

LIST OF ACRONYMS

EA	: Executing Agency of the project
ANADER	: <i>Agence Nationale d'appui au Développement Rural</i> (National Agency for Rural Development)
CI	: Côte d'Ivoire
COMIFAC	: Central African Forest Commission
CTP	: Technical Project Committee
FC/FR	: Forest Reserve (« Gazetted Forests »)
FLEGT	: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FSC	: Forest Stewardship Council
GNT-CI	: National Working Group on Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification in Côte d'Ivoire
MALEBI	: <i>Association des productrices et commerçantes de produits secondaires de la forêt</i> (Association of Women Producers and Traders of Secondary Forest Products)
NPF/NFP	: New Forest Policy
ITTO	: International Tropical Timber Organization
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
PDF	: <i>Plan Directeur Forestier</i> (Forestry Master Plan)
REDD+	: United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
REFACOF	: <i>Réseau des Femmes Africaines pour la gestion Communautaire des Forêts</i> (Network of African Women for Community Forest Management)
RGPH	: Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat
SODEFOR	: <i>Société de Développement des Forêts</i> (Forest Development Corporation)
SYNEPSEFOR	: <i>Syndicat National des Exploitants de Produits Secondaires de la Forêt</i> (National Association of Secondary Forest Products Users and Operators)
WCF	: Wild Chimpanzee Foundation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
PART ONE: PROJECT CONTEXT	4
1.1 Origin	4
1.2 Relevance	4
1.2.1 Compliance with the objectives and priorities of the ITTO	4
1.2.2. Compliance with policies of the submitting country	5
1.3 Target area.....	5
1.3.1 Geographical location	5
b) Social and economic aspects	8
c) Environmental aspects	8
1.4. Expected impacts at project completion.....	9
PART 2: PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES	10
2.1 Justification	10
2.1.1 Institutional and organizational issues	10
2.3 Objectives	15
2.3.1 Development objective and impact indicator.....	15
Development objective.....	15
2.3.2 Specific objective	15
Part Three: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS	17
3.1 Outputs and activities	17
3.2 Activities	17
Activity 2.2: To organize workshops to disseminate agroforestry plantation establishment, maintenance and protection techniques.....	17
3.3 Strategic approach and methods.....	17
3.4 Work Plan.....	19
Activity 2.2: To organize workshops to disseminate agroforestry plantation establishment, maintenance and protection techniques.....	19
3.5 Budgets.....	20
PART 4: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	25
4.1. Executing Agency and organizational set-up.....	25
4.2 Project management team	27
4.3 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation.....	27
ANNEX	28
I Executing Agency Profile	28
II - Key project staff	28

PART ONE: PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Origin

The rapid demise of forests in Côte d'Ivoire has led the Government to initiate partnership programs with the private sector and the civil society in order to support the long and difficult task of rehabilitating the gazetted forests of Côte d'Ivoire. It is in this context that SODEFOR signed with the Association MALEBI the Partnership Agreement No. 001-A3-2011 to assist it in the management of the the Ahua forest reserve covering 4500 ha.

The Ahua gazette forests deteriorated sharply due to clearing for the establishment of crops, illegal logging activities to meet the need for fuel wood (charcoal and firewood), and because of the use of timber for construction purposes and supply timber product industries (home furniture, household items such as mortars and pestles, etc..). Meeting those needs to the detriment of the Ahua forest reserve has led to further pressure on the forest reserve by local communities, which has been the main cause of its advanced state of degradation. Therefore this trend has to be reversed to put a stop to the degradation of the forest reserve by engaging in rehabilitation activities involving agroforestry practices, which will be initiated with women members of the MALEBI Association.

Thus the MALEBI Association developed the idea to prepare this project for its women members; these women must shift from the status of persons consuming raw wood for charcoal production needs to that of persons contributing to raise the level of forest resources through rehabilitation activities on the Ahua forest reserve. These pilot rehabilitation activities to be conducted by the Women's Association MALEBI are to set an example for the local communities surrounding the Ahua forest reserve.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Compliance with the objectives and priorities of the ITTO

This proposal is fully in line with the objectives and priorities of the ITTO defined in Article One of the ITTA, 2006 as the Project will:

- Contribute to sustainable development and poverty alleviation in forest areas (c);
(This project will contribute to sustainable development through the reforestation of 100 ha of fuelwood because it will enable a renewal process for the resource base, which requires a five-year cycle. There will be no destruction of the resource but a permanent recovery and a continuous supply of fuel wood. The taungya system will enable people to have cleared land and increase their food production through subsistence crops. The establishment of 100 ha of plantations will provide paid work for people employed in the seedling production, site preparation and planting. As this forestry work will raise their income levels, it will contribute to the alleviation of poverty.)
- Encourage Côte d'Ivoire to support and develop reforestation using tropical timber species and forest management and rehabilitation of degraded forest land, with due regard to the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources (item j).
(Reforestation work is undertaken in a degraded forest to be restored through the process of reforestation to meet the demand for fuel wood)

Moreover, the objective of this project is linked to the priorities outlined in the ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2013-2018 and more specifically in relation to:

Strategic Priority 2 : Increase the Contribution of Tropical Forests to National and Local Economies, Including through International Trade

The reforestation programme to be achieved under this project will enable local communities to use areas to undertake agricultural production in association with the cultivation of forest seedlings during the early years of programme and to harvest fuelwood and produce charcoal as a source of energy for household consumption.

Strategic Priority 4 : Reduce tropical deforestation and forest degradation and enhance the provision of environmental services.

Women members of the Association MALEBI contribute to the progressive rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve through the establishment of agroforestry plantations, in collaboration with the local communities, which will already contribute to increasing the forest cover of the forest reserve and slowing down degradation.

In addition, by using wood from forest plantations for the production of charcoal, these women will indirectly contribute to the protection of natural plant formations that used to constitute their sources of raw material supply in their charcoal producing activities.

1.2.2. Compliance with policies of the submitting country

The Forestry Master Plan 1988-2015 (Plan Directeur Forester or “PDF”) is designed to provide responses to the massive destruction of forest reserves by undertaking short- and medium-term actions and restore the forest cover to a level consistent with an environment that would secure the balance of the ecosystem; the PDF contains several programmes, including research programmes to be implemented to achieve this goal.

The implementation of this plan was initiated in 1991 under the Emergency Programme, and it was funded by the donor community. A review was conducted in 1998 to assess the results of this comprehensive program.

Following this assessment, in 1999, through the Statement Letter issued by the Government, a new Forest Policy Direction (Nouvelle Politique Forestière, NPF) was adopted in line with the Forestry Master Plan (PDF, 1988-2015).

The strategies developed under the NPF are based, inter alia, on the following actions:

