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Towards a Sustainable Cocoa Sector A Roadmap for Compost Adoption in Côte d'Ivoire

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Towards a Sustainable Cocoa Sector

A Roadmap for Compost Adoption in Côte d'Ivoire



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I. Introduction

In Côte d'Ivoire, organic compost represents a strategic opportunity to strengthen climate resilience, improve soil health, and promote sustainable agricultural development. By fostering soil regeneration and enhancing water retention, compost enables farmers to better adapt to increasing climate variability. This transition not only limits environmental pollution by reducing reliance on synthetic fertilisers and chemical treatments but also helps lower overall agricultural production costs over time¹.

The Critical Role of the Cocoa Sector

The urgency of this project is underscored by the central role of agriculture in the Ivorian economy. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's leading producer and exporter of cocoa beans, supplying approximately 40% of the global market. This sector provides income for approximately five million people, or one-fifth of the national population,² and contributes nearly 10% to the country's GDP³.

However, the industry faces severe structural and environmental pressures. For the 2024/2025 market year, cocoa bean production is estimated at roughly 1.75 to 1.8 million metric tons⁴, reflecting a significant decline from the 2.3 million tons produced in 2022/2023. This downturn is largely attributed to adverse weather conditions, including excessive rainfall that facilitates the spread of "black pod" or brown rot disease, followed by severe droughts and Harmattan winds⁵. Experts warn that climate change has already added approximately 40 additional days per year with temperatures exceeding the optimal 32°C (90°F) growth range for cacao plants⁶.

Addressing the Need for Sustainable Soil Management

Despite its economic importance, the widespread adoption of compost remains limited in Côte d'Ivoire. Structural barriers currently hindering progress include:

¹ International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics and the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, *Cote d'Ivoire: Cocoa Sector Overview - 2025*.

² *Cocoa Barometer 2025*, VOICE Network.

³ USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, *Cote d'Ivoire: Cocoa Sector Overview - 2025 and Africa24 TV, Côte d'Ivoire: 1.36 million tons of cocoa exported in 2025*.

⁴ USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, *Cote d'Ivoire: Cocoa Sector Overview - 2025 and StoneX Market Intelligence, USDA: Ivory Coast Cocoa Sector Overview, Production Climbs to 1.8 Million Tons*

⁵ World Weather Attribution (WWA) / Climate Central, *Climate change is heating up West Africa's cocoa belt (February 2025)* and Christian Aid, *Cocoa crisis: How chocolate is feeling the bite of climate change*.

⁶ Trade Insights, *Côte d'Ivoire cocoa exports and deforestation* and "Cocoa plantations are associated with deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana," published in *Nature Food*.

- **Regulatory Voids:** An absence of a specific national legal framework and quality standards for organic amendments, leading to variable product quality and a lack of trust among users.
- **Logistical Challenges:** High costs associated with the transport and manual application of compost, which requires large volumes, up to three tons per hectare, compared to concentrated chemical fertilisers.
- **Knowledge Gaps:** A lack of technical training for farmers on optimal dosing, formulation, and long-term soil health benefits.

To address these gaps, i4Policy and Akvo, in partnership with the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) and the Embassy of the Netherlands in Côte d'Ivoire, launched a collaborative initiative to expand the access and use of organic compost. This project aims to design a participatory roadmap for creating a more conducive environment for the production, use, and marketing of organic compost in Côte d'Ivoire. Through multi-stakeholder engagement, including farmers, private sector actors, government agencies, and NGOs, the project will map the compost ecosystem, identify key players, assess bottlenecks, and explore opportunities for scaling adoption, especially among smallholder farmers.

II. Methodology: the ADDIS process

The design of the participatory roadmap follows the ADDIS methodology, a decision-thinking framework developed by the Innovation for Policy Foundation. The ADDIS process consists of five phases that guide participatory approaches across different contexts and support collective intelligence across key moments of a policy cycle, namely agenda setting, drafting, decision-making, implementation and sense-making. This phase of the project focuses on the Agenda Setting Phase, which is elaborated below.

The Agenda Setting phase

The Agenda Setting phase involves the systematic identification and prioritisation of key issues, the definition of strategic opportunities, and the formulation of a clear pathway to support the development of Côte d'Ivoire's organic compost sector. To advance the scaling of organic compost and fertilizer use in Côte d'Ivoire, this phase focuses on comprehensive ecosystem mapping, key stakeholder engagement, and a review of existing legislation and practices, including an assessment of their implementation and impact.

Development of the roadmap through targeted activities

These foundational activities led to the development of a roadmap that offers actionable recommendations at both policy and operational levels, stimulating an enabling environment for the sector's entire value chain. Achieving this required the identification of key actors across the market, state and ecosystem, an analysis of their current practices and the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data, ensuring a more robust and evidence-based foundation for innovative solutions. The Agenda Setting Phase is broken down into three distinct steps: Care, Initiate and Define and built around key components, including:

- **Ecosystem mapping:** We conducted an initial scouting of stakeholders and compost-related practices by collecting relevant data through documentary research. This process included mapping key actors within the compost value chain to gain insights into their roles, resources, and influence within the sector. This led to a living document, which has been updated throughout the project. The team has mapped key players in the compost ecosystem, such as farmers' groups, cooperatives, SMEs, larger corporate entities and the broader private sector, policymakers, NGOs, youth/women groups, traditional leaders and all other relevant organisations. The goal was to understand their roles, contributions, and influence within the ecosystem.

- **Policy Analysis:** We led a review of current compost-related policies, programmes, and events implemented. We analysed compost-related programmes and projects currently active and their implications for the use of compost in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the existing actions in the compost value chain and the identification of national actions related to compost production, marketing, and adoption. We also conducted a high-level assessment of the existing compost-related policies and legal frameworks, identifying gaps and misalignments with current ecosystem needs.
- **Stakeholder engagement:** We engaged a broad range of stakeholders, online, through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and in person, in Abidjan, by hosting a Focus Group Discussion and Validation Workshop, in order to identify challenges and future visions. The key informant interviews offered a subjective understanding of composting, complementing the desk research. KIIs drew on knowledge gaps encountered and questions raised during the desk research, as well as the need to understand user needs and expectations. On the other hand, the focus group discussion addressed key compost-related challenges, such as logistical and distribution issues, or inadequate supply and quality control concerns. These issues were ranked by urgency and impact, resulting in a matrix to guide future action. Finally, the Validation Workshop was used to present and validate both the roadmap and its corresponding implementation plan.

III. Setting the scene: mapping Côte d'Ivoire's compost landscape

1. Definition of compost

To explore the practical application of organic amendments within the Ivorian agricultural landscape, this project conducted an in-depth mapping of what compost is and how it is produced at various levels of the value chain. Compost is fundamentally defined as a nutrient-rich organic soil amendment resulting from the managed decomposition of biomass. Within Côte d'Ivoire, our findings distinguished four primary categories of compost, each characterised by its production scale, methodology, and target application. Annex 1 showcases our preliminary findings about compost's definition as applied in Côte d'Ivoire.

