secteur biomasse - Plan national de l'énergie", DCGTx, juillet 1990.

LES BILANS OFFRE-DEMANDE DE COMBUSTIBLES EN 1990

1.4.2

DONNEES AGREGES	MENAGES ET TERT. FO-BOIS TON/AN TOTAL	Densité pop. hab/km ²	Coef. occu.	Surface admini. (km ²)	Surface		Surface Sous-pref. hors Forêts Classées et Forêts Classées	Surfaces données par "Cartes des Jachères"										Produit des classes de la Carte des Jachères				Total Production bois		production accessible	bilan global (ton/an)	bilan par tête couvreur (ton/an)	pour de
					Forêts Classées	Parcs & Réserves		Terres culti. vées	Jachères anciennes	Sovone	Forêt claire	Forêt dense	Forêt /inhabitu- /roches /etc...	Terres culti. vées	Jachères anciennes	Sovone	Forêt claire	Forêt dense	(m ³ /an)	(ton/an)	(ton/an)	(ton/an)					
FOREST	5322136	74	0.81	73230	7282	270	65678	33309	0	6486	19123	2304	4455	2746544	0	1220342	5470902	912295	10350082	8280066	6681754	1359617	0.25	1.26			
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE				1.00	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.51	0.00	0.10	0.29	0.04	0.07	0.27	0.00	0.12	0.53	0.09									
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	0.55			0.23	0.21	0.02	0.24	0.34	0.00	0.07	0.32	0.34	0.50	0.42	0.00	0.08	0.35	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.32	0.12					
FORET-OUEST	2352580	38	0.74	88440	14377	591	68472	31705	8	7512	23825	3647	17741278990	1420	1454308	7340051	1521923	13107692	10486154	7741520	5388940	1.61	3.29				
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE				1.00	0.16	0.06	1.00	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.35	0.05	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.11	0.56	0.12									
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	0.24			0.27	0.42	0.32	0.25	0.32	0.01	0.08	0.40	0.54	0.20	0.42	0.02	0.10	0.46	0.58	0.33	0.33	0.37	0.47					
SAVANE	2055483	17	0.51	160695	12353	11507	136835	32974	828	83524	16083	832	2594	1066765	72883	12332187	3018629	209649	16694114	13355291	6744527	4708045	1.68	3.29			
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE				1.00	0.08	0.07	1.00	0.24	0.01	0.61	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.74	0.18	0.01									
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	0.21			0.50	0.36	0.66	0.50	0.34	0.99	0.86	0.27	0.12	0.29	0.16	0.98	0.82	0.19	0.08	0.42	0.42	0.32	0.41					
TOTAL NATIONAL	9730199	36	0.66	322365	34011	17388	270985	97989	836	97523	59031	6784	8822	6597299	74303	15006837	15829582	2643867	40151888	32121510	21187801	11457402	0.99	2.18			
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE				1.00	0.11	0.05	1.00	0.36	0.00	0.36	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.00	0.37	0.39	0.07									
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					

Fichier BIAG90, w11

**SURFACE ET PRODUCTIVITE ANNUELLE DES FORETS CLASSEES
EN COTE D'IVOIRE EN 1990
DONNEES AGREGES**

1.6

Fichier FORAGR WK1

DONNEES AGREGES	Surface Forêts Classées (ha)	Estimation occupation du sol			Productivité annuelle			
		Zones cultivées (ha)	Zones boisées (ha)	Zones cultivées (m ³ /an)	Zones boisées (m ³ /an)	Total Production bois (m ³ /an)	(tonnes/an)	
FORET-EST	728190	290912	437278	256795	1629077	1885872	1508697	
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE	1,00	0,40	0,60	0,14	0,86	1,00		
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	0,21	0,37	0,17	0,42	0,21	0,23	0,23	
FORET-OUEST	1437706	321327	1116379	304659	4452952	4757611	3806089	
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE	1,00	0,22	0,78	0,06	0,94	1,00		
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	0,42	0,41	0,43	0,50	0,57	0,57	0,57	
SAVANE	1235250	166762	1068488	49188	1678785	1727973	1382378	
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE	1,00	0,14	0,86	0,03	0,97	1,00		
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	0,36	0,21	0,41	0,08	0,22	0,21	0,21	
TOTAL NATIONAL	3401146	779002	2622144	610641	7760814	8371455	6697164	
STRUCTURE HORIZONTALE	1,00	0,23	0,77	0,07	0,93	1,00		
STRUCTURE VERTICALE	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	

ANNEXE : extrait de "simulation de la croissance
d'un peuplement de forêt dense",
SODEFOR / CTFT, février 1990.