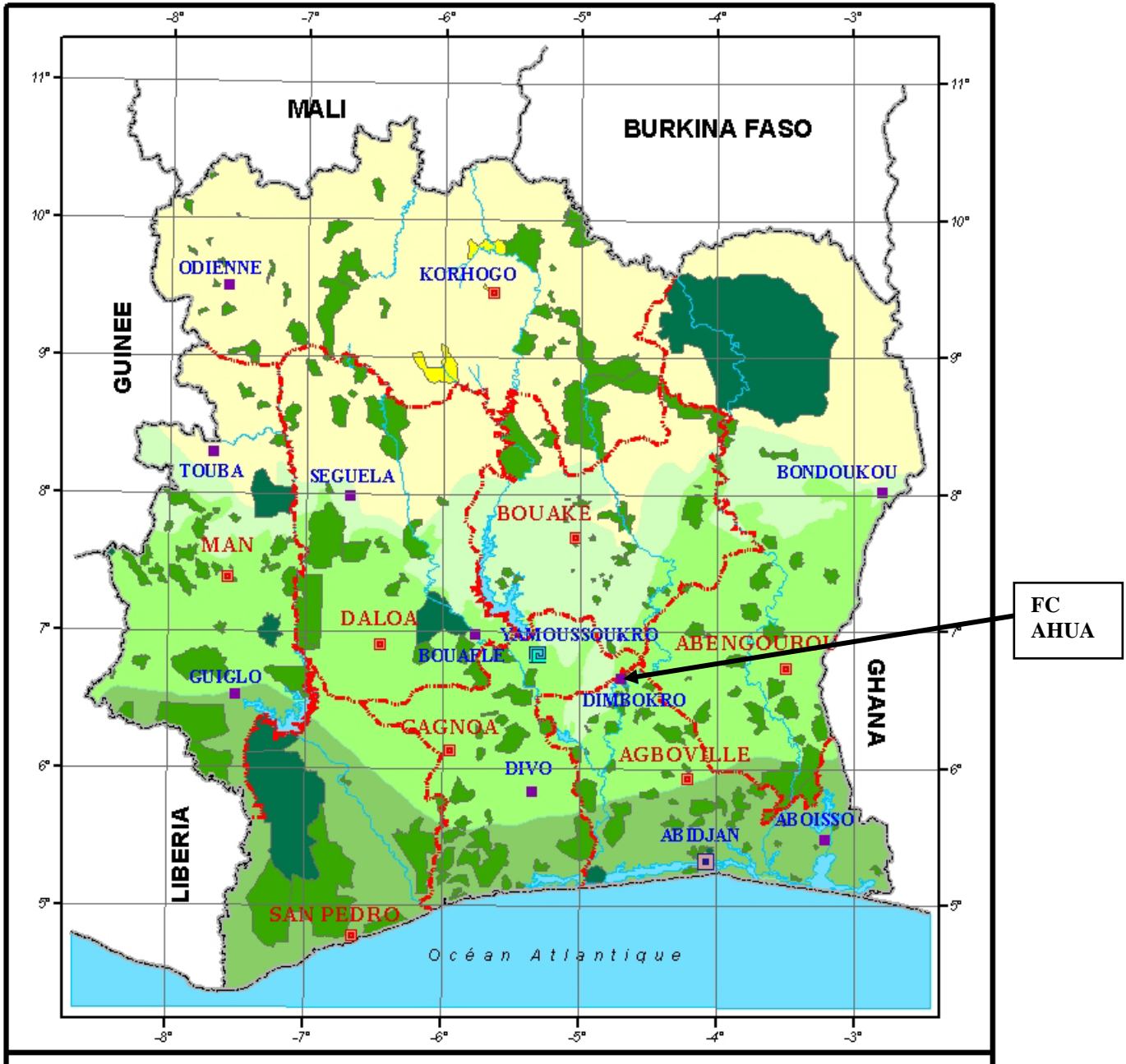
- Promote a development strategy for rural areas to better reconcile the development imperatives of agriculture, pastoralism and forestry for the optimum benefit of local communities;
- Focus management efforts on identified forest areas by combining the improvement of natural stands in the richest areas and reforestation to rehabilitate the most degraded areas;
- Take into account the environmental dimension in forest management.

1.3 Target area

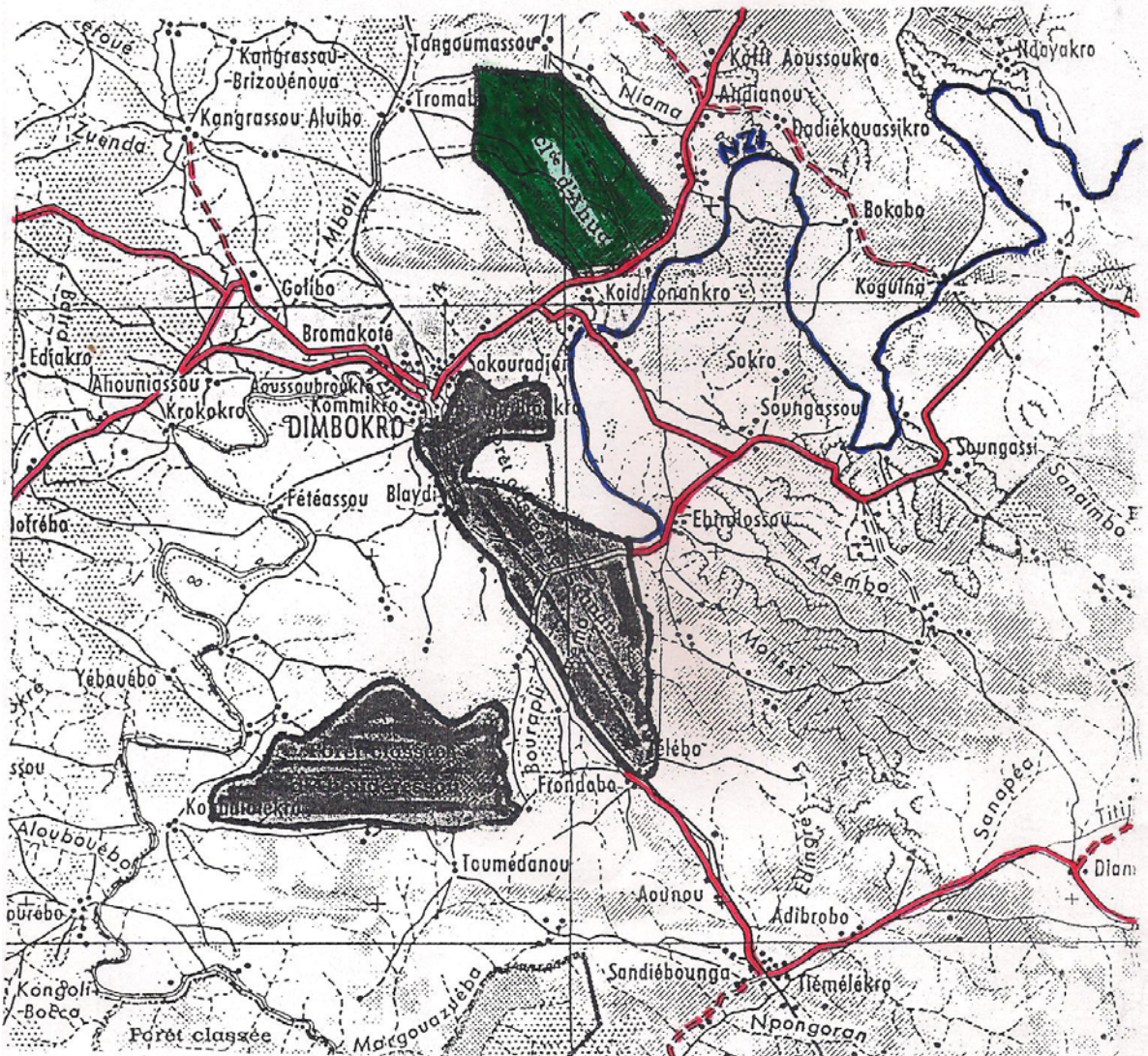
The project will be implemented in the Ahua forest reserve covering 4500 ha, near the city of Dimbokro. This forest is located eight miles from the city of Dimbokro and is crossed by a paved road. The Dimbokro population is 38,180 inhabitants (2008 prediction from the 1998 RGPH census).

The forest is already full of crop and forest tree plantations.






1.3.1 Geographical location



Location map of the project area



Captions

	FC AHUA
	Other forest reserves
	Water courses
	Asphalted roads
	Non-asphalted roads

Detailed map of the project area

a) Characteristics of the project area

The Ahua forest reserve is located in the N'Zi region (Centre-East of Côte d'Ivoire) and the Agboville Management Centre. It is located in the area of dense semi-deciduous forest drained by two tributaries of the N'Zi River (M'gboti and Agaroba). The forest composition is as follows: 6 ha natural forest, in 1874 ha second-growth forest, 833 ha savannah, 637 ha shrub savannah (bushland). The land and forest floors are covered with pyrophilous grass.

The Ahua forest reserve was the subject of a very advanced form of degradation under the combined effect of bush fires and land clearing for agricultural purpose, to the point where the natural vegetation has taken the form of a vast expanse of savanna grassland with some islands or pockets of natural forests totaling less than a thousand hectares. The reforestation work to be achieved will be established on the grassy savannah lands having lost all potential for natural regeneration.

The level of annual rainfall is estimated to average 1840 mm with a long rainy season from April to June, a shorter rainy season in September and October, a longer dry season from November to March and a shorter one from July to August.

b) Social and economic aspects

The needs for fuelwood (charcoal and firewood) of Dimbokro are largely covered by resources from the surrounding forests, including the Ahua Forest Reserve. These forests are in an advanced state of degradation due to human pressures increasingly correlated with rising population growth in the city of Dimbokro accompanied by stepped up demand for fuel wood products.

The forest-surrounding community can reap the economic benefits of the project through:

- The applied *taungya* system to make available to the communities land parcels already cleared for their different food crops. After meeting their nutritional needs, agricultural surplus will be marketed to provide additional revenue to the people and improve their living conditions,
- Fuel wood production and charcoal manufacturing: The people to be engaged in charcoal production will be paid at the rate of 1000 FCFA per bag of coal produced. This income will be added to those incomes already provided by the project,
- the availability of fuel wood: As the forest is highly degraded, the project will enable residents to have access to firewood at affordable prices, when this commodity is becoming increasingly scarce in the vicinity. Fuel wood harvesting by women will be less strenuous after their rural activity, their living conditions will be improved, ever so slightly,
- gathering medicinal plants and collection of non-timber forest products.

