

This paper assesses the impact of government cocoa spraying programme on the socio-economic live of cocoa farmers in Ghana. Due to high cost of pesticides, maintenance of cocoa farms was becoming a burden on farmers. As a remediation, Ghana government initiated a national spraying exercise in 2001 to control the spread of the black pod disease and cocoa pests, free of charge, with the aim of increasing yield. Nine years after implementing the project under CODAPEC, Ghana has seen an upsurge in cocoa production yet the economic fortunes of cocoa farmers appear not to have improved. It is hypothesized; therefore, that the mass spraying exercise being implemented by CODAPEC has not contributed to improving income from cocoa.