

Partnership for Delivery (P4D)

CocoaSoils design



RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT:

generate extra knowledge in relation to cocoa intensification

National and international research agencies with companies adopting trials

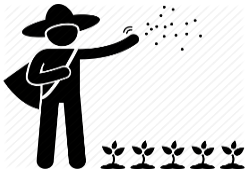
PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT:

facilitating access to knowledge by cocoa farmers

Public and private dissemination networks



Develop understanding on soil fertility and nutrition needs of the cocoa tree to gain Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) recommendations



Leverage existing private and public sector network to test and disseminate ISFM recommendations



Increased productivity of cocoa farms and efficient use of agricultural inputs lead to improved rural livelihoods of cocoa farmers across West- and Central Africa



Role of partners



Local National Authorities

- Provide Guidance according to local policies
- Adapt local rules to new research recommendations
- Facilitate dissemination in the country

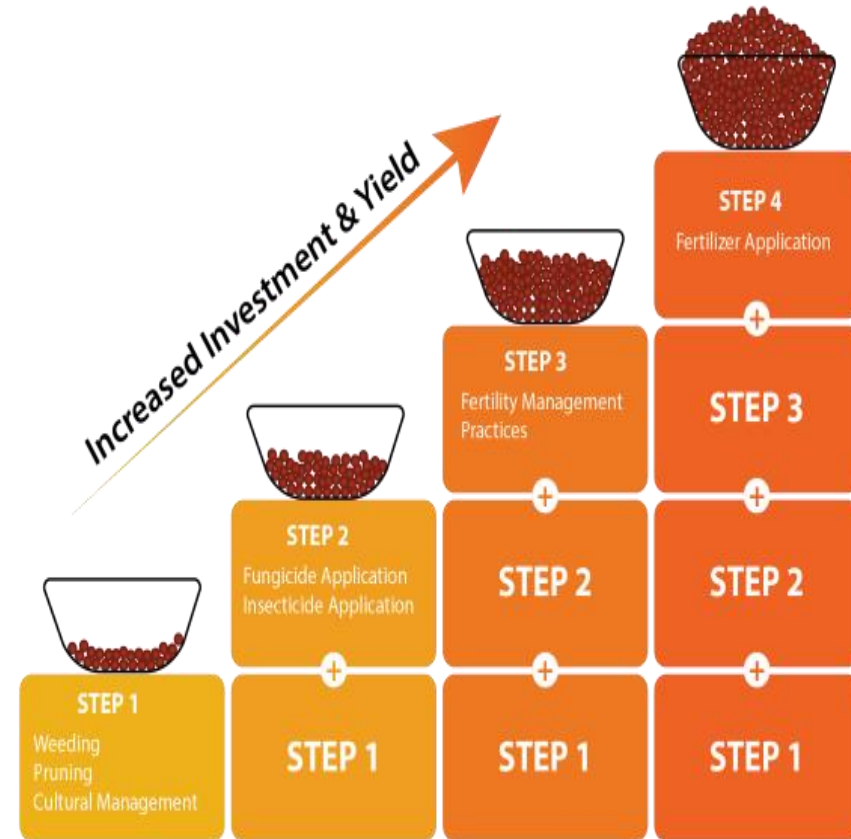
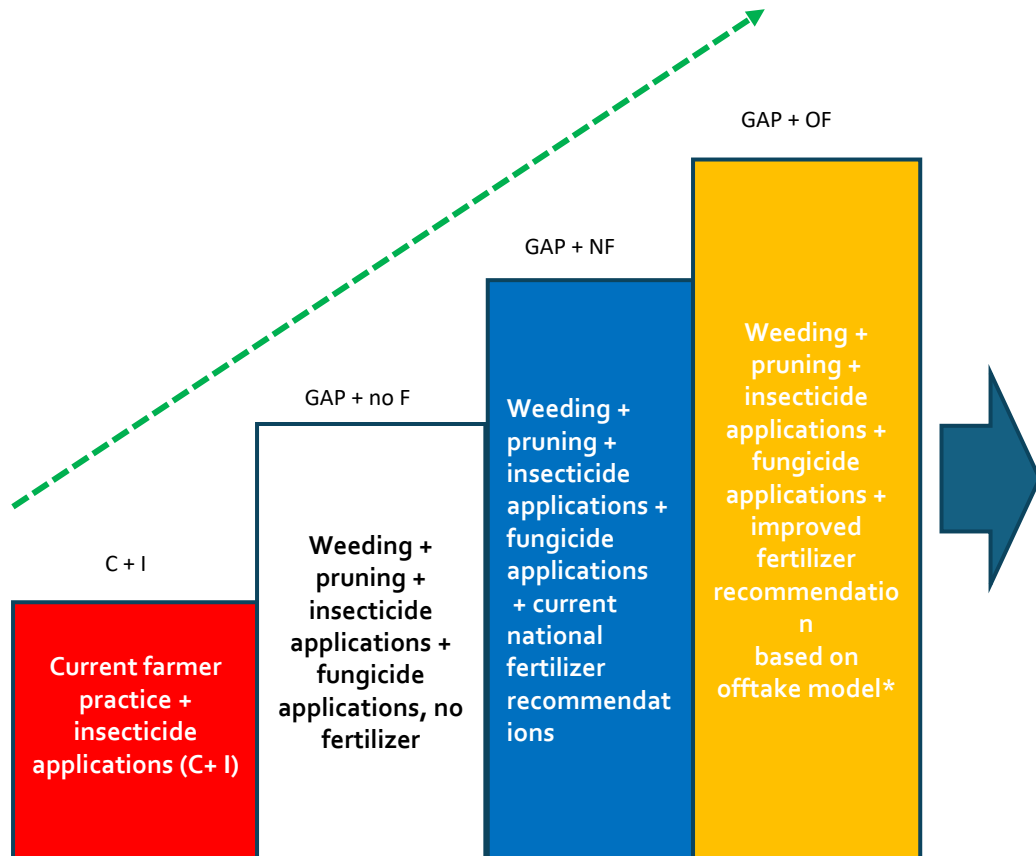
Private sector

- Support research activities through Core and Satellites Trials
- Ensure training and follow up of farmers through existing networks