Accroissement du volume sur pied exploitable

	Volume exploitable (m3/ha)	Accroissement naturel (m3/ha.an)	mortalité (m3/ha.an)	accroisse- ment du volume exploitable (m3/ha.an)
<u>Irobo (forêt dense sempervirente)</u>				
. peuplement té- moin (40 ha)	20	0,6	0,2	0,4
. peuplement éclairci (60 ha)	15	0,9	0,1	0,8
<u>Mopri (forêt dense de transition)</u>				
. peuplement té- moin (40 ha)	59	1,3	1,1	0,2
. peuplement éclairci (60 ha)	52	1,3	0,8	0,5
<u>Téné (forêt dense semi-décidue)</u>				
. peuplement té- moin (40 ha)	122	2,0	2,1	- 0,1
. peuplement éclairci (20 ha)	178	2,3	0,9	1,4
. peuplement exploité (40 ha)	40	1,7	0,6	1,1
<u>Yapo (forêt dense sempervirente) (résultat de la simulation)</u>				
. peuplement témoin	9			0,2
. peuplement éclairci	9			0,4

Nous retenons les ordres de grandeur suivants de l'accroissement du volume exploitable de la forêt dense humide :

- . intacte ou anciennement exploitée : 0 à 0,5 m3/ha.an
- . peuplement ouvert par éclaircie : 0,5 à 1,5 m3/ha.an.

ANNEXE

RESULTATS D'INVENTAIRES REALISES PAR LA SODEFOR: volumes bruts sur pied des arbres d'especes principales dites de premiere categorie (une quarantaine d'especes) de diametre à 1.30 m supérieur ou égal à 50 ou 60 cm.

FORET	ECOLOGIE	VOLUME EXPLOITABLE (m3/ha)	
		D. sup. 50cm	D. sup. 60cm
Haut-Sassandra	semi-décidue	45,63	30,17
Scio	semi-décidue	52,67	42,54
Niegre	sempervirente	18,25	14,82
Goin-Debe	transition	30,23	23,43
Cavaly	sempervirente	22,83	19,14
Yapo	sempervirente	13,53	9,98

OIBT. PROJET N° 109/90, VERSION N° 3, JANVIER 1992 :
APPUI À LA POLITIQUE DE MODERNISATION, RESTRUCTURATION ET
DÉVELOPPEMENT DES INDUSTRIES DU BOIS DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE ; PREMIÈRE
PHASE.

APUREMENT ET RÉHABILITATION DU DOMAINE FORESTIER PERMANENT DE
L'ÉTAT CONFIE À LA GESTION DE LA SODEFOR.

Le Décret 78-231 du 15 mars 1978 fixant les modalités de gestion du Domaine Forestier de l'Etat distingue d'une part le Domaine Forestier Permanent couvrant officiellement 2.404.270 hectares dans la zone forestière et 1.222.190 hectares dans la zone de savane, et d'autre part le Domaine Forestier Rural destiné à constituer une réserve foncière au profit de la mise en valeur agricole.

Le Domaine Forestier Permanent doit, au delà de son rôle écologique, permettre à l'Etat de pérenniser sur le long terme une production ligneuse optimale et notamment les bois d'oeuvre nécessaires à l'approvisionnement en continu des entreprises ivoiriennes de transformation et à l'amélioration des recettes à l'exportation.

Dans ce sens, le Plan Directeur Forestier 1988-2015, qui a posé les bases de la stratégie du développement forestier ivoirien, a pour principal objectif de stabiliser la surface de boisement du pays à 20 % du territoire national.

Dans les cinq ans à venir les activités d'aménagement (protection, reboisement, production) devraient couvrir 4 millions d'hectares, soit 14 % du pays.

Or de nombreuses intrusions illégales et des occupations temporaires ont empiété - dans une proportion évaluée actuellement à près de 40 % - sur ce domaine qu'il faut impérativement reconstituer.

Leur persistance malgré les mesures prises conduit à préciser la politique de l'Etat.

Situation des programmes et actions en cours

D'importantes tentatives ont été faites dans le passé par le service forestier pour délocaliser les occupants illégaux.

C'est ainsi qu'en 1987, une circulaire conjointe des Ministres de l'Intérieur et des Eaux et Forêts demandait à leurs fonctionnaires respectifs l'application stricte de la procédure du flagrant délit aux défrichements du domaine forestier de l'Etat.

En 1988, à l'occasion de l'Année de la Forêt Ivoirienne, une sensibilisation générale du pays sur le problème de la sauvegarde de notre patrimoine a été menée à bien grâce aux interventions conjuguées du Chef de l'Etat et des Ministres ainsi que des médias et des fonctionnaires concernés.

Un recensement des planteurs clandestins a été entrepris et deux projets successifs du P.A.M. ont été négociés par la COTE D'IVOIRE, dont un en cours, pour faciliter l'apurement des forêts confiées à la SODEFOR en procurant des vivres aux personnes sortant de forêt pendant le temps nécessaire à la reconstitution de leur exploitation.

Le Projet Sectoriel Forestier a permis, enfin, au gouvernement de définir les principes devant présider au règlement de la question paysanne en forêt. Ces principes, plus que jamais actuels, ont été repris par l'ensemble des Bailleurs de fonds en matière forestière (Banque Mondiale, CDC, BAD, CCCE, KFW, GTZ, ACDI, etc) qui en souhaitent une application rapide dans le cadre des projets en cours.