Farm level compost

The most accessible form is traditional farm compost, typically produced at a small scale for individual use. This method employs simple pits or piles to decompose readily available crop residues, such as cocoa pod shells, weeds, and dry leaves, often supplemented with kitchen waste and wood ash. While this technique is slow, taking between three to six months to mature, it is a vital tool for the general improvement of soil health and the rehabilitation of aging agricultural plots, particularly for cocoa and food crops like corn and cassava.

Cooperative and Group Composting

At an intermediate scale, agricultural cooperatives produce compost collectively for their members or for local sale. This process is more structured, utilizing managed windrows (long piles) that are turned regularly and sometimes processed with mechanical shredders. The composition typically involves a mix of aggregates like cocoa pod shells, rice husks, and cotton stalks, enriched with purchased or collected manure from poultry or sheep. To further improve its nutritional profile, cooperatives often add natural phosphate or biochar, making this suitable for certified cocoa production, cotton, and market gardening.

Commercial and Industrial Organic fertilisers

Formally produced commercial compost represents the largest scale of production, managed by specialised agricultural input companies such as LONO or BioSave. These organisations use industrial methods, including monitored windrows with turners and controlled aeration, to ensure a consistent, standardised product. The resulting fertilizer is often formulated from crushed biomass and manure, bagged, and labeled with specific nutrient content. This type of compost is primarily targeted at precision agriculture and high-end markets, including intensive horticulture (tomatoes, onions), commercial plantations, and organic export crops like cashews and mangoes.

Biochar-Enriched Compost (Innovation)

A significant innovation within the sector is the development of compost enriched with biochar. This advanced approach involves a two-stage process: first, the pyrolysis of biomass (such as cocoa shells) into biochar, followed by the co-composting of this biochar with standard organic matter. While still emerging through small pilot projects, this hybrid amendment offers superior advantages in water and nutrient retention and long-term carbon sequestration. It is increasingly viewed as a strategic component for carbon agriculture and high-value-added soil regeneration, specifically within the cocoa sector.

2. Documentary research

The first stage of the project consisted of an in-depth documentary research phase aimed at exploring stakeholders and existing practices related to compost use in Côte d'Ivoire. This phase resulted in the collection of 83 documents, from which 34 key documents were selected. These documents provided a series of answers to 17 research questions and allowed for the analysis of relevant data on the production, distribution, and application of compost, as well as current public policies and regulations. While the full list of research questions can be found in Annex 2, below is a summary of the research questions and the answers the study was able to lead to.

Current Adoption and Market Dynamics

The study initially sought to quantify the adoption rate of organic compost. Our findings indicate a significant "awareness versus practice" gap. While millions of farmers have been exposed to composting through training programmes, national penetration remains low, estimated in the single digits (1-5%). Adoption is heavily concentrated within certified cocoa value chains, such as those linked to the Rainforest Alliance or major corporate sustainability programmes, and to a lesser extent in the horticulture and cotton sectors. The current market is largely underdeveloped and informal, characterised by low effective demand due to high labour costs and competition from subsidised mineral fertilisers, despite a massive latent need for soil restoration.

The Strategic Role of Innovation: Biochar

A specific area of inquiry focused on the role of biochar within the agricultural strategy. Biochar is currently at a pilot stage, led primarily by NGOs and research institutions like the CNRA. It is recognised not just as a "soil supercharger" that improves water retention and microbe habitats, but more strategically as a carbon sequestration tool. By locking carbon in the soil for centuries, biochar opens the door for carbon credit revenues, which could provide the direct financial incentive necessary for farmers to adopt more sustainable practices.

Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts

Our research evaluated the impacts of compost on three critical fronts:

- **Soil Health:** The impact is significantly positive, reversing degradation and boosting organic matter.
- **Climate Resilience:** Compost enhances drought tolerance and reduces erosion, making it a cornerstone for climate-smart agriculture.
- **Farmer Income:** The relationship is complex; while long-term yield increases are evident, they are often offset in the short term by high labour requirements and delayed results, creating a disincentive for immediate adoption.

The Stakeholder Ecosystem

The "playing field" for organic amendments involves a diverse range of actors. While smallholders are the primary producers for on-farm use, cooperatives have emerged as the most promising model for scaling production and guaranteeing quality. International chocolate corporations (e.g., Cargill, Barry Callebaut) and NGOs act as the main promoters, driven by ESG goals and zero-deforestation commitments. Legally, while organic fertilisers are recognised within Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) strategies, they lack the direct subsidy support currently granted to mineral fertilisers. A comprehensive analysis of the ecosystem is provided in the subsequent sections of this report

Barriers to Scaling and the Path Forward

The research identified a "vicious cycle" of barriers: high labour costs lead to inconsistent production, which lowers farmer trust and suppresses demand. Other obstacles include logistical challenges in biomass transport and a policy framework that favors quick-fix mineral inputs.

We have found that in order to overcome these, a hybrid scaling model would be recommended. This approach involves supporting on-farm production while prioritising cooperative-based "hubs" to achieve industrial-grade volume and quality. In this context, the RVO is uniquely positioned to act as a strategic catalyst by facilitating public-private partnerships, de-risking investments through blended finance, and bridging Dutch agricultural expertise with the Ivorian market. The following chapters offer more substantive recommendations on this point.

3. Ecosystem mapping

Based on this information, an initial mapping of the compost value chain was developed. Using a Power and Interest Matrix, this exercise identified primary stakeholders in the sector, including producers, distributors,

associations/cooperatives, public institutions, research centres, and international organisations, as well as their roles, resources, and influence levels.

Methodology: The Power and Interest Matrix

To ensure a strategic and structured evaluation of the ecosystem, the project utilised a Power and Interest Matrix as its core analytical framework. This methodology was designed to move beyond a simple list of names and instead categorize stakeholders based on two decisive dimensions:

1. **Level of Interest:** This measures how much a stakeholder is affected by the project's outcomes or how much they stand to benefit from the development of a favourable environment for compost.
2. **Level of Power:** This evaluates the stakeholder's ability to influence the project, change regulations, or mobilise the resources necessary to scale the compost value chain.

The classification process was guided by a central research question: "**How can the various stakeholders be categorised based on their degree of power (influence on the project) and interest (extent to which they are affected by the project)?**".

By applying this lens, the primary stakeholders were categorised into four groups:

- **Key Players:** High power and high interest; these are the essential partners for the roadmap's success.
- **Context Setters:** High power but lower direct interest; these actors must be kept satisfied as they hold significant influence over regulations or financing.
- **Subjects:** High interest but low power; often the end-users like smallholder farmers who are most affected by regulations and require support.
- **Crowd:** Low power and low interest; these actors are monitored for changes in their status but require less active management.