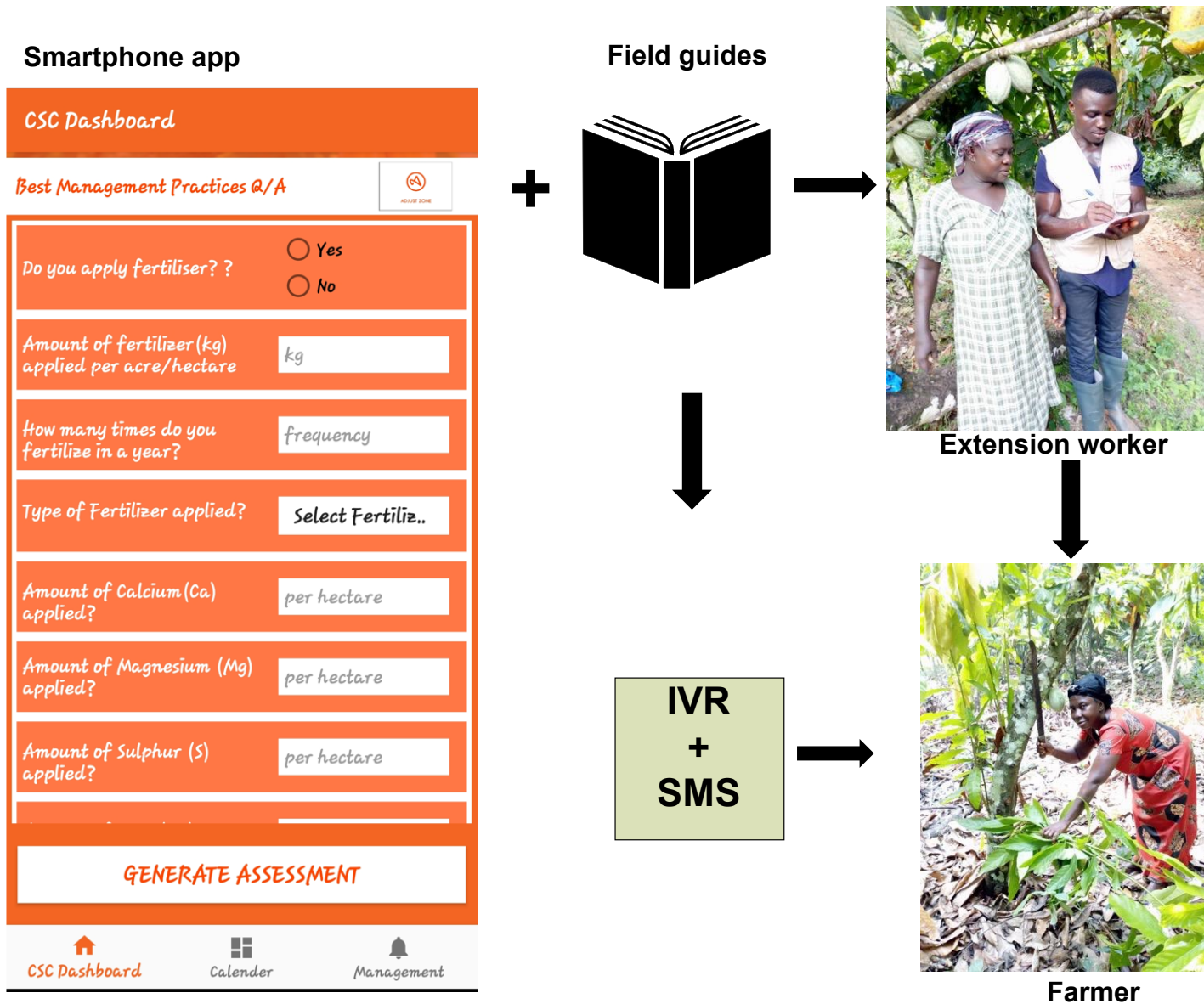
Farmers

- Provide feedback on research recommendations
- Implement new techniques on ISFM and GAPs

Stepwise approach



Agronomy advisory tool



Consortium partners



<p>Program Coordinators</p>	
<p>(Co)-funders</p>	
<p>National Agricultural Research Centers</p>	
<p>International Research Centers</p>	
<p>Industry Partners</p>	



CocoaSoils

**Knowledge, perception, and willingness to pay for
cocoa rehabilitation in Ghana – leveraging CGIAR’s
Regional Initiative for planning**

P4D Team

CocoaSoils Annual Forum

Abidjan March 20, 2024

Context



- The Transforming AgriFood Systems in West and Central Africa (TAFS-WCA) initiative of the CGIAR is an initiative which is focused on food and nutrition security and making agri-food systems more climate resilient in West and Central Africa
- Overall, the Initiative seeks to enhance access to quality seed of nutrient-dense crop varieties, climate-smart agricultural practices (GAP), and technologies to reduce post-harvest losses, and to see how these have positive impacts on food, nutrition, and health security
 - Areas: **Cocoa based farming system**, rice-based systems, fish, vegetables, cassava, yam
 - Partners in Ghana: KKFU, Ofi, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Mondelez, Rockwinds/Transroyal

Context



- Cocoa based farming system in the agrarian landscape covers about 4.3 million ha of arable land in Ghana (1.5 Mil), Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria
- In Ghana Plans are underway to rehabilitate about 400,000 ha of unproductive cocoa farms
- The huge yield gap has been attributed to aging cocoa trees and diseases mainly the CSSVD

objectives



- The reconnaissance survey was carried out in Ghana to identify partners and farmers qualified for rehabilitation of their unproductive cocoa farms;
- The aim is to profile a sample of these farmers for a first-hand knowledge of their condition and obtain their views on rehabilitation and identify potential bottle necks.
- To help ascertain their Knowledge, perception and willingness to pay for cocoa rehabilitation

