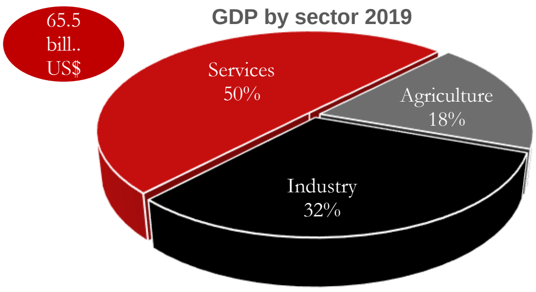
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

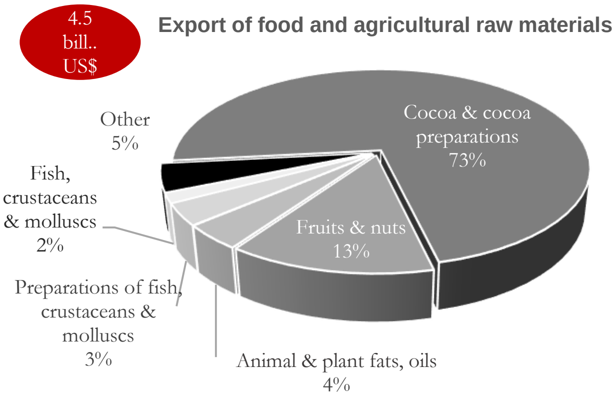
Ghana

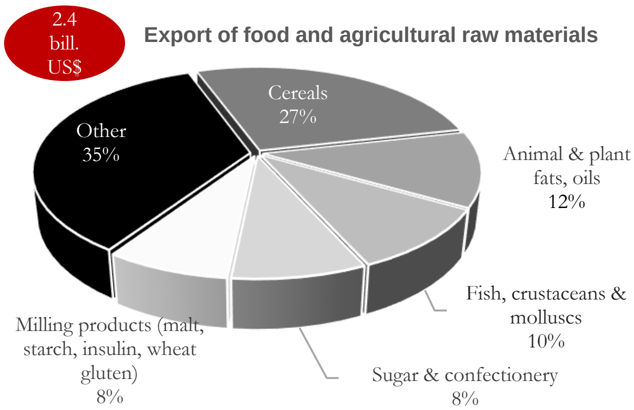
Population in m. (2018)	29.77
Area in km²	227,540
GDP in bill. US$ (2018)	65.52
HDI – Rank (2018)	141 of 188

Economy



Ø GDP growth in % (2014-2018)	4.6
GDP per capita in US$[1] (2018)	2,217
Population under the age of 15 years in % (2019)	37.6
Urbane population in % (2019)	56.1
Literacy rate in % (2018)	79.04





Political & Investment Climate

Form of Government	Presidential Democracy
Political Stability - Rank (2018)	112 of 211
Property Rights Index - Rank (2019)	58 of 129
Ease of Doing Business - Rank (2020)	118 of 190

Ghana has been governed by a multi-party system for more than two decades and has made great progress in consolidating its democratic achievements. The judiciary system has proved to be independent and has generally won the confidence of Ghanaians and many investors. The country enjoys both freedom of the press and freedom of speech. The government aims at further increasing its attractiveness to international investors and has set itself the goal of developing the country into an economic and financial hub in West Africa. There are no significant restrictions on foreign investment and there are no differences in the treatment of foreign and national investors. Real GDP growth of 7.5 % is expected for 2019. Thus, Ghana is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa, meanwhile belonging to the group of middle-income countries and is Germany's third largest trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa.

[1] constant US$ from 2010

Ghana has been a WTO member since the 1st of January 1995. The European Union and the Republic of Ghana have been applying an interim Economic Partnership Agreement since the 15th December 2016.

In 2019, both parties agreed on the final version of the origin protocol, which will be formally adopted by written procedure in the first quarter of 2020. This will allow Ghana to start liberalising its market for EU products from the first quarter of 2020. Tariff dismantling is expected to be completed by 2029.

Rural Area

Rural population in % (2019)	43.9
Proportion of the rural population living in extreme poverty[2] in % (2020)	14
Ø Rural population growth in % (2014 - 2018)	0.79
Proportion of the population with access to electricity in % (2018)	84.3

Rising incomes in urban areas are leading to continued migration towards the more southern and prosperous provinces of the country. In the northern provinces, many communities and villages have been abandoned and deserted as a result. The development strategies pursued by the various authorities do not yet seem sufficiently coherent and integrated. In the northern provinces of Ghana, land use conflicts regularly lead to violent clashes between settled farmers and mobile pastoralists (Fulani).

