Introduction

The CocoaSoils Program is a Norad-Norwegian Agency for development-funded initiative, implemented by a public-private consortium in Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria to address the issues of decline in productivity in cocoa and improve the livelihoods of smallholder cocoa farmers, while avoiding deforestation. The overall goal of the Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning system of the project is to provide critical information for decision-making in relation to the achievement of project results and implementation of activities.

Materials and Methods

The MEL system has two components: i) The monitoring and learning system and ii) Impact assessment (at the end of the project) (fig 1).

Fig 1. Components of the MEL system

The MEL system focuses on:

- Monitoring of project results against target set
- Documenting lessons/feedback from quantitative and qualitative data through Case studies (Panel Studies) to generate feedback from participating farmers and partners to determine project outcomes and behavioural changes
- Impact assessment to ascertain the changes made by the project on the beneficiaries and the environment based on its impact indicators

A baseline study was conducted across the four target countries, based on which subsequent panel and impact studies will be related.

MEL data is being collected using a Mobile app system (Fig 2). Partners and project staff in Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria will be trained on the MEL system.

Results and Discussion

The baseline study involved 3277 smallholder cocoa farmers across selected partner operational areas in Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria. The preliminary analysis of awareness and use of ISFM components and yield across Cameroon, Ghana and Nigeria are shown in Table 1 & Figure 3.

About 65% of the respondents are aware of at least one component of ISFM across the three countries (based on the overall sample size of the survey). The average awareness levels per country stands at 58% in Cameroon, 75% in Ghana and 59% in Nigeria. The results further indicate that there is a strong relationship between awareness and use of the various ISFM practices except in few components. In all, structural pruning, sanitary pruning, pest management, manual weeding and use of improved varieties were the most used practices across the countries (Figure 3).

Table 1. Average Yield(Kg/ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Male Average</th>
<th>Male Female Average</th>
<th>Male Average</th>
<th>Male Female Average</th>
<th>Male Average</th>
<th>Male Female Average</th>
<th>Male Average</th>
<th>Male Female Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>3.01</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Awareness and Use of ISFM practices in Cocoa Production

Yield estimates in Cameroon were close to those of Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana with slight differences between gender, male respondents having slightly higher yields than their female counterparts (Table 1).

Conclusion

The MEL system has provided an effective performance measurement mechanism and real time feedback to integrate in project implementation.

Awareness and use of ISFM components among respondents are relatively high. However, yields are still very low and way below the potential (Cameroon and Ghana), ranging between 291 kg/ha and 442 kg/ha. Improvements in yields may therefore not require much awareness creation about the existence and importance of the ISFM components but the right application of the components and the gaps in the various training contents based on assessments..

Acknowledgements

This research is funded by the Norwegian Government-NORAD.