context



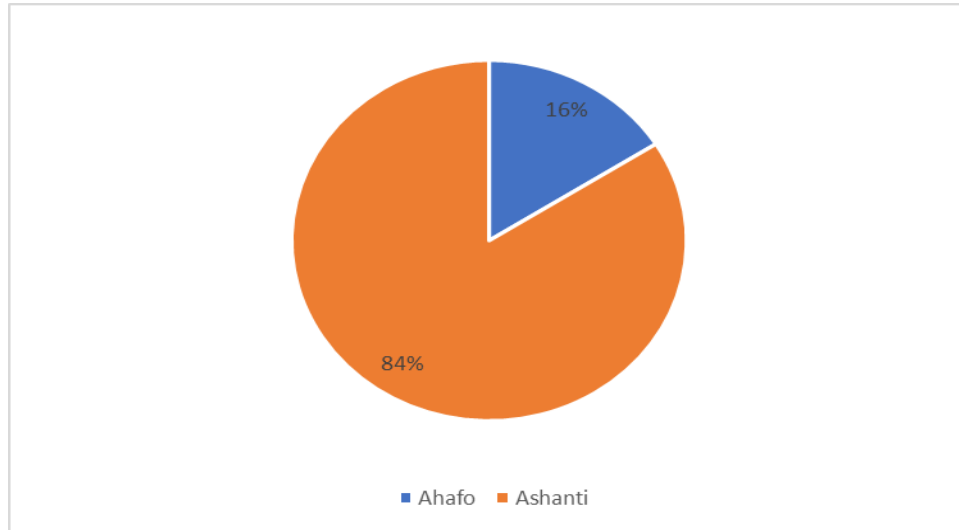
Methodology



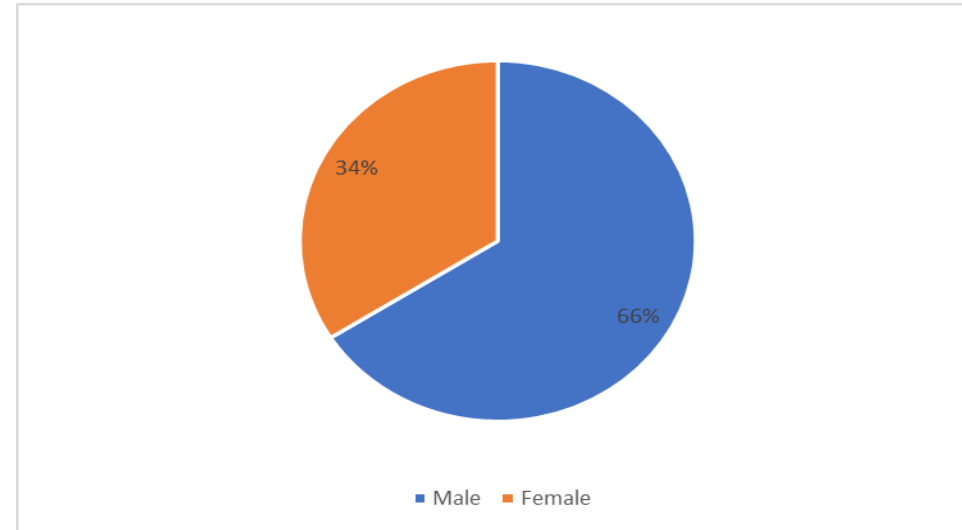
- The study adopted the mixed method approach of survey where both qualitative and quantitative questions were asked to obtain relevant information from farmers
- Project partners presented their respective communities and cocoa farmers that have aged and diseased cocoa farms to be interviewed as prospective beneficiaries of the initiative

Region	District	Number of Communities	Number of Farmers	Partners Present
Ashanti	Asante Akyim South	8	54	KKFU/Barry Callebaut
	Afigya Kwabre	3	23	KKFU/Barry Callebaut
	Adansi South	3	41	KKFU
	Ejisu Juabeng	3	10	KKFU
	Ahafo Ano South	15	110	KKFU/Barry Callebaut /Ofi
	Atwima Mponua	12	87	Cargill/ KKFU/Barry Callebaut
	Amansie West	4	18	Mondelez International
	Amansie South	1	9	Mondelez International
	Bekwai	4	39	KKFU/Barry Callebaut
Ahafo	Obuasi	1	25	KKFU
	Asunafo North	12	58	KKFU/Barry Callebaut /Rockwinds
	Tano North	4	20	Barry Callebaut
Total	12	70	494	6

