KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI

GHANA

IMPACT OF SUPPLEMENTARY LIVELIHOOD ON COCOA FARMERS IN AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT (ASHANTI REGION)

OF GHANA

BY

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MASTER OF SCIENCE

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation is the result of my own original work and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in the University or elsewhere, preparation and presentation of the dissertation were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision laid down by Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to assess the impact of complimentary income on the livelihoods of cocoa farmers in the Ahafo Ano South District. The research study applied the primary data from well crated questionnaire to illicit information from the cocoa farmers. Both the secondary data from documentary sources and the primary data used in arriving at the conclusions. The sample size was 120 of the farmers and was based on the judgement of the researcher and thus a non-probability sampling method was used to gather the primary data and as a result the choice of 120 was not a true representative of the population in the District. Cocoa farmers were selected from villages and towns that were well noted for growing cocoa and the rural nature of the District reflected in the low educational levels of the respondents which in turn manifested in the mode of answering the questionnaire : respondents answering or ticking and researcher reading to the respondents and ticking on their behave were employed. Income levels from cocoa was low and could not suffice the farmers throughout the year and numerous variables such as the smallness of the farms; none application of fertilizers and other inputs; difficulty in accessing agricultural extension officers; high labour cost; difficulty in accessing credit and worse of all the illegal activities of surface mining referred to as 'galamsey' in the Ghanaian parlance.

The study established that the stool owns a greater proportion of the land and further ascertained that land could be acquired foremost through the stool. Cocoa farmers contended that food crops were integrated into the cocoa farms. Result from the research study showed that some of the commonest livelihood ventures were animal rearing; petty trading; vegetable farming; bee-keeping "gari" processing and palm oil production. The study further established that the proceeds from the alternative livelihood activities could not alleviate the financial difficulties they go through especially during the lean cocoa season. Nonetheless, the income from such ventures reduces the financial burden of farmers in no small measure.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

MoFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
WFCL	:	Worst Forms of Child Labour
CDD	:	Centre for Democracy and Development
UNDP	:	United Nation Development Programme
NRC	:	National Research Council
CCP	:	Cadbury Cocoa Partnership
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
DFID	:	Department for International Development
PCs	:	Purchasing clerks
WiLDAF	:	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WCF	:	World Cocoa Foundation
CRIG	:	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
ISSER	:	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
CEDEP	:	Centre for Development, Environment and Policy

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Cocoa was and still the mainstay in Ghana, and the country became rich and well known because of the Cocoa industry. Rural entrepreneur in Ghana, years back, in both the Southern and Central was the cocoa farmer throughout the country (Austin, 1978). Ghana is never left out when the mention of cocoa come to play, and reference is always made to the sector since it employs about 70,000 farmers. Cocoa was and still continues to be Ghana's main export and central to its development, with reforms and strategies to alleviate poverty since it attained independence in 1957. From the 1960s-70s, the cocoa sector experienced a serious downward trend in cocoa production and nearly grounded in the early 1980s. Ghana experienced a major decline in cocoa production, having emerged the leading producer, now second in the world. It nearly collapsed in the early 1980s. Agricultural sector employs 45.3% of the population in Ghana and immensely contributes to its Gross Domestic Product (GPD). Ghana cocoa supports 800,000 families and millions as far as the cocoa value chain is concerned (ISSER, 2014). The significance on rural family that depend on cocoa, is that over 67% of income in household, and more, come from cocoa production as stated by (Kolavalli and Vigneri, 2011, Asamoah et al. 2013). In Ashanti Region and other cocoa growing areas, including the study area–Ahafo Ano South District, studies have revealed that about 33% of Cocoa farmers claim to have only one cocoa farm to manage whilst 67% of same farmers claim to manage more than one farm (CRIG/WCF Collaborative Survey, February, 2007). In that Survey, over 80% of cocoa farmers indicated, they have ranging from 2-6 to non-cocoa farms in addition to their cocoa farms to manage in order to supplement their

livelihood. Against the backdrop of the integral role that cocoa plays in the economy, the crop is grown on land and as Akerson demonstrates, land is vital to human existence and the source of food and the cornerstone that the structures required for social and economic operations. Just as everybody uses land in one form or another, and whether or not they own it, an appreciation of land ownership; land use and its administration will help address the numerous challenges facing land ownership. From 2012/13 to 2017/2018 the below figures (tons in 1,000) had been registered in an ascending order with the years stated: 835; 897; 740; 778; 970; and 880 in the 2017/2018 year. The District has an agrarian economy and cash crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm and food crops like plantain, cassava, cocoyam, maize and vegetables are the main agricultural produce. Cocoa is the dominant cash crop in Ahafo Ano South District, however, the farmers are saddled with numerous challenges including low yield of cocoa beans which translates into low incomes for cocoa farmers, disease and pests, high cost of labour, lack of credit to farmers and the threat of the activities of illegal mining activities, among others. The upshop from the above is that the cocoa farmers need to be supported financially if they are to lead a meaningful life and be able to educate their wards. The support to be accorded the farmers finds expression in the introduction of Alternative Livelihood (AL) activities or ventures which include snail, rabbit, or grass cutter rearing; palm oil extraction; food crops and mushroom production; alata soap making; petty trading and bee-keeping. Whether or not the supplementary employment would provide the financial fillip for the cocoa farmers would be another researchable topic to be explored.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The research topic is to bring to the fore that the cocoa farmers nationwide cannot depend solely on the proceeds from cocoa alone and hence needs complimentary economic activities to boast

their incomes especially in the slack or lean season. The pertinent concerns worth addressing are diverse: whether the supplementary income finds solution in agricultural crops, what are the crops which will yield the highest income taking cognizance of the climatic and soil conditions. Again, what income–generating activities, besides agricultural crops, do the people have absolute or comparative advantage so as to obtain optimum benefits which will translate into additional income.

The study will, moreover prompt the District Assembly; Ministry of Food & Agriculture, the Government and Non-governmental Agencies to interrogate the causes of their scanty income from their cocoa farms and provide reasonable panacea. Opoku-Ameyaw et al. (2010), contend that cocoa farmers dominate and on the average have small farms sizes ranging from 2-3 hectares to manage and this clearly shows that less than 10% of the farmers operate on a large large scale. The yield per hectare in Ghana is around 400 kilograms for small scale producers whilst in Cote D'voire is estimated at 1.4tons and one ton per hectare in Indonesia (World Bank, 2011). The research study will further be a wake-up call to the authorities mentioned earlier on to address the low productivity which is manifested in low incomes for the cocoa farmers. In Ghana, including Ashanti Region, aside the challenges afore-mentioned with productivity, other factors such as economic and socio-cultural factors explain the low productivity. Land tenure system with its arrangement and security directly or indirectly affect farmer's attitude so far as investments decisions in cocoa production and its system are concerned (Roy and Chakrobort, 2010). Vagaries of the weather, due to climate change, in the coming decades threatens farmers i.e. cocoa farmers and the cocoa sector, extension services which transfer skills to enhance farming techniques and boost yield. These challenges, which turn to be major cancer cocoa farmers face in the sector,

invariably affect their livelihood. The low yield, coupled with the high cost of farming inputs the farmers experience, affect their income and prevent them from accruing savings.

Hiring of adult labour, farm equipment, buying fertilizer and that of pesticide place large financial burden on these farmers which in turn deny them of the income accrued from the production of cocoa. Cocoa farming have seasons which obviously point out proceeds are not regular year round and relations into cocoa farming will experience monetary shock particularly during the lean season which will definitely deepened poverty during these seasons.

Alternative livelihood helps few farmers to save but many of them lack strategies such as insurance or alternative source of income so they resort to borrowing from purchasing clerks commonly called (PCs) and other credit facility for survival in order to cover up household expenses and farm inputs for the next season. Nonetheless, the existence of loan facilities in their rural settings is very limited and compel most of their farmers to rely on cocoa purchasing clerks for money and pay back during the major season. The upshot of the above makes it evident that cocoa farmers have to diversify their income, and hence the need to support and assist farmers to withstand external shock by strengthening their income levels to overcome poverty and this clarion call finds expression in supplementary economic activities such as oil palm production, low land rice production. Most rural communities or cocoa growing areas rear animal such as goat, sheep, grass cutter, rabbit and birds.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the study

The aim is to assess the impact of additional income on the livelihood of cocoa farmers in Ahafo Ano South District.

The research objectives are to:

- Examine how land could be accessed by both natives and strangers.
- Assess the negative impact of low incomes on the cocoa farmers
- Determine the extent to which the challenges in the industry affect the incomes of farmers
- Identify the key players in decision making and how these decisions impact their incomes.
- Recommend strategies that will give farmers a reasonable additional income

1.4 Justification for the study

Cocoa farmers in all the six cocoa producing regions in the country are saddled with myriad of challenges in their socio-economic endeavours. Central to all these challenges, is poverty which is prevalent amongst the farmers who have small farm sizes of 2 -5 hectares of which the incomes could not suffice them throughout the year. The canker of poverty and its effect has a negative impact on cocoa growing areas and compel parents to engage or use children in the farms when they realize they are not in the capacity to hire adult labour.

To add to that, less likely children in poor household in cocoa growing communities stand the risk of not attending school t just like their peers whose come from households that are financially sound. The research would seek to empower farmers who fall under this category through the provision of supplementary income generating activities and further spice up the call for intervention in the plight of the cocoa farmer. The crux of the study is to add my voice to the quest for greater support for cocoa farmers in cocoa communities to strengthen their income levels, external shocks and poverty. It is an undisputable fact that cocoa-growing communities have limited education which perpetuates in intergenerational poverty and household heads who are not educated stand the chance of been poor.

This research would impress upon the powers there be such as the Central government, District Assembly, NGOs and MOFA to introduce a marshal plan of a sort in such communities against the backdrop of the immense contribution of cocoa production to the economy. The low-incomes, with its resultant poverty and limited education, among others, encourages crime and other social vices and further encourages rural-urban drift. Such a drift, and its inherent social problems, demand a quick intervention from the government and other stakeholders.

1.5 Scope of the study

Mankranso the District capital of Ahafo Ano South happens to be bounded to the north east by Tano North District which is part of the Brong Ahafo Region, North-West by Ahafo Ano North District, to the south of Atwima Nwabiagya District and that of the east by the Offinso North District all in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The latitude of the District is 6°42' North and longitude 1°45' N and 2°20'W which lies on the North-Western part of the Ashanti Region. The District covers a total surface area of about 1190°7km^2 representing 4°9 percent of the region's total surface area, (Ghana web, and news). The climatic condition in the district is wet semi-equitorial and lies within the semi deciduous forest belt.

The District is agrarian economy and grows cash crops such as citrus, oil palm and cocoa, and food crops like cocoyam, maize, cassava, and the main agricultural produce in the District is vegetables. The population is 50.8% and 49.2% representing males and females respectively, according to population and housing census data (2010). About 76 % of the working population are estimated to be in the agriculture business. Notable towns in the district are listed below: Sabronum, Pokukrom, Kunsu, Mpesaaso I & II, Adugyamaa, Wiso, Ahewerewan, Domeabra and

Abesewa. The target farming communities are; Pokukrom, Nyamebekyere, Nsuta, Amokrom, Adukrom, Fawoman, Amoakokrom, Sabronum, Amokrom and Bokruwa

1.6 Organization of the study

The research study was in five chapters and the first chapter addressed the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study indicating both general and specific and the justification or relevance of the study. It also highlighted the limitations of the study. The second chapter dealt with the review of related literature and the breakdown of the research topic into four thematic areas. Chapter three covered the methodology and the organisational profile. This chapter included research design, the population, sampling size; the instruments and the procedures of data collection and sampling technique employed. Chapter four of the study dealt with results and discussion using bar charts, pie charts and tables. The final chapter of the study dwelt on summary, conclusions and recommendations.

1.7 Limitation of the study

Despite the challenges, surveys are and will continue to be a major source of data for developmental purposes. One of the commonest difficulties was the financial cost in terms of printing copies for respondents; engagement of enumerators and transportation cost. Another limitation was the availability of the respondents since some of them could not honour the very time suggested by them. Another challenge was greater majority of the respondents were illiterates or had a low level of education. The geographical locations of the farmers was another challenge. There was the difficulty of the collection of questionnaire distributed to respondents at different locations. Access to valid and relevant information relating to the survey was a difficulty. Access

in terms of the willingness and the time the farmers were available to answer the questionnaire was much of a difficulty.

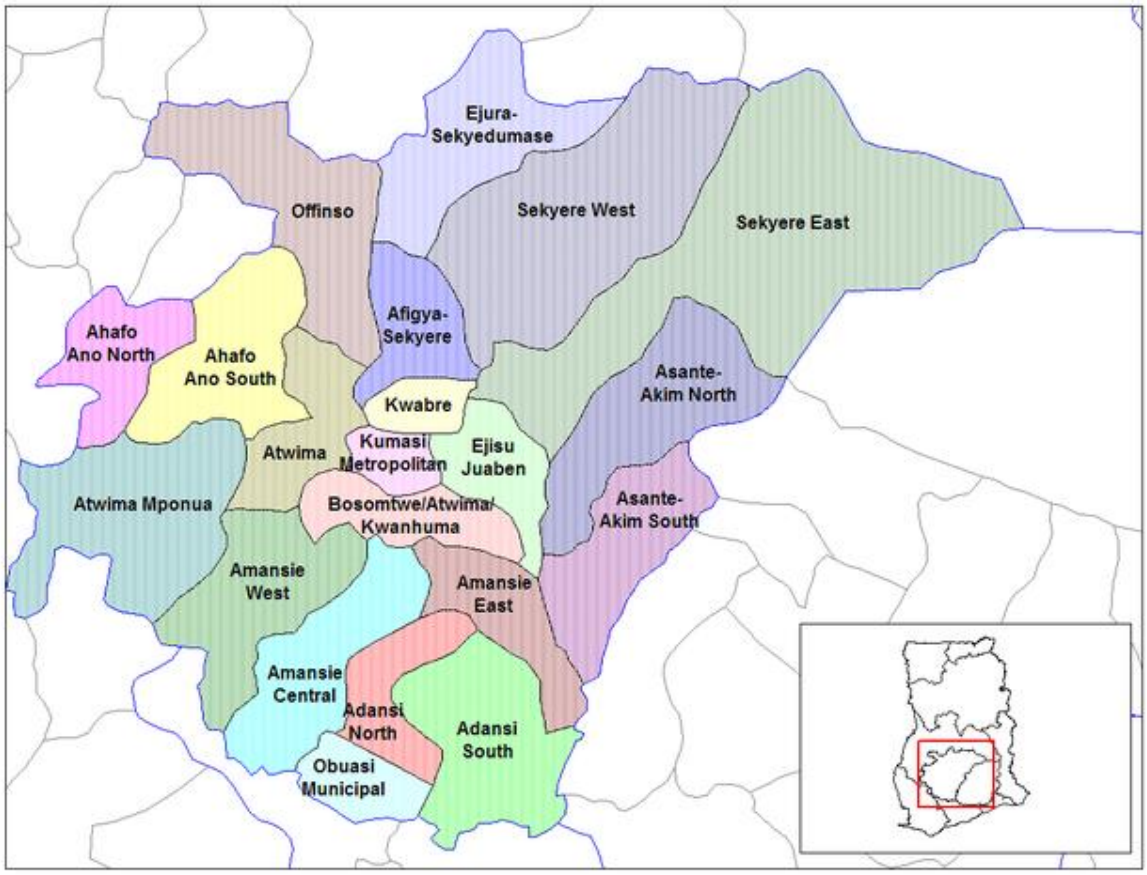

Figure 1: Map of Ashanti Region showing the Ahafo Ano South District

Source; Population and housing census 2000

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed related literature by some authorities and it was done under the following thematic areas: Land ownership, administration and use; Rights to benefits, obligations and opportunities of men and women concerning land; Decision making between men and women within the households and the rational of Alternative or supplementary livelihood activities for cocoa farmers in Ahafo Ano South District of the Ashanti Region

2.2 Land ownership, administration and use

The most important asset to mankind on earth is land, and it is impossible to visualize any productive economic activity without the use of land. Interest in land is therefore relevant in business transactions and the most essential pre-requisite for any economic venture or activity (Asante, 1975). In Ghana, as Asante, (1975) observes, land acquisition and ownership are crucial elements in the social and political structure of every community and the acquisition of land has always been a big denominator in the construction industry according to Asante, (1975).

According to the Oxford English Dictionary Volume VIL-M (1970), "land in the legal signification comprehends any ground, soil or earth whatsoever as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, water marches and heath. Legally, it includes castles, wastes and other buildings. Land has also, in its legal signification and indefinite extent, upward as well as downward". Simply put, land in its most restricted definition is confined to arable ground. For the purposes of the research work, a distinction is drawn between public lands on the one hand, and private and customary lands in the other, however, dominance is put on the latter. The president of the republic of Ghana is

responsible for all public lands and are managed by the lands commission and its secretariats on behalf of the country. The government and its departments and agencies absolutely control the supply of public land market. On the contrary, the supply side of the private and customary land markets, depending on the district or region, is dominated by stools or skins, represented by chiefs and queen mothers, families and individuals who operate within stipulated statutory and planning regulations (CDD, Ghana Research Papers, 2000).

