



# Deep Dive Into Ghana's Food & Agribusiness Country Profile



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# Introduction

Ghana was reported as the world's fastest-growing economy in 2019 by the IMF with agriculture playing a leading role in its growth. The region offers considerable development potential, most notably at a domestic level. However, every country brings its own set of unique challenges when it comes to investment and development.

Ghana's economy is abundant in natural resources. It is primarily market-based, with very few policy barriers to trade compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The agriculture sector accounts for a small proportion of GDP (around 19%), but it employs more than a third of the workforce of the country (33.5%) and is dominated by smallholder farmers. Despite the blossoming economy, Ghana's GDP per capita is still below many emerging and developing economies such as Brazil, Indonesia, and South Africa. The unemployment rate is above average compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The key economic concern facing Ghana's government is the gross external debts.

In this report, we outline the challenges and opportunities for the agricultural sector in Ghana in detail.

- From climate to economy
- Import and export statistics
- Government support,
- Market conditions.





# Macroeconomic Overview and Forecast for Ghana



## Ghana's macroeconomic indicators:

- GDP: \$72.35 billion
- GDP by sector: service: 42.6%, industry: 34.7% and agriculture: 19%
- GDP is expected to grow at a rate of 6.2% for the year 2022
- GDP growth forecast for the next five years: CAGR 5.1%
- Rate of unemployment: 13.4%
- Economic inflation rate: 9%
- Major exports: second-largest exporter of gold (44%) and cocoa, other exported categories include electronics, automobiles, petroleum products, LNG, industrial minerals and electric energy. The country is also rich in diamonds and oil. Expansion in Ghana's oil industry has boosted economic growth, but the fall in oil prices since 2015 reduced Ghana's oil revenues by half.
- Major imports: military technology and industrialisation equipment.
- Future outlook of the economy: Ghana's forecasted economic growth for 2022 is expected to be 6.2% and 5.1% CAGR for the next five years. The economy is expected to be driven by industry and the resources sectors such as oil, gas and mining.



# Demographic Overview and Forecast of Ghana

Ghana is an independent country in western Africa that consists of ten defensive regions, which includes many islands. The population as of 2021 is 31.7 million with a growth rate of 2.1%.

- Population: 31.7 million (2021)
  - Urban 57.4%
  - Male 50.9%, female 49.1%
- Rate of urbanisation: 3.34% CAGR
- 57% of the population is below the age of 25
- More than 98% of the population is African, and a very small amount are migrants, although the country is multi-ethnic.
- Future demographic outlook: the current population growth rate is around 2.1% which is projected to fall below 2% by the year 2025. By 2035, the country's population is expected to surpass 40 million.

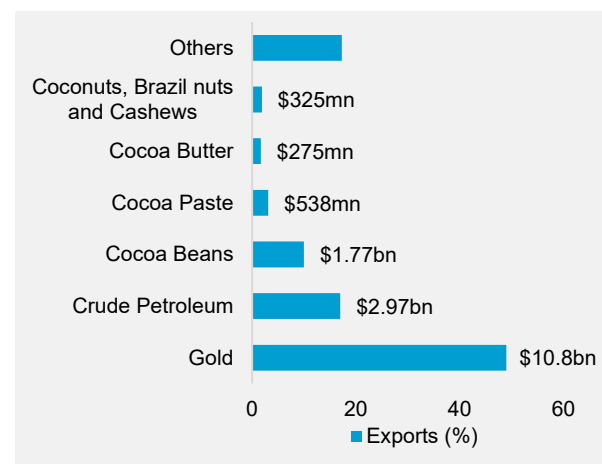
Current growth rates are reported as unsustainable, and the government is attempting to keep them under control as food resources are tight. Quality education and access to good health services are thought to be key aspects to this.



# Ghana Imports and Exports

According to exports values, Ghana ranks 72<sup>nd</sup> in the world and is 111<sup>th</sup> in economic complexity. In 2019, the country exported \$21.7 billion worth of goods and imported \$18.4 billion, which resulted in a positive trade balance of \$3.3 billion. The primary commodities exported are gold, crude petroleum and cocoa products and are exported to Switzerland (\$4.92B), India (\$3.62B), China (\$2.67B), United Arab Emirates (\$1.83B), and South Africa (\$1.72B).

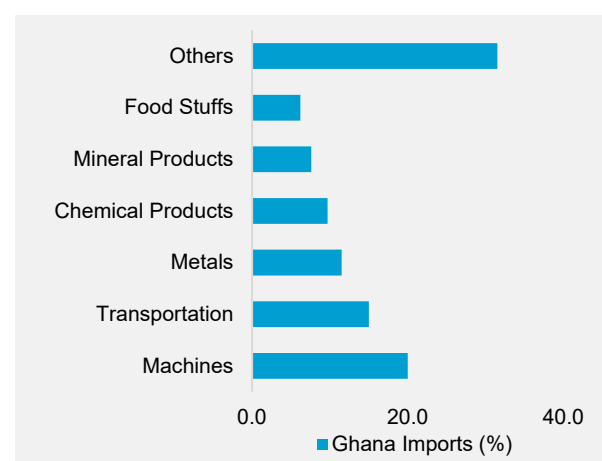
**Figure 1: Exports From Ghana (%)**



Source: OEC

Ghana imported \$18.4 billion worth of goods in 2019, making it 81<sup>st</sup> the largest importer in the world. In the last five years, however, imports have been decreased by 3.6%. The most recent imports of Ghana are led by Flexible Metal Tubing (\$2.11B), Scrap Vessels (\$1.03B), Special Purpose Ships (\$655M), Cars (\$496M), and Refined Petroleum (\$471M). The top import origin countries for Ghana are China (\$4.35B), Nigeria (\$4.04B), United States (\$924M), United Kingdom (\$757M), and India (\$637M).

