

- private extension services providers, civil societies, inputs dealers, microinsurance, microfinance, and farmer organisations for i) the dissemination of ISFM recommendations, ii) the testing, validation and scaling of the digital tools developed, and iii) to ensure that farmers have access to appropriate bundles of technologies and services to increase their resilience.
- Identify and engage relevant partners to co-develop and co-invest in soil fertility-based interventions to 1) help farmers and companies with further evidence of the impact of fertilizer, and 2) create effective and scalable service delivery models to promote resilience of production and incomes (including increased productivity; complementary incomes from other crops and non-farming activities; efficient input use; good agricultural / climate-smart farming practices; regenerative agriculture and agroforestry).
- Develop a multifunctional digital platform that brings together existing knowledge and relevant information for all cocoa sector stakeholders. This platform will serve as a one-stop shop where stakeholders can access available innovations and information, showcase their innovations and liaise with other stakeholders.
- Further develop digital tools such as the STEPWISE and the pod counting applications by integrating AI functionality with contributions from farmers and public and private partners.
- Upgrade the STEPWISE decision support tools into a bidirectional knowledge sharing platform, including functionalities such as a tailored activity calendar, real-time weather information, best management practices, including ISFM, pest and disease diagnostics, and general cocoa industry updates for farmers. The new tool will help us 1) to learn about the real information needs of cocoa farmers by studying their interaction with the tools, and thus better package and target the information we put at their disposal, and 2) to investigate farmers' and EAs' willingness and readiness to use digital decision support tools.
- Create Community User Groups to enhance farmers' digital literacy and facilitate access to and use of the digital tools developed by end-users.
- Increase the number of farmers reached and our online presence by mobilising a wider range of dissemination strategies, including demonstration plots, mass media (community radio, leaflets, SMS, IVR), and social media (WhatsApp, webinars, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, etc.).

Further readings and more information

- 1. Kenfack Essougong et al. (2025) The hurdles of service delivery integration in a pluralistic landscape: the Cameroonian cocoa sector.
- 2. Kenfack Essougong et al. (2023) Farmers' access, demand and satisfaction with innovation support services and their determinants: The case of the Cocoa sector in Central Cameroon.
- 3. Kenfack Essougong et al. (2020) Farmers' perceptions as a driver of agricultural practices: Understanding soil fertility management practices in cocoa agroforestry systems in Cameroon

Contact

u.kenfack-essougong@cgiar.org



Partnership for Delivery and Dissemination Fact Sheet July 2025



Background

- The partnerships for delivery (P4D) component of CocoaSoils interventions focused on:
- Building the capacity of public and private partners' extension agents to provide farmers and policymakers with up-to-date knowledge and recommendations for sustainable cocoa farming.
- Facilitating access to knowledge by cocoa farmers by leveraging existing private and public dissemination networks.
- Stakeholder and policy engagement.

Key outputs

- 22 Agreement signed, including participation agreements with 11 private companies, 8 dissemination agreements with private scaling partners and 2 dissemination agreements with digital scaling partners.
- Four national Cocoa platforms set with representatives from public, private and civil societies.
- A handbook for farmers, containing pictorial information for farmers on how to manage soils for increased productivity and decreased deforestation in cocoa.
- A training manual for extension agents (EAs) and developed based on existing knowledge on ISFM practices.
- 700 EAs (11% women) trained across the program's partner organisations using the training manual.
- 69,503 farmers (23% women) trained physically and through digital platforms.
- 38,721 farmers (25% women) physically reached by EAs through different dissemination channels.
- 30,782 farmers (21% women) trained through digital platforms¹ (IVR and SMS).
- Two mobile application prototypes developed: STEPWISE (site-specific ISFM recommendation) and Pod Count (for yield estimation).

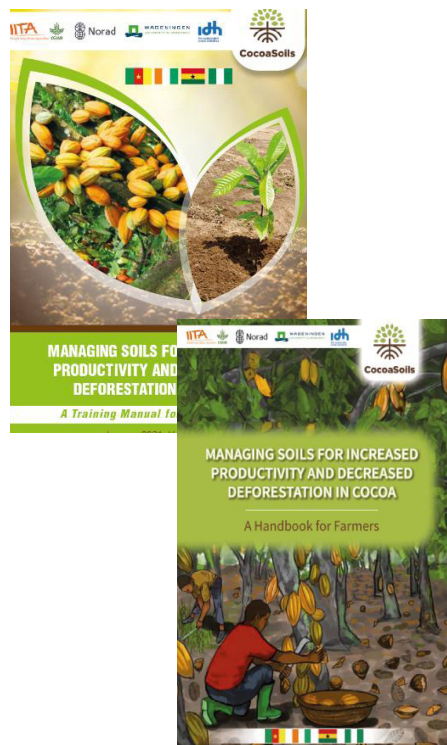


Figure 1. Cover pages of the manual produced for the Training of Trainers (left), and Farmers handbook (right).

Table 1: Distribution of dissemination channels used by EAs to reach farmers per country.

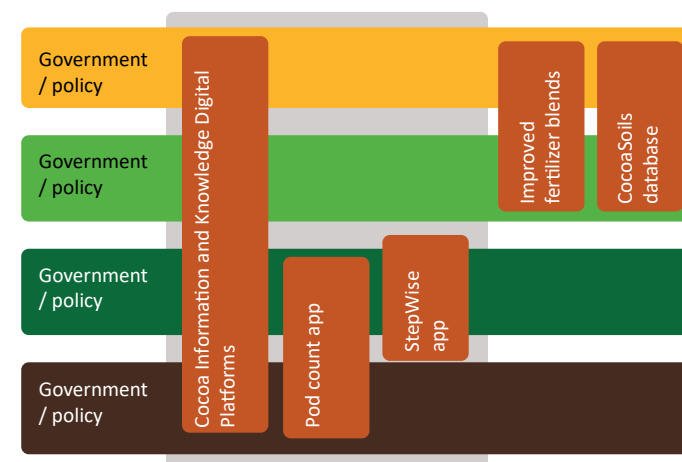
	Training	Demonstration field	Field day	Video show	Agricultural show	Sensitization
Cameroon	86	26	24	3	3	60
Cote d'Ivoire	106	64	65	11	13	35
Ghana	53	64	25	2	3	11
Nigeria	81	18	18	2	2	36
Total	326	172	132	18	21	142

Table 2: Distribution of dissemination channels used by EAs to reach farmers per country.

	EAs trained	Farmers reached physically by EAs	Farmers reached through digital platforms (IVR+SMS)
Cameroon	57	2830	4423
Cote d'Ivoire	344	6575	9220
Ghana	170	331	12476
Nigeria	81	25985	4663
Total	700	38721	30782

Way forward

- Deliver a number of outputs with different groups of primary beneficiaries, such as decision support tools (e.g. STEPWISE pod count app), and the CocoaSoils database packaged in a way relevant to potential users.



- Create a repository of innovations relevant for transforming cocoa production systems.
- Revise training manuals for EAs and farmers to incorporate newly identified innovations and research findings.
- Develop strategic partnerships with cocoa policy bodies (COCOBOD, CCC, ONCC, etc.), national research institutes, public and

¹ Using Viamo Interactive Voice Response (IVR) in Ghana and Nigeria, Viamo Short Message Service (SMS) in Ghana, Cameroon and Nigeria, and ANADER and Viamo SMS in Côte d'Ivoire. Messages translated in local languages in Ghana (Twi), Nigeria (Yoruba) and Cameroon (Pidgin).