Pogucki (1957) posits that land or lands legally includes land or everything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth. The concept of ownership of land in customary law is linked with religious aspect of the earth, perceived as a female force representing fertility. Pogucki (1957) avers that the ancestors are the absolute owners of the land who cannot be regarded as holding tenure of land as they own it allodially, that is, in their own right, and not subject to any superior rights of other person. Kyerematen (1971) shares the same view with Pogucki on the relationship between ownership and religion and posits that the religious attitude of Africans towards their land has been reiterated in formal records and in the works of anthropologists. Kyerematen states further that a lot of observers from Europe resident in Ashanti and in the country have opined that the most known attachment of the people to land is the religious one. A one-time Inspector-General of the Gold Coast Police, while reacting to a report on the customs in connection with the tenure of land on the Gold Coast wrote: 'there is superstitious fear on the part of the representative of a family that if in his time any landed property of the family, is sold or by any other means it ceases to belong to the family, his spirit after death would be perpetually troubled by those of his predecessors for having the land of his ancestors to go into the possession of other'. The comment by Scott confers ownership on the ancestors in addition to ensuring the judicious use and administration of the land because the ancestors exercises oversight

responsibility over the land. Elias (1956), in discussing the ownership of land, agrees with Pogucki and Kyerematen that the ancestors are the true owners. He, however, raises it to another level by showing a clear distinction which is drawn everywhere between ownership and possession, particularly of land on the one hand and of all forms of property on the other. Elias' assertion that the African conception of land as something that is owned by the groups, lends itself to number of interesting sophistications.

Advancing the above assertion, Elias (1956) observes that whereas the true title to the land remains with the individual, the community or family, can at any point in time have a right in theory, or a right only to its use, indicating that, the individual or group has possession. The writer argues that, unlike other species of property that the individual owned and alienated on death, land is corporately owned and normally inalienable and corroborate the theory that no land is without owner. An individual may lose his right to the allocation of land for unreasonably long non-use or ineffectual occupation of his allocated portion but "the land which is the major means of production, was owned by groups such clan or family whose head was in charge of the land on behalf of all yet unborn". Elias (1956) similarly alludes to the communal ownership of land by quoting a statement attributable to a Nigerian chief in the West Africa Lands Committee in 1921: 'I conceive that land belongs to vast family of which many are dead, few are living and countless members are yet unborn:"

On the contrary, Bentsi–Enchill (1964:24) on his part made the attribution to a renowned Ghanaian Chief, Nana Ofori Atta I of Akyem Abuakwa State. Despite the contentious sources of the quote, both views are consistent with the knowledge that land ownership in Ghana is based on the underlying principle that land is a natural resource which originally belonged to a particular community or group, normally represented by stool (or skin in the Northern territory of Ghana) as

the acknowledged symbol or identity of the group. Land was/is seen a communal property and clearly defines the geographical location of a community; its socio-cultural heritage and its economic strength as well. In Ghana all lands have owners, which may either be for private individuals, the state, community or stool as observed by Ollenu (1962).

Since the research topic concerns a geographical area in the Ashanti Region, it is pertinent to narrow the review to the Region. Rattray (1929) opines that the Ashantis might be the early settlers who engaged in bush hurting and forest farming established in various clusters or villages with heads of family. Valuable products such as Kola and oil palm trees were harvested for trade and use. Again, primarily the deforestation and population growth in the Ashanti Region is assumed to have occurred in the 20th century. Ashanti's rise and growth of power brought about considerable variations in the inhabitants' attentiveness, land use in the terrains and payment or clearance patterns that came under their dominion.

Wills (1975, 1993), avers that the region with its head-Kumasi and the nearby towns and settlements within the forest region enclosed an assessed area of 25,000sq km (9,652.5sq miles). Wills (1975) further envisages that it by the commencement of the 19th century, Ashanti urban may have ranged between 50,000 and 725,000 in population. Agyeman (2002), like Rattray, asserts that the cultivation of food crops was in use than the production of palm kennel and palm oil production. Agyeman, (2000) however, adds that palm oil and palm kernel production expanded through small-scale plantation which was an improvement over the existing practice.

Agyeman, (2000) remarks that the paradigm drift in production of agriculture was recorded with the start of cocoa farming in the last section of the 19th century era. This happened as a consequence of the semi-permanent environment of the harvest zones and clearly showed there was less land

that degenerated from the status of fallow to secondary forest. Households involved in cocoa farming cultivation transformed their schemes of land holding and creation of food, and their parks for lengthier phases of time. The economy of Ashanti's was totally incorporated with Gold Coast, (now Ghana) by the close of the 19th century. Around Kumasi and that of the north sustained the traditional systems of resource extraction and cultivation of food stuffs. Extraction of Kola nuts was spread through the zone whilst cocoa crop growing entered the "Amansie, Province of Metropolitan Ashanti in the late 1890s, concentrated Kuntenase, Kokofu, Bekwai and Amansie (Agyeman, 2000)". The Amansie region of Ashanti also saw the changes in woodland protection due to the strengthening of tropical hardwood classification and gold mining in the last eras of the 19th time. The outstanding growth between 1900 and 1957 in Ashanti saw the expansion in the cultivation of cocoa, which resulted in woodland agriculture areas becoming dominated by the crop production (Agyemang, 2008)

Regarding the one who exercises authority over land and its management, Agbosu (2000) opines that lands centres on the same person exercising political and other powers associated with government. This explanation would also be lawful for most other Akan populations, including some Ga-Mashie zones wherever the attention of stool lands is extremely settled although there could be slight variations in the customary law in definite cases. Abgosu (2000), points outs the difference in utmost Akan patrilineal societies, such as the Northern Ewe described by Kludze in his pioneering work on Ewe Property law, that the political heads or rulers of the Ewe chiefdoms did not typically achieve land mechanism purposes in their ability as chiefs. Abgosu (2000) checks that land supervision was supported out by family heads and their prime members. Concerning the largely cephalous patrilineal communities of the Northern Provinces and Upper East, Upper West of Ghana, which Poguacki (1955) deliberates and describes in his work, it was noted that in

such cultures, the functions of terrestrial running were performed by religious leaders known as Tindans, who might not certainly be political functionaries. In spite of such disparities as might have existed in the internal preparations for land authority and control in each individual polity in the nation, three factors were common to all the systems. They were:

- To profit from land-holding as a member or group, an asset and resource must be right which is vital;
- The credit of certain fellows known as having power and control in the community as to how rights to benefits may be applied and;
- The nonexistence of individual possession of the soil which is supreme to the title of which was accepted by the communities as conferred in the Stool, clan or the family.

Land tenure systems as indicated by Agbosu (2000) existed on the basis of these common factors and was therefore employed to harmonize the system within the framework of a national policy and design a common law for land. This, emphasis was however, not done as opinionated by Agbosu (2000).

2.3 Right to benefits, obligation and opportunities of men and women concerning land.

According to Agbosu, (2000) the right to benefit from land is reliant on membership of individual household or societies and polities and not on nationality Ghanaian. Implication, in terms of who benefits or have the right to enjoy land, each land-holding group observed people from other communities us strangers and that are not entitled to benefit from the land, except the authorization of those with power/ authority of control over lands was first gained or given on terms arranged by customary law of the group concerned. In terms of advantageous pleasure of rights and land

control purposes, the petty positions were treated by the colonial administration as if they still upheld their freedom and self-governing rights. No attempt was ever made to harmonize the shared topographies of the land tenancy systems. Borders amongst connecting polities and communities remained undecided, unnamed, and demarcated and thus generated an extra formula for clashes and disputes. The state of affairs was aggravated by the customary rules leading to the alienation of collective lands (Agbosu, 2000).

Stool lands, inhabitant such as the chief acts with the accord or approval and concurrence of the stool elders. The elementary belief governing the alienation of communal lands is that for a non-member of the group to be legal, the head of the group must act in respect to the consent and agreement of the capable members of the group for family lands, the family head is obligatory to act with the control and authority of the main members of the family.

Against the background and on the conflicting, the series of legal provisions in Ghana highlighting equivalence of the law to all manner of persons, there are still significant pieces of evidence which propose that the privileges of vulnerable individuals including womanhood are not fully protected when it comes to access and usage of land as a creative or economic asset. An example is, articles 17 and 18 of the 1992 Constitution, the Intestate Succession Law, 1985; Family Heads Responsibility Law, 1985 and Customary and Divorce law, 1985 all these laws are entrenched in the constitution to safe guard the interest of all including possessions. These provisions, do not though imitate its tenacity particularly in rural areas where women access and control of land is a canker, (Aduamoah-Addo, WiLDAF Ghana Regional News of Tuesday, 4 October, 2016). In aliening the position of Agbosu on affiliation of the individual as a requirement to benefits, Ardayfio-schardorf, (1991) announces that membership in a lineage in customary Ghanaian society confers rights of admittance to farm land and other properties of the extended family.

Notwithstanding, these civil liberties diverge, focus on whether one resides in the area of matrilineal or patrilineal inheritance in culture or be it a female or male. Ardayfio-Schandorf (1991) adds a new measurement to the discussion on the matter of gender and ethnicity. Manuh (1988) supports the bearing of Ardayfio (1995) where the former drew the difference between groups practising matrilineal and patrilineal lineage. Manuh (1988) again observes that in matrilineal systems, women, like men, have usufructuary rights in land based on their position within the matrilineage which they could exercise during marriage, upon divorce or widowhood and even outside marriage. Mikell (1975) refute or counter the position of Manuh (1988), women are denied access to acquire and control or transfer land in the matrilineal system of heritage in Ghana.

In divergence to the topic on the legacy of property in matrilineal cultures in the state which leans towards the merit of men, the situation is different in patrilineal Anlo (Kumekpor, 1971). As Kumekpor, (1971) avers, among the patrilineal Anlo, women can own property and as well transfer same to their own children as and when, this inheritance is referred to as Nonududu, (inheritance of female owned property) has vaccinated substantial matrilineal inheritance basics or fundamentals into a scheme theoretically measured patrilineal. In furtherance of this, women own property (including land) through direct purchases, from her mother or father, as a gift (usually though trade) becomes her own property absolutely. Aduamoah-.Addo (2016) comments that for each 10 divisions of land in Ghana, approximately 8 unites is controlled by household heads and customary leaders. The remaining two units is controlled by regime or the state, nevertheless there are insignificant quantities of the land which are well-ordered by individuals/ private entities who have attained them over and done with the customary way. For rural females and any individual

in Ghana who want to acquire land for any purpose, the significance of traditional leaders and family heads can't be over looked or ignored.

Agricultural sector employs 45.3% of the population in Ghana which contributes to its Gross Domestic Product (GPD) hugely by 21% and 12% as tariff profits (GSS, 2015). Current studies on or after the (GSS, 2015) shows that majority of women in countryside are employed or make an existing livelihood within the farming zone, projected creating up about 50-70% of the labour force. Ghana cocoa supports 800,000 families' and millions as far as the cocoa value chain is concern as well (ISSER, 2014). The significance on rural family that depend on cocoa, states that over 67% of income in household and more come from cocoa production stated by (Kolavalli and Vigneri, 2011, Asamoah et al. 2013) In Ashanti Region and other cocoa growing areas, including the study area–Ahafo Ano South District, studies have revealed that about 33% of Cocoa farmers claim to have only one cocoa farm to manage whilst 67% of same farmers claim to manage more than one farm (CRIG/WCF Collaborative Survey, February, 2007)

A base line survey targeting 100 households, covering 335 communities in cocoa growing communities or areas for the involvement in Cocoa Life Programme data from 2009 and 235 comparison communities, Hiscox and Goldstein .The income confirms the vital or key role women play in cocoa economy in Ghana and the vital/ significant discrepancies women cocoa farmers experience and it shows dramatic sexual category cracks in key conclusions: farmers who are females have levels of income and efficiency of 25-30% less than their males. Major foundations of those gaps in results are also clear: associated with male cocoa farmers, female farmers are 25% fewer, probable to have received training in the past year, they are 20% less likely to have received a credit in the past years, virtually 40% less to have bank account, and they are 30-40% less likely than men to have used farm apparatuses such as fertilizer. There are appearance in the outcomes

of the research studies by Aduamoah-Addo (2016); Ghana statistical service, 2015 and that of Hiscox and Goldstein since they all dwell on gender discrepancies in cocoa growing areas or communities and women are the casualties.

Ghana's researchers such as WiDAF which concentrates on a Gender Viewpoint to Land Possession, contact and control in Ghana focused a research in 2006, 2009 and 2011 in selected societies Suhum municipalities, Akuapem North, Ga, Dangme and Volta, disclose a number of social barriers that hamper females' entrance to justifiable delivery of land in Ghana. According to WiLDAF Ghana, the key qualification of land procurement in Ghana is through, heritage, gift, marriage and leasing. Each mode grants women with a number of challenges they have to deal with, previously, they get access to land in their neighborhood (environment). The acquisition of land is thought to be one of the choices most individuals settle for throughout land acquisitions in most societies, the reason been that, it is based on one's capacity to pay and men always have an obvious edge over women in terms of payment. However, it arises as a wonder that women's ability to procure land is not the main test they face but rather, women, customarily, need the approval of their spouses or a male family member to obtain land for farming and these are requirements by land owner throughout land purchase. Land owners, moreover, do not deal personally with women but rather with the company of their husbands.

Women register land document in the name of their spouse, since it is a requirement on their husbands to be represented during land discussion. It is very pathetic that women who lost their husbands are denied in case of land negotiations. However, the practice thus not apply to husbands and other male counterpart. The next mode of acquiring land is through inheritance and both the types of inheritance, the matrilineal and the father system. In both systems females are not spared of challenges in respect of land acquisition and make women subordinate to their males. Such

discrimination happening is attributable to the belief that another family will take over the land. Whiles women are grouped together and allotted a plot of land, men inherit land on individual capacity and not on the basis of groups. Women access land by way of marriage and its achievable only if their spouse owns a land.

Customarily, in the country, such practice of abounding women farms is a disincentive to women from cultivating cash crops like cocoa and coffee. The constitution stipulates in Article 22'assets jointly acquired during marriage should be equitable between the spouses upon dissolution of the marriage and the spouse may not be deprive of the estate of the spouse weather or not the spouse dies having made a will". Additionally, the "Intestate Succession Law" approves the right of succession for the surviving spouse, children, mother and father and the traditional family. Women are still disadvantaged against the back drop of the provision in our legal frame work and on the death of husbands, the men's of the family drives away the women and the family and the women are forced to access another plot of land and start afresh, women must provide helping hands on the farms and also leave theirs and put their weight behind their husbands.

Lastly, both sexes acquire farm lands by way of leasing and just as the "outright purchase" women need the consensus of their spouses for the let out of farm lands. The women are barred from leasing land that have early been giving on leasehold basis, since that is the preserve of men alone. In terms of decision making, women on grounds of culture are excluded as the decision of the sort are the rights of occupants of the stool, family heads. Such discrimination exist irrespective of the system of inheritance and it's wealthy of note that the legal regime insisting on legal right cannot salvage the vulnerable in such category. Typical example like Article 17 and 19 of 1992 constitution, PNDC Law 111, Head of Family Accountability Law among others could neither ensure parity for women ownership and access to land.

In a document authored by Delay et al (2010), the writer indicates women from the country side experience massive gender related discrimination. In legal, traditional and value system resulting in unequal access, control and ownership of farm that negatively impact decision in land administration in third world countries. Women land rights and gender justice in land governance are fundamental pillars in the promotion and production of women rights in various anal and polity and who allot the family asset. Such practices exert debilitating effect on the flight of women. In small towns and translates into food security in the country. The finding of WiDAF 2006 discloses a positive correlation between greater access to and control of land and provision of food security; household income; and well-being of families. A great number of women acquire farm for cultivation and sadly do not have control on land and right to resources. In the traditional setting, females who are denied benefit of land, denied purchasing power and this reflects on decisions in their households. In lots of settlement, lack of farm lands denies one of self-esteem and the foundation of his very existence.

2.4 Household decision making/decision making within the household

Amusa et al. (2009) observe that, female constitutes the main actors in the agricultural landscape of many nations in the globe. However, the opposite, is the case in terms of farm decision making and the consequence can be disastrous in decision making particularly and those decisions do not take cognisance of other household functions. In terms of farm-level information-gathering, it is always skewed towards the male. Relating to above, Oppong (1974) reports that the assignment of roles, duties and functions between the married men and women is very complicated. The author further states that the role of the female in decision making has been proven to improve and household education for women have the probability of taking financial decisions together with

men. Contrary to the position of Oppong, Manuh (1991) contends that in greater positions of towns and villages, women do participate in public and household decision making and women have the free will to articulate their views in both public and in the house.

Women have been the main food providers in food supply chain in rural populations particularly in the African province (African Farmer, 1994). Resultantly, women are obliged to be at the dominant position in taking various farm decisions. Nonetheless, guidelines and regulations regarding agriculture overlook this critical function of women and further deepens their restricted access to farm land and control. Many variables account for women participation, they include; age; level of education; marital status; farming experience; cooperative membership and farm size. When a woman is married, she is under the authority of the man, and as customs demands, the dominance of decision is geared towards the man. Nevertheless, the critical function performed by the female in the farm does not translate into decision making since the male is still in control (Mosha, 1992, Anyawu and Agu, 1996; Amaechina, 2002). The surrounding environment of the female limits them more than men, and a classical example can be cited in Nigeria where men lead in crucial institution and the females are excluded from belonging to such sensitive positions where decisions can be taken in their favour (Disu, 1988). Lack of education badly affects decision making since the educated female regard farming as an area reserved for those females who are neither educated nor enlightened. Jibowa (2000), suggests that in Nigeria and numerous developing nations in the globe, the father is the foremost stakeholder in the small communities and manifests in decision making. Females only add their voices or endorse what is decided by their male counterpart. Research has shown that when females are much involved in decision making, 'households receive good health, eat better whiles family incomes, savings and reinvestment goes up (Kofi Anna, 2003).