**Figure 2: Imports to Ghana(%)**



Source: OEC



# Agriculture in Ghana

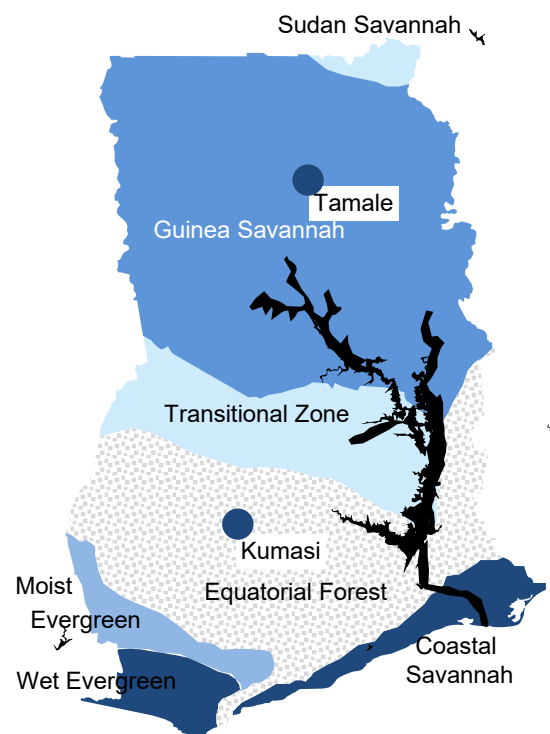
Agriculture in Ghana is one of the most important sectors of the economy, employing more than half of the population on a direct or indirect basis, and accounting for almost half of GDP and export earnings. According to the Ghana Statistical Service, agriculture grew 5.5% in 2018, outpacing general non-oil GDP growth for the same year. The domestic agricultural sector is mostly subsistence-based, composed of 74% crop production, 18% livestock, fishery and poultry, and 8% forestry. Smallholder farmers dominate agriculture; approximately 90% of smallholder farmers in Ghana cultivate less than 1-hectare of land. There are some large farms and plantations in the country, chiefly for rubber, oil palm and coconut and to a lesser extent for rice, maize and pineapples. Most food crops cultivated are intercropped, and large-scale or commercial farms in the country are a monoculture.

## Agro-ecological Zones and Climate in Ghana

There are six agro-ecological zones in Ghana from north to south of the country: Zones are differentiated by climate and rainfall. Wet and dry seasons are dependent on the rainfall and temperature. Major food crops and harvest times can vary based on the agro-ecological zone.

The climate in Ghana is tropical, and temperature ranges from 26.1°C in the coastal areas to 38.9°C on the extreme north side. The eastern coastal belt is warm and comparatively dry; southwest is hot and humid, and in the north, it is hot and dry. The rainfall pattern is uni-modal (July-September) in Sudan and Guinea Savannah zones, and bi-modal (March-July and September-October) in all other zones.

In most of the agricultural zones, traditional methods are used for cultivation. There is little mechanisation, except in the forest-savannah transitional and the Guinea Savannah zone, where mechanisation involving the use of tractors for land preparation is practised. Bullock land preparation is also practised in the Sudan Savannah zone



**Table 1**

| Zone             | Area (1000 ha) | Rainfall (mm/yr) | Length of growing season (days)              | Dominant land use systems             | Main food crops                                                         |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rain forest      | 750            | 2200             | Major season: 150 – 160<br>Minor season: 100 | Forest, plantations                   | Cassava, plantain, maize, oil palm                                      |
| Deciduous forest | 740            | 1500             | Major season: 150 – 160<br>Minor season: 90  | Forest, plantations                   | Cocoa, cassava, plantain, maize, oil palm                               |
| Transition zone  | 6630           | 1300             | 180 – 200                                    | Annual food and cash crops            | Maize, cassava, yam, taro (cocoyam), plantain, groundnut, cowpea, maize |
| Guinea savannah  | 14,790         | 1100             | 180 – 200                                    | Annual food and cash crops, livestock | Sorghum, maize, groundnut, millet, yam, cowpea, maize                   |
| Sudan Savannah   | 190            | 1000             | 150 – 160                                    | Annual food crops, livestock          | Millet, sorghum, cowpea, groundnut, yam, maize                          |
| Coastal savannah | 580            | 800              | Major season: 100 – 110<br>Minor season: 50  | Annual food crops                     | Cassava, maize                                                          |

Source: Journal of Sustainable Bioenergy Systems



## Land use

Total available land in Ghana is around 23 million hectares out of which 14.7 million hectares (64%) is used for agricultural purposes. From this 14.7 million hectares, only 6.3 million is cultivated, and less than 2% of this area is under irrigation.

The texture of the soil present in Ghana is predominantly light surface horizons with sandy loams and loams in most areas. Lower soil horizons are slightly heavier in texture varying from coarse sandy loams to clays. Heavier textured soil is present in the valleys and plains of Accra. Vast amounts of soil present across the country contains abundant coarse material such as gravel and stones, or concrete material which affect physical properties of soil.

**Table 2: Physical properties of soils in different areas of Ghana**

| Region          | Soil pH   | Organic Matter (%) | Total Nitrogen (%) | Available Phosphorus (mg/kg of soil) | Available Calcium (mg/kg soil) |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ashanti Region  | 4.30-7.80 | 1.50-3.00          | 0.10-0.30          | 0.12-12.0                            | 50.00-100.00                   |
| Western Ghana   | 3.80-7.10 | 1.03-5.70          | 0.06-5.40          | 0.35-11.25                           | 28.00-420.00                   |
| Brong Ahafo     | 3.50-6.70 | 0.34-1.69          | n.a.               | 0.12-64.25                           | 16.00-140.30                   |
| Greater Accra   | 5.40-8.20 | 0.10-1.70          | 0.05-0.90          | 0.80-144.00                          | 14.00-470.00                   |
| Upper East      | 5.10-5.80 | 1.10-2.50          | 0.06-0.14          | 1.75-14.75                           | 43.50-151.50                   |
| Upper West      | 6.00-6.80 | 0.50-1.30          | 0.01-0.07          | 2.00-7.40                            | 52.00-151.50                   |
| Northern Region | 4.50-6.70 | 0.60-2.00          | 0.02-0.05          | 2.50-10.00                           | 45.00-90.00                    |