Renforcement de la politique en matière d'apurement et de réhabilitation des forêts de l'Etat

Un pas important a été fait par le Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (MINAGRA) à l'occasion de son arrêté du 5 Juillet 1990 qui a confié à la SODEFOR un nouveau lot de 15 forêts classées dans le cadre d'un cahier des charges novateur. En effet ce document élargit le mandat confié à la SODEFOR par l'Etat, au delà des attributions antérieures de reboisement, à une mission de surveillance, d'aménagement, d'exploitation et de gestion.

C'est dans ce cadre et avec cette nouvelle impulsion donnée par le Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales que la SODEFOR a mis sur pied, une Commission Paysans-Forêt capable non seulement de prendre en charge les problèmes d'apurement mais encore de favoriser l'association des populations locales à la gestion forestière.

Les solutions techniques et sociales recevant l'assentiment conjoint des paysans, des collectivités et des gestionnaires de la forêt classée sont élaborées dans ce cadre.

Cette Commission Paysans-Forêt est constituée :

- au niveau central, par les ingénieurs délégués par le Directeur Général de la SODEFOR, selon les différents services du siège, ainsi que par les représentants du Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources animales (Direction du Domaine Forestier et du Reboisement, Direction de la Programmation, Service des Affaires Domaniales et Rurales) qui se concertent avec les services concernés des Ministères de l'Intérieur et de l'Environnement.
- au niveau local, pour chaque forêt étudiée, dont l'apurement et l'aménagement sont mis en chantier par la SODEFOR, la Commission se constitue en une assemblée générale décentralisée, groupe de dialogue et de conciliation entre les différents intérêts en présence. Elle regroupe alors, autour du service de terrain de la SODEFOR, toutes les personnes et groupes concernés et notamment les Sous-Préfets et Préfets, les élus, la Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, les Sociétés de développement agricole locales, les délégués des paysans et collectivités concernés. Ces derniers peuvent ainsi être associés à la gestion des forêts de l'Etat.

La courroie de transmission entre la commission locale et le gouvernement est constituée par la commission centrale qui se réunit à échéances régulières pour prendre, à partir des procès-verbaux de réunion des Commissions locales, les décisions d'apurement, de reclassement et d'aménagement relatives à chaque forêt classée. Elle les propose à l'approbation du MINAGRA et des autres ministères concernés, compte tenu des intérêts en jeu des positions acquises, puis veille à sa mise en application sur le terrain.

C'est ainsi que pour chaque forêt classée, quatre réunions de la Commission sont programmées, permettant successivement :

- 1 - de constituer la commission locale en faisant le point de la situation de la forêt, des objectifs à fixer et des actions à mener ;
- 2 - d'approuver le plan d'apurement de la forêt en établissant le bilan des contrats d'apurement signés avec les illégaux, des reclassements à effectuer, des actions en contentieux à suivre ;

- 3 - d'approuver le plan de reclassement paysan dans le domaine rural et des actions d'aménagement qui lui sont liées. Elle fait le point également de l'aménagement forestier en chantier et notamment des emplois créés.
- 4 - de clore enfin la procédure d'apurement en présentant aux collectivités le plan d'aménagement forestier.

Des réunions ultérieures pourront se tenir à la demande de l'une ou l'autre des parties de manière à associer en permanence les populations locales à la gestion des forêts de l'Etat et à provoquer une prise de conscience des possibilités de développement du patrimoine forestier rural.

Toutes les interventions émanant du terrain, toutes les demandes d'utilisation ou de mise en valeur forestière ou non forestière en provenance des diverses administrations, tous les projets de classement ou de déclassement relatif à une forêt donnée sont à priori soumis pour instruction et avis à la Commission Paysans-Forêt.

Les principes et le mode de fonctionnement de la Commission sont détaillés dans un Cahier des charges pour l'apurement et la réhabilitation des forêts classées établi par la SODEFOR.

Les travaux du Plan Foncier Rural dans sa phase intermédiaire seront du plus grand secours pour cette commission au niveau de la zone périphérique des forêts classées. Il devraient permettre de faciliter le reclassement des paysans illégaux sur les jachères à l'extérieur du domaine permanent de l'Etat.

L'arrêté confiant à la SODEFOR la gestion de l'ensemble des forêts où elle intervient déjà ou doit entreprendre prochainement des actions d'aménagement, va permettre dès sa signature par le Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales l'application générale de la politique ci-dessus définie.

Conclusion

Il y a nécessité impérieuse à poursuivre et amplifier les efforts de l'Etat pour apurer de toute occupation illégale et réhabiliter les forêts classées tout en travaillant à l'instauration d'une agriculture stabilisée et intensifiée.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales confirme sa ferme volonté quant au non déclassement à priori, et à l'arrêt de toute attribution de terres de terres concernant le domaine forestier permanent de l'Etat.

Il s'engage résolument dans l'association des populations locales à l'aménagement et la gestion des forêts classées.

Il marque enfin sa détermination d'inscrire dans les programmes à financement national et international les moyens et crédits nécessaires pour la réalisation des objectifs ci-dessus dans les forêts classées et dans les zone périphériques.