Sornes, (1993) shares a contradictory view against most authors who are of the opinion that decision-making position is skewed towards male or support them the most. According to the writer, decision making position will not principally be given to somebody but one wants to influence-decisions. In accessing women involvement to marketing in Nigeria decision making, Strobe (1982) whilst writing on African women, sums up that in several cultures in Africa, land was apportioned to males. Notwithstanding the substantial role played by women in agricultural production, processing and marketing, obtainable works shows that men are in the forefront when it comes to farm decision making even in zones where women are the major breadwinners of farm labour (Mocha, 1992, Anyawu and Agu 1996; Amaechina, 2002). As a consequence, men do not consider issues or matters which affect the opposite sex as important or relevant for the male who are extremely rooted in beliefs and traditions (Disu, 1998b). Thus, as far as the traditional matters are concerned, women were not allowed to play any significant role in family matters or so far as matters of progress come to play, women remain excluded consciously and accidentally in matters affecting them (Disu, 1999). Jibowa (2000) posits that in Nigeria, and most developing parts of the world, the father is the key actor in the rural family decision-making process but the mother influences, approves or at supports before it could be pursued with the cooperation of their family members. Lack of education badly affects decision making since the educated female regard farming as an area reserved for those females who are neither educated nor enlightened. Jibowa (2000), again suggests that in Nigeria and numerous developing nations in the globe, the father is the foremost stakeholder in the small communities and finds manifestation in decision making. Females only add their voices or endorse what is decided by their male counterpart. Research has shown that when females are much involved in decision making, 'household receive good health, eat better whiles family incomes, savings and reinvestment goes up (Kofi Anna, 2003).

In order to access women's role in decision-making in the household, it is important to discuss gender relations in Africa in the context of how women and men interact in an attempt to influence decisions. Gender relations are critical so far as shaping organisational roles that men and women play in social affairs such as domestic decision-making. Whilst men are mostly associated with dominance, women are associated with care giving and subservience (Adomako, 2001). Such stereotypes have and still hamper the development of women and it high time for women to emancipate themselves from the never-ending shackles of male dominance. Whilst African women are mostly considered as subordinates relative to men, women from the following ethnic groups, and traditional groups, like the Effutu, Akans and the Gas of Ghana and amongst the Zomba of Malawi, have all remained noted as self-governing (Fortes, 1970, Hagan, 1983, Robertson, 1984). Aidoo (1983) agrees with the submission of the Forte; Hagan and Robertson on the autonomy of Akan women when he re-counts that Akan women have an exclusively robust position because the basic lawful, monetary and political rights of the Akan are defined through womanly principles or standards. By law, Akan women can litigate and be prosecuted, initiate a divorce on the grounds of a sterile husband, and also participate in her own fiscal activities such as trade and farming if they so desire. Notwithstanding, the mechanism and administration of the properties of the matrilineal, the lineage heads are typically men. Banda et al; (2011) remark that, men as a group, generally have more rights and privileges than most women. Women's rights together with enjoyment of certain privileges are tied to their relationship with men.

According to Adomako (1999), socialization shows a crucial part whilst shaping a person's gender orientation and elucidates further that when the orientation is egalitarian, the individual has similar anticipation for women and men and grant them equal rights. When orientation is made, leading

the individual typically has different expectations for women and men and accords men more rights. Maun, 1988 like Rattray (1929), have a contrary view by remarking that women by themselves have no judicial power and can support men in arriving at decisions. Benneh (1992) observes that, the contribution of incomes for the upkeep of the household exerts significant influence in the decision-making process of the household. From the end result, one can rationally contend that one who is economically sound exerts more power and control over his counterpart, be it a man or woman and in most cases will have his/her way through even when it is practically impossible for the average man to do same and this influence finds expression in household decision making.

Writing on women's contribution in decision-making, the 2009 World Survey carried out by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, and the role of women in growth observes that women in numerous parts of the world continue to face discrimination. This unequal treatment permeates every aspect of their lives including the household domain and accounts for the well-being of memberships within this unit and such unwarranted treatment deny women of the essential resources for empowerment (thus education and access to and control of properties) to efficiently boost their role at the domestic level. Hadded and Hoddinott (1995) state that the earnings of women are expended on goods for their off springs and for the shared household consumption, whilst men spend theirs on personal use or consumption such as alcohol, meals eaten outside, cigarettes and on female companionship. Despite the key roles women play in the households, their participation in household decision is limited and is as a result of the structure of the household which is deeply entrenched in social norms and values that are largely patriarchal in nature (Tamale, 2004).

Writing on the positive role of education in household decision making, Sikod (2007) contends that the more educated women are, the more likely they venture into spheres traditionally considered male areas. Education is the major variable enabling women to break down obstacles to some socialization reasons giving rise to the division of household labour. Education according to Sikod, (2007) can comparatively even-out the playing field for both genders hence, balancing the playing field for successfully impacting household policymaking. Recent studies advocate that formal education is a pre-requisite for larger social sovereignty for women and for improving the socio-economic status of their families (GSS, 2000). Nevertheless, there exists uneven access to education for females, especially poor households and this is an area where the rural women cocoa farming communities find themselves and hence are seriously incapacitated to take advantage of that level of education that will usher women in cocoa farming communities or cocoa growing areas to tap on and influence decision-making.

A reasonable number of authors see a positive relationship between women's education and their ability to impact intra domestic decisions. An investigation conducted by Lancaster et al, (2006) recognises that when an illiterate wife acquires formal education, it enhances the husband's income or wage earning power; as women tend to exploit the knowledge acquired in support of the ventures of their spouses. This suggests that the financial benefits of female literacy are not limited to only women but to the family or the home as well. In furtherance of the above, Lancaster et al. (2006) remark that the closer a wife's educational background is to her husband, the more likely it is for a comparatively equal power distribution in the households. As indicated earlier, household in which the wife's education is higher or closely approximate to the husband, joint decision-making on children education and welfare are made (Antwi-Ntsiah, 1993; Oppong, 1974).

Asante (1978) while contributing to the role of education on household decision making, opines that decision-making is more likely to be autocratic where the husband has a higher education and occupational status and also older than or far older the wife. According to Asante (1978), monetary accountability is a shared one between husband and the wife but admits that in most cases the former takes a greater portion of the responsibility. This claim by Asante runs counter to that of several researchers (including Ahenkora, 1991) who hold a conflicting view that women usually contribute significantly to and spend a larger share of their proceeds on the upkeep of the household. Adekoya et al, 2006) observe that the factors that affect positively on negatively on women decision making were age, level of education, marital status, farming experience, frequency of extension contact, cooperative membership and farm size. On the high level of education, Adekoya et al. (2006) contend that this consideration have a positive impact on decision in the households and both at the local and national levels. However, women of such stature rarely go into farming and the reason could be lack of interest because educated women often prefer jobs known as white colour jobs and so look down on farming as a business for the uneducated and uncivilized. Marital status according to the authors also negatively affects women's contributions probably due to the fact that married women are under the guidance of their husband, and often times the husband takes most of the decision in the house.

Farming experience also impact positively in women's contribution to decision making. The aim is that well-informed farmers may be versatile with regards to the manufacture schemes and may consequently be better able to position themselves and or consider the risks involved in farming than inexperienced ones as a statement of fact. Adekoya et al. 2006 further envisage a positive correlation which exists between extension contacts and decision-making. The motive might be that as the women interact with extension agents, they learn in the process which in turn enhances

their learning and decision-making. Regarding the contributions of women and men in decision-making to food crops production activities, Amusa et al, (2009) state that so far as food crop production is concerned, women decision in relation to pre-harvest stage are high especially in the areas of accessing management facilities and other farm inputs, raising nursery, and planting, and weeding. On the other hand, the contributions of women to food crop production decisions for farming undertakings spanning from gathering through processing, storing, to marketing of farm produce are high whereas, the contributions of their male counterparts to these activities are low. In general, the contributions of women to decision-making in food crops production activities are higher than those of their male colleagues. The control by women in food produces activities decisions may be for the bulk of activities are usually in their hands. Anyanwu and Angu (1996) contend that women are responsible for at least 70% of the staple food production in Africa and are diligently responsible for household food, utilization, marketing and processing. Their level of involvement, which is very high, in food crop production activities could explain their high contributions to decision-making in this regard. PATS (2001) supports up to women who play key or instrumental roles in decision making particularly in relation to farm tasks for which they are directly responsible.

Ojo (2001) states that men initiates the cultivation of cocoa, take responsibility for major initial farm activities whilst women only play supporting roles assign to them. Again, Ojo (2001) avers that the contributions of men to decision making are high in harvesting and in some post-harvest activities such as fermentation, sun drying and storage. However, "women contribution to decision making are high in respect of storage and marketing of cocoa". Arene and Omoregie (1990) note that Nigerian women are frequently in charge of processing, preservation and marketing of all farm crops produced. PATS (2001) observes that farm women decision-making is influenced by their

overall level of involvement. In the farm work. CIAS (2004) reports that whoever does the job in the farm makes the decision; although there is bound to be contributions from farm spouses and even children. This stance is an absolute departure from the other authors who either make attributions to other men or women.

Cocoa-based agroforestry, as observed by Alabi (2003), is more intensive than food crop production and thus investment in the sector is a major factor in cocoa production and thus finance is a major factor in cocoa farming business such that decision on sourcing for fund for farm operations and hiring of labours occur at all stages of production-pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest stages. The contributions of men to decision-making in these two major aspect of cocoa production are high while that of women are low. In addition, men's contribution towards decision-making in the expansion of cocoa farm is high while that of women for same activity is low. This is expected because women in cocoa growing zones or areas have less or possibly no access and control over land.

Fabiyi et al (2007) posit that women in Nigeria, like Ghana, hardly own land in spite of their major participation or involvement in farming. Ojo (2001) indicates that the generation of cocoa is clearly a male-dominated activity since men have more opportunity or means to owning and controlling land, especially for the growing of perennial crops. The level of access to and dominion over land according to FAO (2005) is a fundamental component which influence farmers' decision. The 'age' factor could positively or negatively affect farm decision-making. In a survey conducted in Albia State of Nigeria so far as farm decision making is concerned among cocoa farming household, it was revealed that the older a woman gets the less interest in cocoa farming and consequently are not consulted for decision making. Simply put, as the women advance in age their contribution to farm decision making reduces and this is at variance with the norm that

wisdom is expected to come with age and in some traditional societies the older a woman gets the more her opinion is requested and sought for in decision-making.

2.5 The rational of supplementary livelihood activities for cocoa farmers.

Small farm sizes, aging cocoa trees, fewer processing companies exorbitant cost of farm inputs, among others, are challenges farmers who are into cocoa farming face; and these difficulties translate into small profits that make it difficult to support themselves and send their children to school. "Income to farmers are not enough to lift them out of poverty", according to Yaw Osei-Owusu, conservation Alliance International's country Director in Ghana. There is an increasing acknowledge, that more needs to be completed not only to stem up cocoa farmers' source of revenue or means of support but also, make generations yet unborn to find the sector lucrative in order to sustain the industry. Companies that rely on steady quality cocoa are seeing these challenges and are working to tackle them–independently and done the recently launched Cocoa Action Podium (Saldinger, 2014).

The availability of access to extension services that enhances cocoa farmers' skills and boost yields, turns out to be a mirage to cocoa farmers in the rural areas. Low yields reduce the amount of income generated by farmers and reduce their ability from accruing savings. The exorbitant cost of cocoa inputs also affects farmers' income. The cost associated with hiring adult labour as well as purchasing fertilizers, farming equipment and pesticides places a large financial burden on farmers and further lessens the income that they earn from cocoa production. The seasonality of cocoa farming means that earnings are not reliable year-round and cocoa farming families experience delicate economic vulnerability and deepened insufficiency during off-seasons (Cocoalife.com). Only a small number of farmers are able to save from the meagre incomes and

many lack financial resilience strategies or lack alternative income sources. Farmers normally take credit to cater for household expenses especially in the off season, yet credit or loan facilities in the countryside are very much limited and restricted. These issues certainly worsened the plight of women cocoa farmers, and hence presents multiple barriers to cocoa production.

Beyond supporting farmers and their communities, they also help us to create a sustainable mind set and help reduce drastically child labour and child abuse. The benefits from such supporting initiatives are uncountable, however, the Cargil West Africa Managing Director-Cargil Cocoa Chocolate, contends that "only when farmers take their destiny in their own hands will they have a truly sustainable cocoa sector. It can reasonably be concluded that Alternative Livelihood Programmes in themselves cannot sustain the cocoa sector, what matters most is for farmers, particularly the women to be committed to the programmes and have a mind-set to graduate from poverty (2015, Cargiil Cocoa Promise Global Report).

The country coordinator of Agroecom Ghana Ltd, Mr. Muhammadu Muzzammil has advised cocoa farmers to desist from going into cocoa farming as a mere activity to earn a living. Mr. Muzzammil said farmers should rather take cocoa farming as a serious business and invest the best of their time, resources and energies into it to make the best of gains from it. He made the call at Mankranso, the capital of the Ahafo Ano South District of the Ashanti Region, during a farmers' durbar to announce this year's cocoa premium to be paid by Agroecom for the 2017/18 cocoa season. The durbar which was on the theme, "Achieving the impossible to create prosperity in rural community through efficiency, innovation and empowerment'' brought together cocoa farmers from Nhyinahin, Bekwai, Manso Nkwanta, Diaso, Kasapim, Sankore, Dunkwa, Tepa and other growing communities (Ghana/My Jopative.com/JTM 04-06-2018).

Analysis and assessment of the substitute living schemes in justifiable resources management and poverty decrease, the example of "Boafo Ye Na Project by CEDEP, seven livelihood activities are recognised and they are mushroom cultivation; petty trading; snail rearing; rabbit rearing; grass-cutter rearing; Crop production; and "Alata soap" making (CEDEP, 2004). It is an unquestionable, that farmers experience significant impact on their lives and it is also arguable as to whether or not the supplementary income is sufficient to take them through the lean period, is a recipe for further research. These subsidiary advantages are not without genuine challenges and ranges from insufficient incomes from the ventures they engage in; attack on the animals by rodents and other animals in terms of the rabbits and grass cutters; massive death for the snails, rabbits and grass cutters leading to serious losses to farmers, difficulty of securing funds or seed capital and or clearing the land; uneven market and the obtainability of organised marketplaces for the foodstuffs. There have been instances makes it difficult in finding markets for mushrooms and grass cutters and this gives reason for concern especially when the activity has profited from credit financing. There is also the encounter of ensuring that income ventures reduced conflicting impacts on seasonality, since some incomes may lead to lower agricultural productivity and ultimately cause food prices to escalate (Inkoom et al, 2005). Inkoom et al, (2005) state that the challenge of public approach in the direction of some of the products of livelihood enterprises. There is, for instance, the insight that animal meat, (snails & grass cutters) from the wild is more delicious than meat of domesticated foundations and that domesticated animals do not meet the class criteria preferred. Though in attendance are no facts to demonstrate that this is the case, this insight does affect the advertising or [promotion of domesticated ruminants.

Cocoa Life, as a way, provides safety net by embedding the complete reduction of minors and zeal to empower females such as universal teams to aid principal groups of farming community

livelihood, youth and environment. The cradle of Cocoa Life started in the 2008 as the "Cadbury Cocoa Partnership (CCP) in Ghana" and the above partnership became the corner stone for Cocoa Life. The programme continuously increase the empowerment in cocoa farming and ensures lucrative living and brings about the provision of the supply of cocoa. Alternative or additional livelihood as expressed by Tropendos (2005) (indirectly suggest diverse way such as the current complementary activities that are failing to yield the desired outcome for both individuals and communities where such ventures are practiced. Another school of thought suggests that the ventures as entailed at the moment are at variance with the prevailing enactment or act or present a serious threat to the maintenance of other assets. Placing in the context of nations that depend on agriculture for their very existence, the resource under threat will be "land, forest and water bodies". Alternative livelihoods will be explained as supplementary ventures that compliment male and female spare time, skills, resources and art. A livelihood is composed of capacities, asset (implanting both substantial and community resources and actions needed for a wealthy existing) (Chambers and Conway, 1992). Characteristic of supplementary livelihood, is that their sustainability is dependent on the commitment of funds. In addition to infrastructure that inspires trade, more so depend on good policies and competent leadership.

Comprehending the notion of additional livelihood, is needful when dealing with farming settlement and this is the particularly important in the cocoa sector, where too much farming in the system is practice by farming polities. Certainly, it is pertinent to reduce the burden on farming and their reliance on cocoa farm for survival. This situation largely responsible, that children are engage in the WFCL activities. It needs to be pointed out that with the increasing number of cocoa farmers, a lot of farmers are interested in living "from hand to mouth" for themselves and their families only for a limited period of time in the year. In the final report of the "Rapid Assessment

of Alternative Livelihood of Cocoa Farmers in the Western Region). It is indicated that alternative livelihood initiative provides opportunities to ensure strategic and formalise coping strategies.

These attributes are also instrumental for an effective enactment of innovations for attaining sustainability of livelihoods based on effective complementation of innovations for attaining sustainability of livelihood based on land productivity. Such qualities are often deficient in many cocoa farming communities. The two authors opine that the first step to be taken on the path to sustainable alternative livelihood development is therefore to invest in societal changes, building capacity and creating an enabling environment that can support innovations and thus pave the way for emerging alternative livelihoods.