This methodology allowed the team to prioritise the 39 key potential stakeholders for the interview phase, specifically selecting those with a Power and Interest score between 7 and 10 to make sure that the roadmap is built upon the most influential and affected voices in Côte d'Ivoire. Annex 3 showcases the specific questions used to determine the power and interest matrix.

Ecosystem Composition and Strategic Categorization

The final mapping exercise identified all ecosystem stakeholders. This list was

curated by combining an initial list of 26 organisations provided by the RVO with 13 additional high-impact actors identified through our research. To ground the roadmap in both administrative authority and field-level reality, these actors were categorised by their organisational type:

Organisation Type	Count	Key Roles
Private Companies / Start-ups	14	Production, commercial distribution, and biochar innovation
Public Institutions	7	Regulatory oversight, quality control, and national policy-making
NGOs/International Partners	6	Standard-setting, technical training, and donor coordination
Projects/Programmes	4	Targeted agricultural development and pilot financing
Research/Academic Institutions	3	Scientific validation of compost quality and soil health
Donors/Development Partners	3	Financial backing and international cooperation
Associations/Platforms	2	Representation of producer groups and sector advocacy

IV. A participatory approach: engaging with stakeholders

The selection of stakeholders for the consultation phase was specifically filtered to focus on those demonstrating both high power and high interest. Our analysis identified that the private sector and public institutions represent the largest portion of this high-influence group.

- **Private sector actors** (e.g., LONO, ECOM) were prioritised for their ability to scale production and integrate organic inputs into global value chains.
- **Public and research entities** (e.g., DSEPA, CNRA) were identified as the primary drivers for the required regulatory reforms and technical standardisation.
- **International NGOs** (e.g., Rainforest Alliance, IFDC) were selected to bridge the gap between national policy and international sustainability standards.

This diverse ecosystem forms the foundation of the roadmap and reflects every link in the value chain, from regulation to production to final application.

1. Key Informant Interviews

Stakeholder Selection for the Interview Phase

Following the initial mapping, a rigorous selection process was implemented to identify a representative "core group" of stakeholders for deep-dive online interviews. While the Power and Interest Matrix identified 39 key potential stakeholders, the team further refined this list to select between 6 and 9 organisations for direct consultation.

The selection methodology was based on four criteria so that the results were balanced and operationally relevant:

- **Diversity of Stakeholder Types:** The selection was designed to mirror the entire ecosystem by including at least one representative from each essential category: public institutions, research centres, international NGOs, the private sector, and agricultural cooperatives.
- **Influence and Strategic Interest:** Priority was given to "Key Players", or those scoring between 7 and 10 on the Power and Interest Matrix, as their buy-in is critical for the implementation of any future roadmap.
- **Complementarity of Perspectives:** The team selected actors with differing roles in the value chain, balancing those focused on technical research (e.g., CNRA) with those focused on field-level adoption (e.g., CADESA) and international market standards (e.g., Rainforest Alliance).
- **Logistical Feasibility and Responsiveness:** Final selection also considered the availability and willingness of the organisations to participate within the project's timeframe.

By applying these filters, the project successfully moved from an exhaustive database of 39 actors to a focused group of eight organisations. This group provided the qualitative insights necessary to identify the "vicious cycle" of barriers and the "virtual cycle" of opportunities that form the basis of the five-year roadmap. The complete list of organisations we have interviewed can be found in Annex 4.

Key interview questions

The interviews were structured around five thematic pillars to maintain consistency and depth across different sectors:

1. **Current Adoption:** What is the estimated use of organic compost in Côte d'Ivoire, and which sectors (cocoa, horticulture, etc.) are the most active?

2. **Impact and Benefits:** How does compost affect soil health, climate resilience, and farmer livelihoods in both the short and long term?
3. **Barriers to Scaling:** What are the primary technical, economic, and regulatory obstacles preventing mass adoption?
4. **The Role of Innovation:** What is the potential for biochar and carbon credits to act as economic catalysts for the sector?
5. **Policy and Regulation:** Does the current legal framework support or hinder organic amendments compared to mineral fertilisers?

Key Findings and Strategic Input

The consultations revealed a clear consensus on the state of the industry, while also highlighting specific tensions between economic feasibility and environmental necessity.

The Adoption Paradox

Interviews confirmed that while awareness of compost is high, actual practice is extremely low (estimated between 1% and 5%). Adoption is almost exclusively driven by certification requirements (e.g., Rainforest Alliance) or corporate sustainability programmes rather than independent market demand.

Critical Barriers Identified

- **Labour and Logistics:** Compost requires massive volumes, roughly 2 to 3 tons per hectare, leading to high transport costs and exhausting physical labour for application.
- **Financial Disincentives:** Farmers often prefer subsidised mineral fertilisers because they offer immediate, visible results, whereas compost benefits are long-term and cumulative.
- **Regulatory Voids:** There are currently no official quality standards nor a specific legal status for organic fertilisers, which discourages large-scale investment.

Strategic Opportunities: The "Biochar Lever"

Stakeholders highlighted Biochar as a potential game-changer. Unlike standard compost, biochar's ability to sequester carbon for centuries allows it to be linked to carbon credit markets. This could provide the direct cash flow needed to subsidise the initial costs of organic transition for smallholder farmers.

Recommended Scaling Models

The consensus among participants was to move toward a decentralised production model. Instead of large central factories, stakeholders advocated for:

- **Cooperative-led "Compost Hubs":** Utilising local biomass (cocoa pod husks) to reduce transport costs.
- **Integrated Solutions:** Combining organic amendments with precision mineral fertilisation to maintain both long-term soil health and immediate yield stability.

2. Focus Group Discussions

Following the qualitative interviews, the project entered its next phase of collective intelligence through a multi-stakeholder workshop. The session was held in Abidjan on November 20, 2025. The objective of these discussions was to co-construct the strategic pillars of the national roadmap by gathering diverse perspectives from across the value chain.

Participants and agenda

The session brought together twelve experts and practitioners representing the essential pillars of the Ivorian agricultural ecosystem including public institutions, research institutes and private sector actors. The full list of participants and agenda can be found in Annex 5.

The day was organised into three distinct phases to move from technical evidence to operational planning:

1. **Plenary Presentations:** Participants were briefed on the project's objectives, scientific results regarding the efficacy of compost and biochar, and the preliminary findings from the stakeholder interviews.
2. **Thematic Working Groups:** Participants were divided into two specialised focus groups to analyse four themes.
3. **Roadmap Co-construction:** The final activity focused on transforming these analyses into a five-year strategic vision with measurable objectives.

Thematic Activities and Findings

The core of the workshop relied on a collaborative matrix where each focus group identified specific challenges and proposed concrete solutions.