SODEFOR will be responsible for the technical supervision of farmers for forestry work. The use of fuel wood and final cuts will be the responsibility of the MALEBI Association

c) Environmental aspects

Agroforestry plantations which will be gradually developed to contribute to the rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve will thereby spur the growth of the forest cover. Furthermore, the use of tree species *Cassia siamea* -- a leguminosa -- will contribute to enrich the soil and cause the increase of agricultural and forest productivity in the Ahua forest.

The risk of forest fires will be limited because many local communities surrounding the Ahua forest reserve will be indirectly protecting the forest by protecting their own food crops in mixed plantation with trees in agroforestry blocks.

1.4. Expected impacts at project completion

Upon completion of the project, 100 ha of degraded forest lands of the Ahua forest reserve will have been gradually rehabilitated through the establishment of agroforestry plantations with mixed tree species associated with food crops (cassava, maize, rice, yam, tomato, pepper, eggplant, etc..).

This project will have contributed to:

- increasing the forest cover in the Ahua forest reserve,
- improving food security for local communities surrounding the Ahua forest reserve through higher farming output achieved by the taungya agroforestry system and also through food processing activities to preserve food over longer periods.
- reducing the drudgery of housework processing of food products by women through the use of small processing equipment,
- increasing the supply of fuel wood (charcoal and firewood),
- reducing poverty in the communities involved in the implementation of the project through to income derived from food products harvested in agroforestry plantations established in the Ahua forest reserve.

PART 2: PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Justification

2.1.1 Institutional and organizational issues

The MALEBI Association, an association composed of women producing and selling charcoal, will be the executing agency of the project. It will implement the project with technical assistance from the Forestry Development Corporation (SODEFOR). SODEFOR technical support is governed by Partnership Agreement No. 001-A3-2011 signed with SODEFOR to allow access to the Ahua forest area, for an area of 4500 ha, by women members of the Association MALEBI.

Under this partnership agreement the Association MALEBI installed four steel kilns to improve the charcoal processing yield, to reduce the amount of wood used for the production of charcoal (increase recovery rates), and therefore reduce the pressure on forests that provide the source of raw material.

SODEFOR assumes the important role of providing technical training for women members of the Association MALEBI on aspects relating to the management of forest resources to ensure a steady material supply for their charcoal kilns. SODEFOR is expected to provide technical assistance to MALEBI Association for silvicultural activities which already contribute to the gradual rehabilitation of Ahua forest reserve in compensation for the wood collection undertaken for charcoal production.

2.1.2 Stakeholders analysis

The stakeholders targeted by the project are mainly members of the Malebi Association, the local communities of the Ahua gazette forest (8 village communities), the city of Dimbokro, SODEFOR, and private businesses having operations in that area.

Members of the Association MALEBI

Women members of the Association MALEBI are considered the main primary stakeholder in this project for the pivotal role they will play in its implementation, and also to the impact of the project of which they will be main beneficiaries. This central position Association MALEBI will have as main primary stakeholder of the project can be explained as follows:

- ensuring the availability of the raw material (wood) for the production of charcoal, by SODEFOR in compensation for the activities leading to the progressive rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve through *taungya* agroforestry methods mixing forest tree species with food crops;
- the redistribution of income mainly derived from charcoal production with improved charcoal kilns -- locally manufactured and installed in the Ahua forest reserve, with the help of international partners such as ITTO;
- income sources provided by the production of food crops (rice, corn, banana, etc..) in agroforestry plantations, and
- improving food security for women members of the Association MALEBI through the processing of food products, with small equipment provided by the project, for longer shelf life.

These women are already organized to produce and market charcoal to urban centers and they will benefit from a source of supply secured and in sufficient quantity to ensure the sustainability of their business.

The local communities surrounding the Ahua forest reserve

Communities living in and around the Ahua forest reserve, many of them supporters of the MALEBI Association (parents and friends of the women members of the Association MALEBI living around the Ahua forest reserve), will be called to participate in the implementation of this project through the following actions:

- the implementation of forestry operations (site preparation, production of seedlings in the nursery to be established in Ahua forest reserve, planting of seedlings to establish agroforestry plantations under the *taungya* system, etc.).

- Outreach campaign for the protection of agroforestry plantations, established by the Women's Association MALEBI to contribute to the rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve, against fire and destruction by animals.

They will be beneficial users of areas cleared for their food crops destined for consumption and trade in the surrounding towns and villages. They will benefit from a sound organization to make the most of their activities. In addition, they will no longer suffer from difficulties in obtaining fuelwood for household energy consumption through the removal of dead wood and logging residues from timber plantations.

SODEFOR

As an institution having as statutory responsibility the management of the forest reserves of Côte d'Ivoire, SODEFOR mission is as follows: the conservation and protection of forest reserves. Thus, agroforestry plantation established to rehabilitate the Ahua forest reserve constitutes a positive contribution of women members of the MALEBI Association to the achievement of SODEFOR main mission. MALEBI women members are willing to make this contribution as a compensation for the wood they harvest to charcoal in their improved charcoal kilns. Progressive rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve will help increase the forest total acreage, to a level commensurate with the amount of resources to be made available to the MALEBI Association through this project.

The increase in forest area and the provision of timber products for the needs of communities are part of their mission. This project will help SODEFOR achieve its objectives the government has set to this institution relating to the rehabilitation of degraded forests. The benefit for SODEFOR mainly consists in the fact that the deteriorating trend will be reversed through reforestation activities to be initiated through the implementation of this project in the Ahua forest reserve.

Secondary stakeholders who'll feature in connection with the execution of this project are:

- the Ministry of Water and Forests for the administrative and technical actions relating to the national forest policy of Côte d'Ivoire, and
- the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) for technical training of women members of Association MALEBI concerning food crops and fruit trees to be mixed with seedlings under the *taungya* agroforestry system.

Among the tertiary stakeholders, it is worth mentioning mainly the following institutions:

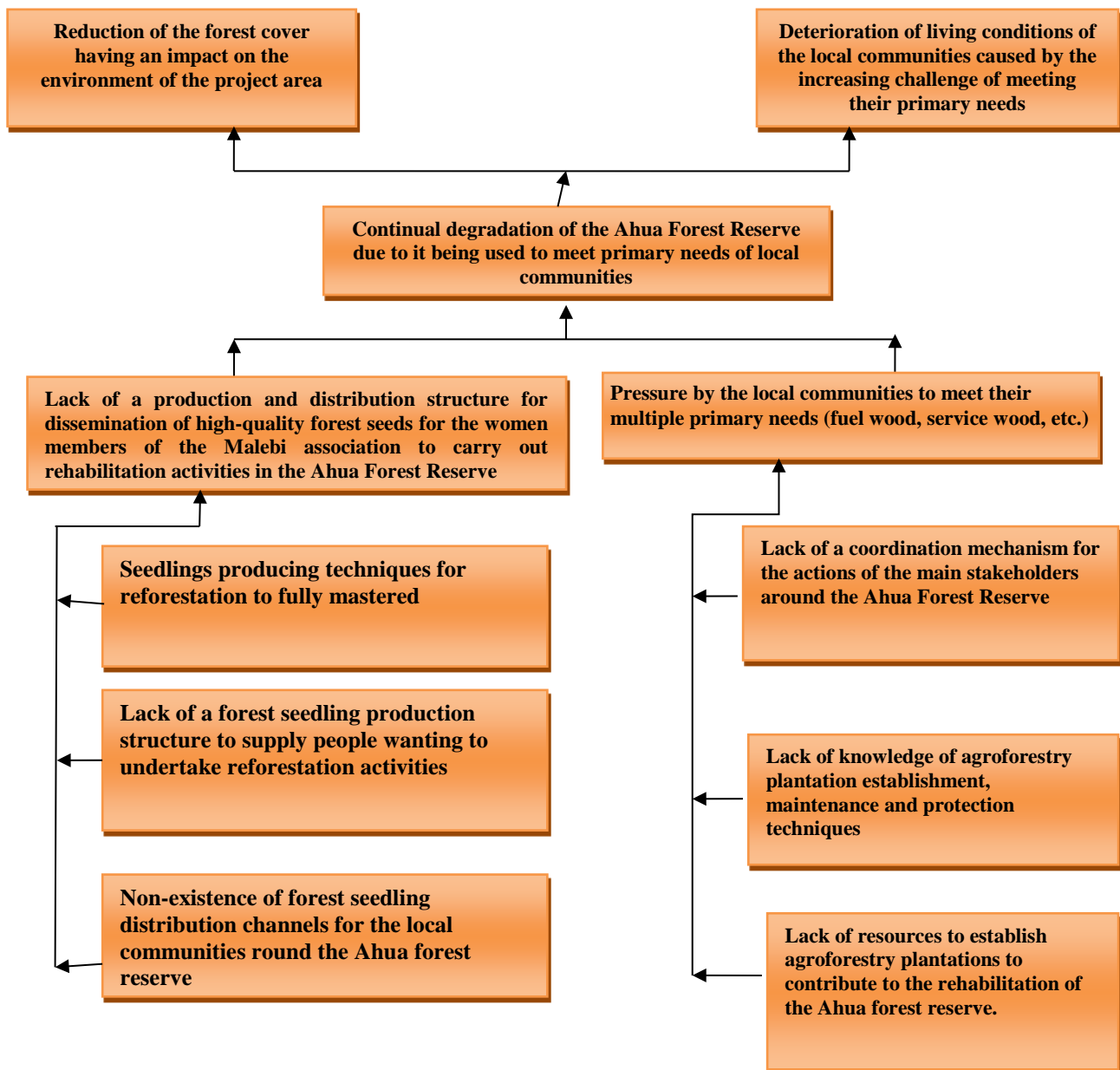
- the Ministry of Economy and Finance in charge of taxation (taxes and levies), including forest and agricultural taxation systems implemented in Côte d'Ivoire , and
- the General Council of Dimbokro will be concerned by the implementation of this project as an actor in the implementation of its purely administrative aspects.