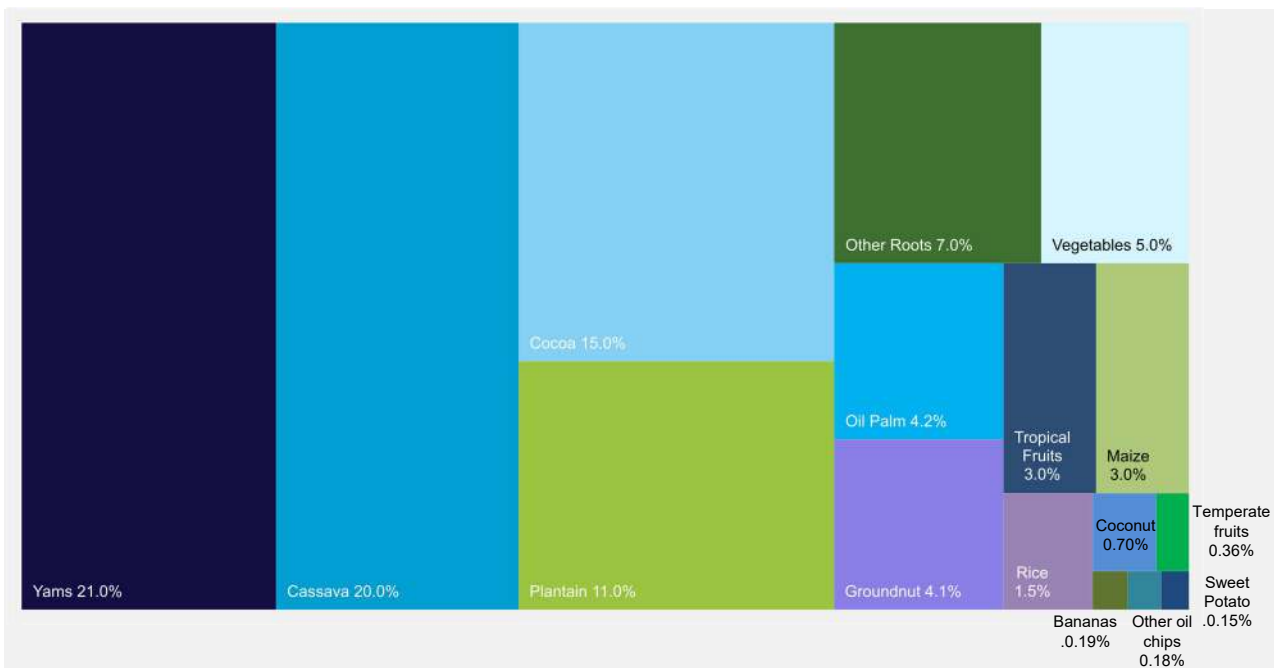
Source: Soil Research Institute, CSIR-Kumasi

## Agricultural Output in Ghana

Principal agricultural produce:

- Industrial crops: cocoa, oil palm, coconut, coffee, cotton, kola, rubber, cashew, shea, and soybean
- Starchy staples, cereals and legumes: cassava, cocoyam, yam, plantain, maize, rice, millet, sorghum, cowpea and groundnuts
- Fruits and vegetables: pineapple, citrus, banana, pawpaw, mango, tomato, pepper, okra, eggplant, onion, butternut squash, and Asian vegetables

**Figure 3: Treemap of Ghanaian agricultural produce based on production value: (Agriculture Produce in Ghana)**



Source: DataAfrica

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## Untapped Agricultural Potential

**Ghana has a two-speed agriculture sector:** export-oriented agriculture which is growing actively, and food crop production, which is lagging. While the population growth rate is continuously increasing, agricultural production meets only half of the domestic demand for cereals and meat, and only around 60% of fish needs, according to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA). Food production in the region is dominated by subsistence farming without proper infrastructure for transportation and storage, and small farmers have little access to local markets. However, there are huge amounts of untapped agricultural potential as yields for cereals and starchy foods are far below what is attainable.

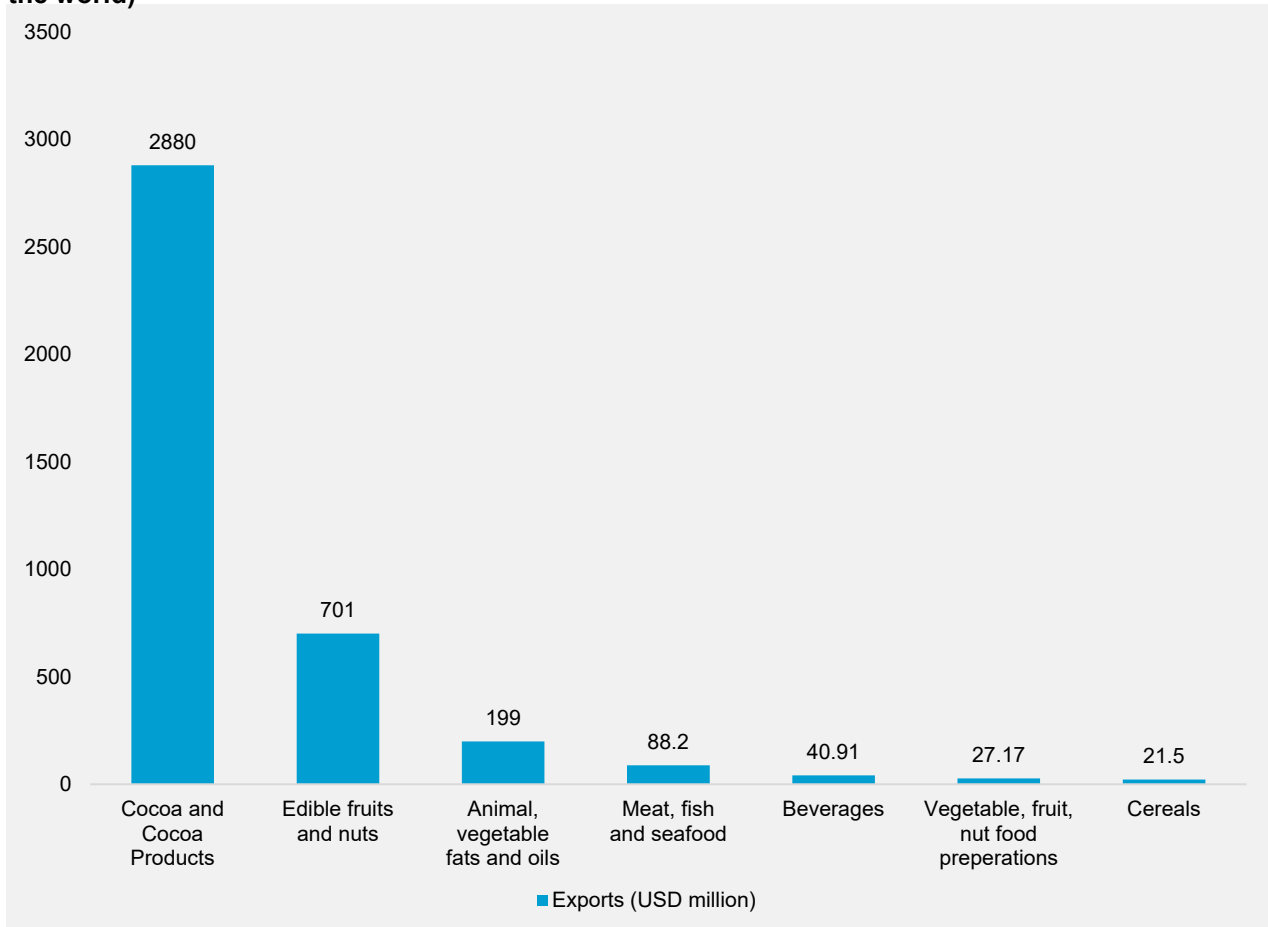
Food production is concentrated in the northern parts of the country which is a poverty-stricken area. Commercialising food production could be helpful to reduce this North-South divide in the economy.