Department for International Development (DFID) explains "social resources capital as the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives". Consultation and encouraging people relationship among people with similar orientation will aid or assist increase "social capital". Consultation of such nature will ginger and foster togetherness and enhances settlement of work in unity to arrive at the same objectives. Additionally, becoming part of organised and accepted grouping, will encourage smaller organised and accepted groups to get quick services and be beneficiaries of Government intervention. Again interested organisation in the survey of Rapid Assessment of Alternative activities for farmers in the Western Region of the country who are into cocoa farming will enjoy benefit from it, (2011), three district were involved thus: Aowin Suaman; Juaboso and Bia. In all the three Districts, the below activities prove the alternative livelihood and income generating activities that are available and can be tapped and formalized. They are cocoa bi-products, palm oil processing; gari processing; vegetable farming; grass cutter rearing; bee keeping and mushroom production. Adomako (1975) observes that the processing of cocoa bi-products can be done in rural setting by organizing pods collection to a

central point, train farmers to produce the products which have ready markets. Some of products include animal feed, soft soap, cocoa pulp juice, alcohol, pectin, jam and marmalade and wine. Adomako et al. (1996) and Adomako (1995) postulates that the creation of these products was profitable and does not require heavy or luxurious machinery. According to the authors, only basic tools and equipment may be required and these could be sources from local artisans since the apparatus for the pilot production of these products at the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana was provided by artisans at the Suame Magazine in Kumasi. Many of the products (especially the soft soap and ash) are easily open to the skills of women farmers. The necessary training could easily be provided by staff of the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana. There is indication that many farmers are aware of the income earning abilities of the processing and production of cocoa bi-products. Research has shown that (Adomako, 1975; Adomako and Amaning, 1996) that the cocoa left-over or excess such as the pod husk and sweating could be developed into alternative livelihood options for farmers and that small scale or local industries can be set up to use these waste to produce the various bi-products mentioned earlier.

Baah (2011a) reports that the extract of palm oil is the source of income in the cost of remote poor in Southeast Asia, Central and West Africa and Central America. The "United Nations Food and Agriculture programme" is whipping up the interest of farmers with small farm sizes to plant oil palm. Such initiative brings opportunities associated with the crop as a revenue of famers are stern up. The families of WFCL are part that will be encouraged.

Vegetable farming: Vegetable farming, particularly tomatoes and garden eggs, is another alternative income generating activity for cocoa farmers in all three districts. These vegetables are usually cultivated on small scale but there is enough produce to feed the local market in the district and also parts of the country. The determinants factors of the traditional farming system are the

accessibility of rainfall and soil moisture with little or no modern agriculture input. These farmers cultivate mainly crops, vegetable and the main cash crop of cocoa. The farmers diversify and integrate the cocoa farms with food crops such as cocoyam and maize to forestall the uncertainties that characterises farming Bishop and Toussaint (1958). Maize, cassava and vegetables cover a big chunk of the rain fed agriculture and the great majority of the vegetable farmers in these Districts operate on small scale. Vegetable farming has proven to be a good source of income for the farmers particularly women who are also involved not only in the cultivation but in the marketing of these products. Vegetable traders are usually women and they can earn more than their farming husbands. Out of season vegetables have great potential as an alternative livelihood venture (International Labour Organization, 2012).

Mushroom production is one of all the alternatives that supplement the scanty income of cocoa farmers and it is used extensively in cooking and have high proteins and fibre and provide vitamins such as thiamine, biotin and ascorbic acid and moreover a source of mineral. The mushrooms appeal to a lot of buyers since they are low in fats and sugars and help fight sicknesses (CRIG 2010), mushrooms have become very popular in Ghana and command relatively high prices especially when out of season because of health concerns and requires low capital investment in the production that most farmers can afford. This observation by CRIG, 2010 is at variance with what Inkoom et al (2005) that, in attendance have been occurrences of struggle in discovering markets for mushrooms as well as grass cutters.

Beekeeping is additional income producing scheme and it is a very eye-catching livelihood and as well can be experienced equally by men, women, full-grown up children and even by bodily, handicapped and older people. The asset demand is very low and the financial returns are reasonably very from top to toe. Bee keeping does not convey any burden on agriculture land; it

is also a dispersed business and does not dislocate individuals from their villages. Normally bees produce honey in the wild and collecting honey from wild bee colonies is one of the ancient activities which at some point humans began to domesticate wild bees in artificial hives made from hollow logs, wooden boxes or pottery vessels (CRIG, 2010). CRIG, (2010) observes extra that beekeeping is a potential income generating activity for farmers inputs cost are low as the materials required could be found in the immediate environment of the farmers. What is required is enhancing the capacity of the farmers via training when organized into groups. Such training can be under taken by many organisations including the Technology Transfer Centre of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Kumasi and the Offices of District, Food and Agriculture Ministry in Ghana.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discussed the various tools and methodologies used for data collection, indicating the sample size and how data collected from 120 cocoa farmers in Ahafo Ano South District

3.1 Organizational Profile and Methodology

The Ahafo Ano District is one of the twenty-seven Districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana and its capital is Mankranso. As of Ghana's Population Census (2010), the population was 121,659 representing 2.5 percent of the regions total population. 50.8% and 49.2 % and 90% of rural population. Population of the District is 43% indicating or depicting a broad base been youthful, apersons. Ghana Population & Housing Census (2010), Ghana Statistical Service, October (2014), with reference to age dependency ratio which is 90.8, where 92.3 represent the males and 89.3 represent females.

The population aged 12 years and older are maarried, 37.3% are single, 10.0% are in consensual relationship, 4.4 % happens to be widowed, the percentage divorced 3.9 and 2.2% are separated. By age 25–29 years, more than half of the females representing 58.7%, are married compared to a little above 1/3 of males which is 34.9%. 40 percent who are married have no formal education whiles about 9.5 % of the unmarried, have never been to school (Ahafo Ano South Population Census, 2010). The District, Ahafo Ano South falls on latitude $6^{0}42^{1}$ north and longitude $1^{0}45^{1}$H and $2^{0}20^{1}$W. With location, on the north-western part of the Ashanti Region. It is shares boundary to the northeast with Tano North District of the Brong Ahafo Region, northwest by Ahafo Ano North District and to the east by the Offinso North District all in the Ashanti Region (2010. population census). The District represent 4.9 % of the regions total surface area which covers a

total area of about 1190.7km^2. Temperature is wet semi-equatorial and the mean is between temperatures 26^0 - 28^0C in the District.

There are two main patterns of rainfall seasons in the district; the major season begins from March to June, while the trivial period is sandwiched between September and November. The dry season normally begins in December and ends in March with relatively humidity ranging between 70 – 75 percent. The District lies within the semi deciduous forest belt. The typical vegetation is basically by rainfall and ground water supplies and the forest is rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram and Funumtum. The Locality which forms part of the Ashanti landscape and highland is normally undulating: the most prominent feature is the range of hills which stretch from the west to the northeast and the highest advancement is about 763metres near sea level. The District Assembly, which is the highest political entity in the District, consists of Town and Area Councils. The Council areas are Ten (10) and are subdivided into fifty (50) electoral areas and with one hundred and fifty five (155) unit committees as well.

The District has two constituencies with two Members of Parliament. There are three religious groups basically in the District with Christians dominating out of the three. The District's has a population constituting an extensive variety of ethnic groups with Akan's dominating clan. Other clans such as Mole-Dagbani, Gurma and Ewes. There are two main paramountcies in the District headed by two main paramount chiefs in Sabronum and Mpasaaso. Besides these chiefs, there are other sub chiefs heading the various towns and villages in the District. The economy of the District is basically agrarian economy with cash crops such as citrus, oil palm, cocoa, and food crops like cocoyam, cassava, maize, and plantain and vegetable production are the main agricultural produce in the District. About 76 percent of the population working is estimated to be engaged or involved in the agriculture industry. Mankranso, Kunsu, Dwinyama, Biemso No.1 and Potrikrom are some

areas noted for rice production. Settlements in the District engage in rearing sheep, goats and birds. Natural resource in the district comprise of minerals such as granites, outcrops, clay, sand, and others areas such Kunsu, Sabronum and Barniekrom have deposits of gold. At Aya Hills and Mpasaaso, some amount of Bauxite deposits are also found while considerable amount of deposits of manganese are also found at Asirebuo Camp near Mpasaaso. These are however, untapped.

3.2 Methodology

Reliability and Validity

Questionnaire was employed as the major tool for the data collection from the respondents. It

is a survey instrument that is commonly used in survey research and are frequently used in quantitative marketing research and social research. The questions were open-ended so as to require more thought and more than a simple one-word answer. The questionnaire that were constructed, which embodied the Likert Rating Scale, were appropriate; correct and relevant and accurately reflected the views and opinions of the respondents. The questions were reliable because the same results would have been achieved if the same survey was conducted at a different time. Simply put, the same outcome would have been generated if survey was performed under same conditions. The outcome was valid because whichever methods of data collection that would have been used would have confirmed same outcome. Again, any different data collection methods that would be applied would be consistent with the findings and different data sources within the same method would also support the consistency of the research findings.

Both secondary and primary data were used in conducting this research, in addition to the field observations. In designing the investigation, a gradual and a careful approach was adopted. Firstly,

the research topic was discussed with the respondents; in the various towns and villages and the method of sampling that was chosen. Data collection technique along with the data analysis was also elaborated upon.

3.3 Research Design

The survey method was used to elicit the required responses from the sample of farmers in view of the high illiteracy rate in the District. The survey was carefully and conducted on individual basis and the survey covered towns in the Ahafo Ano South District comprising (Ten towns & villages). These settlements were selected from the case study because these towns and villages were where cocoa farming were very pre-dominant. The research design, therefore, involved gathering data from selected sample of cocoa farmers through the dispensation of questionnaire. It must be indicated that both the 'respondents answering or ticking and researcher reading to the respondents and ticking on their behalf' were applied.

The choice of the design was informed by the high level of illiteracy rate in the District and more so in the selected communities. It cannot be disputed that the illiterate farmers were in the majority and could only be catered for through by the researcher reading the questionnaire to the respondents and ticking on their behalf.

3.4 Population

As per Ghana's Population Census (2010), the population of the District was 121,659 representing 2.5 percent of the regions total population. 50.8% and 49.2 % and 90% of rural population. Population of the District is 43% indicating or depicting a broad base been youthful, with the

population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of 6.5% representing the elderly persons. Ghana Population & Housing Census (2010), Ghana Statistical Service, October (2014), with reference to age dependency ratio which is 90.8, where 92.3 represent the males and 89.3 represent females. The target population for the survey was all cocoa farmers in the District and the study was limited to cocoa farmers in some selected farming communities, mainly because of the prevalence of cocoa in those areas and the active involvement of farmers in the alternative livelihood ventures to complement their incomes

3.5 Sampling Technique

In all, 120 cocoa farmers were surveyed and the number was allotted to the farmers resident in town and villages where cocoa growing was dominant. Simply put, the number of respondents that were surveyed was dependent on the size of the cocoa farmers living in the various communities. The population of some selected towns and villages in Ahafo Ano South District according to the Ghana Population and Housing Census, (2010) had been stated in Table I below:

Table 3.1: Towns and villages with their population in segregation

NO	COMMUNITY	POPULATION		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Nyamebekyere	1,287	1,156	2,434
2	Nsuta	984	1,016	2,000
3	Pokukrom	1,509	1,687	3,196
4	Fawoman	708	692	1,400
5	Adukrom	518	443	961
6	Amokrom	451	367	818
7	Bokruwa	302	278	580
8	Sabronum	2,989	2,989	5,879
9	Amoakokrom	417	458	875
10	Essienkyem	345	299	644

Source: Housing and population census 2010

A comprehensive record of all events in the population from which the sample is derived represents the sampling frame for any probability (Philip et al., 2007). Admittedly, a suitable sampling frame did not exist as a complete list of cocoa farmers from the District was not available. There was no sampling frame and a judgement approach was used in selecting the respondents and a non-probability sampling method was used to gather the primary data. Again, the non-existence of the population figures of cocoa farmers and their acreages; in addition to the absence of list of the gender of farmers affected the representatives of the sample size in relation to the total population.

Following from the above, the choice of the sample size of 120 was a matter of judgement rather than based on scientific calculation and hence the sample size was truly representative. The total population of cocoa farmers was not available in Ahafo Ano South District and as a result, the sample of 10; 15 were chosen based on the criteria that all the villages and towns were in the most dominant cocoa growing areas and vary in sizes. Cocoa farmers in villages and towns stated below were surveyed.

Table 3.2: Towns and Villages of cocoa growing Communities selected for data collection

S/N	Towns/ Villages	Population	No. of Samples
1	Nyamebekyere	2,343	15
2	Nsuta	2,000	15
3	Pokukrom	3,196	15
4	Fawoamn	1,400	10
5	Adukrom	961	10
6	Amokrom	818	10
7	Bokruwa	580	10
8	Sabronum	5,879	15
9	Amoakokrom	875	10
10	Essienkyem	644	10

Table 3.2: selected Towns/ villages for data collection

Sample size is 120

(Source: Ghana Population & Housing Census 2010)

3.6 Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data were used in the study and in the collection of data, while a significant amount of secondary data on land ownership and administration; gender decision making and alternative livelihood activities from both published and unpublished sources were sought. These included journals, scientific publications and reports from International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC); Mondelez International and Working Papers. The results from the field study, through the administration of questionnaires, provided the major sources of the primary data

3.7 Data Collection Instrument

Questionnaire was used to illicit data from the one hundred and twenty cocoa farmers without recourse to their gender. The technique or instrument of data collection was influenced by diverse variables of which some are discussed below: the characteristics of the respondents and the importance of reaching a particular respondent or farmer from whom the data was gathered. Against the backdrop of the high illiteracy rate of the respondents, the mode of answering questions were both respondents answering or ticking and researcher reading to the respondents and ticking on their behalf. The latter type of questionnaire was dispensed on the few literates whilst the former type was limited to the illiterate's respondents who were in the majority.

The field work was organized from 28th July – 11th Aug. 2018 and the questionnaire was categorized into five sections: demographic data of farmers; land ownership and administration; rights to benefits, obligations and opportunities of men and women in respect of land, decision making on the household and the rational of supplementary livelihood activities for cocoa farmers in the District. The questionnaire included issues such as the demography of respondents (age; sex,

educational background, marital status, number of wives and children etc; the ownership of land and the means through which one can acquire land; beneficial rights of farmers and the alternative livelihood ventures available to farmers and the sufficiency or otherwise of incomes accruing from such supplementary economic activities like bee keeping; rabbit, soap making, grass cutter and snail rearing; gari production among others.

3.8 Analysis of Data

Analysis of data is the systematic procedure of relating numerical and/or rational technique to account or outline and demonstrate, shorten and review and appraise data. It is an essential component of ensuring that data integrity is appropriate and accurate analysis of research findings are made. It can also be defined as the process of gathering, modelling and transforming data with the goal of highlighting useful information. Charts, graphs and textual write-ups are all forms of data analysis (en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/analysis data). Data analysis is the most critical part of any research and recaps composed statistics and includes the clarification of data gathered over the use of logical and reasonable perceptive to govern patterns, affiliations or trends. Dillman (2000) variables that can be through questionnaire is distinguished in three forms: attribute, opinion and behaviour. Behaviours and attributes record what respondents do whiles collecting data, whilst opinion variables record how respondents feel about something or what they think or believe is true or false. By recording what respondents do, you are recording their behavior and behavioural variables embody data on what people or their organizational did in the past, do now and will likely do in the near future.

Attributes, however, as variables, contain data concerning the characteristics if the farmers and remain best supposed of as possessions a respondent owns, rather than the things a respondent

does. Attributes comprise characteristics such as “age, gender, marital status, level of education, type of occupation and sources of income”. The above stand view, the data from the field survey will be analysed using the three types of data variables stated earlier on. In all, the attributes of cocoa farmers were analysed in addition to other forms of data. Issues such as ownership of land, how acquisition of land was attained, average size of farm land, who dominates the production of food crops was discussed and analysed. Other issues including whether or not farmers integrated cocoa with food crops; whether farmers belonged to well-organized farmers’ association or not was addressed. Moreover, other areas of concern that was catered for, who takes major decisions, how women who are highly educated will influence decisions. How inheritance (patrilineal and matrilineal) affect decisions in the household; how the age of the couple influence decision making in the household and finally how farms inputs and labour are secured and what supplementary economic activities the cocoa farmers engage in. Generally, the outcomes from the field study will be done in tables and percentages, figures and bar charts.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS DISCUSSED

INTRODUCTION

The chapter explain the analysis of data collected using figures, tables and percentages.

4.1 Qualitative and quantitative research approaches

The data was analyzed using the two prominent and fundamental methods: qualitative research and quantitative research. Each method has its own techniques. Interviews and observations are forms of qualitative research, while experiments and surveys are quantitative research. Qualitative data collection is a method in which the characteristics; attributes; properties; etc of a phenomenon or thing is described. It is the description of data in a language rather than in numbers. This method does not measure the characteristics but describes them. It is also sometimes referred to as 'categorical data' and does not focus on drawing any inferences and it only deals with data that can be observed like texture, taste, smell, beauty, but it is not measured. Quantitative data collection, on the other hand, is a method in which data can be numerically counted or expressed as collected. This data is useful for experiments; manipulated analyses and is represented by histograms; tables; charts and graphs. It deals with measurements like height; length; volume; area; temperature etc. (http://www.differencebetween.net/science/mathematicc-statistic/). In view of the above definitions and illustrations, one could clearly conclude that both the qualitative and quantitative approaches or methods were applied in the data analysis and such a position is in compliance with research study which uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods because the former and its description backs up numerical data with the help of better explanations and information.

4.2 Demographic data of response

Demographic data of response

As portrayed by table 4.1, the personal data of cocoa farmers i.e. their ages. Data comprises age; gender, educational background, marital status, family type, household size and type of house. The study involved a sample size of 120 farmers who are between the ages of 20-60 and above. 63 of the cocoa farmers out of the 120-surveyed accounted for 52% fell within the 41-60 year bracket. 39 of the respondents, which translates into 33%, fell within the 31-40 year group. 18 of the cocoa farmers, which accounts for 15% fell within 18-30 year bracket.