STAKEHOLDERS GROUPS	CHARACTERISTICS	PROBLEMS, ISSUES	NEEDS,	POTENTIAL, ASSETS	INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT
Primary Stakeholder					
Women members Of the MALEBI Association	Charcoal production and marketing; activities for the rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve	Lack of financial resources to initiate agroforestry planting activities, to compensate for the wood harvested for charcoal production and to contribute to the rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve.		To develop adequate technological skill for efficient charcoal production; knowledge of existing rural technical approaches to the issue.	Executing Agency of the project, primary beneficiary of the main outputs of the project
Communities surrounding the Ahua Forest Reserve	Livelihoods dependent on the resources of this forest reserve;	Difficulties in sourcing fuel wood (charcoal and fire wood); Need fertile land for food crops.		Knowledge of land adjacent to this forest; Inadequate knowledge of modern farming practices, Lack of financial resources.	Primary beneficiaries involved in the implementation of certain project activities.
SODEFOR	A governmental	It manages forest reserves in		It concentrates the	It will provide

	institution in charge of the management of forest reserves in Côte d'Ivoire; A very important partner in the project to facilitate access to the forest areas.	accordance with the National Forest Policy of the country. It has a good understanding of local communities commitment and involvement in the management of forest reserves and related issues and challenges	required technical forest management expertise and has a good understanding of the problems of protecting and safeguarding the forest reserves of Côte d'Ivoire against encroachment by local communities.	technical support to forestry related activities.
Secondary stakeholders				
Ministry of Water and Forests	Represents the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.	It is responsible for the implementation of the national forest policy of Côte d'Ivoire.	The Department in charge of forestry in Côte d'Ivoire, and the technical supervision of staff from this ministry is often inadequate in its dealings with the rural communities	It will facilitate administrative procedures for the proper execution of certain activities.
ANADER	Public Agency whose remit is to provide guidance to rural communities, mainly for agriculture and livestock production.	Collaboration with MALEBI Association when required to provide guidance and coaching to the activities of the association relating to plantations mixing food crops with trees in each agroforestry plantation; instances of collaboration already existing in appropriate extension campaigns.	Technical skills and knowledge of farm management procedures, which are the subject of extension work by field operating staff in the farm lands around the Ahua Forest Reserve. For people involved in the project activities, technical supervision modalities will be negotiated between MALEBI and ANADER.	Will contribute to project success through education and training of the communities in agricultural techniques, for the association of food crops with agroforestry trees in each plantation.
STAKEHOLDERS GROUPS	CHARACTERISTICS	PROBLEMS, NEEDS, ISSUES	POTENTIAL, ASSETS	INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT
Tertiary Stakeholders				
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	It is in charge of taxation (taxes and fees) including forest and agricultural taxation systems implemented in Côte d'Ivoire	Negotiations needed between MALEBI and MEF to ensure tax exemption on purchases required for the implementation of the project.	MEF is the recipient of taxes, levies and royalties paid with the sale of charcoal produced by the MALEBI Association.	It will contribute to success of the project by applying adequate taxation.
General Council of Dimbokro	Is the public authority of the jurisdiction in which the MALEBI Association operates	It has a role to play in relation to administrative procedures and paperwork, and bureaucratic hurdles relating thereto.	It has the authority to simplify procedures and formalities that may have a negative impact on the implementation of this project.	It will contribute to the success of the project by simplifying customs and administrative procedures.

The Ahua forest reserve has deteriorated sharply due to clearing for the establishment of crops, illegal logging to meet the needs for fuel wood (charcoal and firewood), and because of the use of timber for construction purposes and for other services (home furniture, household items such as mortars and pestles, etc..). These needs have been covered to the detriment of the Ahua forest reserve, which has sustained a strong pressure from the local communities living in and around the forest reserve, leading to its advanced stage of degradation. Hence, the need to begin to reverse the trend of degradation affecting the forest reserve with agroforestry-type of rehabilitation activities, to be initiated by the women members of the MALEBI Association.

Tree of problems



2.3 Objectives

2.3.1 Development objective and impact indicator

Development objective

The project will contribute to increase the forest cover of the Ahua Forest Reserve through the involvement of local communities surrounding the forest.

Impact indicators

- i. Revenues derived from agroforestry plantations (forest resources and food produces) will contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the local communities around the Ahua forest reserve.
- ii. The expansion of the forest cover through the rehabilitation activities undertaken on the Ahua forest reserve with the surrounding communities and through their actions undertaken to protect the forest from wild fires.