Ghana is paying the price for neglecting food crop productivity as high food prices fuel inflation. The government is actively seeking a reduction in inflation rate by supporting schemes like removing import duties on food crops. In the medium to long term, however, modernisation, substantial productivity enhancements, rural infrastructure improvements, irrigation, marketing, expansion, and agricultural research and development are essential factors for improvement.

## Agricultural Trade in Ghana

Due to underdeveloped infrastructure and facilities, the country tends to export low-cost, simple or unprocessed farm produce, and imports processed food products, which are an expensive demand to satisfy.

**Figure 4: Agricultural Exports (Ghana ranks second for exports of cocoa and related products in the world)**



Source: OEC

The biggest export partner to Ghana is Switzerland (22.6%), followed by India (16.6%), China (12.3), United Arab Emirates (8.4), South Africa (7.92%) and other 86 countries globally.

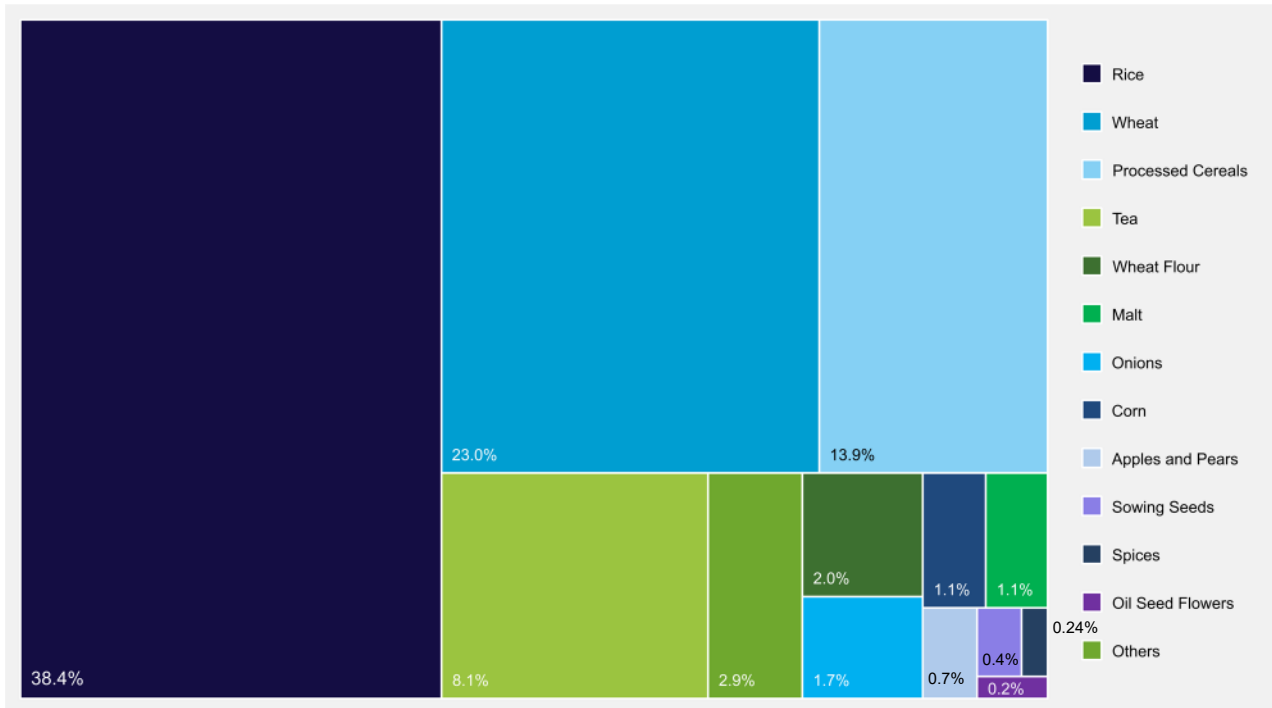




## Agricultural Imports

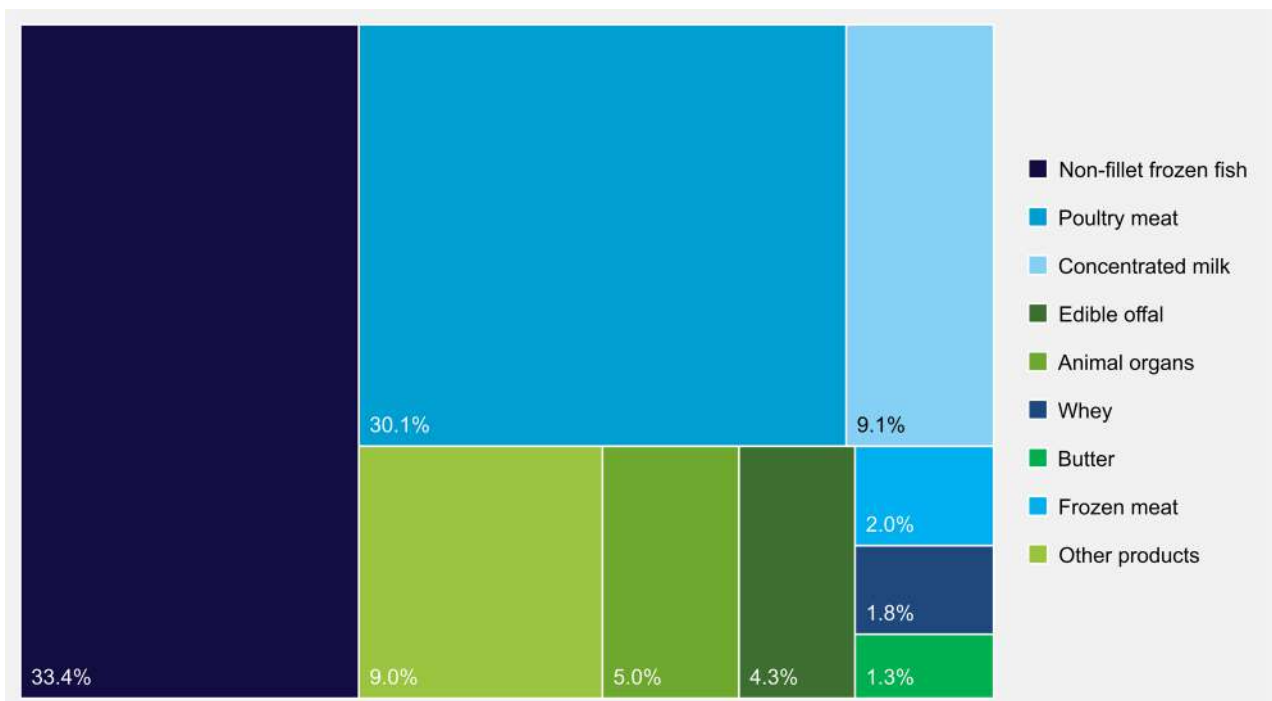
Ghana operates as a free market with relatively low tariffs on imported goods. Major agriculture imports in the country include bulk commodities such as rice and wheat and consumer-ready food products like poultry. Within the country, there is a high demand for imported products due to the limited selection provided by underdeveloped domestic agriculture and food processing sectors. Every year, food imports cost Ghana around US\$2.4 billion.