- **Focus Group 1: Production, Quality, and Adoption**

This group focused on the technical and social dimensions of the value chain:

- Participants noted a lack of national standards, which makes it difficult for farmers to distinguish between high-quality and low-quality compost. The group recommended the creation of a national "Quality Label" and the development of demonstration plots to prove the product's efficacy.

- A major barrier identified was the labour required to apply compost compared to chemical alternatives.

- **Focus Group 2: Distribution, Finance, and Logistics**

This group addressed the economic and operational hurdles of the industry:

- The "last mile" delivery remains a prohibitive cost due to the high volume of organic matter. The proposed solution was the decentralisation of production through mini-composting units installed directly within cooperatives.
- Access to credit is limited for both producers and buyers. The group suggested utilizing Green Finance and Carbon Credits as innovative mechanisms to provide pre-financing (advances of 20-30%) for compost orders.

- **Synthesis of the Five-Year Vision**

The focus groups concluded by validating a shared ambition: to make organic compost a standard input accessible to at least 50% of Ivorian cocoa farmers within five years, aiming for a 30% increase in productivity and significant soil regeneration. The roadmap which was co-created during the focus group discussion will be detailed in upcoming sections of the present report.

A detailed presentation of the findings and the roadmap can be found in the sections below.

3. Validation Workshop

The final phase of the consultative process was the National Validation Workshop, held on January 22, 2026, in Abidjan. This high-level session served as the definitive step in transforming strategic intentions into an operational and consensual action plan for the Ivorian cocoa sector. The full list of participants and agenda can be found in Annex 6.

The workshop followed a structured agenda designed to finalise the roadmap through collective consensus:

1. **Contextual Review:** A recap of the findings from the initial roundtable/focus groups and a presentation of the preliminary roadmap draft.
2. **Roadmap Refinement:** Detailed thematic reviews focusing on governance, financing mechanisms, and field-level implementation phases.
3. **Collective Validation:** The formal adoption of the revised roadmap and its associated dashboard of success indicators.

Final Findings and Strategic Recommendations

The workshop enabled an improvement in the roadmap, making sure it reflects current institutional positioning and technical realities.

- **Institutional Governance and Regulation:** the DSEPA has been identified as one of the pivot organs for the sector. The group recommended accelerating a specific regulatory framework, potentially through a National Soil Fertility and Health Plan.
- **Operationalising the Roadmap (Three Phases):** The assembly validated a phased five-year approach:
 - Phase 1 (Years 1-2): Focused on consolidation of legal bases and "scientific proof" via demonstration plots in reference farms (e.g., in Daloa, Soubré, and Abengourou).
 - Phase 2 (Years 3-4): Scaling up through the creation of 50 village-level composting units and equipping 20,000 farmers.
 - Phase 3 (Year 5): Institutionalisation and national generalisation of the "Compost Cacao" label.
- **Financing and Economic Models:** Stakeholders emphasised that green finance and carbon credits should be viewed as medium-term opportunities rather than immediate prerequisites. A priority recommendation was the exploration of a dedicated agricultural credit bank to support heavy infrastructure investments in composting.

V. Challenges undermining the development of compost in Côte d'Ivoire

The comprehensive findings from stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions, and the national validation workshop reveal a complex landscape of barriers hindering the large-scale adoption of organic compost in Côte d'Ivoire. While the agronomical benefits are widely acknowledged, the transition from a "niche practice" to a national agricultural standard is undermined by deep-seated structural, economic, and institutional challenges.

1. The institutional and regulatory deficit

Regulatory Invisibility

As emphasised during the national validation workshop, the most pervasive challenge is the lack of a specific, protective legal and regulatory framework for organic amendments. Participants at this workshop noted that current legislation does not clearly distinguish between organic amendments and chemical fertilisers, which prevents the development of a targeted national strategy and leads to a fragmentation of initiatives. Plus, representatives from the DSEPA and other institutions noted that organic amendments currently suffer from a lack of official institutional recognition. Because there is no specific law or "National Soil Fertility Plan" that treats organic compost as a strategic priority on par with mineral inputs, the sector lacks the administrative weight needed to secure dedicated budget lines or large-scale promotional support.

Unequal Distribution of Public Support

This institutional deficit is compounded by a policy imbalance where national subsidies and distribution programmes predominantly target mineral fertilisers, leaving organic alternatives at a structural disadvantage. As highlighted during the Focus Group Discussions, current subventions are largely dedicated to chemical fertilisers, which creates a distorted playing field. While mineral fertilisers benefit from established national distribution programmes and direct subsidies, organic amendments like compost often receive only indirect support through fragmented, time-bound projects rather than a coherent national policy.

Market Access and Tendering Barriers

The Focus Group Discussions also revealed that the lack of a specific regulatory status makes it difficult for small-scale compost producers and cooperatives to access official government tenders. This creates a situation where commercial distribution is dominated by formal mineral fertilizer networks, while organic producers are left with a low density of sales points and an informal market structure.

The Productivity Perception Gap

The policy imbalance is further reinforced by a social preference for the "quick fix" provided by mineral fertilisers. As mentioned in the Validation Workshop and Key Informant Interviews, producers and policymakers alike often prioritise immediate, visible results on crops over long-term improvements to soil fertility. This "short-termism" leads to a policy focus on inputs that provide rapid yield increases, further marginalising organic compost, which requires more time and labour to demonstrate its regenerative value.

2. The lack of national standards, a barrier to production

The absence of national standards and certification mechanisms represents a critical barrier to the professionalisation of the Ivorian compost sector. This creates an environment where any product can be marketed under the label of "compost" without undergoing scientific validation or official certification. This lack of oversight results in a market characterised by high variability in product quality, which directly erodes the trust of agricultural producers.

During the Focus Group Discussions, participants expressed deep concern that farmers currently possess no reliable means to distinguish a "Grade A" nutrient-dense compost from substandard organic waste. This uncertainty is a primary driver behind the "Awareness vs. Practice" gap; even when farmers are trained on the benefits of organic amendments, the risk of purchasing an ineffective or even contaminated product discourages them from making the initial investment.

To address this, the National Validation Workshop and the Focus Group Discussions converged on several urgent requirements:

- **Creation of a National Quality Label:** Stakeholders called for a clearly identifiable national label to guarantee the traceability, safety, and performance of organic products.
- **Standardization of Production:** There is a pressing need for the CODINORM and DSEPA to establish rigorous physical, chemical, and microbiological parameters, such as C:N ratios and pathogen limits, that all commercial compost must meet.
- **Scientific Validation:** The CNRA and LANADA were identified as important partners to provide the laboratory analysis and field trials necessary to prove the agronomical efficacy of local formulations.
- **Distinction in Legislation:** Participants in the Validation Workshop argued that a new "National Soil Fertility Plan" must move beyond generic fertilizer laws to include specific directives tailored to the unique biological nature of organic amendments.