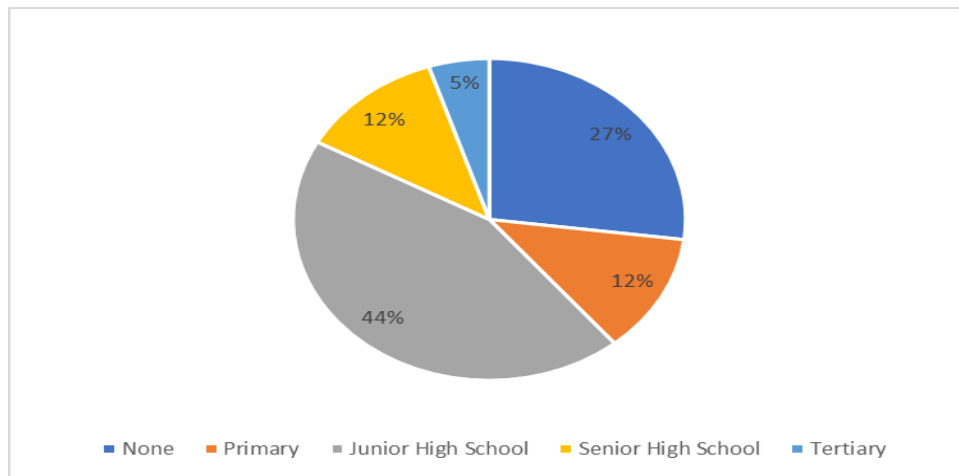
Demography



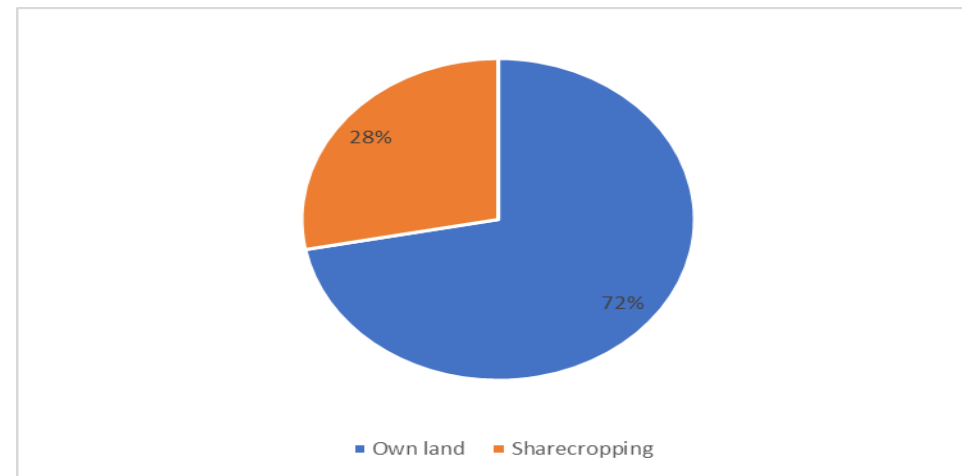
Region



Sex

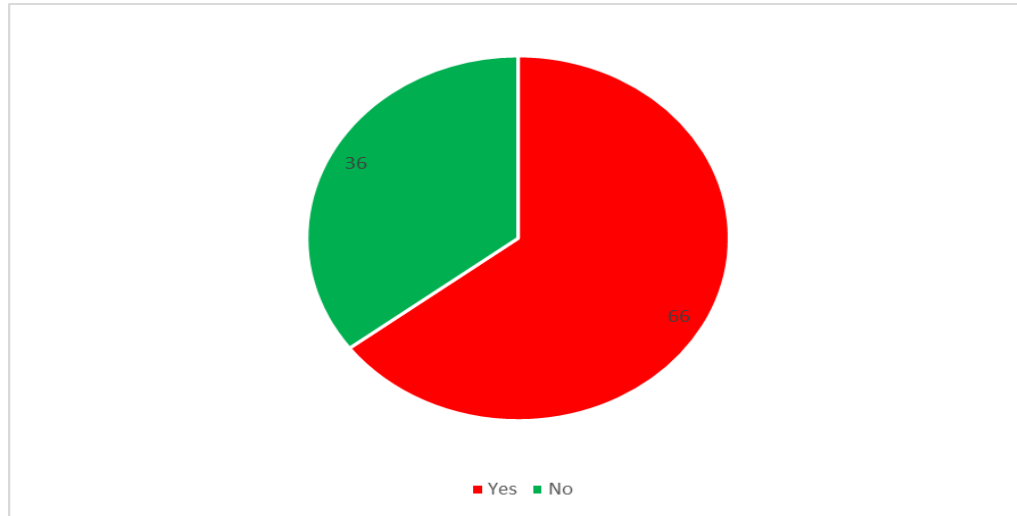


Educational Status

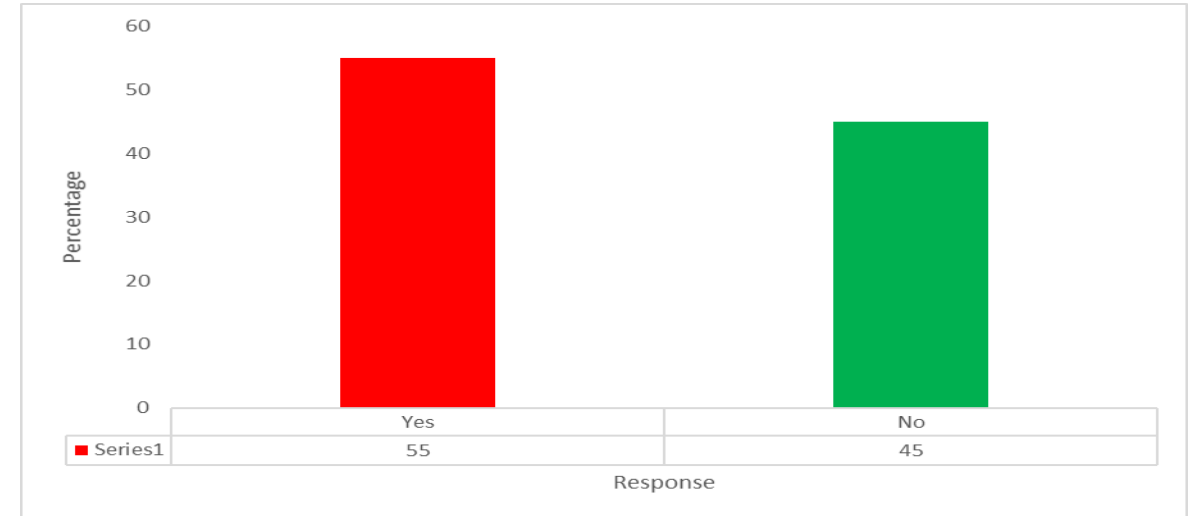


Land holding

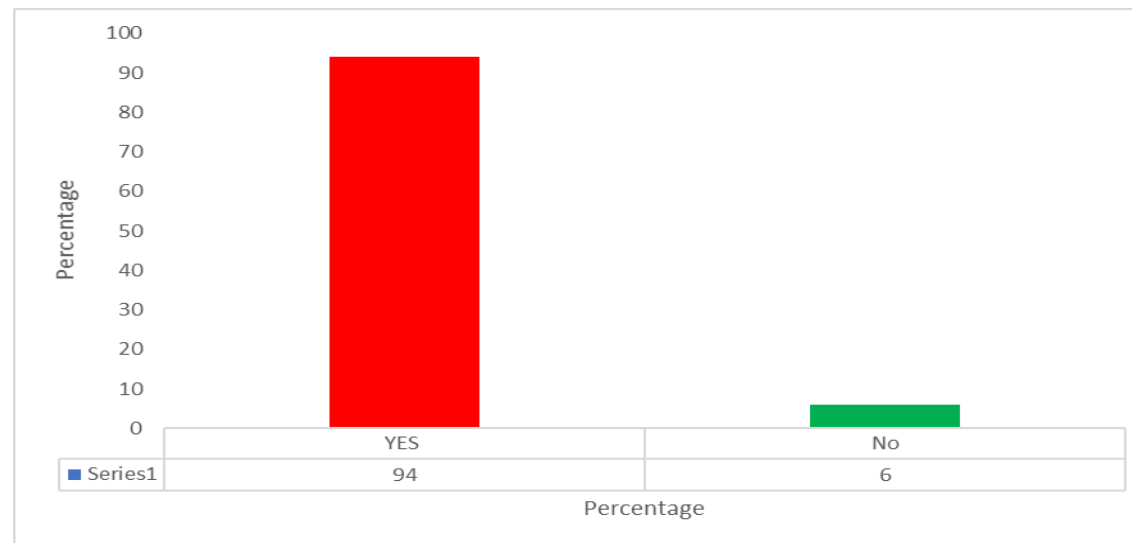
Productivity challenges



Aged Cocoa farm (>30 years)