**Figure 5: 1. Vegetable products: \$817 million (5.4% of total imports) Vegetable Products Import in Ghana 2019**



Source: OEC

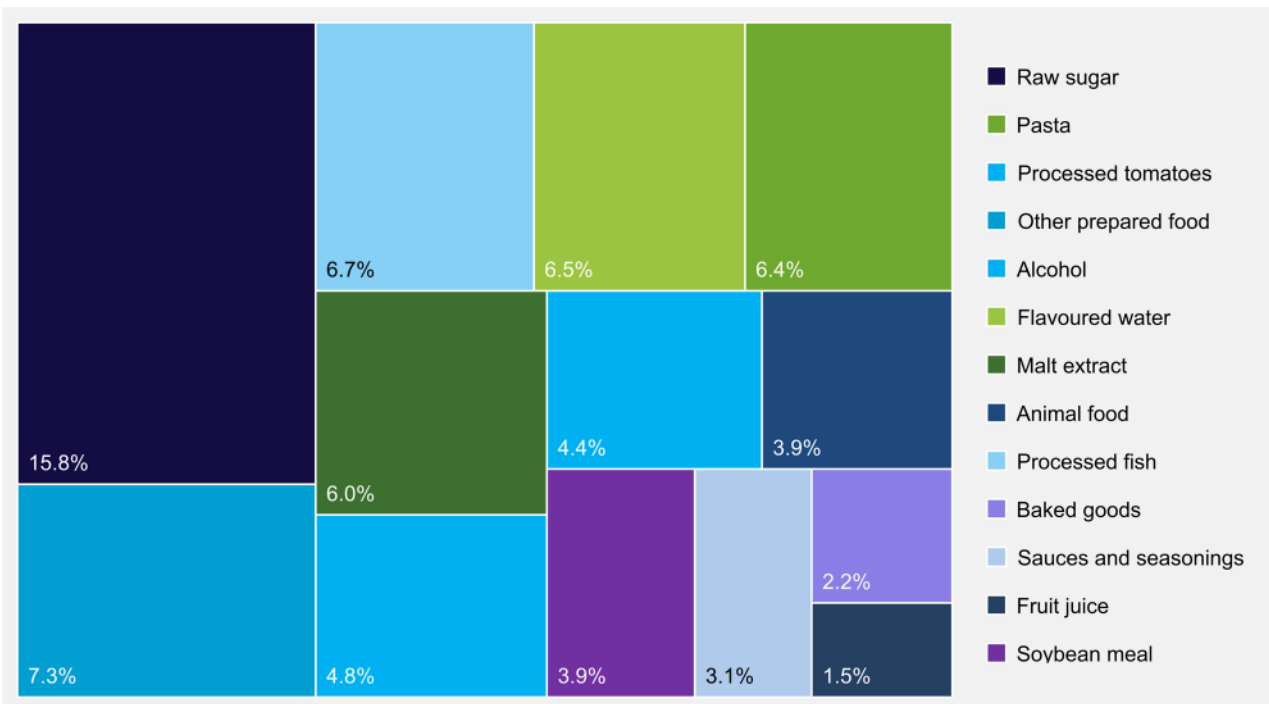
**Figure 6: 2. Animal products \$751 million (4.6% of total imports) Animal Products Imports in Ghana 2019**



Source: OEC



**Figure 7: 3. Foodstuffs \$910 million (6.2% of total imports) Foodstuffs Imports in Ghana 2019**



Source: OEC

#### 4. Agricultural fertilisers

There is no primary production of fertilisers in Ghana. Fertiliser is imported in compounds or in bulk and is then blended into various formulations and distributed through channels like retailers and agro-dealers. Of the almost 129,000 MT of fertilisers imported into Ghana every year, those topping the list are NPK (48%), Urea (20%), Ammonium Sulphate (10%), Organic Fertilisers (9%), TSP (6%), MOP (5%) and other fertilisers (2%). Fertiliser imports increased by 85% in 2017 as a result of two concurrent subsidy programs run by the government. According to Statista, around 425.1 thousand MT of fertiliser was imported into Ghana in 2019, up from nearly 315.2 thousand in the previous year. Ghana re-exports fertilisers after importing them in bulk and blending into desirable combinations. For fertiliser imports, Morocco is the biggest partner of Ghana followed by Finland, Estonia, China, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Belgium, Turkey and Germany to some extent.

#### Government support for agriculture in Ghana

Ghana's Food and Agricultural Sector Development Policy is aligned with the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Shared Growth and Development Agenda at national level. It is also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy at international level. The Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan is the investment plan for Ghana, which is aligned with the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program.



#### 1. Planting for Food and Jobs campaign:

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) is implementing a new program called "Planting for Food and Jobs", a campaign in the agriculture sector aimed at increasing productivity and production of selected value chains and creating jobs in priority subsectors. The campaign has five pillars:

- i. Improving access to seeds
- ii. Improving access to fertilisers
- iii. Extension services
- iv. Marketing
- v. E-Agriculture platform



## 2. Tree Crops Policy (TCP)

This policy in Ghana takes into account the policy and strategy documents developed and currently being implemented in the sector. It provides a comprehensive and holistic approach to sustainable development of the tree crops sub-sector and proper targeting of support to tree crop value chains. This policy has six objectives:

- i. Support increased production and productivity
- ii. Promote investment and increase processing capacities
- iii. Improve marketing through value chain development
- iv. Promote sustainable practices for environmental protection
- v. Support research and development
- vi. Improve coordination and management

## 3. Seed Policy

The production of certified seed and planting materials for sale to farmers in Ghana is a private-sector driven activity. Small- and medium-scale seed enterprises, including small-scale farmers and commercial firms, produce and sell seeds and planting materials. The main objective of the Seed Policy is to support the development and establishment of a well-coordinated, comprehensive and sustainable private-sector driven seed industry, through systematic and strategic approaches that continuously create and supply new and improved varieties for use by farmers.