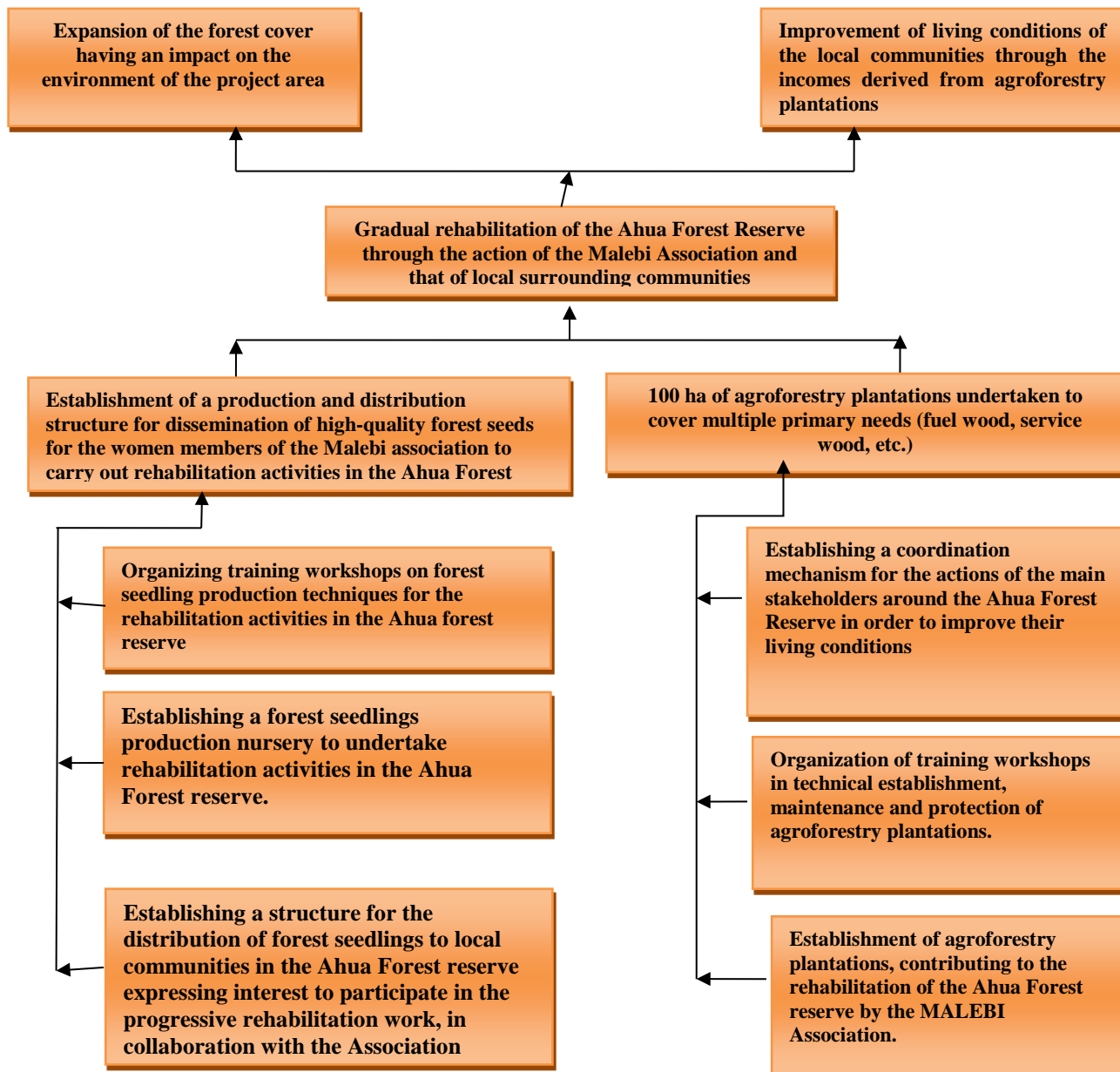
2.3.2 Specific objective

The project specifically aims at implementing the gradual rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve with women members of the Malebi Association, to compensate for the wood they remove and use to manufacture charcoal.

Outcome indicators

- i. All women members of the Malebi Association and other selected members will undergo training courses on the techniques to establish forest seedling production nurseries and to distribute the seedlings to users within six (6) months of project start.
- ii. Agroforestry plantations for the gradual rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve as of the sixth month of project implementation and beyond project completion.

The tree of solutions (objectives) is introduced below:



Part Three: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

3.1 Outputs and activities

3.1.1 Outputs

Output 1: One production and distribution structure for quality seeds and seedlings is operational.

Output 2: The 100-ha agroforestry plantation of *Cassia siamea*, *Technona grandis* and *Triplochiton scleroxylon*, mixed with food crops (rice, maize, yams and cassava) is established.

3.2 Activities

Output 1

Activity 1.1: To organize training workshops on forest seedling production techniques for rehabilitation activities in the Ahua forest reserve, under the technical guidance of SODEFOR experts.

Activity 1.2: To establish a forest seedlings production nursery to undertake rehabilitation activities in the Ahua Forest reserve.

Activity 1.3: To establish a structure for the distribution of forest seedlings to local communities in the Ahua Forest reserve expressing interest to participate in the progressive rehabilitation work, in collaboration with the Association MALEBI.

Output 2

Activity 2.1: To establish a coordination mechanism for the actions of the main stakeholders around the Ahua Forest Reserve in order to improve the living conditions of local communities through the acquisition of small subsistence product processing equipment.

Activity 2.2: To organize workshops to disseminate agroforestry plantation establishment, maintenance and protection techniques

Activity 2.3: To establish agroforestry plantations, contributing to the gradual rehabilitation of the Ahua Forest reserve by the MALEBI Association and members of the local communities demonstrating an interest in this area.

3.3 Strategic approach and methods

The project strategy is to reconcile the short-term subsistence needs of the communities (food, fuel wood) with the in medium- to long-term needs to rehabilitate the Ahua forest reserve. This strategy accounts for the use of the *taungya* agroforestry system mixing food crops with different forest tree species. These are pilot rehabilitation activities to be conducted by the Women's Association MALEBI to set an example to the local communities surrounding the Ahua forest reserve. This process of rehabilitation of the Ahua forest reserve can be summarized in the following table:

Year	Actions / Activities	Results / Outputs
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of the project site - setting up a nursery to produce seedlings for reforestation activities - Preparation of plots of the project site for the agriculture and reforestation activities - Food crops: yam, maize, cassava, etc.). - Seedling planting operations species (agroforestry / taungya): Samba (for timber), teak (as service wood first and then timber), Cassia (as fuel wood) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest product harvesting of household consumption and marketing. The food products are an incentive motivating people to get involved in the Ahua forest reserve rehabilitation activities; - Processing of food products from agroforestry plantations for long-term storage contributing to food security and raising community income levels through value-adding processing of food products.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of agroforestry fields mixing food crops and forest trees - Production of seedlings for reforestation activities - Preparation of new plots of the project site for agriculture and reforestation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvest food crops for household consumption and marketing -processing of food products from agroforestry plantations for long-term storage contributing, to food security and also to increasing income level by through the value-added processing of food products.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of agroforestry fields mixing food crops and forest trees - Production of seedlings for reforestation activities - Preparation of new plots on project site for agriculture and reforestation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvest food crops for household consumption and marketing -processing of food products from agroforestry plantations for long-term storage contributing, to food security and also to increasing income level by through the value-added processing of food products.
4-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of agroforestry fields mixing food crops and forest trees - Production of seedlings for reforestation activities - Silvicultural treatments (thinning operations in Teak stands) - Preparation of new plots on project site for agriculture and reforestation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvest food crops for household consumption and marketing -processing of food products from agroforestry plantations for long-term storage contributing, to food security and also to increasing income level by through the value-added processing of food products. - Early harvesting of teak poles; - Use of Cassia wood for charcoal manufacturing.
10 et +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Silvicultural treatments (Teak and Samba) - Production of forest seedlings for reforestation activities - Protection against bush fires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvest food crops for household consumption and marketing -processing of food products from agroforestry plantations for long-term storage contributing, to food security and also to increasing income level by through the value-added processing of food products. - Early harvesting of teak poles; - Use of Cassia wood for charcoal manufacturing and fire wood production. - Use of teak wood and samba wood by SODEFOR under a profit-sharing scheme with the local communities involved in the rehabilitation of the degraded forest lands in the Ahua Forest Reserve. - Protection against bush fires.

Through the implementation of this project the women members of the Association MALEBI will shift from the status of persons consuming raw wood for charcoal production to that of persons contributing to raise the level of forest resources through rehabilitation activities in the Ahua forest reserve. The reforestation plots will be installed on the grassland areas devoid of any woody vegetation and serve as a firewall to protect the old plantations and residual forest areas against bushfires, very common in the region.

The team implementing the project will be primarily based in Dimbokro and its surroundings. The coordination and supervision Team will be composed of two MALEBI women members. The production team will be itself composed of women and school youth residing in the villages bordering the forest reserve. It will be headed by a team leader and her assistant. Less arduous seedling production work in the nursery will be provided by women while young will take care of clearing and planting under daily contracts. Parcels to be reforested will be subdivided into smaller portions and distributed among families for the cultivation of food crops (Taungya system).

3.4 Work Plan

Outputs expected / Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2			
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
Output 1: <u>One production and distribution structure for quality seeds and seedlings is operational</u>									
Activity 1.1: To organize training workshops on forest seedling production techniques for rehabilitation activities in the Ahua forest reserve, under the technical guidance of SODEFOR experts	SODEFOR, MALEBI & Local community leaders	■				■			
Activity 1.2: To establish a forest seedlings production nursery to undertake rehabilitation activities in the Ahua Forest reserve.	SODEFOR & MALEBI		■	■			■	■	
Activity 1.3: To establish a structure for the distribution of forest seedlings to local communities in the Ahua Forest reserve expressing interest to participate in the progressive rehabilitation work, in collaboration with the Association MALEBI.	MALEBI & Local community leaders	■				■			
Output 2: <u>The 100-ha agroforestry plantation of <i>Cassia siamea</i>, <i>Technona grandis</i> and <i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>, mixed with food crops (rice, maize, yams and cassava) is established</u>									
Activity 2.1: To establish a coordination mechanism for the actions of the main stakeholders around the Ahua Forest Reserve in order to improve the living conditions of local communities through the acquisition of small subsistence product processing equipment.	MALEBI & Local community leaders				■	■	■	■	■
Activity 2.2: To organize workshops to disseminate agroforestry plantation establishment, maintenance and protection techniques	SODEFOR, MALEBI & Local community leaders			■				■	
Activity 2.3: To establish agroforestry plantations, thereby contributing to the gradual rehabilitation of the Ahua Forest reserve by the MALEBI Association and members of the local communities demonstrating an interest in this area.	SODEFOR & MALEBI				■				■
Activity 2.4: Monitoring and evaluation of agroforestry plantations established by the local communities using the <i>taungya</i> system.	SODEFOR & MALEBI				■				■