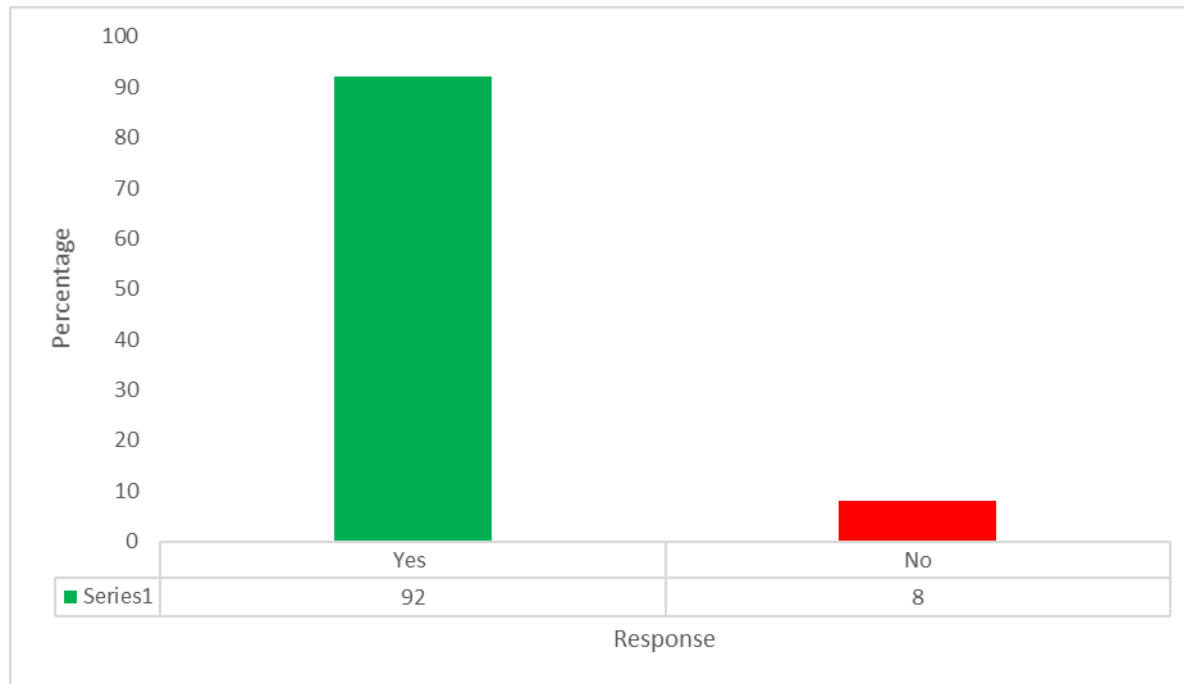


Presence of disease and pest on cocoa farm



Low cocoa farm productivity observed for the past 5-10 years

Decision to rehabilitate

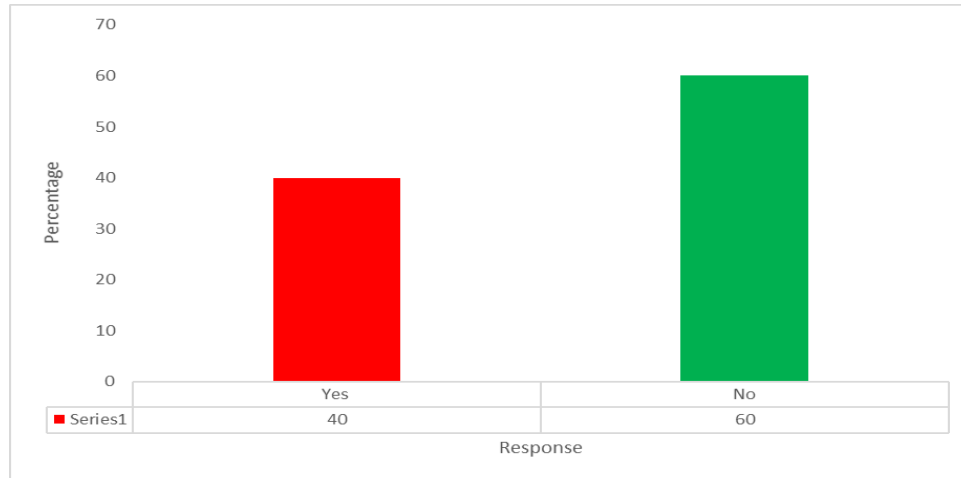


Decision to rehabilitate cocoa farm

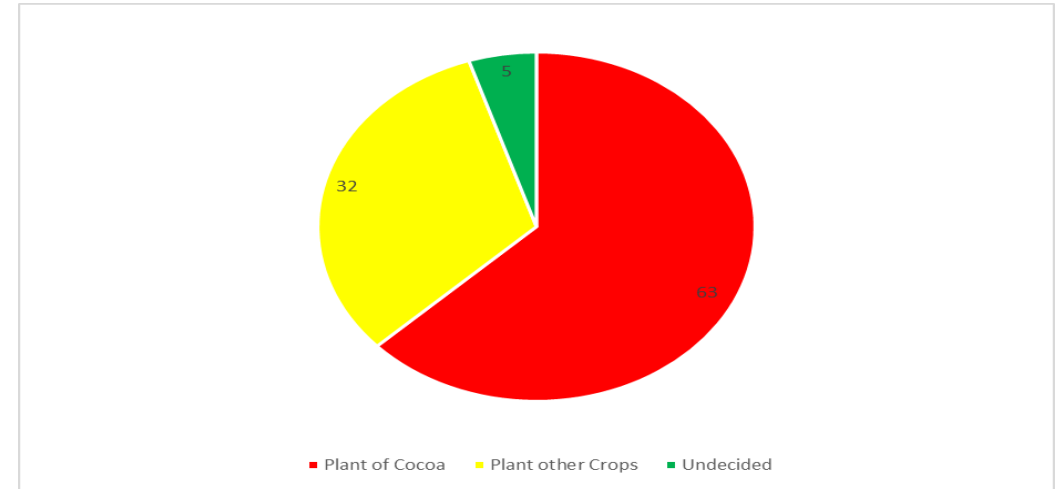
Average cocoa farm size(ha)	Average plot farmers are willing to rehabilitate (ha)	Minimum farm size farmers are willing to rehabilitate (ha)	Maximum farm size farmers are willing to rehabilitate (ha)	Total farm size committed to rehabilitation by farmers (ha)
3.7	1.5	0.2	18	743.1