Ultimately, the consensus among stakeholders is that a standardised market is a prerequisite for scaling. Without a robust certification system, compost will remain an informal and untrusted input, unable to compete with the standardised, albeit chemically intensive, mineral fertilizer market.

3. Economic Constraints and Financial Vulnerability

The economic challenges surrounding compost development are rooted in a fundamental disconnect between its long-term environmental value and the immediate financial pressures faced by Ivorian smallholders.

The "Volume-to-Cost" Barrier and Logistical Burden

A primary economic hurdle identified during the focus group discussions and key informant interviews is the sheer physical volume of compost required to achieve agronomical results. Unlike concentrated mineral fertilisers, compost must be applied in massive quantities, often reaching three tons per hectare, which creates a logistical nightmare for the producer. As noted by international NGOs like the IFDC, while the purchase price per unit of compost may be lower than chemical alternatives, the "hidden costs" of transport and manual application make it significantly more expensive in practice. This is particularly acute in enclaved production zones where the cost of moving such bulky material over poor infrastructure can be prohibitive.

Inaccessible Financing and Subsidised Competition

The economic vulnerability of the sector is further exacerbated by a lack of tailored financial instruments. During the validation workshop, participants noted a significant deficit in information regarding available financing and a lack of banking products adapted to the agricultural sector. Furthermore, while Green Finance and carbon credits were discussed as potential solutions, the technical complexity of quantifying carbon sequestration remains a barrier to their immediate use. Stakeholders at the workshop even proposed the creation of a dedicated Agricultural Credit Bank to provide the heavy investment needed for composting infrastructure.

The Labour Opportunity Cost

Finally, the development of compost is undermined by a critical shortage of specialised labour. The application and precise dosage of organic amendments are extremely labour-intensive. For a smallholder farmer, the time required to prepare and spread tons of compost represents a significant opportunity cost. Without access to light mechanisation to reduce this physical burden, many producers find the "labour price" of compost to be higher than the potential agricultural gain.

4. Logistical and technical obstacles

The physical and technical reality of the Ivorian cocoa belt creates significant operational friction. The logistical and technical barriers identified during the consultations reveal a profound disconnect between the potential of organic compost and its practical feasibility on farms. Stakeholders highlighted that the "enclavement" (isolation) of certain production zones creates a geographic barrier that turns the bulkiness of compost into a financial liability.

Logistical Enclavement and the "Last Mile" Challenge

During the focus group discussions, participants detailed how the fragmented nature of rural infrastructure in Côte d'Ivoire directly undermines the distribution of organic inputs.

- **Prohibitive Transport Costs:** Because compost is required in high volumes, often several tons per hectare, the cost of transporting it to remote or landlocked plantations often exceeds the perceived value of the product.
- **Infrastructure Deficits:** The lack of a dense network of local production units or distribution points means that farmers in isolated areas must bear the burden of long-distance logistics, which is a major deterrent for smallholders.
- **Decentralization as a Necessity:** To combat this, the validation workshop participants emphasized that production must be decentralized through cooperative-led "mini-units" to bypass these logistical bottlenecks.

The Technical Knowledge Gap and Inadequate Tools

The consultations with technical bodies like the CNRA and ANADER brought to light a critical failure in the current agricultural extension system.

- **Inappropriate Training Modules:** Experts pointed out that many existing training tools are too generic and are not adapted to the specific soil types or local agronomical realities of the Ivorian cocoa belt.
- **Lack of Precise Formulation:** Farmers often lack the technical guidance necessary to master the specific formulation, dosing, and timing required for organic amendments, which differ significantly from the "quick-fix" application of mineral fertilisers.

The "Wait-and-See" Attitude

This combination of logistical difficulty and technical uncertainty fosters a culture of skepticism among producers.

- **Demand for Scientific Proof:** During the validation workshop, it was noted that farmers are hesitant to invest in compost because they have not seen "scientific proof" of its immediate efficacy on the plant.
- **Preference for the Familiar:** Without tangible evidence from demonstration plots or "school fields," farmers remain anchored to familiar chemical practices that offer predictable, albeit less sustainable, results.
- **The Trust Deficit:** The lack of standardised quality control further exacerbates this, as farmers fear that the organic matter they are laboriously transporting may not yield the promised productivity gains

The validation workshop concluded that these socio-behavioral challenges can only be overcome through massive, contextualised sensitisation campaigns and the creation of "demonstration plots" that provide tangible evidence of compost's efficacy to skeptical farmers.

VI. Growing beyond barriers: Unlocking Côte d'Ivoire compost potential with a roadmap

The transformation of the Ivorian cocoa sector toward a sustainable and regenerative model is based on a strategic five-year vision to make organic compost a standard, accessible, and economically viable input. This roadmap was initially drafted during the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and later consolidated during the Validation Workshop (VW), to better reflect field realities and institutional requirements. It defines an operational framework to lift the structural barriers currently hindering the adoption of organic fertilisers.

The main objective of this roadmap is to achieve a 35% adoption rate of compost among Ivorian cocoa producers within five years. This transition aims not only to increase productivity by 25% but also to deeply regenerate the soil. To achieve this, the roll-out is structured in three key phases, each with specific managers and deliverables.

1. Phase 1: Preparation, Start-up, and Experimentation (Years 1-2)

The first phase focuses on overcoming technical skepticism of compost usage through "scientific proof". The emphasis is on research-action to guarantee that compost is no longer perceived as mere waste but as a standardised product.

- **Governance and Institutional Framework:** The creation of a multiparty Steering Committee, led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Coffee-Cocoa Council (CCC), will be the immediate priority. This committee will include key regulatory (DSEPA, DPVCQ, LANADA, CODINORM) and technical actors (CNRA, ANADER, IFDC, CIFOR-ICRAF) to validate a governance charter and work plan.
- **Reference Farms and Carbon Credits:** The identification of pilot sites, termed "Reference Farms", in major production zones such as Daloa, Soubré, and Abengourou will generate initial technical data. These sites will also serve as a base for testing the carbon credit process for the benefit of farmers.
- **Standardisation and Quality:** A crucial milestone will be developing a "Quality Label for compost in the cocoa sector". This technical reference system will allow farmers to identify high-performing products and facilitate certification procedures with international standards like Rainforest Alliance.

- **Adapted Extension:** The design of training kits and multilingual visual supports, validated by CNRA and ANADER, will support standardising technical advice in the field.

2. Phase 2: Scaling Up: Monitoring, Structuring, and Expansion (Years 3–4)

Once the evidence is established, the roadmap plans for a change in scale, moving from experimentation to decentralised production.