3.5 Budgets

3.5.1 MAIN BUDGET MATRIX						
BUDGET COMPONENTS	UNIT	Number	UNIT COST	AMOUNT (\$US)		TOTAL (\$US)
				CI	ITTO	
PROJECT PERSONNEL						
11- National experts						
11.1 Project leader	month	24	500	12,000		12,000
11.2 Technical and financial officer (2)	month	48	300	14,400		14,400
14 - training						
14.1 Ateliers (forest seedlings production)	training	2	5,000		10,000	10,000
14.2 Workshops (agroforestry plantation establishment)	training	2	5,000		10,000	10,000
19 Component total				26,400	20,000	46,400
Sous-traitance						
21- Manual land clearing	ha	100	60		6,000	6,000
22- Forest seedlings production	seedlings	200,000	0.05		10,000	10,000
23- Staking, planting, replenishment	ha	100	30		3,000	3,000
24- Agroforestry plantation maintenance and protection	ha	100	40		4,000	4,000
29 Component total					23,000	23,000
Duty travels						
31- Daily subsistence allowances (field trips)	m/d	120	50		6,000	6,000
32- Transport costs(field trips)	m/d	72	40		2,880	2,880
39 Component total					-	8,880
Capital goods						
41- Building to house small processing equipment	building	1	9,200	1,656	9,200	10,856
44- Equipment						
44.1 Desktop computer	unit	1	1,000	180	1,000	1,180
44.2 Printer-scanner	unit	1	500	90	500	590
44.3 Computer accessories/ office automation	unit	2	300	108	600	708
45- other equipment					-	-
45.1 Small food product processing equipment	set	2	4,700	1,692	9,400	11,092
45.2 Nursery equipment (polybags, watering cans, wheelbarrows, boots, etc.)	set	1	9,600	1,728	9,600	11,328
49 Component total				5,454	30,300	35,754
Consumables						
54- Office supplies	month	24	260	1,123	6,240	7,363
55- Communication costs	month	24	235	1,015	5,640	6,655
56- Purchase of food crop seeds (rice, maize, yams, cassava)	ha	100	123	2,221	12,340	14,561
59 Component total				4,360	24,220	28,580
Miscellaneous						
61- Sundries	Lump sum	1	4,000		4,000	4,000
62- Audit	report	1	3,000	540	3,000	3,540
69 Component total				540	7,000	7,540
SUB-TOTAL				36,754	113,400	150,154

Management costs (executing agency)				30,000		30,000
SUB-TOTAL				66,754	113,400	180,154
ITTO Monitoring, evaluation and admin. costs						
81- Monitoring and eval. costs	year	2	10,000		20,000	20,000
82-Ex-post Evaluation						
83 - Programme support cost (12%)	year	2			16,008	16,008
OVERALL TOTAL				66,754	149,408	216,162

3.5.2 CONSOLIDATED YEARLY BUDGET (ITTO & EA)

BUDGET COMPONENTS	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$US)	YEAR 1 (\$US)	YEAR 2 (\$US)
PROJECT PERSONNEL			
11- National experts			
11.1 Project leader	12,000	6,000	6,000
11.2 Technical and financial officer (2)	14,400	7,200	7,200
14 - training		-	-
14.1 Workshops (forest seedlings production)	10,000	5,000	5,000
14.2 Workshops (agroforestry plantation establishment)	10,000	5,000	5,000
19 Component total	46,400	23,200	23,200
Sous-traitance			
21- Manual land clearing	6,000	3,000	3,000
22- Forest seedlings production	10,000	5,000	5,000
23- Staking, planting, replenishment	3,000	1,500	1,500
24- Agroforestry plantation maintenance and protection	4,000	2,000	2,000
29 Component total	23,000	11,500	11,500
Duty travels			
31- Daily subsistence allowances (field trips)	6,000	3,000	3,000
32- Transport costs(field trips)	2,880	1,440	1,440
39 Component total	8,880	4,440	4,440
Capital goods			
41- Building to house small processing equipment	10,856	10,856	
44- Equipment			
44.1 Desktop computer	1,180	1,180	
44.2 Printer-scanner	590	590	
44.3 Computer accessories/ office automation	708	708	
45- other equipment			
45.1 Small food product processing equipment	11,092	11,092	
45.2 Nursery equipment (polybags, watering cans, wheelbarrows, boots, etc.)	11,328	11,328	
49 Component total	35,754	35,754	
Consumables			
54- Office supplies	7,363	3,682	3,682
55- Communication costs	6,655	3,328	3,328
56- Purchase of food crop seeds (rice, maize, yams, cassava)	14,561	7,281	7,281
59 Component total	28,580	14,290	14,290
Miscellaneous			
61- Sundries	4,000	2,000	2,000
62- Audit	3,540	1,770	1,770
69 Component total	7,540	1,885	1,885
SUB-TOTAL	150,154	3,655	3,655
Management costs (executing agency)	30,000	7,500	7,500
SUB-TOTAL	180,154	100,339	64,585
ITTO Monitoring, evaluation and admin. costs			
81- Monitoring and eval. costs	20,000		
82-Ex-post Evaluation	-		
83 - Programme support cost 12%	16,008		
OVERALL TOTAL	216,162		

3.5.3 CONSOLIDATED YEARLY PROJECT BUDGET: ITTO

BUDGET COMPONENTS	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$US)	YEAR 1 (\$US)	YEAR 2 (\$US)
PROJECT PERSONNEL			
11- National experts			
11.1 Project leader	-		
11.2 Technical and financial officer (2)	-		
14 - training			
14.1 Workshops (forest seedlings production)	10,000	5,000	5,000
14.2 Workshops (agroforestry plantation establishment)	10,000	5,000	5,000
19 Component total	20,000	10,000	10,000
Sous-traitance			
21- Manual land clearing	6,000	3,000	3,000
22- Forest seedlings production	10,000	5,000	5,000
23- Staking, planting, replenishment	3,000	1,500	1,500
24- Agroforestry plantation maintenance and protection	4,000	2,000	2,000
29 Component total	23,000	11,500	11,500
Duty travels			
31- Daily subsistence allowances (field trips)	6,000	3,000	3,000
32- Transport costs (field trips)	2,880	1,440	1,440
39 Component total	8,880	4,440	4,440
Capital goods			
41- Building to house small processing equipment	9,200	9,200	
44- Equipment			
44.1 Desktop computer	1,000	1,000	
44.2 Printer-scanner	500	500	
44.3 Computer accessories/ office automation	600	600	
45- Other equipment			
45.1 Small food product processing equipment	9,400	9,400	
45.2 Nursery equipment (polybags, watering cans, wheelbarrows, boots, etc.)	9,600	9,600	
49 Component total	30,300	30,300	
Consumables			
54- Office supplies	6,240	3,120	3,120
55- Communication costs	5,640	2,820	2,820
56- Purchase of food crop seeds (rice, maize, yams, cassava)	12,340	6,170	6,170
59 Component total	24,220	12,110	12,110
Miscellaneous			
61- Sundries	4,000	2,000	2,000
62- Audit	3,000		3,000
69 Component total	7,000	2,000	5,000
SUB-TOTAL	113,400	2,000	8,000
Management costs (executing agency)	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	113,400	70,350	46,050
ITTO Monit., Eval. and admin. costs			
81- Monitoring and eval. costs	20,000		
82-Ex-post Evaluation	-		
83 - Programme support cost 12%	16,008		
OVERALL TOTAL	149,408		

3.5.4 CONSOLIDATED YEARLY COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION (Executing Agency)

BUDGET COMPONENTS	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$US)	YEAR 1 (\$US)	YEAR 2 (\$US)
PROJECT PERSONNEL			
11- National experts			
11.1 Project leader	12,000	6,000	6,000
11.2 Technical and financial officer (2)	14,400	7,200	7,200
14 - training			
14.1 Workshops (forest seedlings production)			
14.2 Workshops (agroforestry plantation establishment)			
19 Component total	26,400	13,200	13,200
Sous-traitance			
21- Manual land clearing			
22- Forest seedlings production			
23- Staking, planting, replenishment			
24- Agroforestry plantation maintenance and protection			
29 Component total			
Deplacements en mission			
31- Daily subsistence allowances (field trips)			
32- Transport costs (field trips)			
39 Component total			
Capital goods			
41- Building to house small processing equipment	1,656	1,656	
44- Equipment			
44.1 Desktop computer	180	180	
44.2 Printer-scanner	90	90	
44.3 Computer accessories/ office automation	108	108	
45- other equipment			
45.1 Small food product processing equipment	1,692	1,692	
45.2 Nursery equipment (polybags, watering cans, wheelbarrows, boots, etc.)	1,728	1,728	
49 Component total	5,454	5,454	
Consumables			
54- Office supplies	1,123	562	562
55- Communication costs	1,015	508	508
56- Purchase of food crop seeds (rice, maize, yams, cassava)	2,221	1,111	1,111
59 Component total	4,360	2,180	2,180
Miscellaneous			
61- Sundries			
62- Audit	540	270	270
69 Component total	540	270	270
SUB-TOTAL	36,754	21,104	15,650
Management costs (executing agency)	30,000	15,000	15,000
OVERALL TOTAL	66,754	36,104	30,650

PART 4: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Executing Agency and organizational set-up

MALEBI is a women's organization formed to promote forest products and especially charcoal. It was established in 2004 and is composed of women of various social conditions and status. It aims to include women in this promising business sector which has long been incorrectly associated with dirt and hardships.