Decision to rehabilitate cocoa farm

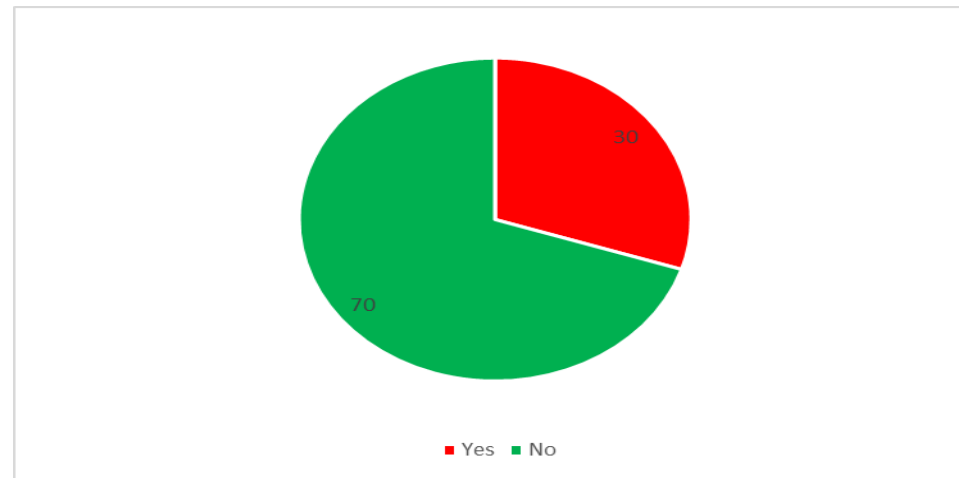
Land use



Possession of fallow land by farmer

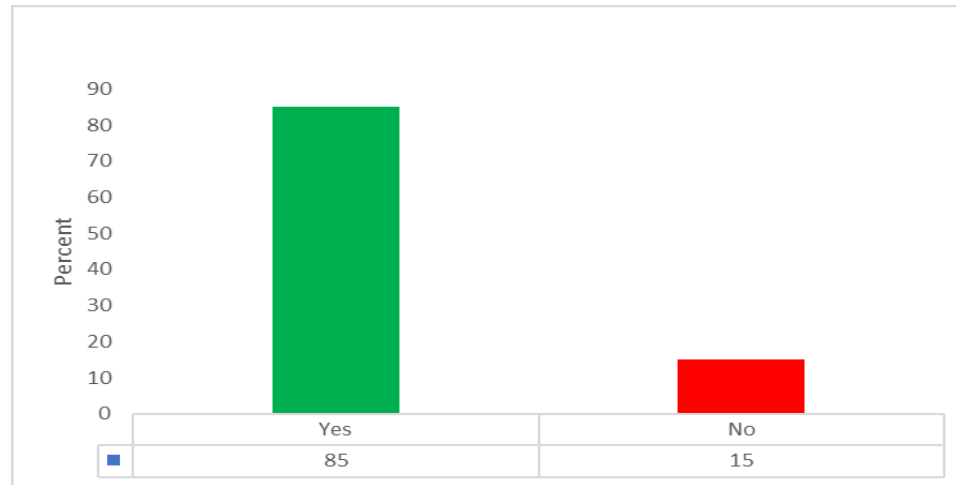


Farmers plan for fallow Land

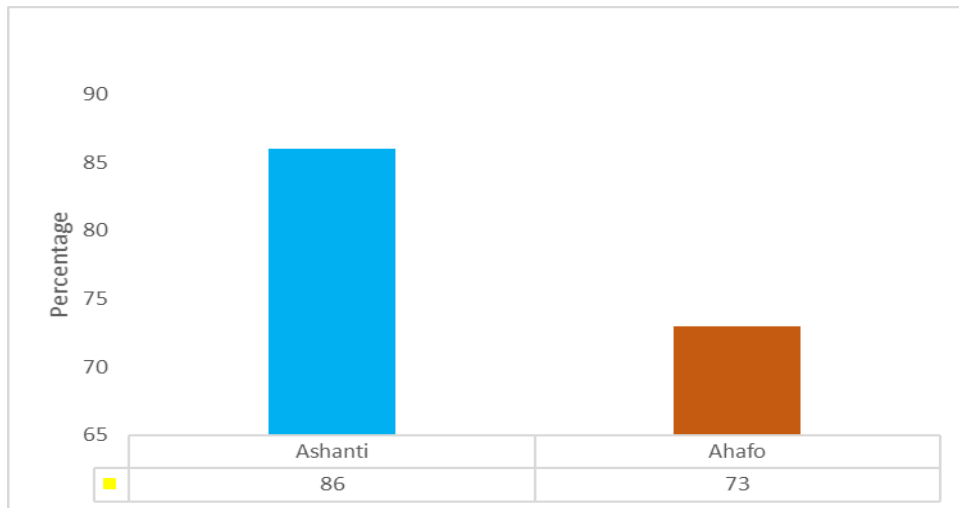


Presence of forest in community