Table 4.1: Demographic data

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
18-30yrs	18	15.0
31-40yrs	63	33.0
41-60+ yrs	52	52.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

Table 4.2 indicates that the respondents were made up of 77 males and 42 females and 1 of them did not see the need for it. The outcome portrays that more men are in cocoa farming that the women and such outcome gives credence to the conception of Ojo (2001) that the production of

cocoa is distinctly a man affair because men have more access to land, especially for the growing of permanents crop. The result further confirms the position of Tabiyi et al 2007 that women in Nigeria, like Ghana, rarely own land despite their heavy involvement in agriculture.

Table 4.2: Men and women in cocoa farming

Gender	Frequency	Percentage%
Male	77	64.0
Female	42	35.0
No Need	1	1.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

As depicted by table 4.3 concerning the educational background of the cocoa farmers, 51 had attained education from Primary- JSS level; 15 of them had been educated up to the secondary school level whilst 10 of them had been trained to the tertiary level and 40 of them had not received any formal education at all. (table) it can conveniently be deduced that highly educated people especially women are not interested in cocoa farming as absented by Adekoyo et al (2006) that educated women often go for white colour jobs and so look down on farming as a business for the uneducated and unenlightened.

Table 4.3: Educational background

Education	Frequency	Percentage %

Primary	51	44.0
Secondary	15	13.0
Tertiary	10	9.0
No Education	40	34.0
Total	116	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

Concerning the marital status of the 120 respondents shown in table 4.4, 88 were married. 15 were single, 3 of them were in consensual relationship, 5 were unmarried and 6 were divorced. Regarding the type of farming it was disclosed that 82 of the respondents were in monogamous relationship. 20 were single parent, 15 were in polygamous relationship whilst three of them did not respond. The outcome certainly reveals that polygamy is gradually dying away among cocoa farmers in Ahafo Ano south district.

Table 4.4: Marital Status

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Married	88	75.0
Single	15	13.0
Divorced	6	5.0
Unmarried	5	4.0
Consensual Relationship	3	3.0
Total	117	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.5 illustrate the household sizes of 120 cocoa farmers. 50 of the household have between four to six people; 10 of the households contain three to four people; 26 of the households have more than six people and above; 18 of the households contain two to three people and 16 of them have only one to two. It can easily be concluded that the shift from polygamous to monogamous marriage has remarkably reduced family household sizes.

Table 4.5: Household sizes

Sizes	Frequency	Percentage %
1-2	16	12.0
2-3	18	15.0
3-4	10	8.0
4-6	50	42.0
6+	26	23.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

In reference to table 4.6, the type of residential houses or dwelling places for farmers, 76 of the 120 farmers surveyed reside in semi-block houses, 13 of them in block houses, 22 farmers resides in mud houses with thatched roofing whilst 9 of them occupy temporary structures.

Table 4.6: Dwelling place

Houses	Frequency	Percentage %
Semi block	76	63.4
Block	13	10.8
Mud	22	18.3
Temporary structure	9	7.5
Total	120	100

Source: field data survey 2018

8. In relation to table 4.7 ,When surveyed concerning other sources of income they depend on besides cocoa farming, 71 of the farmers depend on food crops production, 27 of them depend solely on cocoa farming, 21 depend on petty trading and of them did not respond.

Table 4.7: Alternative sources of income

Sources	Frequency	Percentage %
Food Crop	71	59.0
Cocoa Farming Only	27	22.0
Petty Trading	21	17.0
No Response	1	2.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

As depicted by table 4.8 in ascertaining of land ownership in the District, it was established that stool owns most of the lands as reflected in the outcome of the research, for 71 of the respondents opted for the stool, 35 indicated that individual could own land, 12 of the farmers opted for the family while only 2 believed the government could allocate land. The outcome confirms the claim by Elias (1956) that land is commonly owned and it is represented by the stool in the south or skin in the northern territory of Ghana land, according to Elias is corporately owned and normally inalienable.

Table 4.8: Land Ownership

Ownership	Frequency	Percentage %
Stool Lands	71	59.0
Individual Owners	35	29.0
Family Owners	12	10.0
Government	2	2.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

On acquisition of parcels of land for cocoa farmers, as table 4.9 indicated, 42 were of the view that it was acquired through inheritance, 46 believed it was through the stool, 17 also believed they had the parcel of land through the family while 15 of the farms claimed they acquired it through outright purchase. An acquisition does not constitute ownership since an individual may lose his

right to the allocation of land for unreasonably long non-use or ineffectual occupation of his allocated portion.

Table 4.9: Acquisition of Parcel of Land

Ownership	Frequency	Percentage %
The Stool	46	38.0
Inheritance	42	35.0
The Family	17	14.0
Outright Purchase	15	13.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

As to the degree of agreement or disagreement that in Ahafo Ano south District farm land is principally owned by the stool, as portrayed by table 4.10, 68 of the farmers strongly agreed, 31 somewhat agreed, 8 could not take a decision, 10 disagreed and 3 strongly disagreed. The outcomes do affirm the collective or communal ownership of land.

Table 4.10: Land acquisition for cocoa faming

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agreed	68	56.0
Somewhat Agreed	31	26.0
No Decision	8	7.0
Disagreed	10	8.0
Strongly Disagreed	3	3.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.11 illustrate regarding the size of respondent's farms in hectares, it was disclosed that 47 of them stated the size is three and above hectares, 19 stated three hectares, 38 indicated two hectares and 11 stated one hectare. The result obtained corroborate the stance of Opoku- Ameyaw et al (2010) that majority of cocoa farmers in Ghana operate on small scale with average farm sizes of two to three hectares with less than 10 percent of cocoa farmers operating on large scale. The outcome further gives credence to the observation by Ghana statistical services, 2015 that agriculture in Ghana is predominately by smallholder farmers.

Table 4.11: Size of respondent's farms in hectares

Hectares	Frequency	Percentage %
Above 3	47	41.0
2	38	33.0
3	19	17.0
1	11	9.0
Total	115	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

With regards to table 4.12, the age of the cocoa farms, 36 of them stated their farms are between 6-10 years, 36 of them stated their farms are 15-20 years above, 32 of them are 11-15 years old and 14 of farmers claimed their farms are 1-5 years old. The outcome suggests that most cocoa farms are youthful.

Table 4.12: Age of cocoa farms

Ages	Frequency	Percentage %
1-5	14	13.0
6-10	36	30.0
11-15	32	27.0
15-20	36	30.0
Total	118	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

In reference to table 4.13 to the practice of cocoa farmers having multiple cocoa farms, 81 of the farmers strongly agree, 22 somewhat agree, 6 of them neither agree nor disagree and four of them did not respond at all.

Table 4.13: Acquisition of multiple cocoa farms

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	81	72.0
Somewhat Agree	22	19.0
Neither/Nor Agree	6	5.0
No Response	4	4.0
Total	113	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

While responding to the issue of integrating food crops such as cocoyam, cassava, yams etc into the farms as illustrated with table 4.14, 91 of the famers strongly agreed, 7 agreed, and 2 were neutral, 3 disagree and another 2 strongly disagree.

Table 4.14: Integration of food crops

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agreed	91	87.0
Agreed	7	7.0
Disagreed	3	3.0
Strongly Disagree	2	1.5
Strongly Disagree	2	1.5
Total	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

On the issue of how one could benefit from the parcel of farming land in relation to table 4.15, a whopping 77 of the respondents surveyed are of the view that one must be a member of individual tribe, 25 did state that one must partake in communal labour while 2 of them did not see the relevance of the answers provide.

Table 4.15: Benefits accrued from parcel of farming land

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Individual Tribe	77	74.0
Communal Labour	25	24.0
No Relevance	2	2.0
Total	104	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

As shown by table 4.16, when surveyed as to whether there are adequate lands for new entrants in the cocoa farming, 57 of the interviewees responded in the affirmative whilst 46 of them went further to indicate that though there were adequate farm lands available but were expensive.15 believed there was no land available whilst 2 of them could not respond

Table 4.16: Adequacy of lands for new entrants

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	57	48.0
Yes but expensive	46	38.0
Non-Availability	15	13.0
No Response	2	1.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

As portrayed in table 4.17, probing as to whether or not the production of cocoa is clearly a man's affair, 48 of the respondents strongly agreed, 40 also agreed, 25 strongly disagreed whilst 7 somewhat disagree and none of them was neutral.

Table 4.17: Appropriate gender for cocoa production

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agree	48	40.0
Agree	40	33.0
Strongly agree	25	21.0
Disagree	7	6.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

With reference to table 4.19, regarding the agreement or otherwise of farmers about wives and children as the most likely heirs to the cocoa farms, 68 strongly agreed, 42 somewhat agree, 2 of the respondents somewhat disagreed and only 1 strongly disagreed. The outcome is a vivid

indication that there is a marked shift from the matrilineal inheritance of nephews, nieces and sisters to wives and children thereby giving credence to the intestate succession law PNDC Law III. The law guarantees the right succession for the surviving spouse, children, parents and the customary family and a greater portion of areas of the property is shared among the surviving spouse and children. It must, however be indicated that despite the provisions in our legal frameworks, women still face discrimination in accessing their property rights due to ignorance and enforcement of the law.

Table 4.19: Probable heirs to the cocoa farms

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	68	60.0
Somewhat Agree	42	37.0
Somewhat Disagree	2	2.0
Strongly Disagree	1	1.0
Total	113	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

As to whether or not cocoa farmers should have other non-cocoa cash crops to manage, as table 4.20 indicate ,62 of the farmers strongly agreed, 31 agreed, 2 each were neutral and disagreed and one strongly disagreed.

Table 4.20: Non-cocoa cash crops

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	62	65.0
Agreed	31	32.0
Neutral & Disagreed	2	2.0
Strongly Disagreed	1	1.0
Total	93	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

4.21 per the table number depicted that, on the position of whether or not women should have the right to own property (including land) in the district, those in agreement were massive since 62 of the interviewees strongly agreed, 31 agreed, 2 of them could not decide, another 2 disagreed and nobody strongly disagreed. The outcome is a manifestation of diverse factors including the intestate succession law; head of family accountability law, 1985, customary manages and divorce law, among others.

Table 4.21: Right to own land

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	62	65.0
Agreed	31	32.0
Neutral & Disagreed	2	2.0
Strongly Disagreed	1	1.0
Total	96	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

In relation to table 4.22 concerning the level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of respondents of the proportion of cocoa income that goes to women, 28 of them stated they were very satisfied, 59 stated somewhat satisfied, 3 were neutral, 18 stated somewhat dissatisfied and 10 indicated very dissatisfied and 2 of them did not see it relevance.

Table 4.22: Proportion of cocoa income for women

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Somewhat Satisfied	58	50.0
Very Satisfied	28	24.0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	18	16.0
Very Dissatisfied	10	9.0
No Relevance	2	1.0
Total	116	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

As shown with table 4.23, regarding the degree of satisfaction of women cocoa farmers about the dominant role of men in accessing farm inputs, training and credit loan, it was revealed that 37 of the respondents were very satisfied, 56 were somewhat satisfied, 5 could not decide, 8 were somewhat dissatisfied, 12 were very dissatisfied and 1 could not respond. The outcome is in compliance with the position of Adomako, 2011 that whilst men are mostly associated with dominance, women are associated with care giving and subservience and African women are generally perceived as disadvantage in relation to men.

Table 4.23: The role of men in cocoa farmers

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Somewhat Satisfied	56	47.0
Very Satisfied	37	31.0
Very Dissatisfied	12	10.0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	8	7.0
No Decision	5	4.0
No Response	1	1.0
Total	119	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Making reference to table 4.24, concerning the extent of satisfaction or otherwise of women rights such as intestate succession law and how they safeguard women access to and control of land, 62 of the respondents were very satisfied, 34 were somewhat satisfied, 6 were neither satisfied or dissatisfied, 11 were somewhat dissatisfied and 2 were very dissatisfied. The outcome from the

study is in contradiction of a document authored by Daley al et (2013) in which the writers indicate that rural women suffer widespread gender-based discrimination in law, customs and practices that cause severe inequalities in their effort to access, control, own and use land and thus limit their participation in education decision making at all level of land governance.

Table 4.24: The extent of satisfaction or rights of women

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Very Satisfied	62	54.0
Somewhat Satisfied	34	30.0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	11	10.0
Indifferent	6	5.0
Strongly Disagreed	1	1.0
Total	115	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

As illustrated with table 4.25 as to whether or not the descent of groups practicing matrilineal inheritance have influence on women's access to and control over land, 52 of the farmers indicated they were very satisfied it has, 36 stated somewhat satisfied, 14 claimed they were somewhat satisfied, 8 stated they were very dissatisfied, 9 did not decide and 1 did not respond. The outcome confirms the contention of Manuh (1988) that in matrilineal systems, women, like men, have usufrauctuary rights in land based on their position within the matrilineage. Again, the outcome affirms the stance of Kumekpor (1971) that among the patrilineal Anlo, women can own property in their own right and transfer same to their own children and inheritance known as nonududu has

injected considerable matrilineal inheritance elements into a system theoretically patrilineal. The outcome firms the findings of WILDAF that both systems of inheritance matrilineal and patrilineal make women secondary owners of land and women experience fair share of difficulties with regards to land inheritance.

Table 4.25: Matrilineal Inheritance

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Very Satisfied	52	45.0
Somewhat Satisfied	36	31.0
Very Dissatisfied	9	8.0
Undecided	9	8.0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	8	7.0
No Response	1	1.0
Total	115	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

With reference to table 4.26 in the context of how women cocoa farmers feel or think about the need for consent of their husbands or male family members before they can purchase land, 50 of interviewees, were very satisfied, 49 were somewhat satisfied, 8 each were both somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied while 5 of them failed to respond. The colossal number of 99 out the 120 respondents who consented gives credence to the observation by WiLDAF Ghana that women traditionally need the consent of their husbands or male family member to purchase land for farming and these are requirements by landowners during land acquisition. Land owners, moreover, do not deal directly with women without their husbands.

Table 4.26: Consent of family members for women farmers

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Very Satisfied	50	42.0
Somewhat Satisfied	49	41.0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	8	7.0
Very Dissatisfied	8	7.0
No Response	5	3.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

As shown in table 4.27, when surveyed as to whether or not, respondents were satisfied when women cocoa farmers abandon their farms for their husbands after marriage, 18 were very satisfied, 35 were somewhat satisfied, 19 of them were neutral, 13 were somewhat dissatisfied and 35 were very dissatisfied. The outcome suggests that further research must be embarked on to confront the issue and provide workable solution for both gender. Since the abandonment goes with financial cost and loss of farm lands and favours or deepens men's domination over women and account for the paucity of women who owns cocoa farms.

Table 4.27: Marriage and women in cocoa farming

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Somewhat Satisfied	35	33.0
Very Dissatisfied	35	33.0
Neutral	19	18.0
Very Satisfied	18	16.0
Total	107	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

In relation to table 4.28, Regarding whether or not the women abandoned their farms after marriage, 36 of the women out of 42 did not abandon their farms and the few that abandoned their farms did so because they could not maintain theirs and that of their husbands. The outcome contradicts the findings of WiLDAF Ghana (2006; 2009 & 2011) which states that Ghana customary laws oblige women to help her husband on the farm and so immediately they marry, women are made to abandon their farms and join their partners on theirs. This practice deters women from patronizing cash crops cultivation such as perennial as they would abandon these farms once they are married.

Table 4.28: Women cocoa farmers after marriage

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Not Abandoned	36	85.0
Abandoned	4	15.0
Total	42	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

In respect of figure 4.1 in relation to the discrimination against women concerning land inheritance, 66 attributed it to the wrong beliefs that women with take family property away from them, 12 believed women could not take proper care of the land and 9 also attributed it to lack of enough money. The outcome duly confirms the stance of Strobe (1982) whilst writing in African women that in many societies in Africa land were allocated to male. Strobe notes that women have access to land as daughters and more securely as wives. The consequence of such practice of gender relations are uneven access to resource and decision making processes.

Discrimination Against women in land inheritance

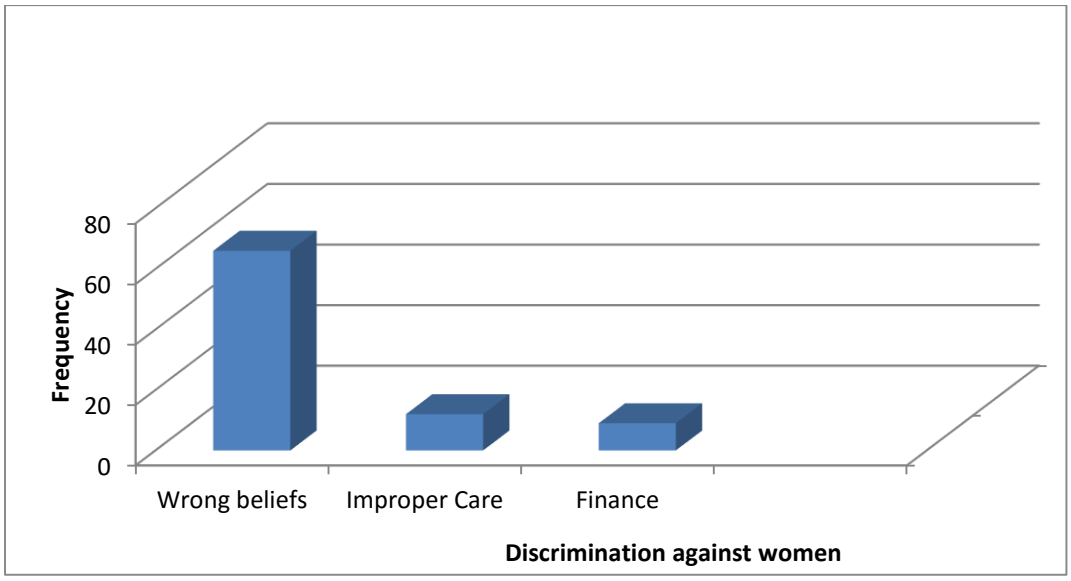

Figure 4.1 Discrimination against women

Source: Field survey, 2018

Making reference to figure 4.2 in the provision of the main source of labour on the farms, 88 of the respondents indicated men or husbands, 22 believed it was the wives and children, 8 of them stated hired labour while only 2 indicated immigrant labour. The outcome shows clearly that child labour is on the decline in the district and this trend is commendable.