Some of its members are holders of operating licenses for coal, while others are responsible for the sale wholesale, retail-wholesale and retail. MALEBI has successfully implemented the case study funded by ITTO for the steel oven production of charcoal from *Cassia siamea*. The association has 4 metal kilns and enjoys a good reputation in the villages around the project site for providing jobs to youth and women in rural areas, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation. The establishment of forest plantations using the *taungya* system is to diversify sources of income for rural communities.

MALEBI's charcoal production system is part of the sustainable timber resources management context and is therefore consistent with the planning of long-term investments. On this basis, it directs its activities towards partnerships which offer the possibility to achieve medium- and long-term timber potentials.

The project staff will consist of two (2) teams : on coordination and supervision team and one production team.

Coordination and supervision Team

It will consist of two MALEBI women members responsible for planning operations, organizing, equipping and supervising the work of the production team and track the marketing of products.

The production team

This team will be responsible for the daily field-level operations that include the production of charcoal and implementation of forest plantations using the Taungya method.

Regarding the charcoal production component, this team will be composed of one (1) sawyer and her assistant and four (4) wood collectors. They will be responsible for the tree felling, collapsing, transport and storage operations using storage facilities in the vicinities of furnaces. Wood collectors will sort out and group the bolts by size.

When the wood stock has reached the level required for carbonization, the sawyer team leader shall undertake handle the bolts to furnace and proceed with the ignition.

While the charcoal is slowly forming through the slow burning process, they resume the felling, harvesting and wood collecting operations to feed the next furnace.

At the end of the carbonization process, start the cooling phase and drawing of charcoal material from the furnace.

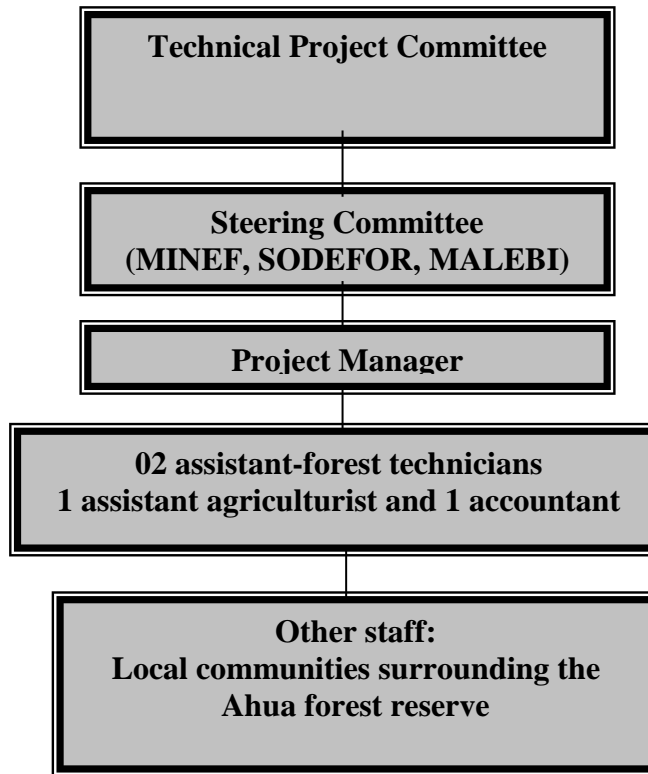
When the output has reached a quantity sufficient to make a consignment (about 300 bags) the workers start to fill up the bags and load them on the trucks.

Activities will be planned and organized by the team leader so as to ensure continuous production of coal.

If necessary, staff will be contracted to add human resource strength to the production team.

With regard to reforestation work, the team leader will rely primarily on local communities for all operations. He will be assisted if necessary by one of his collaborators in charge of carbonization. In any case, the communities will be trained and empowered in the production work for forest seedlings and the establishment of plantations.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT CHART



4.2 Project management team

The project management team comprises the supervision team and field team. These two leading teams will be joined by journeymen, to be hired individually or as a team to conduct specific project work.

The field team will include, in addition to the team leader, one nursery operator, one reforestation worker and one agriculture extension worker.

The list of Technical Project Committee (CTP) members is as follows:

- Representative of the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (chairperson of CTP)
- Representative of ITTO;
- Representative(s) of project donors;
- Representative(s) of local, forest-surrounding communities;
- Representative(s) of the executing agency (MALEBI);
- Representative of SODEFOR; and
- Representative of Dimbokro General Council

The Technical Project Committee will meet at least one (1) time per year, the first meeting being due to take place within three (3) months after the launch of the project, to approve project work plan and budget.

4.3 Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation

The project will be monitored and evaluated by ITTO representatives in accordance with the usual procedures of the Organization.

The Executing agency shall submit to ITTO, through the ITTO online project monitoring system the following reports and documents during the implementation of the project:

- At the beginning of each Year of project implementation, an annual plan of operations;
- At the end of each month, a summary of the month's highlights along with the tables of the financial and unaudited cash statements;
- By the end of January and the end of July, semi-annual progress reports prepared according to the template provided in the ITTO Manual for monitoring, review and evaluation of ITTO projects, including measures to sustain the project after the end of foreign aid. Tables of unaudited financial statements and cash flows of the project for external funding and counterpart funding must be attached to the progress report.
- And the completion report no later than three months after completing the execution of Project activities.

Regarding external financial monitoring, the Executing Agency shall submit an annual financial audit to ITTO during the four months following project completion. The project accounts will be audited by the external auditors duly recognized, selected by the Executing Agency in consultation with AfDB and ITTO. For the purpose of project implementation, the financial year is from January 1st to December 31st of each calendar Year.

The project will be subject to periodic supervisory inspections by ITTO, SODEFOR and the Executing Agency, at least once a year. During these inspections, the project will show its progress and demonstrate how its logical framework is being followed and how the decisions of the Management Committee are being implemented.

ANNEX

I Executing Agency Profile

MALEBI is a women's association of created by Order No. 654/Int/DGAT/DAG/SDVA of 09 June 2008 of the Home Affairs Ministry pursuant to Law 60/315 of 21 September 1960 on Associations (civil society organizations). It has entered into a partnership agreement with SODEFOR signed October 3, 2011 which places the Ahua reserve forest under its management. The objective is to sustainably manage the forest reserve, to promote secondary forest products, especially charcoal.

In 2009, MALEBI was the recipient of ITTO funding amounting to U.S. \$ 35 000 to conduct a case study for modern charcoal production. This funding has enabled it to acquire 03 steel kilns, a chainsaw and further equipment..

Some of its members hold a charcoal manufacturer's licence while others are in charge of wholesale, semi-wholesale and retail distribution. MALEBI has successfully conducted the case study financed by ITTO for charcoal production from *Cassia siamea* using steel kilns. The Association owns four steel kilns and enjoys a good reputation in all village communities around the project for having created jobs for the rural youth and women, thereby contributing to the poverty alleviation effort. The establishment of forest plantations using the taungya method is to diversify the sources of income for rural communities.

MALEBI has its charcoal production system integrated in the sustainable management of woody resources, including the long-term planning of investments. In line with this approach, it gears its activities towards partnerships that create the opportunity for it to have a timber and wood production potential available in the medium- to long-term perspective.

MALEBI is organized into four teams with a project officer (Chairperson):

- a field team (07 persons) in charge of reforestation, timber harvesting and charcoal production activities
- a team (03 persons) responsible for charcoal distribution
- a team (03 persons) responsible for the retail sale, and
- one supervisory team (02 people: chairperson and vice chairperson) covering all activities.

NOTE: MALEBI could not conduct any activities in 2011 due to security problems caused by the post-electoral socio-political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

II - Key project staff

The executive personnel includes:

- 1 Project Leader and the teams described above.