- **Village-Level Production:** The goal is to make 50 village-level composting units operational at the cooperative level. This approach addresses the "last mile" logistical challenge by producing the amendment close to the plantations.
- **Innovative Financing Mechanisms:** To mitigate the financial vulnerability of producers, this phase provides for the implementation of guarantee funds and advance payment systems. The involvement of donors like RVO and microfinance institutions (MFIs) is indispensable for co-investing in inputs.
- **Integration into Certification Systems:** Compost use criteria will be formally integrated into cocoa certification standards, encouraging exporters and traders (Cargill, Barry Callebaut, ECOM) to actively support their suppliers in this transition.
- **Digital Monitoring:** The deployment of a monitoring and evaluation system, including a Management Information System (MIS) platform, will track the real impact on 20,000 trained and equipped farmers.

3. Phase 3: Institutionalization and Generalization (Year 5)

The final stage supports the transition toward a self-sustaining sector, fully integrated into the national economy.

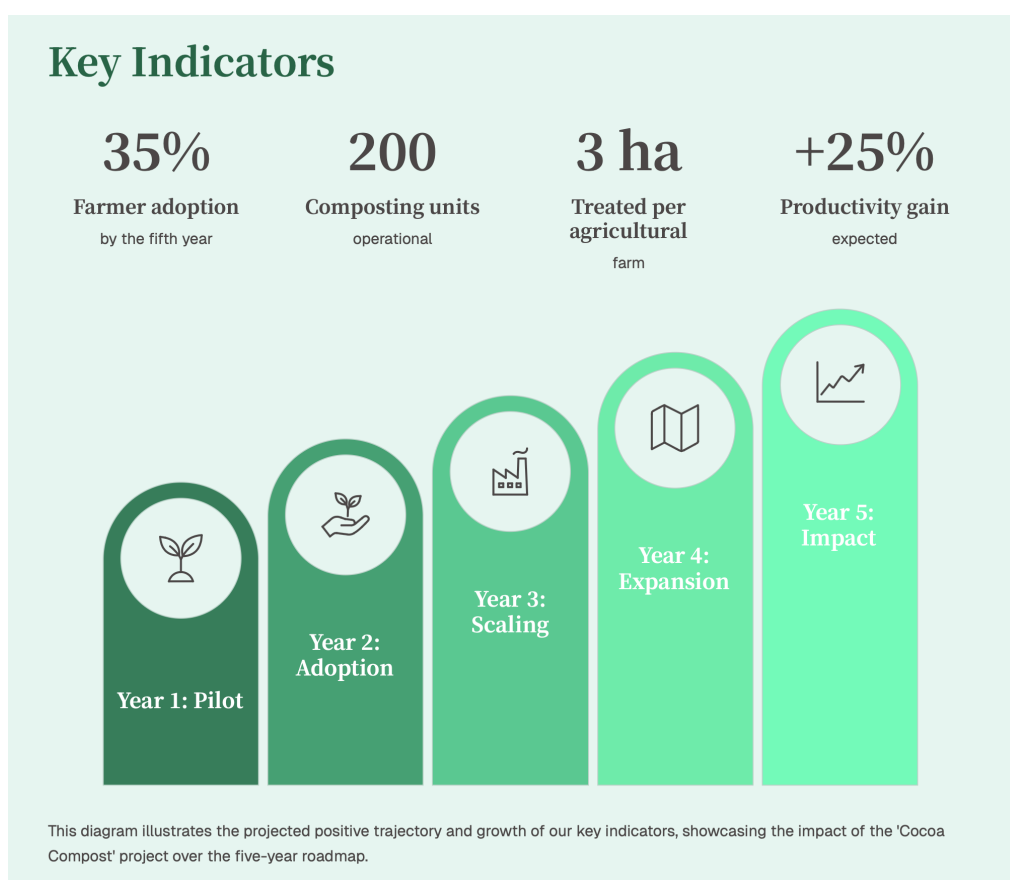
- **Regulatory Framework and Master Plan:** The emphasis will be on creating a national stakeholder platform to finalise a National Master Plan and regulatory framework. This will include facilitating a national soil fertility and health bill to ensure organic amendments have the same political weight as mineral fertilisers.
- **Smart Subsidy System:** In collaboration with FIRCA and the CCC, a "smart subsidy" mechanism linked to results will be established to encourage continuous use.
- **Distribution Autonomy:** A solid national distribution network involving the private sector and cooperatives will help guarantee permanent availability of the product across cocoa-growing areas.

The goal for year 5 is to make 200 village-level composting units operational at the cooperative level

4. Proposed Dashboard and Success Indicators

To measure the effectiveness of this roadmap, four key indicators have been selected:

Indicator	Target Years 1-2	Target Years 3-4	Target Year 5
% of Farmers using compost	5%	15%	35%
Average area treated per plantation	0.5 ha	2 ha	3 ha
Number of production units	5	50	200
Average productivity gain	+5%	+15%	+25%



A presentation detailing the roadmap in its integrality can be found in Annex 7.

5. Evolution of the roadmap during the Validation Workshop

To provide a comprehensive view of how the project evolved, it is important to highlight the refinements made between the initial co-construction phase and the final national validation. While the core vision remained consistent, the Validation Workshop introduced critical operational adjustments to align the roadmap with current institutional realities and field-level constraints.

Evolution of Governance and Strategic Oversight

During the FGDs, participants proposed a broad Steering Committee led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Coffee-Cocoa Council. However, in the Validation Workshop, participants emphasised that the DSEPA must be recognised as one of the specific "pivot organs". Designating the DSEPA as the pivot organ secures a perimeter of action that covers the entire value chain. This comprehensive scope covers the supervision of production and compliance while maintaining close synergy with other technical structures. Furthermore, while the Focus Group Discussions focused on general stakeholders, the Validation Workshop called for the inclusion of Interprofessional Agricultural Organisations in the operational mechanisms. This integration upholds a precise alignment with national agricultural policy.

Evolution of Financing and Economic Incentives

The approach to innovative financing saw a significant shift in priority between the two sessions:

- **The Role of Carbon Credits:** While the FGD proposed carbon credits as an immediate focus for pilot sites, participants in the Validation Workshop cautioned that these mechanisms are technically complex and should be viewed as "complementary opportunities" for the medium term rather than an indispensable prerequisite for launching the project.
- **Institutional Banking:** Participants in the VW moved beyond the FGD's general call for microfinance by proposing a strategic reflection on creating a dedicated Agricultural Credit Bank (Banque de crédit agricole). This institution would be specifically designed to support the heavy infrastructure investments needed for large-scale composting.

Operational Monitoring and Technical Targets

While the FGD established the baseline targets (such as the 35% adoption goal), the Validation Workshop added a layer of operational rigor. Participants at the VW insisted on the implementation of a specific tracking dashboard. This dashboard was updated to include more aggressive short-term targets; for example, the target for the percentage of farmers using compost in Years 1-2

was increased from 2% (as proposed in the FGD) to 5% in the final validated version.

Conclusion

This report set out to answer a fundamental question: what would it take to create an enabling environment for the large-scale production and adoption of organic compost in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector?