Main sources of farm labour

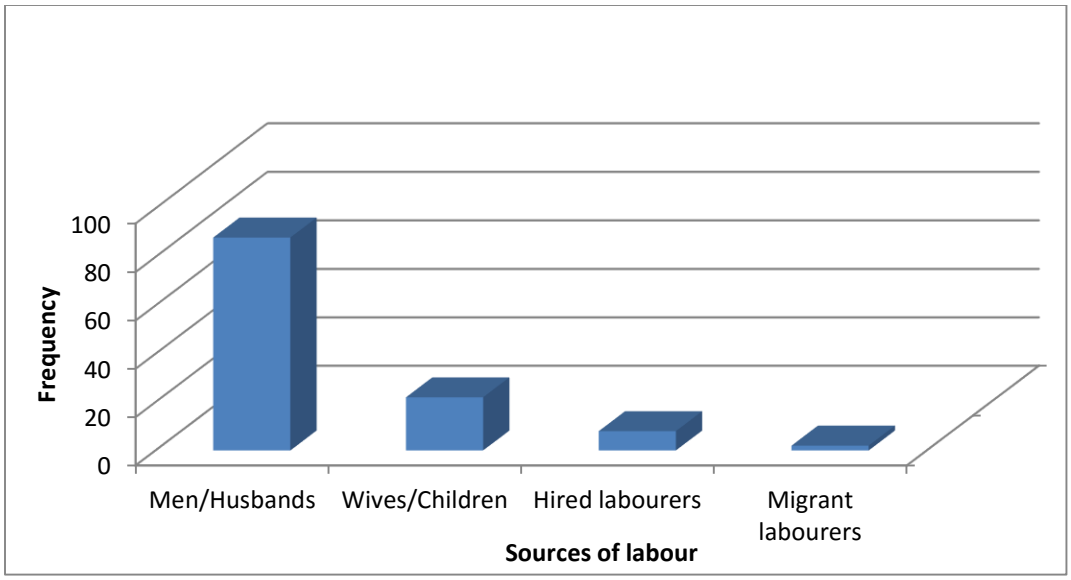

Figure 4.2 sources of labour

Source: Field survey data 2018

In respect of coverage of farms with formal documents, indicated by table 4.29, 66 responded in the affirmative, 37 of them did not have documents, 10 of them were in the process of securing documents and 7 of the farmers did not have the idea. The practice of not having documents is an evidence of ownership or acquisition could be a recipe for litigation and farmers should be educated to do that.

Table 4.29: Farm document

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Affirmative	66	58.0
No document	37	33.0
Securing document	10	9.0
Total	113	100

Source: 2018 field survey data

Table 4.30 illustrated with regards to land dispute encountered, it was disclosed that 57 of the 120 respondents state that they had never faced any difficulties, 44 of them stated that they occasionally encounter land disputes, 12 stated categorically that land disputes did not exist, 4 believed that land dispute were very common and 3 did not respond.

Table 4.30: Land dispute

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
No disputes	57	48.0
Occasionally	44	37.0
Non existence	12	10.0
Very common	4	3.0
No idea	3	2.0
Total	120	100

Source: 2018 field survey data

Table 4.31 as shown surveyed as to whether or not illegal mining activities posed the most serious threat to their cocoa farms, 95 of the respondents strongly agreed, 17 somewhat agreed. 4 did not express any opinion, one was slightly satisfied and 3 were not satisfied. Such dangerous development gives credence to the government's resolve to regulate illegal mining

Table 4.31: Illegal mining

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agreed	95	79.0
No opinion	17	14.0
Somewhat agreed	4	3.0
Not satisfied	3	3.0
Slightly satisfied	1	1.0
Total	120	100

Source: 2018 field survey data

As portrayed by table 4.32 about the feeling of men's dominion in farm decision making, 56 of the interviewees were very satisfied, 29 were extremely satisfied, 15 were moderately satisfied, 6 were slightly satisfied and 13 were not satisfied and only 1 could not respond. The result confirms the assertion of Jibowa (2000) that in Nigeria and other most developing parts of the world, the father is the key factor in the rural decision making process but the mother influences, approves or

at least agrees with the choices before it could be pursued with the cooperation of their family members.

Table 4.32: Dominance of farm decision by men

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Very satisfied	56	46.0
Extremely satisfied	29	24.0
Moderately satisfied	15	13.0
Slightly satisfied	6	5.0
Not satisfied	13	11.0
Total	119	100

Source: field survey data 2018

Table 4.33 clearly indicated in response to who the key players are in the cocoa sector, 108 of the respondents opted for men, 7 opted for children, 3 supported women and 2 opted for none.

Table 4.33: key players in cocoa sector

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Men	108	91.0
Children	7	6.0
Women	3	3.0
Total	118	100

Source: field survey data 2018

Table 4.34 depicts the level of satisfaction with the participation of women cocoa farmers in farm and household decision-making, 40 were extremely satisfied, 49 were very satisfied, 14 were moderately satisfied, 9 were slightly satisfied and 8 were not satisfied. The outcome is in support of the position of Kofi Anane (2003) that when women are fully involved in decision-making families are healthier and better fed and family income, savings and reinvestment go up

Table 4.34: Household and farm decision by women

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Extremely satisfied	40	33.0
Very satisfied	49	40.0
Moderately satisfied	14	12.0
Slightly satisfied	9	8.0
Not satisfied	8	7.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

As table 4.35 indicated, touching on the actual situation of how satisfied women cocoa farmers in farm and household decision making, 24 of the farmers were extremely satisfied, 57 were very satisfied, 16 were moderately satisfied, 19 were slightly satisfied and 4 were not satisfied. The outcome is a vindication of the observation of Mosha, 1992, Anyawu and Agu 1996, that inspite of the significant role played by these women in agricultural production, processing and marketing available literate shows that men have continued to dominate farm decision making even in area where women are the largest providers farm labour.

Table 4.35: Situation of women on farms

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Extremely satisfied	24	20.0
very satisfied	57	48.0
Moderately satisfied	16	13.0
Slightly satisfied	19	16.0
Not satisfied	4	3.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

As depicted by table 4.36 on the position of farmers about agricultural policies and programmes so far offered, 29 of the farmers were extremely satisfied, 48 were very satisfied, 9 were moderately satisfied, 19 were slightly satisfied, 12 were not satisfied and 3 did not see the need to respond.

Table 4.36: Agricultural policies

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Extremely satisfied	29	25.0
Very satisfied	48	40.0
Moderately satisfied	9	8.0
Slightly satisfied	19	16.0
Not satisfied	13	11.0
Total	117	100

Source: field survey data 2018

As figure 4.3 illustrated, as to who plays key role in terms of agricultural production, processing and marketing of cocoa, it was revealed that 105 farmers were in support of the male, 3 in support of female, four were in support of children and 6 did state farm laboures.

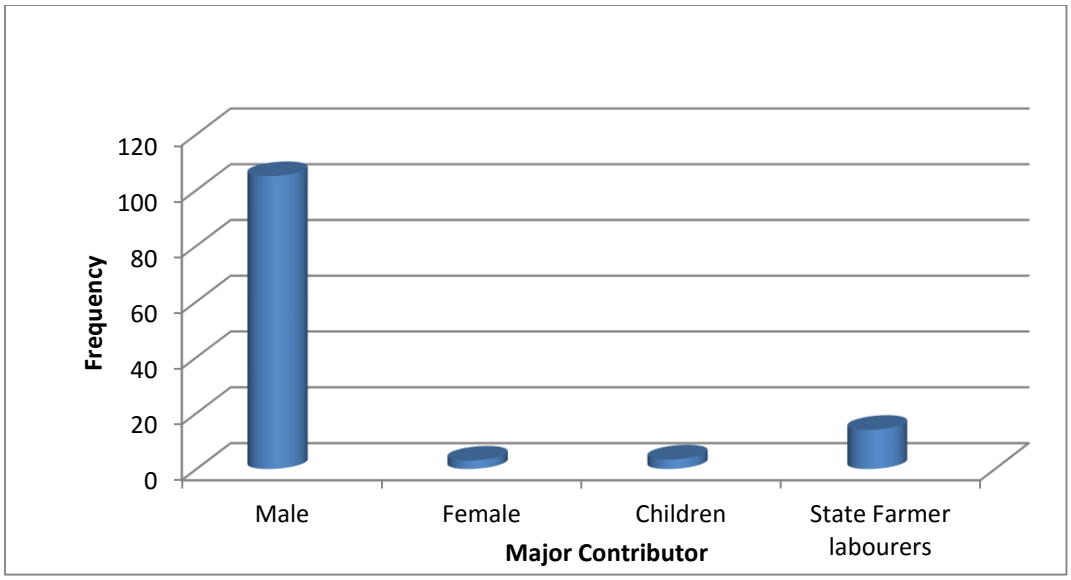

Figure 4.3 major contributor in cocoa and agric production

Source: Field survey, 2018

As indicated by table 4.37 in response to whether or not women are allowed to exercise any principal role in family matter and developmental issues concerning traditional matters, 81 supported the notion whilst 39 said no. the 81 who were in support assigned various reasons including sensitization programmes to project the women and the education of women which do not support the stereotypes that women are interior and only good for the kitchen and raising children. Those who said no also outlined reasons such as women are supposed to support men in decision making and not initiating it whilst others believe that culturally that area is the exclusive right of men.

Table 4.37: Principal role by women

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Support notion	81	68.0
Against notion	39	32.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

As illustrated with table 4.38 in reference as to how satisfied or dissatisfied are cocoa farmers, when women cocoa farmers are fully involved in decision making, 69 out of 120 farmers ie. Cocoa farmers indicated they were very satisfied, 39 somewhat satisfied, 2 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 7 somewhat dissatisfied and 3 very dissatisfied.

Table 4.38: Dissatisfaction of women farmers

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Very satisfied	69	57.0
Somewhat satisfied	39	32.0
Neither satisfied	2	2.0
Sowhat dissatisfied	7	6.0
Very dissatisfied	3	3.0
Total	120	100

Source: field data survey 2018

With regards to table 4.39 indicated, whether women want to influence decision or want decision-making position to be given to them, 89 of the surveyed said yes whiles 31 said no to this effect. Participant who said no made this in reference to the nature of custom and tradition been a factor limiting women whiles yes participant said the realization that women are capable of managing affairs and taking up responsibility and performing very well as men infirmed their decision in selecting yes. Sornes, 1993 shares a divergent view against most authors who held the view 'that decision making position is skewed towards male. According to the writer, decision making position will not necessarily be given to someone but one needs to want to influence decision'. This position confirms the outcome from the research.

Table 4.39: Decision making influence

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	89	74.0
No	31	26.0
Total	120	100

As shown in table 4.40 in relation to the activity(s) that yielded the highest income, where more than one response is required, 26 of the respondent indicated that 'gari' processing, palm oil processing, cocoa bi- product yield the highest income, 30 also saw cassava processing, mushroom production, tie & dye and Alata soap production as the highest income activity. 22 out of these

farmers selected vegetable farming, oil palm cultivation, and citrus cultivation as the highest income generating activity.

Table 4.40: Income generating activity

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Gari processing	26	22.0
Grass cutter	42	35.0
Soap production	30	25.0
Vegetable	22	18.0
Total	120	100

Source: field data survey 2018

As portrayed in table 4.41, when ascertained whether women cocoa farmers spend a larger share of their income on the upkeep of the household, 37 cocoa farmers strongly agreed to the assertion, 54 indicated that they somewhat agreed to the above notion, 7 responded no opinion / neutral to the above statement, 18 somewhat disagreed with the assertion and 4 were certain and therefore strongly disagreed to the above statement/ notion. The result clearly support the view of faded and Hoddinott (1995) that the incomes of women are spent on goods for their children and for the collective household consumption, whilst men spend theirs on personal forms of consumption such as alcohol, meals eaten outside, cigarettes and in female companionship.

Table 4.41: share from cocoa

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agree	37	31.0
Somewhat agreed	54	45.0
Neutral	7	6.0
Somewhat disagreed	18	15.0
Strongly disagreed	4	3.0
Total	120	100

Source**:** field survey data 2018

As to whether or not male and female children have same access to education in cocoa growing communities, table 4.42 depicted that, 25 cocoa farmers selected yes and said people now understand the importance of education and also the availability of funds for both. If not, the male child was the preferred choice, 95 interviewees said NO, because more male children are pushed to school whiles girls are forced to marry or discriminated against.

Table 4.42: Equal education access

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	25	21.0
No	95	79.0
Total	120	100

Source**:** field survey data 2018

As illustrated by table 4.43 in the choice of farm location, through land preparation, planting materials, raising cocoa seedling and others, as to how farmers are satisfied that men should play the dominant role. 60 of these farmers were very satisfied male farmers i.e. Cocoa farmers should dominant, 43 were also somewhat satisfied with the role men played, 2 were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 5 selected somewhat dissatisfied and 10 say they were very dissatisfied with the dominant role male cocoa farmers played.

Table 4.43: Cocoa dominance by men

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Very satisfied	60	50.0
Somewhat satisfied	43	36.0
Neither dissatisfied	2	2.0
Somewhat dissatisfied	5	4.0
Very dissatisfied	10	8.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

In respect of how satisfied cocoa farmers were when women dominate in decision making regarding harvesting and some post- harvesting activities as fermentation and sun drying, indicated or shown with table 4.44, 52 of the respondents surveyed, strongly agreed, 36 of them somewhat agreed, 3 expressed no opinion, 14 somewhat disagreed and 15 strongly disagreed.

Table 4.44: Decision making dominance

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agreed	52	43.0
Somewhat agreed	36	30.0
Neutral	3	2.0
Somewhat disagreed	14	12.0
Strongly agreed	15	13.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

As shown with reference to table 4.45, regarding the adequacy of income from cocoa alone for farmers throughout the year, 10 of them strongly agreed, 38 somewhat agreed, 6 could not give any opinion, 19 somewhat disagreed and 47 strongly disagreed. The outcome gives relevance to the engagement of where sources of additional income for farmers come from.

Table 4.45: Adequacy of income

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agreed	10	8.0
Somewhat agreed	38	32.0
Neutral	6	5.0
Somewhat disagreed	19	16.0
Strongly agreed	47	39.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

With reference to figure 4.4, as how much farmers generated from the cocoa farm annually, 65 of the farmers surveyed stated GH¢2500-4000, 23 stated GH¢4100-6000, 18 stated GH¢6100- 8,000 and 14 of them indicated GH¢8000 and above. The revenues quoted are far on the lower side to take farmers throughout the year without other additional economic activities that could yield supplementary income.

Annual income of cocoa farmers

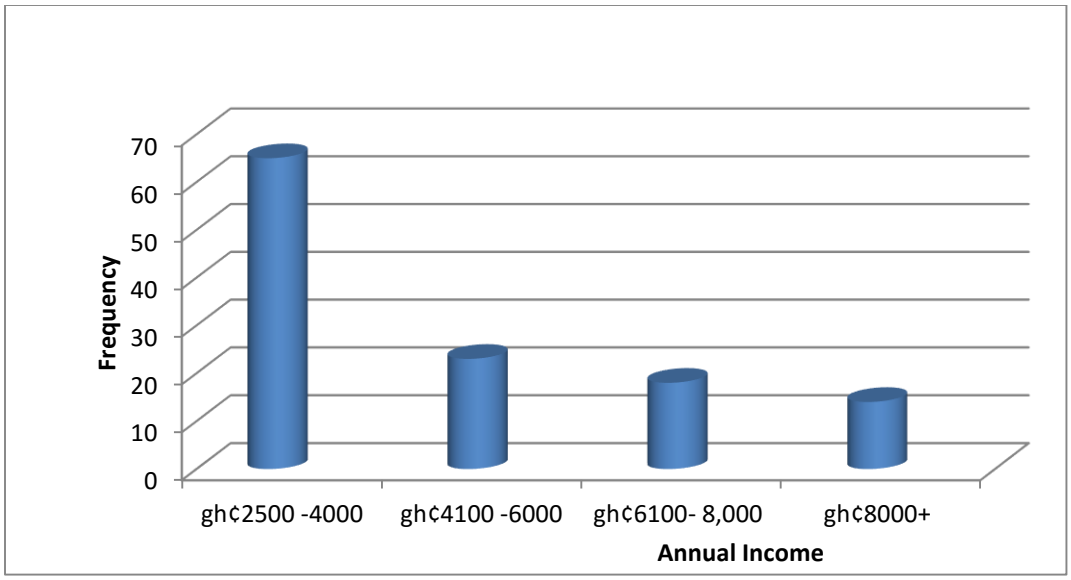

Figure 4.4 annual income from cocoa

Source: Field survey 2018

As indicated with table 4.46 Regarding the reason underlying the low incomes from the cocoa farms, 34 attributed it to small plots of land and aging cocoa tress, 54 of the farmers blamed the low incomes on lack of extension officers, 24 farmers attributed it to non- application of farm inputs and a paltry, 5 blamed it on the employment of child labour. The outcome from the research confirms the assertion by Roy and Chakroborty (2010) that cocoa farmers struggle to access extension services, which help to enhance farming techniques and boast yields.