## 4. Agricultural Extension Policy

This policy sets out to address the specific needs of farmers to reduce poverty by helping farmers use environmentally sustainable methods to raise productivity and create an enabling environment for private sector participation. Objectives of the Extension Policy include:

- i. Promote farmer-driven extension to ensure the services provided are relevant to farmers' needs
- ii. Empower farmers through the formation and development of FBOs including marketing and agro-processing associations in collaboration with the Department of Co-operatives
- iii. Promote best agricultural practices
- iv. Improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness for publicly funded extension services
- v. Broaden extension services delivery
- vi. Implement an effective monitoring and evaluation system for agricultural extension services

There are some gender aspects of agricultural policies contributing to equality, such as the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda, the National Gender Policy, and the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy II.





## Food Consumption Patterns in Ghana

The Ghanaian diet largely relies on starchy roots such as yams and cassava, fruit like plantain and cereals such as maize and rice. Starchy roots and cereals contain almost three-quarters of the energy the average diet needs. And while this dietary supply does meet energy requirements, the share of proteins and lipids is lower than the recommended dietary intake. Rapid urbanisation has modified consumption patterns. With an increasing demand for imported foods, especially for wheat and rice. Over the past decade, the prevalence of undernourishment has decreased considerably. However, food insecurity persists, mainly due to unstable production, insufficient purchasing power and problems of physical access due to lack of road infrastructure in the northern part of the country.



## Food Processing Industry Overview in Ghana

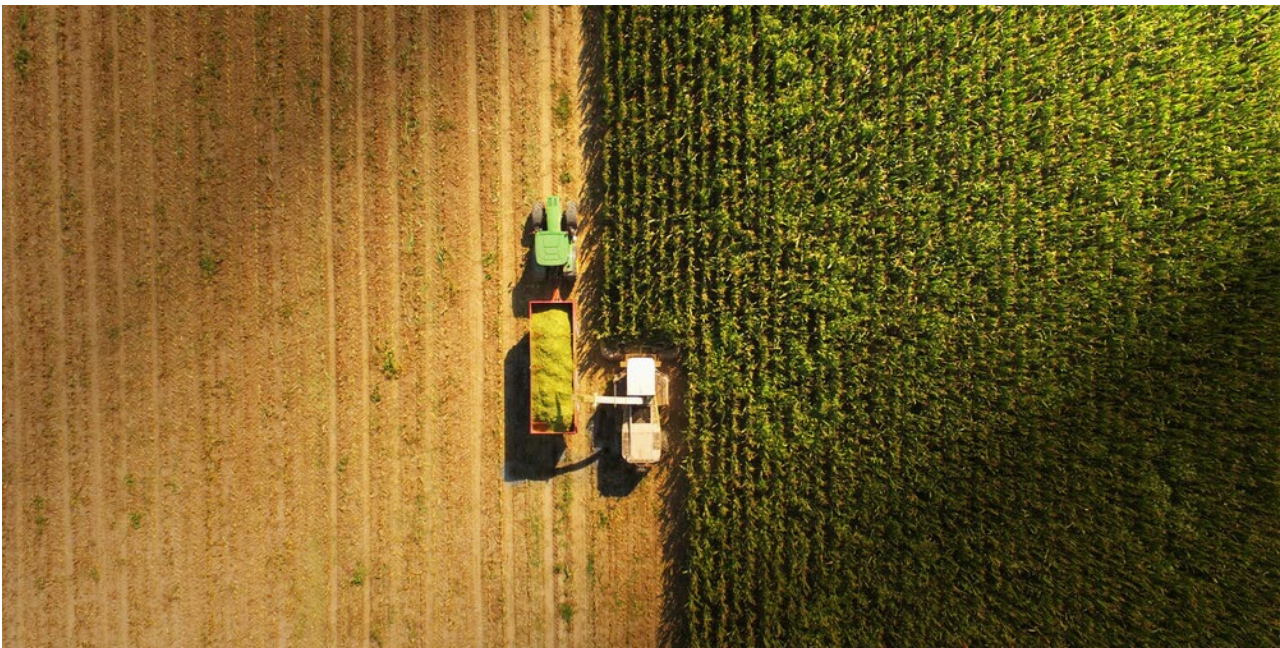
The food industry in Ghana is a \$311.7 million segment. As a rapidly urbanising, lower-middle-class income country, Ghana has a craving for processed foods. There is a wide variety of processed food available in supermarkets, including milled rice, processed fruits and vegetables, and frozen meats. Still, only 20% of this is processed locally, and the rest is imported. Lack of government or public sector policies is the main reason for the gap in the domestic food processing sector. Also contributing are low production and productivity as well as high costs and poor quality of local raw material availability. After partial liberalisation of Ghana's cocoa sector, major players such as ADM, Cadbury and Cargill entered the region for cocoa processing to semi-finish products.

Whereas the oil palm sector is dominated by formerly government-owned firms acquired by private investors, other major food processors in Ghana, such as flour mills, canneries and beverage manufacturers are mostly private firms with a mix of local and foreign owners. The food processing sector GDP in the country decreased from 10.2% to 4.7% in 2015, and in the same period, the real value of processed food imports grew rapidly by 13%, which constituted total processed foods imports of 81% that year (FAO 2016). Nevertheless, the state continues to focus efforts in the Ghanaian agro-processing sector. Major privatised firms in which government is a shareholder include Cocoa Processing Company (CPC), Cowbell and Fan Milk.



## Competitiveness of Agro-processing in Ghana

As a measure of Ghana's progress in industry, brands account for between 20 to 30% of processed and packaged food products in Accra and other urban areas. For example, according to a GSSP survey, only 6-14% of processed tomato products in urban areas were manufactured domestically. Similarly, local poultry production accounts for less than 10% of the country's poultry market (USDA). Estimates show that frozen chicken imports from the European Union increased by over 450% in ten years, ranking the country as the third-largest importer in Africa. For other food commodities such as milled grain products (rice) and processed starches (plantain and cassava products), Ghanaians across all channels (supermarkets/traditional markets) and across all income groups prefer processed food items. The findings emphasise significant opportunities for agriculture value addition through domestic food processing.