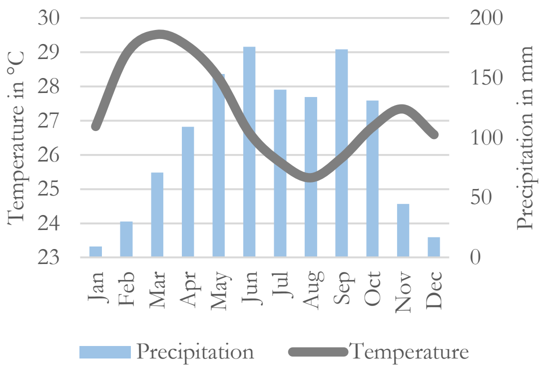
Agriculture Policy

In order to give new impetus to the agricultural sector, which is stagnating in some areas, and to improve the living conditions and employment opportunities of the rural population, the government has launched several new initiatives in recent years, which pursue different approaches. Under the programmes Plant for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) and Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ), the government wants to create new incentives for producers and investors in the various agricultural value chains through support and subsidy systems. While PFJ focuses on increasing crop production (with a focus on rice cultivation) and ensuring food security, RFJ promotes the cultivation of export crops such as cashew nuts, coffee, citrus fruits and palm oil. In addition, the establishment of local processing facilities under RFJ is intended to significantly increase the degree of product refinement in the country. Through RFJ, the Ghanaian government is exclusively addressing the livestock sector, with a focus on sheep and goat, pig, beef and poultry farming and dairy farming. The aim is to significantly advance the expansion of production capacities and intensity in animal husbandry. For example, the distribution of improved animal genetics by state bodies, subsidisation of day-old chicks and feed and harvesting technology and the expansion of veterinary services are at the forefront.

As an ECOWAS member state, Ghana is part of the regional milk offensive, an initiative of the West African community of states with the common goal of doubling (regional) fresh milk production by 2030. The aim is to improve local animal genetics, milk collection and processing and market access for local dairy products by means of a common policy.

[2] Poverty line: persons with an income < 1.90 US$ per day

Natural & Climatic Conditions



The climate in Ghana is tropical and temperatures vary according to season and region. Except for the north, there are two rainy seasons, from April to July and from September to November. In the north, the rainy season starts in April and lasts until September. Northern regions also experience recurring periods of drought which severely affect agriculture and, especially, livestock farming. The country is crossed by lowlands with fragmented plateaus in the south-central area.

Nutrition

Prevalence of undernourishment in % (2018)	5.5
Ø Supply of protein of animal origin in g/capita/day (2017)	15.4

The Ghanaian diet is largely based on starchy roots (manioc, yams), fruits (plantains) and cereals (maize, rice). Starch roots and cereals still provide almost three-quarters of the food energy and the diversity of the diet is still low. The food supply meets the energy needs of the population, but the proportion of proteins and lipids in the energy supply is lower than recommended. Rapid urbanisation has changed the patterns of food consumption in cities, with demand for imported food, especially poultry meat, wheat and rice, increasing. Over the last decade, the prevalence of malnutrition has fallen significantly. However, food insecurity persists, mainly due to unstable production, insufficient purchasing power and problems of physical access due to the lack of road infrastructure in the north of the country. The government is currently promoting the supply of animal proteins to the population, for example through school milk distribution programmes.

Agriculture

Agricultural Area in km² (% of land area) (2016)	157,000 (69.0)
Agriculture value added per worker in US$ (2018)	2,934.5

Agriculture, which is still predominantly traditional, plays an important role in the country's economy and remains the main employment sector. It employs a large number of unskilled workers and provides a livelihood for more than 70 percent of the rural population, including a large proportion of the country's poorest households. Most agricultural production is based on the export of cocoa products (beans, cocoa butter/mass), nuts and fruits such as mangoes, pineapples, guavas and bananas. Food products such as rice and other cereals are imported in large quantities to ensure food security.

Animal Husbandry

Cattle (2018)	1,943,000
Pigs (2018)	845,000
Sheep (2018)	5,102,000
Goats (2018)	7,366,000
Poultry (2018)	76,870,000

Meat & Dairy Industry

	Consumption (t)	Per capita consumption (kg/capita)	Production (t)
Beef (2018)	57,166	1.9	26,716
Pork (2018)	31,474	1.1	28,392
Sheep meat (2018)	24,729	0.8	22,959
Goat meat (2018)	30,497	1.0	28,727
Poultry meat (2018)	266,250	8.9	61,496
Milk (total) (2018)	238,160	8	45,177
Eggs (2018)	41,678	1.4	41,886

Potentials & Risks for the Meat & Dairy Industry

Potentials	Risks
• Rising per capita demand for dairy products, poultry meat and eggs • Increasing the added value of poultry meat through the establishment of a local broiler fattening unit and the development of more efficient actors within the ESC • Increasing added value in dairy products by expanding the product range and processing depth • Increasing added value in the milk value chain by developing local milk production • Increasing the added value of red meat through better cutting and processing	• Climate change and the scarcity of pastures and fodder resources, especially in the northern regions of the country • Import duties for poultry meat and powdered milk are too low to limit imports • Lack of know-how for competitive production in poultry farming • Lack of know-how and infrastructure for local dairy production • Insufficient control of animal diseases, as well as insufficient biosecurity and personal precautions on the part of farmers