Through documentary research, ecosystem mapping, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and a national validation workshop, the project has clarified the structural realities shaping the compost landscape. It has confirmed that the agronomic benefits of compost are widely acknowledged. Its contribution to soil regeneration, climate resilience, and long-term productivity is not in doubt. Yet adoption remains marginal, constrained by regulatory ambiguity, economic disincentives, logistical bottlenecks, and a persistent trust deficit.

One of the most significant findings of this initiative is the existence of a pronounced awareness-to-practice gap. While compost is conceptually recognised as beneficial, its effective use remains limited to niche segments, particularly within certified cocoa value chains and isolated pilot programmes. This disconnect reflects systemic barriers rather than a lack of interest.

The analysis also revealed that the compost ecosystem in Côte d'Ivoire is not fragmented due to absence of actors, but due to insufficient coordination. Public institutions, research centres, cooperatives, private producers, traders, and international partners are all active within their respective domains. However, their efforts have not yet converged into a coherent and institutionalised framework capable of supporting scale.

The participatory process undertaken throughout this project has demonstrated that consensus exists around several critical priorities: the need for regulatory clarification, the establishment of quality standards, decentralised production models, scientific validation, and improved financing mechanisms. The validation workshop in particular confirmed a shared ambition to reposition soil health as a strategic pillar of the cocoa sector's sustainability agenda.

Beyond its technical outputs, this project has delivered three lasting contributions:

- First, it has produced a structured mapping of the compost value chain and clarified the roles, power dynamics, and interests of key stakeholders. This provides a foundation for coordinated policy and investment decisions.

- Second, it has facilitated dialogue across institutional boundaries, creating a space where regulatory authorities, researchers, producers, private companies, and development partners could collectively define priorities and align expectations.
- Third, it has translated complex systemic challenges into an actionable and phased strategic vision, grounded in field realities and validated by national actors.

Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector is entering a period of heightened pressure driven by climate change, soil degradation, and evolving international sustainability standards. In this context, soil regeneration is no longer a peripheral concern; it is central to long-term competitiveness and resilience. Organic compost, including innovative approaches such as biochar-enriched formulations, represents a viable pathway toward restoring soil fertility while strengthening environmental performance.

The findings of this report make clear that scaling compost is not solely a technical matter. It is a question of governance, coordination, incentives, and institutional commitment. The enabling conditions are identifiable. The ecosystem is mobilised. The strategic direction has been validated. The challenge now lies in transforming alignment into sustained action.

VIII. Annexes

Annex 1 - The definition of compost as applied in Côte d'Ivoire.

Type de compost	Méthode et échelle de production	Composition typique	Utilisations principales et cultures cibles
1. Compost à la ferme (méthode agricole)	Méthode : <i>Compost en fosse ou tas</i> simples . Technique simple , lente (3 à 6 mois).	Carbone : Résidus de culture disponibles (par exemple, coques de cabosses de cacao , mauvaises herbes, feuilles sèches).	Utilisations : Réhabilitation de parcelles vieillissantes, amélioration générale des sols.
	Échelle : Petite, pour une utilisation à la ferme.	Azote : Déchets de cuisine, fumier occasionnel.	Cultures : Cacao , cultures vivrières (maïs, manioc).
		Additifs : Parfois cendre de bois.	
2. Compost coopératif/de groupe (échelle intermédiaire)	Méthode : andains gérés (longs tas), retournés régulièrement. Possibilité d'utiliser des broyeurs.	Carbone : coques de cabosses de cacao agrégées , balles de riz, tiges de coton.	Utilisation : Intrant à plus forte valeur ajoutée pour l'agriculture certifiée ou commerciale.
	Échelle moyenne. Produit par les coopératives agricoles pour les membres et la vente locale.	Azote : fumier acheté ou collecté (volaille, mouton).	Cultures : Cacao, Coton , et à vendre aux maraîchers .
		Additifs : souvent du phosphate naturel ou du biochar pour l'enrichir.	

Type de compost	Méthode et échelle de production	Composition typique	Utilisations principales et cultures cibles
3. Compost commercial/formel	Méthode : Industrielle (andains surveillés, retourneurs, aération contrôlée).	Carbone : Biomasse broyée homogène.	Utilisation : Agriculture de précision, marchés haut de gamme.
	Échelle : Grande. Produit par des entreprises d'intrants agricoles .	Azote : Formulé à partir de fumier.	Cultures : Horticulture de haute valeur (tomates, oignons), noix de cajou/mangues biologiques , plantations commerciales.
		Additifs : Standardisés ; peuvent inclure des bio-inoculants.	
		Principales caractéristiques : Homologué (certifié), ensaché, étiqueté avec la teneur en nutriments.	
4. Compost enrichi en biochar (Innovation)	Méthode : En deux étapes : 1) Pyrolyse de la biomasse (par exemple, coques de cacao) en biochar. 2) Co-compostage du biochar avec de la matière organique.	Base : Mélange de compost standard.	Utilisation : Régénération des sols à haute valeur ajoutée et agriculture carbonée.
	Échelle : Petits projets pilotes, mais en croissance.	Additif clé : Biochar (5-20 %).	Cultures : Projets pilotes sur le cacao ; potentiel pour toutes les cultures à haute valeur ajoutée.



Type de compost	Méthode et échelle de production	Composition typique	Utilisations principales et cultures cibles
		Avantage : améliore considérablement la rétention d'eau et de nutriments et la séquestration du carbone.	

Annex 2: Research Questions

1. What are the different types of organic compost in Ivory coast? Their production methods, composition and uses?
2. What is the adoption rate of organic compost in Cote d'Ivoire?
3. What is the role or place of Bichar?
4. What is known about the impact of organic compost in Côte d'Ivoire on soil health, climate resilience and farmers' income (quick & dirty desktop study)?
5. Organic compost in Ivory Coast, Current playing field: Who are the stakeholders? Who are relevant players/producers in the industry? And who are currently the beneficiaries?
6. How widespread is the current use of organic compost in Ivory Coast? What is the current market supply and demand?
7. organic compost in Ivory Coast, Is there a specific focus on cash crops like, cocoa, coffee, cashew and other?
8. Where and by whom is organic compost currently produced in Cote d'Ivoire? Is it also produced on cooperative level, or merely/mostly by small scale farmers? And what about commercial producers?
9. In Cote d'Ivoire, is there any interest from international traders (Cargill, Ecom, Barry Callebaut) to stimulate the use of organic compost/biochar to their suppliers? And how do they stimulate the use of organic compost/biochar?
10. What does the legislation say about the production, marketing, promotion and use of organic fertilizers In Cote d'Ivoire? - What is the current or specific policy for supporting organic fertilizers?
11. What are the national quality standards and control mechanisms of organic fertilizers In Cote d'Ivoire?
12. What are the research innovations in terms of promoting compost/organic fertilizers in Cote d'Ivoire?
13. SWOT analysis of the use/adoption of compost/organic fertilizers among cocoa, horticulture, cashew and mango producers in Ivory Coast?
14. What are barriers (financial, behavioral/perceptions, lack of knowledge, costs and time, quality, logistical, policy framework) on different levels (farmers, cooperatives, companies, public institutes, service providers etc) in organic fertilizers in Cote d'Ivoire?
15. What ingredients are needed and locally available for organic fertilizers in Cote d'Ivoire?
16. Organic fertilizers in Cote d'Ivoire, How to further scale? What approach is needed (via market parties or production by farmers?). Which organisations can play what role? Where to start and what role can Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - RVO) take on?
17. Where are the areas/regions where the organic fertilizer is most produced, adopted, and used by the farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and why?