## Challenges in Ghana's Agriculture and Food Processing Industry

Ghana imports processed food, and exports unprocessed farm produce instead of processing it for domestic value addition. In the case of chicken meat, the local poultry industry cannot compete with the frozen meat that is imported. Here are some reasons for this:

### **Low productivity and high cost of production:**

For example, tomatoes produced in Ghana have high unit costs and low yields (10 mt/ha in Ghana as compared to 40 mt/ha in major tomato producing countries in the world). This means that some farmers would need to triple their yields to gain competitive prices.

### **Scarcity of preferred varieties and poor quality:**

Many farmers still prefer to grow local varieties of certain crops instead of growing what is in demand. These local varieties are characterised

by high water content, a large number of seeds, poor colour and low productivity which make them less suitable for commercial processing.

### **Transaction costs and infrastructure:**

According to small-scale food processors, transport costs are a major issue affecting profitability. Processors obtain their raw material from smallholder farmers located in rural areas who produce small surpluses of many crops that are connected by poor feeder roads.

Conversely, most of Ghana's large-scale processing capacity is located near the ports in Accra or Tema, which makes it easier to import raw materials than source domestically. This results in decreased competitiveness of local producers and small-scale processors.



# Ghana Oil and Gas Sector

## **Failure of contract farming and vertically integrated farming and processing:**

Contract farming has made progress in Ghana, especially for export crops, but it is not yet a viable solution for stimulating domestic processing. The factors preventing it are seasonal gluts and shortages of production, difficulties in enforcing contracts, and high spot-market prices encouraging farmers to side-sell.

## **Opportunities in the Ghanaian Agro-food Processing Sector**

The inventory of processed foods in urban markets suggest domestic processing can take advantage of the growing demands of consumers.

### **Modern retail and processors:**

Ghana's modern retailers are more likely to stock domestic processed food products than traditional retailers. While only one-tenth of products sold by traditional retailers were produced domestically, one-third of the processed foods stocked by modern retail outlets were produced by local firms. This opportunity in Ghana has the potential to yield benefits for domestic processors.

### **Domestic crops:**

Though most of the processed food market is dominated by imports such as milled rice, tomato paste and chicken meat, a broad range of products are being manufactured from domestically available ingredients such as maize, soybean, groundnut, plantain and cassava. These findings show potential for widespread use of locally-grown crops to prepare traditional meals in formats suitable for urban lifestyles like quick breakfast meals, weaning foods and quick dinner meals.

### **Spatial distribution of domestic processors:**

In Ghana, processing is concentrated in urban areas of Accra / Tema, Kumasi, and Sekondi-Takoradi, which account for 80% of domestic products. This is because of availability of electricity, ease and cost of transport to urban areas and tax policies. This suggests that, given the right infrastructure and policies, processing could move closer to the source of agriculture produce.

### **Presentation of locally processed food:**

Packaging quality and nutritional information labelling drive purchasing decisions, with this in mind, the presence of domestic processing sector can increasingly meet, at least in parts, the growing demand for processed food in Ghana.

Efforts are constantly being made by the Ghana National Petroleum Company (GNPC) to commercialise Ghana's offshore hydrocarbon reserves. GNPC independently assess and take advantage of oil and gas resources in the Gulf of Guinea but have been met only with limited success. After some unsuccessful attempts, GNPC made partner with international organisations to assist them with their efforts. Currently, Tullow, Kosmos and Anadarko are in partnership with GNPC to produce approximately 100,000 barrels of oil and 80 Mscf/d (thousand standard cubic feet a day) of natural gas.

However, there are elements that could cause concern for foreign oil and gas companies seeking to do business in Ghana, such as the bill Ghana's parliament passed which includes extensive amendments to its Petroleum Revenue Management Act. These changes seek to make oil and gas resources more transparent. They give the Minister of Petroleum the power to reject a petroleum contract, even after the tender process has been concluded. In addition to the sole active field (Jubilee), Ghana's Petroleum Commission has been given the green light to develop 16 additional fields. It has an estimated reserve of 300 million barrels of oil and gas to be produced and processed in next 20 years. Oil production in Sankofa fields began in 2017, with an estimated 1.5 trillion cubic feet of gas and around 500 million barrels oil.

Ghana's oil sector is less than ten years old, and the country has a limited domestic capacity to serve multinational and commercial offshore oil companies. Domestic companies have very limited experience in offshore operations providing technical services. Onshore services are more mature but significantly under-developed. The government of Ghana has recently established local content requirements that mandate minimum levels of participation by local companies. For some portions of the oil and gas sector, at least 10% of equity will have to be held by Ghanaian firms. Power Africa has successfully aided the expansion of the Ghanaian gas sector by establishing partial risk guarantees, investment lending and technical assistance that have been key to developing promising natural gas fields.



There also seems to be the need for oil and gas service firms that can partner with indigenous Ghanaian companies to support the offshore activities of the international oil companies. Domestic Ghanaian players in the sector cannot provide a broad range of services, despite local content requirements mandating a minimum level of local participation. Joint-venture firms with foreign partners contributing technology and know-how with a reliable local company will be highly sought after.

The future of oil in Ghana is very unpredictable. On one hand, the government tries to show goodwill in implementing useful measures in controlling the oil industry. On the other hand, there is much insecurity about the reliability of companies and specifically on the amount of revenue. These facts are compounded with high expectations in Ghanaian society which can be seen in the rising number of people who are moving to the western region's major city of Takoradi the hopes of getting employment in the emerging oil industry.



## Ghana's Soybean Sector

The soybean is a legume classified as an oil crop by the FAO. It was originally used as a rotational crop, nitrogen-fixing plant and used for the production of fermented food products. In early periods, production was limited to Asian countries. In some countries soybeans are transformed locally into food products for direct human consumption, however most of today's production is crushed to obtain soybean oil and soybean meal. In recent years, soybean has also been used to produce biodiesel. Commercial production of genetically modified soybeans has fast increased with important implications for consumption and trade. Global soybean production is highly concentrated, with 80% originating in three countries: the United States, Brazil and Argentina. Soybean is an important trade commodity, with China being the largest importer and consumer. China accounts for around 30% of global soybean consumption and overall, 65% of global exports of the commodity go to the Chinese market.





## Soybean Production in Ghana

The agricultural sector is the backbone of Ghana's economy and soybean is one of the major cash crops and an important source of protein. Reports estimate local demand for soybean in Ghana is 150,000 MT, and domestic production of soybean accounts for approx. 75,000 MT.

The Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX) has commenced the sale of soybean through the platform in a move to formalise and develop the value chain. Trading soybean through the Exchange is expected to benefit all parties involved in the value chain, especially farmers and processors. The GCX is the first-ever commodity exchange in Ghana. Other strategic programs have been carried out by private sectors such as the Social Enterprise Fund Ghana in 2015, which started a strategic mission to increase soybean production in about 130 communities in the Volta region and selected regions in northern parts of the country. It aims to introduce the required substances in the soil to improve the production and yields.

These initiatives have seen an upward surge in soybean production as smallholders are benefit, despite the challenges facing them. This could be the perfect opportunity for farmers to increase their profits in exports of soybean to China. This also presents an opportunity for investors to invest in soybean production due to the ready market in China.

## A Note From Farrelly & Mitchell

Our expertise at local level allied with international experience enables a comprehensive and intelligent approach to food and agribusiness projects worldwide. In this report, we have shared a set of comprehensive key insights on Ghana's agribusiness landscape.

Learn more about Farrelly & Mitchell's work in Ghana [here](#).







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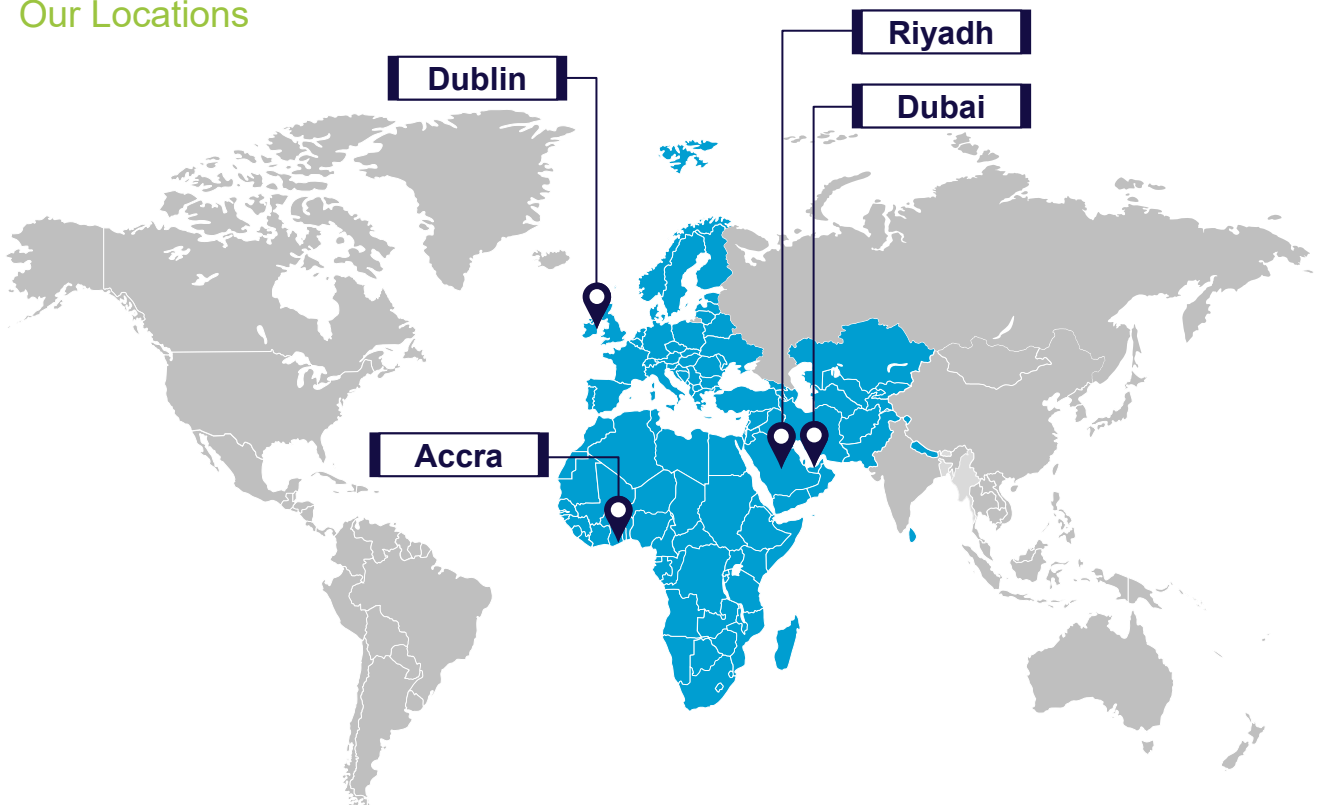
### MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA



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Contact for more about food security

## Our Locations





# About us

Farrelly & Mitchell empower some of the world's most ambitious companies and agencies to make the right decisions. With expert insight, local market intelligence and airtight recommendations, we build and implement sustainable strategies that allow our clients to restructure, transform and grow.

We have the hands-on industry experience and expertise, which we combine with local market insight and contacts to help our agribusiness, food and beverage clients to increase profits and improve efficiencies.

## What makes us different?

We go above and beyond traditional consultants. As an international management consultancy, we specialise in the global food and agribusiness industry, with a particular focus on the implementation or execution of our recommendations. So we are committed to working with our clients, not just in the development or planning phase of a project, but importantly in its full implementation.

## Food an agribusiness specialists

We understand food and agribusiness; we built our experience in this sector, and we employ the best global talent to provide in-depth solutions by addressing real problems sustainably and creating new opportunities for clients.

For the past decade, we have worked with clients across the globe and generated measurable results. We have worked on mandates across every link of the food and agribusiness value chain from large-scale farming operations to food or beverage manufacturing, distribution, retail and hospitality.

Each member of our team of over 500 experienced consultants has worked in industry at an operational and executive level.

We work globally with significant experience in African, European and Middle Eastern markets.

## Why partner with Farrelly & Mitchell?

Our team has worked at operational and strategic levels all over African, European, Middle Eastern, and broader international food, beverage and agribusiness sectors. We have seen projects through from paddock to plate.

We understand the opportunities presented by the growth of the food, beverage and agribusiness sectors, in the SSA region and across the globe. We work with primary producers, manufacturers, distributors and retailers.

If you are you looking to grow or expand your business, improve efficiency or quality control, or are buying or selling a business, get in touch, and let Farrelly & Mitchell become your project partners.

**500+**  
Sector  
Specialists

**Global**  
Reach &  
Experience

**Clients**  
Corporate &  
Government

**Strength**  
Operational &  
Strategic

**Value Chain**  
Farm to Fork

**Established**  
Over 17 years

**DUBLIN**

**DUBAI**

**RIYADH**

**ACCRA**



## Contact Details

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Connect with



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