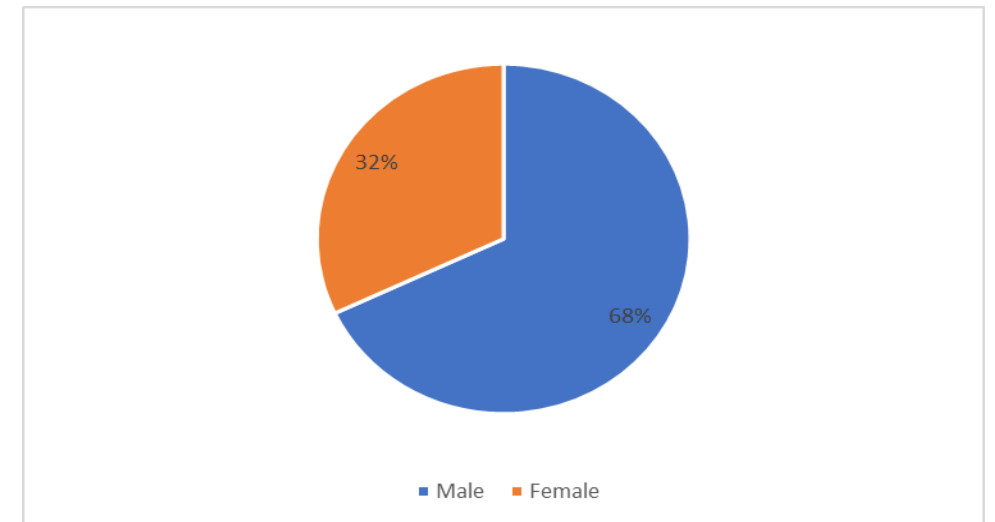
Knowledge on cocoa rehabilitation



Knowledge about cocoa rehabilitation

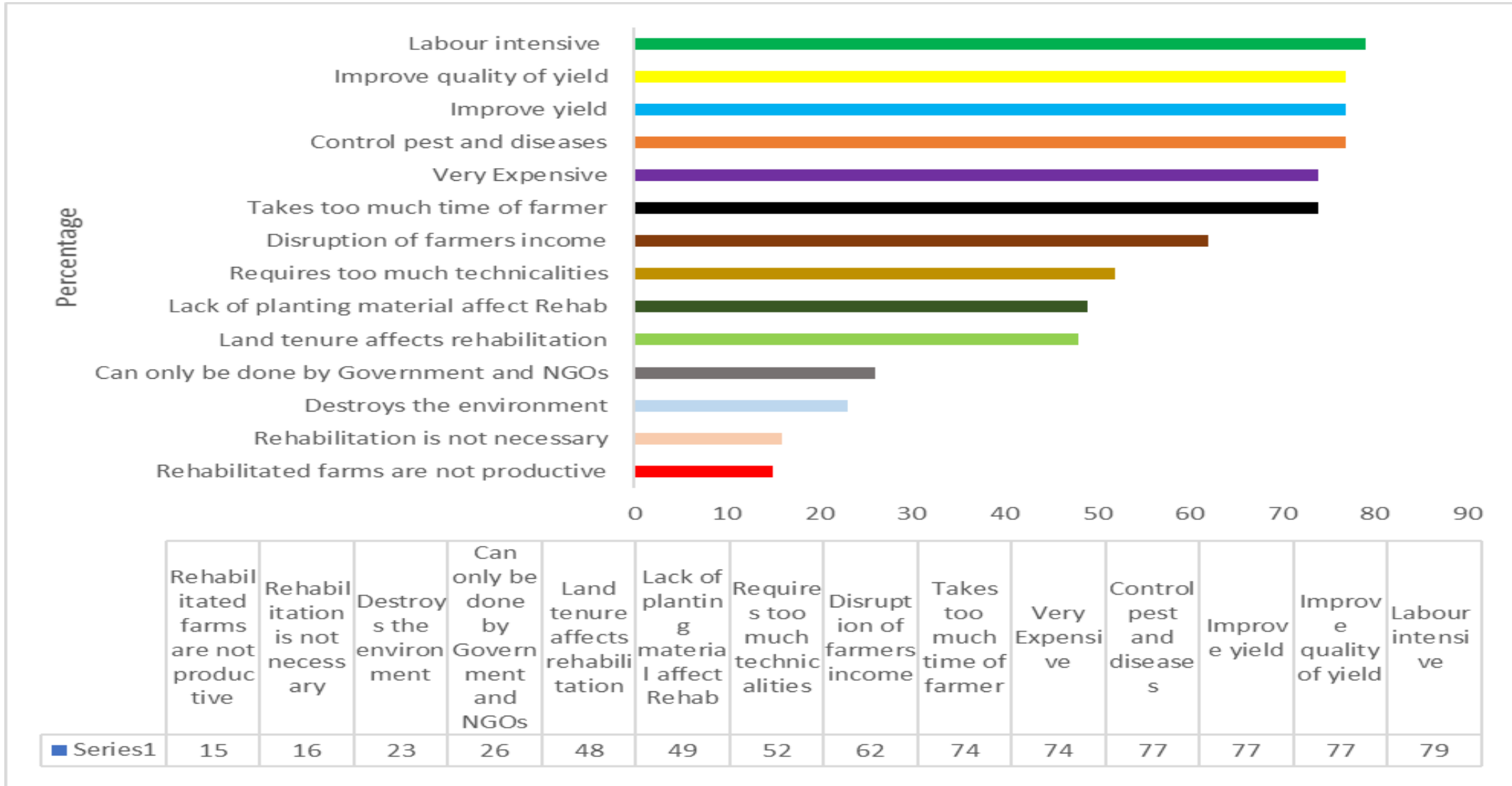


Knowledge about cocoa rehabilitation(Region)

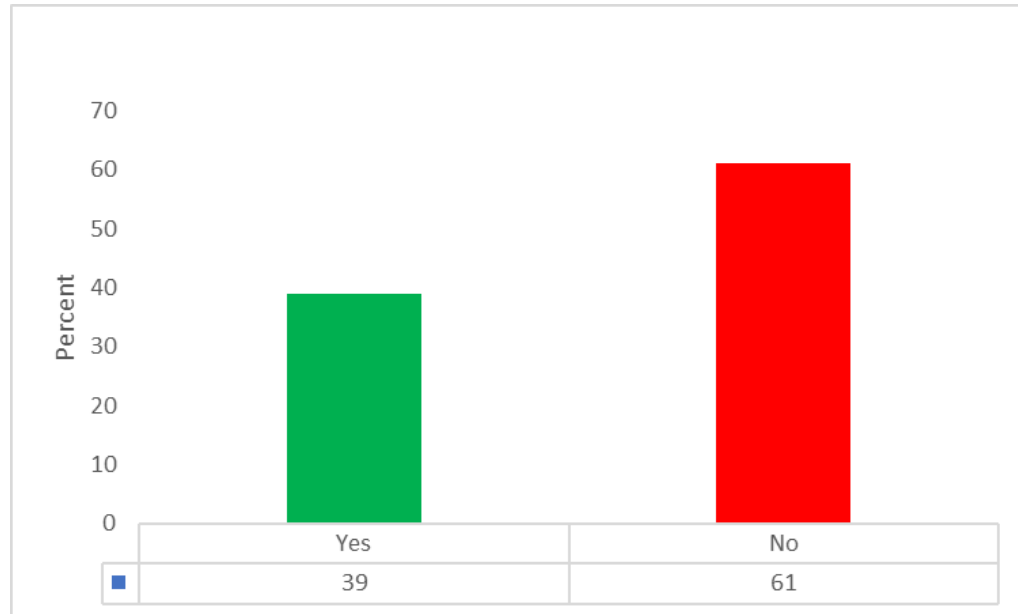


Knowledge about cocoa rehabilitation(Sex)