Table 4.46: low income from cocoa

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Aging trees	34	28.0
Extension officers	54	45.0
Child labor	24	20.0
Farm inputs	8	7.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

In response to whether or not respondents agree that supplementary income activities are enough to take cocoa farmers out of poverty, with reference to table 4.47, 46 of them strongly agreed, 50 somewhat agreed, 19 somewhat disagreed, 5 of them strongly disagreed and of them could not decide there on. The outcome is at variance with the observation of the west African managing director- Cargil cocoa chocolate, that it is only when farmers take their destinies in their own hands will they have a truly sustainable cocoa sector, the offshop from Cargil connotes the notion that alternative livelihood programmes in themselves cannot sustain the sector and what matters most is farmers, particularly women to have a mindset to graduate from poverty.

TABLE 4.47: Supplementary income

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agreed	46	38.0
Somewhat agreed	50	42.0
Neutral	0	0.0
Somewhat disagreed	19	16.0
Strongly disagreed	5	4.0
Total	120	100

Source: field data 2018

As illustrated in table 4.48, the extent of agreement that cocoa farmers faced serious financial challenges during the off- season, 64 of the respondents strongly agreed, 47 of them somewhat agreed, two of them could not take decision on it, 3 of them somewhat disagreed while 4 of them strongly disagreed. The outcome is in agreement with the contention of ICIF, 2017 that the seasonality of cocoa farming means that incomes are not consistent year- round and cocoa farming families experience heightened economic vulnerability and deepened poverty during off- seasons. Few farmers are able to save money and many lack economic resilience strategies such as insurance or alternative income sources.

Table 4.48: Financial challenges

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agreed	64	53.0
Somewhat agreed	47	39.0
Neutral	2	2.0
Somewhat disagreed	3	3.0
Strongly agreed	4	3.0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey data 2018

As figure 4.5 indicated, probing into how cocoa farmers cater for themselves and their families during the off-season. 51 of them stated they do so by selling some of their resources, 43 of them claimed they do so by gathering firewood for sale, 21 claimed they fend for themselves through the provision of labour outside the district for money and 5 of them supported themselves through the making of snails. The result obtained runs counter to the position of ICIF, 2017 that farmers borrow money to cover household expenses and farming inputs for the next season and take additional by balancing cocoa farming with other income generating activities.

Off-season Income

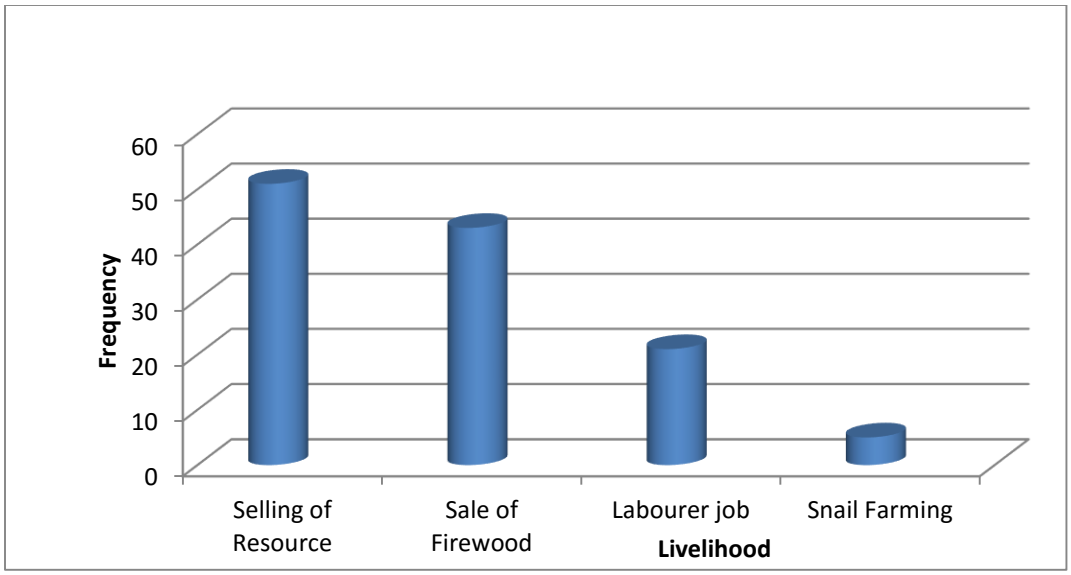

Figure 4.5 off-season income

Source: field survey data 2018

As depicted by figure 4.6, indicated the extent to which farmers agreed that when cocoa farmers are encouraged to generate more income through other supplementary income generating activities, they benefit greatly, 81 of them strongly agreed, 20 somewhat agreed, 12 somewhat disagreed, 7 of the farmers could not take decision thereon and none indicated strongly disagreed, the result rightly support the view of Clariecy (2015) that a mother's empowerment is strongly linked to her children's health and education prospects. The author asserts that encouraging women to become income generators will result in better livelihood and income for women. The reason being that the role of women often plays as career and food providers, will also help to reduce poverty whilst improving family welfare and child nutrition.

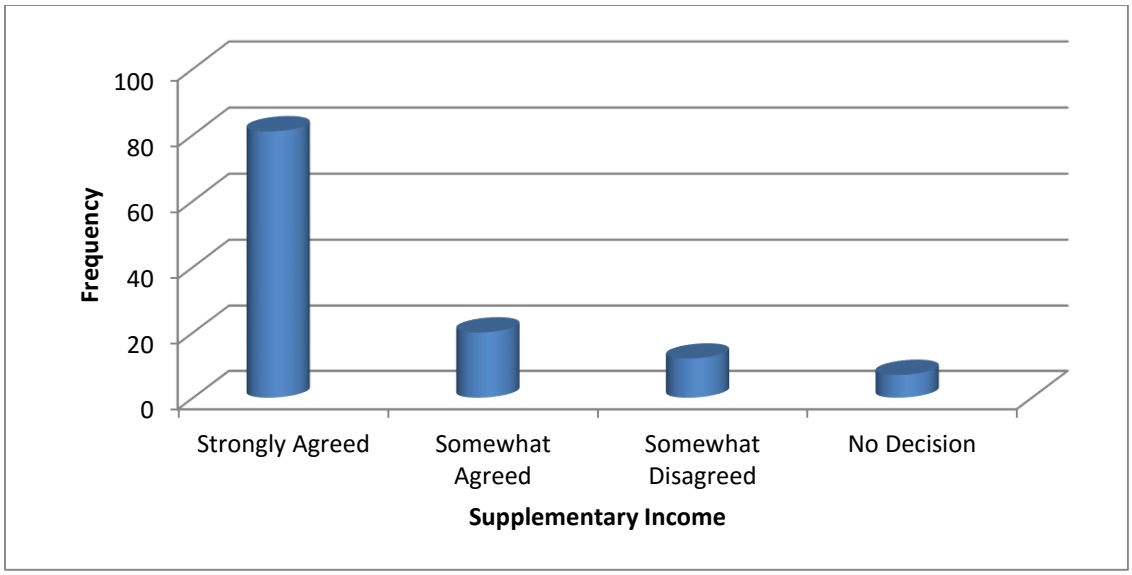

Figure 4.6 supplementary income

Prevalent livelihood initiatives in the District stated by cocoa farmers were as follows:-

- Animal rearing, Gari processing
- Vegetables farming, petty trading
- Plantain/ cassava farming, palm oil production
- Soap making, bee keeping
- Cowpea growing, tie & dye
- Mushroom growing and orange production

With reference to table 4.49, which initiatives that were prevalent in the District and farmers indicated the supplementary initiatives they engaged in and why? 72 of farmers surveyed indicated they engage in animal rearing such as; grass cutter , goat, sheep, rabbit, birds (poultry) whilst 48 indicated that they engaged in plantain and vegetable production, palm oil extraction and cassava processing. Farmers who selected animal rearing did so because it is easy to manage, attracts a lot of money whereas the others who are into plantain and vegetable production, palm oil extraction

and cassava processing said they use, and sell the rest to feed the family during the lean / off-season.

TABLE 4.49: Prevalent initiatives

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Animal rearing	72	60.0
Crops, oil extraction	48	40.0
Total	120	100

Source: field data survey 2018

In relation to whether or not the supplementary income activities engaged by cocoa farmers are enough to take them through the lean or off- season, indicted by table 4.50, 18 strongly agreed, 43 somewhat agreed, 14 somewhat disagreed, 13 strongly disagreed and 2 had no opinion.

Table 4.50: Supplementary income-lean or-off season

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agreed	18	20.0
Somewhat Agreed	43	48.0
No Opinion	2	2.0
Somewhat Disagreed	14	16.0
Strongly Disagreed	13	14.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

In relation to challenges facing alternative livelihood scheme in the District, cocoa farmers made mention of capital to start business, the availability of market for the products, lack of veterinary officers to support in animal rearing by given the needed skills, lack of storage facility to store food crops resulting in most crops going bad, the poor nature of road to transport the food crops, lack of agricultural extension officers and lack of inputs needed for farming.

As to how much farmers earned depicted in figure 4.7 from any income generating activity 68 of the respondents stated they earned GH¢100-500, 25 of them stated GH¢501-600, 18 of the respondents claimed they earned GH¢601-800 and 9 stated GH¢810-2000. Only about 8 of them claimed the additional income was adequate and all of them indicated they were into animal rearing- rabbits and goats.

Earnings from income generating activity

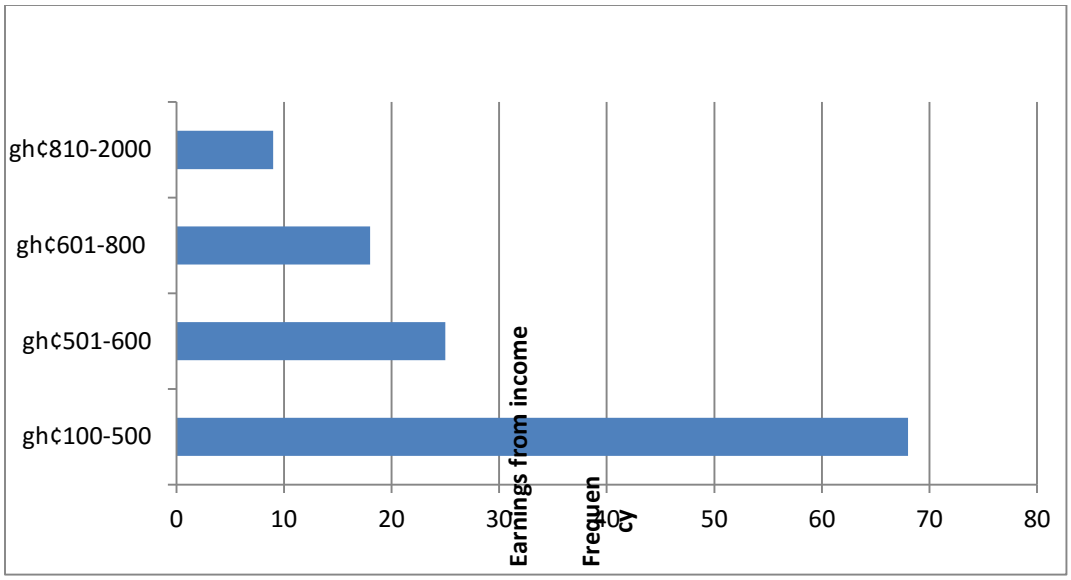

Figure 4.7 earning from income generating

Source: Field survey, 2018

60. Regarding figure 4.6, the level of agreement in respect of whether the production of alternative livelihood activities in the District has eliminated the worst forms of child labour (WFCL), 24 of the 129 respondents strongly agreed, 51 somewhat agreed, 20 somewhat disagreed, 16 strongly disagreed and 9 could not express an opinion.

Elimination of Worst Form of Child Labor

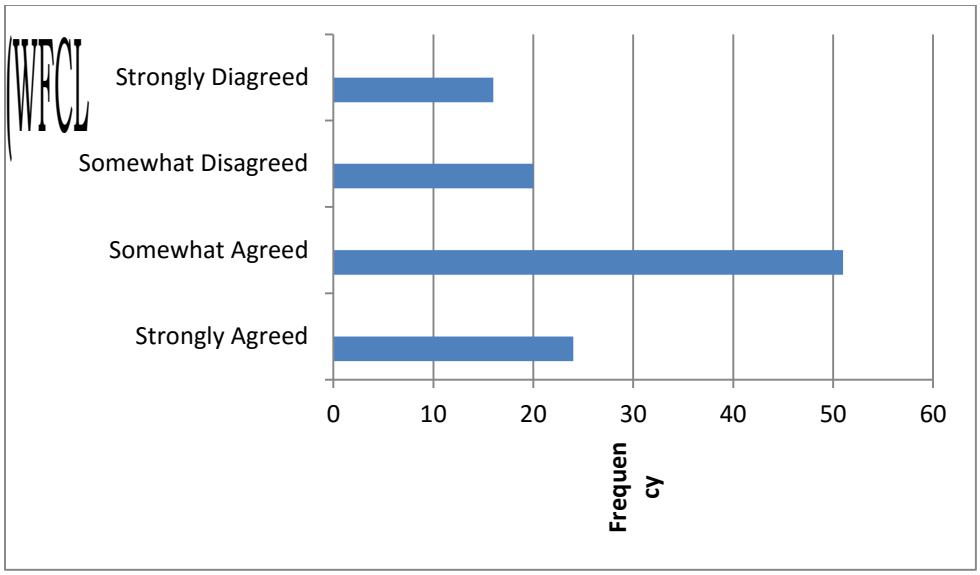

Figure 4.6 Elimination of Worst Form of Child Labour

Source: field survey data 2018

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the study, major findings, conclusion and recommendations accordingly for policy. The thesis is based on the facts and figures ascertainable as well as opinions expressed by farmers from the study.

5.2 Summary

Data was collected from a sampled population of one hundred and twenty farmers from selected villages and towns where cocoa farming is also predominant in the District. The instrument that was used for data collection was questionnaire. Data gathered were analysed using a blend of quantitative and qualitative methods using tables and bar graph. The aim of the study was to assess the impact of additional income on the livelihoods of cocoa farmers in Ahafo South District. This chapter groups the major findings under the five main objectives of the thesis.

5.3 Under objective one: Examine how land could be accessed by cocoa farmers.

It was established that the stool owns most of the land and land could be acquired foremost through the stool and farm land is principally owned by the stool and that an acquisition does not constitute ownership for possession can be lost through an unreasonably long non-use and further established that farmers operated small farm holdings with average farm size of 2-3 hectares. It was ascertained that cocoa farmers had multiple cocoa farms and integrated the cocoa farms with food crops such as cocoa yams, yams, cassava and vegetables. Again, it was established that one could benefit from

land by becoming a member of the individual polities, tribes or families. The study disclosed that though adequate land was available for new entrants, it was very expensive to possess. The outcome further disclosed that cocoa farming and its production were predominantly the preserve of men and that the wives and children of cocoa farmers were/are the likely heirs to the cocoa farmers. This paradigm shift in the inheritance regime is a healthy phenomenon and must be encouraged.

5.4 Objective 2. Assess the impact of low incomes on cocoa farmers

The study revealed that the Intestate Succession Law PNDC Law 111 did safeguard women's access to and control of land. However, in terms of land inheritance, women were largely discriminated against due to wrong beliefs that they would take the property away from the family. The study discovered that the husband or a male family member from the husband's family must consent before a women could acquire land and such practice is born out from our socio-economic and cultural and traditional limitations which are tilted against women. Farmers, according to the findings, are very satisfied with the proportion of cocoa income that goes to women and further agreed to the dominant role of men in accessing farm inputs; training and credit or loan.

The male domination permeates most parts of our social and traditional fibre and thereby reduces women ability to create and generate wealth. Majority of the farmers have formal documents covering their farms as evident of possession and or ownership. It was revealed that the participation of in farm decision making was on the ascendancy and such was a health development because when women are fully involved in decision making, families are healthier and better fed and the family income and savings go up appreciably.

5.5 Determine the extent to which the challenges in the industry affect the incomes of cocoa farmers

From the study, it was ascertained that women cocoa farmers spent a larger share of their income on the upkeep of the household and this is an indication that the men spent their income outside the family budget and this behaviour denies the women of building savings to buy and own property. The study disclosed that they were adequate land for the new entrants, nonetheless, the land was too expensive and makes it unattractive to farmers who are desirous of entering into cocoa farming also further discourages the existing farmers from owning multiple cocoa farms. It is very sad to note that the female child in cocoa growing areas is seriously discriminated against in accessing formal education whilst the male child is encouraged to go to school.

When the female child is discouraged from getting formal education, the obvious choice is to enter marriage at a young age and hence deepens the cycle of poverty since the merits of formal education cannot be overemphasized. It was established that the low income from the production of cocoa are as a result of small plots of land; aging cocoa trees; lack of extension services and the non-application of farm inputs. The research study found out that cocoa farmers faced serious financial challenges during the off season and had to resort to selling some of the resources to fend for themselves. It was again ascertained that illegal mining activities otherwise referred to in the country as ‘galamsey’ posed the most serious threat to cocoa farmers.