Annex 3: questions for the power/interest matrix

Question centrale pour la Matrice Pouvoir/Intérêt

Dans quelle mesure cette partie prenante peut-elle influencer ou être impactée par la création d'un environnement politique et commercial propice à l'adoption généralisée du compost organique en Côte d'Ivoire ?

Comment utiliser cette question

Cette question centrale servira à évaluer chaque partie prenante sur deux axes distincts :

- 1. Pouvoir (Influence) : "Peuvent-ils faire en sorte que cela se produise ou l'empêcher ?"**
 - Pouvoir Élevé : Les parties prenantes qui peuvent promulguer des politiques, fournir des financements importants, définir des normes industrielles ou contrôler de grandes chaînes d'approvisionnement (ex. : ministères, grands négociants en cacao, grands bailleurs de fonds).
 - Pouvoir faible : Les parties prenantes ayant peu d'autorité directe sur les politiques, les structures de marché ou le financement à grande échelle (ex. : petits producteurs individuels, groupes de jeunes locaux).
- 2. Intérêt (Impact) : "Sont-ils directement affectés par le résultat ou ont-ils un intérêt direct et important ?"**
 - Intérêt Élevé : Les parties prenantes dont les moyens de subsistance, les modèles commerciaux ou les missions principales dépendent du succès ou de l'échec de l'adoption du compost organique (ex. : producteurs de compost, petits agriculteurs, coopératives).
 - Intérêt faible : Les parties prenantes pour lesquelles il s'agit d'un problème périphérique, non central à leurs objectifs principaux (ex. : certaines ONG internationales avec un focus différent, entreprises semencières comme Rijk Zwaan à moins qu'elles ne soient directement impliquées).

Pourquoi cette question est pertinente

- Alignée sur l'objectif : Elle est directement liée à l'objectif de la mission qui est de créer un "environnement propice", ce qui inclut à la fois le volet politique (nécessitant des acteurs influents) et commercial/marché (nécessitant des acteurs intéressés et impactés).
- Champ d'application complet : Elle couvre tous les domaines clés mentionnés dans le CdC : législation, production, commercialisation, distribution et adoption.
- Guide l'engagement : La matrice que vous créerez montrera immédiatement :
 - Les Acteurs Clés (Pouvoir Élevé, Intérêt Élevé) : À gérer de très près (ex. : Ministère de l'Agriculture, grandes entreprises de cacao).
 - À Satisfaire (Pouvoir Élevé, Intérêt Faible) : À tenir informés et engagés pour maintenir leur soutien (ex. : décideurs politiques de haut niveau, RVO/Ambassade).
 - À Tenir Informés (Pouvoir Faible, Intérêt Élevé) : À consulter et impliquer pour renforcer leur adhésion et recueillir leurs insights (ex. : coopératives, entrepreneurs Orange Corners).
 - À Surveiller (Pouvoir Faible, Intérêt Faible) : Leur fournir des mises à jour minimales avec un effort minimal.

Annex 4: list of names of organisations that have been interviewed during Key Informant Interviews

1. Rainforest Alliance (NGO);
2. IFDC (NGO);
3. Ecom Trading (private company);
4. LONCI (private company);
5. Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural et des Productions Vivrières (public institution);
6. Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (public institution);
7. Centres de recherche: Centre National de Recherche Agronomique;
8. Coopérative Agricole des Aides et Services Agricoles (CADESA).

Annex 5: list of organisations in attendance and agenda for the Focus Group Discussions

- **Public Institutions and Support organisations**
ANADER
Ambassade des Pays-Bas
- **Research Centers and Academic Institutions**
CIFOR-ICRAF
CNRA
- **Private Sector Actors and NGOs**
ESP
IFDC
LONO
ECOM | ZAMACOM: Mr. Koné Pemignan François
BioSave
- **Associations and Cooperatives**
Cadesa

Agenda

Time	Activity
8h-9h00 (60')	• Bienvenue et inscriptions • Distribution des kits participants
Partie I. Session d'ouverture	
9h-9h45 (45')	• Présentation de l'agenda et des objectifs de l'atelier + établir les normes • Tour de table des participants - Présentation des institutions • Présentation du projet et des objectifs
9h45-10h (15')	Pause-café
10h-10h10 (10')	Energizer
Partie 2. Identifier solutions concrètes par maillon de la chaîne	
10h10-11h30 (80')	Travaux de groupe Groupe 1 Sujet 1: Production, qualité et normalisation : Comment garantir un compost de qualité, accessible et abordable? Sujet 2: Financement et modèles économiques: Quels modèles économiques et mécanismes de financement ? Groupe 2 Sujet 1: Distribution, logistique et accès aux intrants : Comment livrer efficacement le compost au dernier kilomètre? Sujet 2: Adoption, formation et sensibilisation : Comment former et convaincre massivement les planteurs ?
11h30-12h30 (60')	Présentation des recommandations en plénière
12h30 – 13h30 (60')	Déjeuner
13h30 – 13h40 (10')	Energizer
13h40 – 15h00 (80')	Co-construction de la feuille de route opérationnelle
15h00-15h30 (30')	Validation de la feuille de route
15h30-16h00 (30')	Clôture de la séance

Annex 6: list of organisations in attendance and agenda for the Validation Workshop

Public Institutions and Support organisations

ANADER
Ambassade des Pays-Bas
MEMINADERPV/DSEPA

Research Centers and Academic Institutions

CNRA
CIFOR-ICRAF
IFDCe

Compost Producers / Private Sector

Biosave
LONO

Activity	Timeframe
Welcome and Round Table	8h30-9h30
Opening Remarks	9h30-10h00
Coffee Break	10h-10h15
Modifying the Roadmap	10h15-13h15
Closing Out	13h15-13h30
Lunch	13h30- 14h30

Annex 7: Presentation of the roadmap

The detailed presentation of the roadmap can be found in the link below
(**clickable image**).

Participatory Roadmap towards a more conducive environment for organic compost in Côte d'Ivoire



Netherlands Enterprise Agency



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