The Project Leader

Her main duties will be as follows:

- To prepare a detailed work plan to implement the activities;
- To organize the hiring of contractual personnel (piece-workers, labourers, etc.);
- To monitor project implementation;
- To prepare progress reports and the project completion report;
- To coordinate activities with the various countries involved and the various research partners

CURRICULUM VITAE (Chairperson of the Association)

Surname and Forenames: Mme AHOUSSE néé AYOOU Logbochi Delphine

Address: 03 BP 125 CIDEX 03 ABIDJAN

Tel.: 00 225 05 74 04 33 / 07 33 66 54

Email: ahoussi_delphine@yahoo.fr

Training:

High School Collège Moderne de l'Autoroute de Treichville à ABIDJAN

Vocational training:

Formal training in charcoal manufacturing, 1998 to 1999

Professional experience:

- 2012: Management of a 5 ha reforestation parcel in the Ahua forest reserve.
- In 2011: Participation at the 47th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council from 14 to 19 November 2011 in GUATEMALA.
Signing of an agreement with SODEFOR for the development of the Ahua forest reserve, covering 4,500 ha for the sustainable development of forest resources, mainly fuel wood plantations
2010: Attended the 46th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council in Yokohama in Japan.
- Since 2010: REFACOF Focal Point (Network of African Women for community management of forests) in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Since 2010: Collaboration with The EMBASSY of JAPAN in COTE d'IVOIRE on of rural women employment.
- 2009: Participation at the 45th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council in Yokohama in Japan in 2009 for the presentation of the results of the case study funded by ITTO.
- Since 2009: Running a case study of the ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organization): Production and marketing of charcoal using steel kilns in the Ahua forest reserve.
- Since 2009: Participation in the implementation of the project with NGO WCF (Wild Chimpanzee Foundation) to raise awareness of the villagers bordering the forest of Cavally for its sustainable management.
- Since 2009: Chairperson of the Economic Chamber of the FSC working group for developing national forest certification standards
- Since 2008: Partner of SODEFOR (Forest Development Corporation) for the sustainable production of 2006: Member of the expert panel for the BESSO Forest management diagnostic as NTFP Expert
- 2006: Participation in the development of Principles, Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
- 2006: Participation in the validation of Principles, Criteria and Indicators for the ATO / ITTO African forest plantations in Libreville (GABON)
- 2006: Attendance to the workshop on Restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests in Libreville, Gabon; .
- Since 2005: Chairperson of the MALEBI association (Association of Charcoal Producers and Sellers)
- Since 2005: Auditor of GNT-CI (National Working Group of Côte d'Ivoire on Sustainable Management and Forest Certification)
- Since 2005: Member of FSC South Economic Chamber (Forest Stewardship Council)

Since 1999: Trader and Manufacturer of Secondary products (charcoal)
Since 1999: Secretary in charge of training at SYNEPSEFOR (National Union of Farmers for Secondary Forest Products)

Other responsibilities

From 1994 to 2006: Treasurer of the EPP Management Committee
K-OESTREM (Riviera 3)

Other training courses attended:

March 2011: Training in Cameroon (Douala) on FLEGT, REDD and REDD + mechanisms, organized by Proforest and the European Union.
July 2011: Training on GENDER and land and forest TENURE at EDEA_Cameroun organized by the network of African Women for community management of forests
2007: Participation in the international training program in Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification in Sweden and Cameroon
2007: Participation in the forum of rainforest investors in Accra (Ghana)
2006: Participation to the workshop on the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests in Côte d'Ivoire.
2006: Participation in the training workshop on FSC forest certification
2005: Participation in the Annual DPI / NGO of UN in New York
2005: Participation in regional workshops on regional consultative mechanisms for the sustainable management of African forests in Brazzaville (Congo)
2005: Attended the 38th Session of ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organization)

Languages:

French: read: good; spoken: good; written: good
Anglais: read: spoken: average; written: fair

IT Skills:

WORD: good
Excel: average
PowerPoint: average

CURRICULUM VITAE (VICE-CHAIRPERSON)

1. **Name** : KISSI
2. **Forename** : Née N'GBALAMOU Gnima
3. **Nationality** : a Cote d'Ivoire national
4. **Family status** : Born on 23rd March 1967, Married: 3 children
5. **Contacts** : 08 13 49 85 / 02 82 28 07 / (kissignima@gmail.com)
6. **PO Box address** : 27 BP 556 Abidjan 27

7. **Training: Diplomas, grade**

- 1992 – 1994: Vocational Training Certificate: Secretariat and office automation
- 1991 – 1992: Baccalaureate G1

8. **Main qualification**

- ✓ Vice chairperson of the MALEBI Association. (Involved in the reforestation of some 5 ha of Cassia in the AHUA reserve forest under a partnership agreement entered into by MALEBI and SODEFOR for the year 2012).
- ✓ Chairperson of AFCOSA (Association des Femmes Commerçantes de SANon)
- ✓ Member of SYNEPSEFOR (Syndicat National des Exploitantes des Produits Secondaires de la Forêt)

9. **Other relevant information**

- **Training in charcoal production by steel kilns**
- **Knowledge of NTIC and softwares**

WORD, EXCEL.

Internet user

10. **Language skills:**

French: Very good

English: Average

Certified true

I hereby certify all above information as true

Issued at Abidjan on 1 June 2013

CURRICULUM VITAE (FINANCE OFFICER FOR MALEBI)

Name : YAO
Forename : Pierre-Mesmer
Nationality : Cote d'Ivoire national
Civil Status : 39 years, bachelor with no children
Contacts : 48-39-03-19 / 02-66-96-75 / (mespire@yahoo.fr)
P.O. Box : 17 BP 413 Abidjan 17

Training: Diplomas and certificates

Institution
[from (date) – to (date)]
Grades achieved:

2000 to 2001 (October session)
MSG (MA in management) - UFR-SEG in Cocody

1999 to 2001 (July Session)
LSG (BA in management) - UFR-SEG in Cocody

1997 to 1998 (November Session)
DEUG II (Diplôme d'Etude Universitaire Générale 2nd Year - Freshman)

1995 to 1996 (Session octobre)
DEUG I (Diplôme d'Etude Universitaire Générale 1st year)

1994 to 1995
BACCALAURATE (major: Life Sciences) in Lycée Moderne de Grand - Bassam

1990 to 1991
BEPC in Collège Moderne de l'Autoroute

1985 to 1986
CEPE in EPP Aliodan d'Anoumabo (Marcory)

Main qualifications

Field Superintendent for the MALEBI Association since May 2009.
Reforestation Monitoring Officer for the 5-ha Cassia Simea plantation in the AHUA reserve forest under partnership agreement between MALEBI and SODEFOR for the year 2012.

Dates	Place	Entreprise	Fonction	Brief description
from Dec. 2006 to Jan. 2009	Cabinet EICI au II Plateaux	UNCOOPEC-CI - COOPEC de Base (Bingerville; Marcory; Agnibilékro; Tiébissou; Bonon; Bassam; Issia...	Team leader as trainee auditor	Financial audit mission UNACOOPEC – Review of account – Review of loans to grassroots cooperatives – Review of the procedure in place – Preparation of mission reports

Dec. 2006 to Jan. 2009	Cabinet EICI au II Plateaux	- UNACOOPEC-CI - SIBM - SOCOMELEC - IDES - SOTHEV - CTOP - SNTCI	Team leader	Conducting end-of-year inventory missions for companies; developing inventory reports.
Dec. 2006 to Jan. 2009	Cabinet EICI au II Plateaux	- AFIMEX - Central Industrie - S2IM - CIDE - SN GTP	Team leader	Conducting auditors' missions on corporate accounts; balance sheet and profit-and-loss account auditing; development of "missions de synthèse" (audit consolidation missions)
May 2002 to July 2002	Abidjan	Individual Logging Company	Financial advisor	Development of operational accounts Preparation of financial statements Customers management Administrative management

1. **Other relevant information**

• **Participation in workshops and seminars**

1999 to 2004	Participation in year-end training camps for Catholic Students
2004 to 2005	Diocese officer for the Catholic Student Youth Organization in Abidjan: Management of the end-of-year training camp.

• **IT and software knowledge**

WORD, EXCEL, PUBLISHER, SAARI COMPTA ligne 100.

Internet data mining skills

2. **Languages:**

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
French	5/5	4/5	4/
English	3/5	2/5	2/5
Spanish	2/5	1/5	1/5

Certified true

I hereby certify all above information is true

Abidjan, June 1st 2013

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE 47th ITTO EXPERT PANEL

Recommandations		PAGES
	1. Improve the section dealing with the conformity with the ITTO priorities (1.2.1) by correcting the text of the Strategic Priority 4 as stated in the ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2013-2018;	p.4-p.5
	2. Improve the Section 3.3 (implementation approaches and methods) by adding adequate information and data regarding the gender balance in relation to the implementation approaches and methods (Section 3.3);	p.18