5. 6 Identify the key players in decision making and how decisions impact their incomes

The research study ascertained that the key players in the decision making process in the cocoa sector were the men and that cocoa farmers were satisfied with the dominion of men in farm

decision making and the men moreover played a major key role in cocoa farming in terms of agricultural production, processing and marketing of the cocoa beans. Again it was agreed that the men should play the dominant role in respect of farm location, through land preparation, planting materials and the raising of cocoa seedlings. From the study, it was ascertained that the women were allowed to exercise principal role in the family, to engage in developmental and traditional

matters. The reasons being attributed to the sensitization programmes; the education of the woman cocoa farmer against stereotypes that women are inferior and only restricted to the kitchen. It was further established that women cocoa farmers should participate in farm and household decision making. Even though there was an agreement in participation, the extent and the areas of participation are what matters. From the study, it was established that women cocoa farmers spent a larger portion of their income on the upkeep of the household and was further established that women cocoa farmers were not prepared to influence decisions, they rather wanted to be given decision making positions without necessarily influencing the process.

In most of the decisions, including the major ones, the male is the decider and when a woman marries, she is under the authority of the husband and as customs demands, the dominance of decisions are geared towards the men. In many developing part of the world, the father is the main stakeholder in the small communities and the female only add their voice and or endorse what has been decided upon by the male counterpart. The female is unfairly discriminated against and this manifests in the subservient position and low incomes for women.

5.7 Evaluate the rationale behind the alternative livelihood schemes

From the study it was ascertained that when cocoa farmers were encouraged to generate additional income through supplementary income generating ventures, cocoa farmers benefitted greatly and was further ascertained that the main complimentary activities comprised vegetable farming; petty trading; cassava/plantain farming; "gari" processing; palm oil production; cow pea growing and the making of "alata" soap. It was established that the rearing of animals, goats and rabbits, was the commonest alternative livelihood venture and the reason assigned were that the activity was easy to manage and more so the animals had a good saleable values. The study disclosed that incomes form supplementary activities were sufficient for the cocoa farmers throughout the lean or off-season and the average earnings per the year was about GH 550.00.

The challenges that confront ALs, among others, were lack of start-up capital; non-availability of markets for the products; lack of veterinary services for their animals; storage facilities; farm inputs and poor natures resulting in high cost of transport fares. Finally, it was established that the introduction of the ALs has remarkably reduced the incidence of the worst form of child labour (WFCL).

5.8 Conclusions

Following from the findings, it is crystal clear that all is not well with cocoa farmers in Ahafo Ano South District in the Ashanti region. The lack of interest in cocoa farming; the smallness of the sizes of cocoa farms, low incomes from proceeds of cocoa; the high cost of farm inputs and the expensive nature of farm lands available to new entrants are enough to kill the interest of the youth. The seasonality of the cash crop renders money farms, financially impotent during the lean season.

The initiation of alternative source of livelihood ventures has significantly assisted the farmers but cannot provide a money to sustain the financial trauma or shock some farmers go through in the off season. The incidence of the activities of illegal as well articulated by farmers is very scaring. The passage of discriminatory laws against women such as the Intestate Law Succession and that of marriage have made a positive impact to salvage women.

However, the non-enforcement coupled with poverty and the low educational state of women are impeding the impact on same women. Men from time in memorial have dominated decision making, be it farm, household or at the communal or national level and women seemingly are buying into it as the norm. This is a worrying trend and should not be allowed to fester. The industry has been male dominant and this situation, it is believed will continue in the foreseeable future taking into consideration our peculiar circumstances including cultural, traditional and societal norms and value system. Such cultural values always project the male against female and place the latter in a secondary position.

5.9 Recommendations

Most of the concerns raised in this research study were generalizations based on the answers to the questionnaire and though the issues raised, though reliable and trustworthy, the study recommends that further researched could be conducted into. From the findings of the study, it is clear that the stool has the monopoly of ownership and acquisition of land and it is recommended that the stool, represented by the chief, must initiate innovative methods of 'abusa' or 'abunu'. In the former, the intended farmer takes the complete cost of clearing; cultivation; planting and tending of the cocoa until it starts bearing fruits. The farmer is given a rebate of about five years before the farm is split into three or two depending on the agreement. Cocoa plants are intercropped with food crops and

this is an area that technical assistance must be sought form MOFA concerning the stage of the cocoa plant that would warrant integration and which food crops would be ideal for the cocoa plant so as not to retard the progress of the plant. The youth are not interested in the cocoa farming and an aggressive measures including start-up capital; provision of high quality seedlings and sensitization programmes that would equip the youth into modern farming techniques. Concerning the wives and children who are the likely heirs of cocoa farmers, it is a healthy development and all efforts by gender activists to sustain it must be vigorously pursued so that the wives and children of surviving spouses could be financially empowered. In same vein, the discrimination against women in relation to land inheritance and other capital assets which further impoverish women must stop through education by women advocacy groups and the affirmative intervention of the government in collaboration with NGOs which are into women empowerment.

The issue of the insistence of the consent of husbands or a male member of the husband's family to give his approval before the wife could acquire or possess land must be discouraged through the tools of education and sensitization workshops involving chiefs and traditional leaders who are at the fore front of such debilitating customs and traditions. The participation of women in farm decision making that was on the ascendancy is a healthy emerging trend that needs to be sustained and encouraged for when women are fully involved in decision making families are healthier; better fed and family income and savings go up.

The practice where women cocoa farmers spend a larger portion of their income on the upkeep of the household must be nibbed in the bud as it denies the women of making saving to acquire assets to create wealth and the panacea provided above is recommended. Male cocoa farmers are to be educated to take up their responsibility of catering for the house and not renege in that respect. The availability of farm lands for new entrants is welcoming. However, the cut-throat price at which it

is sold serves as disincentive to both new and existing farmers and the stool must drastically reduce the price of land so as to motivate the new entrants who are desirous of going into cocoa farming and also motivate the existing farmers to expand or acquire multiple cocoa farms to stem up their earnings. The illegal mining activities posed the most serious threat to their cocoa farms and the current government's initiative of placing a ban on the illegal mining is commendable. Nevertheless, the ban must be lifted for those who activities are not dangerous to water bodies, farms, and dwelling places.

The admission and acceptance by female cocoa farmers of the male dominion in farm decision making is a worrying trend which must be discouraged. The socialization process and the perceived subordinate role of the female coupled with bias cultural and traditional stereotypes which favour the male and perpetuate their dominance must be stopped. I recommend the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote an eligatarian society through easy access to education and another issue that came to the fore was the reluctance of women to influence decisions. Women rather wanted to be given decision making role without doing anything to influence that and the reason being that women have been cowed through our cultural and customs and value systems. I therefore recommend that women should be brainwashed to reject male superiority and strongly believe in their capabilities to deliver through advocacy programmes.

Finally, another issue that emerged from the findings were the challenges that confronted the ALs namely lack of start-up capital; availability of markets for the products; lack of veterinary officers to treat the animals; lack of storage facilities; lack of inputs and poor nature of roads. I recommend a multi-faceted approach amongst the government; MoFA; the District Assembly and Cocoa Promotion Companies to fashion out strategies to mitigate the challenges. Alternative Livelihood Schemes must be promoted and sustained through a coordinated effort involving traditional

authorities who are the custodian of the land; non-governmental organizations and the District Assembly concerned and hence the interactions on the best way to promote ALs must engage the attention of all stakeholders. The average earnings from the ALs per year in the District was about GH550.00, which is on the lower side has, however, remarkably reduced the worst form of child labour in the District. It is recommended that the cocoa farmers must be continually trained (not one-off training) so as to be abreast with modern techniques in alternative livelihood ventures to derive the optimum benefit from them and offer them financial means to hire farm labour than to resort to child labour.

5.11 Limitation of the study

Despite the challenges, surveys are and will continue to be a major source of data for developmental purposes. One of the commonest difficulties was the financial cost in terms of printing copies for respondents; engagement of enumerators and transportation cost. Another limitation was the availability of the respondents since some of them could not honour the very time suggested by them. As researchers normally do not have the luxury of time and this study suffered same as the time lines for the submission of the thesis posed a big difficulty to me There was also the challenge of the time allocated to each respondent particularly where a greater majority of the respondents are illiterates or have a low level of education. The geographical locations of the farmers was another challenge l grappled with. There was the difficulty of the collection of questionnaire distributed to respondents at different locations. Access to valid and relevant information relating to the survey was a difficulty. Access in terms of the willingness and the time the farmers were available to answer the questionnaire was much of a difficulty.

Most of the farmers were indeed not ready for the interview and that apathy was as a result of uncountable research exercises they had gone and still going through. Some of them were not ready to open up by disclosing their incomes from cocoa and the alternative livelihood ventures. Others also could not find the questionnaire given them, some were not too happy as they complained the questionnaire was too loaded and took much more of their time, and continuous rainfall during the period affected data collection process

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APPENDIX

KWAME NKRUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (KNUST).

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

QUESTIONAIRE FOR COCOA FARMERS IN THE AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT

Dear Respondents,

This research being conducted to ascertain land resources is owned and administered and what alternative livelihood activities the cocoa farmers engage in to complement their incomes from cocoa in the Ahafo Ano South District. I have just completed the course work of MSc Project Management. Please I assure you of absolute confidentiality in this exercise. Your identity is therefore not required so kindly free to respond to the questions objectively

Please do make a tick ( ) in the box provided, write your responses in the dotted space or underline one of the multiple answers provided.

Demographic data of cocoa farmers

1. Age in years.

A. 18-30 ( ); B. 31-40 ( ) C. 41-60 ( ) D. 61 and above

2. Sex

A. Male ( ) B. Female ( )

3. Educational background (cocoa farmers)

A. Primary to middle School/ JSS B. Secondary education/ SHS

C. Tertiary D. No formal education at all

4. Marital Status

A. Married B. single C. Consensual relationship

D. Unmarried E. Divorced

5. What other sources of income besides cocoa farming do you depend on?

A. Petty trading B. Oil palm production

C. Food crops production D. Solely on Cocoa farming

6. Family type

A. Monogamous B. Polygamous C. Single parent D. Single

7. Household Size/ Family Size

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four E. Five above

8. Type of House/ Residence

A. Block building B. Semi-block

C. Temporary structures D. Mud houses with thatched roofing

Land Ownership Administration and Use

9. Who owns the land in Ahafo Ano South District?

A. Individual B. Stool C. Family D. Government

10. How did you acquire the land for the Cocoa farm?

A. Through inheritance B. Family

C. Stool (chief) share cropping-Abunu/Abusa D. Outright purchase

11. Do you agree that in Ahafo Ano south District farm land is principally owned by the stool?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ No opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

12. Size of our farm in hectares

A. One hectare B. two hectares

C. Three hectares D. above three hectares

13. Age of the farms/ plantations

A. 1-5 years B. 6-10 years C. 11-15 years D. 15-20years above

14. Do you agree with the practice of cocoa famers having multiple Cocoa farms in Ahafo Ano South District?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

15. ‘’ Food crops such as cocoyam, cassava, yams, plantain are mainly integrated into the cocoa farms

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

16. How can one benefit from the land? It is dependent on:

A. Ghanaian Citizenship B. Partaken in communal labour

C. Membership of individual tribes or families D. Attendance of funeral

17. Are there adequate farm lands for new entrants in cocoa farming?

A. Yes, adequate B. No, lands available

C. Available but very expensive D. None of the above.

18. Do you agree that the production of cocoa is clearly a man’s affair?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

19. How do farmers agree about wives and children as the most likely heirs to the cocoa farms?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ No opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

20. Do you agree that cocoa farmers have other non-cocoa cash crops to manage?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

21. Do you agree that women should have the right to own property (including land) in Ahafo Ano south District?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

22. The percentage of cocoa income that goes to women is?

A. Very satisfied B. Somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. Somewhat dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

23. How do women cocoa farmers feel about the dominant role of men cocoa farmers in accessing farm inputs, training and credit loan?

A. Very satisfied B. Somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. Somewhat dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

24. How satisfied are you that women's rights such as Intestate Succession Law, safeguard women access to and control of land?

A. very satisfied B. Somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. Somewhat dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

25. How do you feel about the descent of groups practising matrilineal and Patrilineal inheritance with its influence on women's access to and control Overland?

A. Very satisfied B. Somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. Somewhat dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

26. What do women cocoa farmers think about the need for consent of their Husbands or male family members to purchase land?

A. Very satisfied B. Somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. Somewhat dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

27. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you when women cocoa farmers abandon their farms for their husbands after marriage?

A. Very satisfied B. somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. somewhat dissatisfied

E. Very dissatisfied

28. Did you abandon your own farm after marriage, if so why?

A. because I do not have formal education

B. because I cannot maintain mine and that of my husband

C. because customary laws obliges a woman to do so

D. because my own family will not support me on my farm

29. Why are women discriminated against with regards to land inheritance?

A. It is very difficult to explain

B. Because women cannot take proper care of the land

C. Because of the wrong belief that women will take family property away from the family

D. Because they do not have enough money

30. Who provides the main source of labour on the farms?

A. Wives and children B. Men/ husbands

C. Hired labour D. Immigrant labour

31. Do you have formal documents covering your farm?

A. No idea B. Yes

C. No D. In the process of securing documents

32. Do you encounter any land disputes?

A. Have never faced difficulties

B. Land disputes do not exist

C. Occasionally we encounter land disputes

D. Land disputes are very common

33. Do you agree that illegal mining activities poses the most serious threat to your cocoa farms?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

Farm Decision Making Within the Household

34. What do cocoa farmers feel about men's dominion in farm decision making?

A. extremely satisfied B. very satisfied

C. moderately satisfied D. slightly satisfied E. not satisfied

35. Who are the key players in the Cocoa sector?

A. Children B. Women C. Men D. None

RESPONDENTS WILL CHOOSE FROM A NUMBER FROM A-E USING THE BELOW CRITERIA: extremely satisfied, very satisfied, moderately satisfied, slightly satisfied, not satisfied.

36. How satisfied are you with the participation of woman cocoa farmers in farm and household decision making?

A. Extremely satisfied B. very satisfied

C. Moderately satisfied D. slightly satisfied E. Not satisfied

37. What is the situation of women cocoa farmers in farms and household decision making?

A. Extremely satisfied B. Very satisfied

C. Moderately satisfied D. Slightly satisfied E. Not satisfied

38. What do cocoa farmers think about agricultural policies and programmes

offered?

A. Extremely satisfied B. Very satisfied

C. Moderately satisfied D. Slightly satisfied E. Not satisfied

39. Who plays a key role in Cocoa farms in terms of agricultural production, processing and marketing of Cocoa?

A. Male B. Female C. Children D. Farm labourers

40. As far as the traditional matters are concerned, are women allowed to exercise any principal role in family matters and developmental issues?

A. Yes and why B. No and why

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……..

41. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you when women cocoa farmers are fully Involved in decision making?

A. Very satisfied B. Somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. Somewhat dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

42. Do you see women wanting to influence decisions or want decision making position to be given to them?

A. Yes with reasons B. No with explanation

……

43. Which of the below income generating activities yield the highest income? More than one answer may apply.

A. 'Gari' Processing; Palm Oil Processing; Cocoa bi-product.

B. Grass cutter, rabbit rearing; snail keeping, and bee keeping (animal rearing)

C. Cassava processing; mushroom production, tie & dye and 'Alata' Soap production

D. Vegetable farming; Oil palm cultivation, Citrus cultivation.

44. Do you agree that women cocoa farmers spend a larger share of their income on the upkeep of the household?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

45. In the Cocoa growing communities do male and female children have same access to education?

A. Yes and why B. No and why

……

46. In the choice of farm location through land preparation, planting materials, raising cocoa seedling etc. are you satisfied that men should play the dominant role?

A. Very satisfied B. Somewhat satisfied

C. Neither satisfied/ nor dissatisfied D. Somewhat dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

47. How satisfied are you when women dominate in decision making in respect to harvesting and some post-harvest activities such as fermentation and Sun-drying?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion . D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

COCOA FARMERS WILL CHOOSE FROM A-E FROM NUMBERS 48-56 USING THE BELOW CRITERIA: strongly agree. Somewhat agree, neutral/ no opinion, somewhat dissatisfied, strongly disagree

48. Is income from cocoa production alone enough for you throughout the year?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

49. How much do you generate from the cocoa farm annually?

A. GH¢ 2,500 – 4,000 B. GH¢ 4100 – 6000

C. GH¢ 6100 – 8,000 D. GH¢ 8000 above

50. What accounts for the low-incomes from the cocoa farms?

A. Small plots of land and aging tress B. Lack of extension officers

C. Because of employing child labour D. Non application of farm inputs

51. Do you agree that supplementary income activities are enough to take cocoa farmers out of poverty?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

52. To what extent do you agree that cocoa farmers face serious challenges during the off-season?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

53. How do farmers fend for themselves and families during the off-season? By:

A. Providing labour outside the district for money B. Selling some of the resources

C. Picking snails. D. Gathering firewood for sale

54. Do you agree or disagree that when cocoa farmers are encouraged to generate more income through other supplementary income generating activities, they benefit greatly?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

55. What are some of the supplementary livelihood initiatives prevalent in your District? Name them.

……..

56. Which of the above supporting initiatives do you engage in and why?

……

57. Are the supplementary income engaged by cocoa farmers enough to take

you through the lean or off season?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. Strongly disagree

58. What are the some of the genuine challenges facing alternative livelihood schemes that you are involved in the district?

……

59. How much do you earn from the income generating activity? (Name the Additional Income) and is it enough?

A. GH¢ 100 - GH¢ 500 B. GH¢ 501 – 600

C. GH¢ 601 - GH¢ 800 D. GH¢ 810 – 2000.

……

60. Do you agree with the idea that the introduction of alternative livelihood activities in the District has eliminated the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL)?

A. Strongly agree B. Somewhat agree

C. Neutral/ no opinion D. Somewhat disagree E. strongly disagree