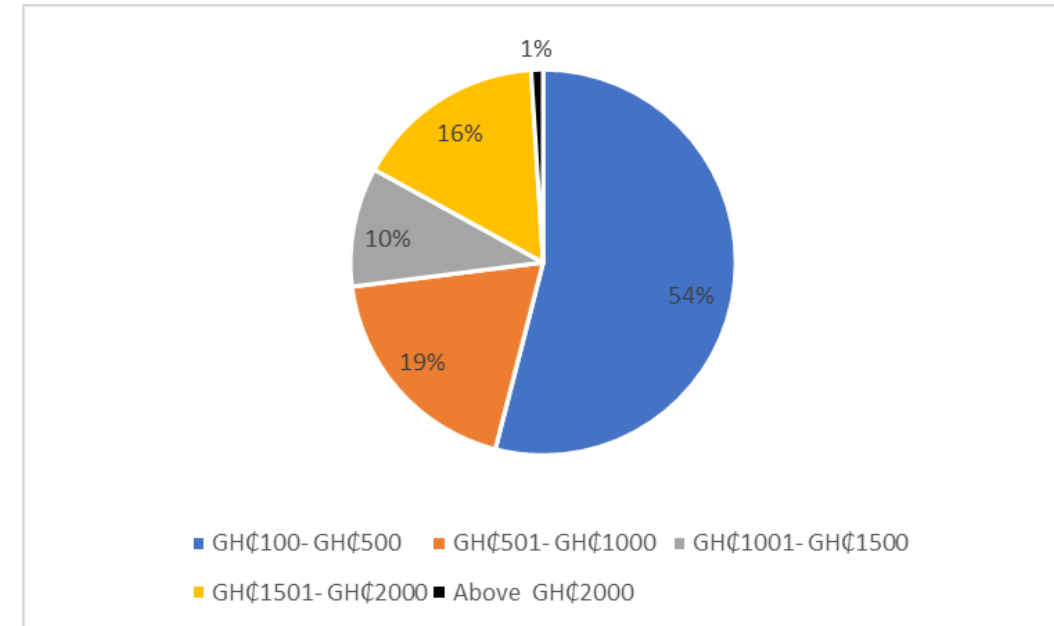
Knowledge & Perception about cocoa rehabilitation



Willingness to pay for rehabilitation services

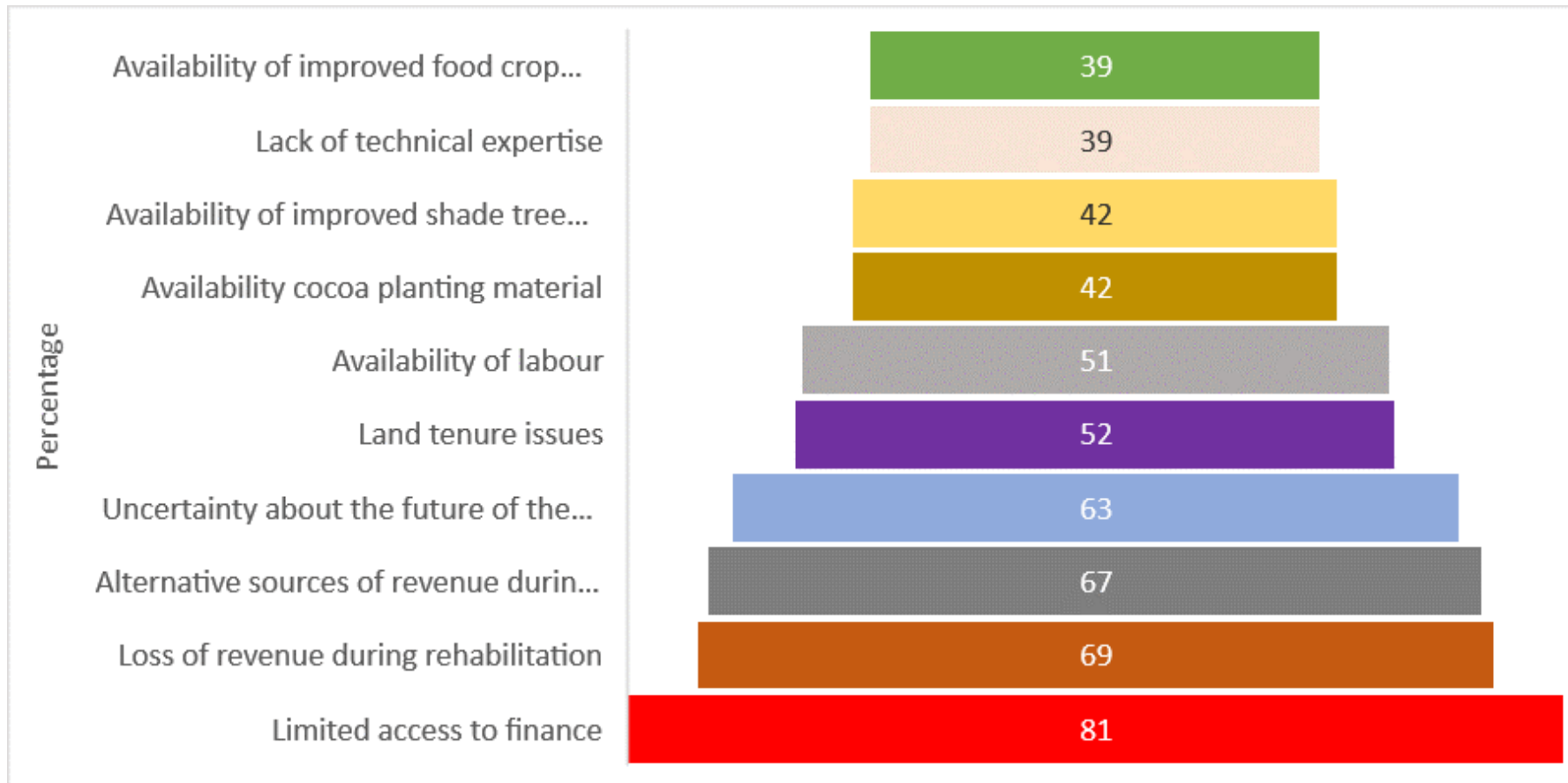


Willing to pay or not for Rehabilitation



Amount farmers are willing to pay

Challenges to practice of cocoa rehabilitation



Conclusion



- There is high level of awareness and knowledge among male farmers on rehabilitation
- Farmers see rehabilitation to be labour intensive, expensive and time-consuming venture even though they appreciate the fact that it helps to improve the quality and quantity of cocoa yield.
- Farmers are willing to commit about GH¢100- GH¢500 per acre to cocoa rehabilitation on their farms.
- The most pressing challenge to rehabilitation among farmers is limited access to finance to implement the activities



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