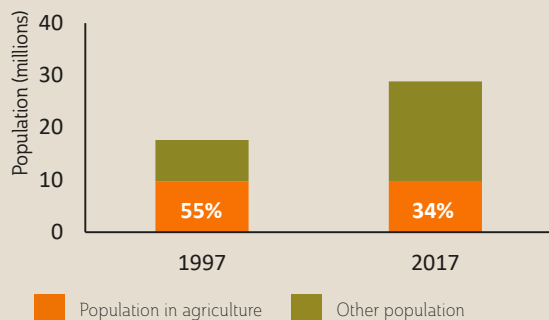
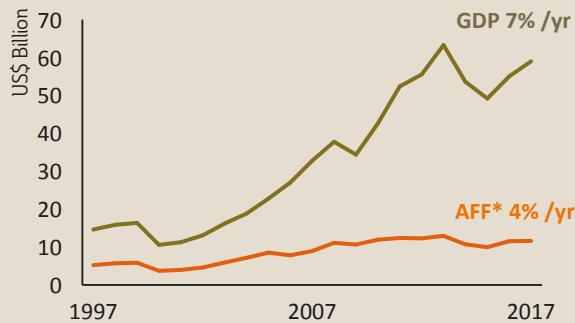




MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

Ghana's economy recovered to achieve 8.1% growth in 2017,¹ making it the second fastest-growing in Africa after Ethiopia. Growth is driven mainly by oil, with cocoa being the main agricultural commodity.² Although agriculture has declined to around 20% of GDP, it remains a vital part of the economy in relation to crop production and employment.³

Ghana is classed by the World Bank as a lower-middle-income country and has a medium Human Development Index (ranked 140 of 189 countries).



* AFF: Gross Output Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

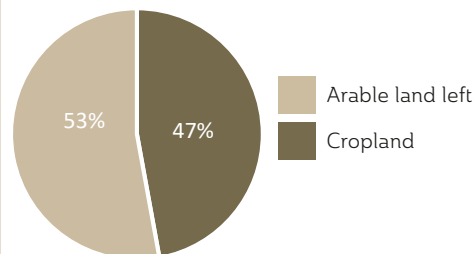
FOOD PRODUCTION

Top 10 horticultural crops (000 tons, 2017)

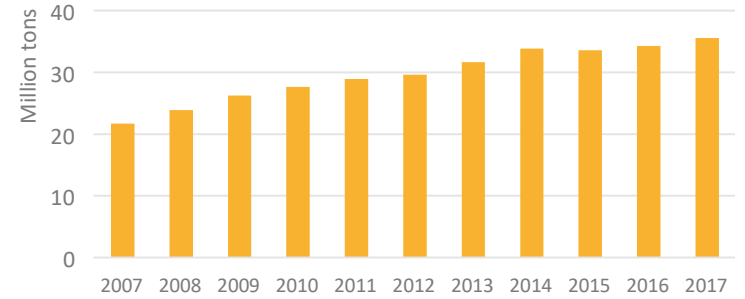
1	Cassava	4,342	6	Chillies	169
2	Yams	3,133	7	Cashews	152
3	Pineapples	360	8	Groundnuts	140
4	Tomatoes	322	9	Other fruit	119
5	Other veg.	213	10	Beans	104

Ghana's comparative advantages

- The Government is encouraging diversification, including of agriculture, to avoid over-reliance on oil.
- The country has secured considerable funding from multilateral and bilateral partners to finance its ambitious agricultural agenda.⁴
- The One District, One Factory initiative aims to establish at least one factory or enterprise in each of Ghana's 216 districts, developing a value-added industrialised economy driven primarily by the private sector. One of its main focus areas is agro-processing and business.⁵
- Ghana's E-Agriculture Programme focuses on crop, livestock and vegetable production and aims to give actors in the value chain access to comprehensive and up-to-date information on crop and animal production, market prices, farm management and traceability.⁶



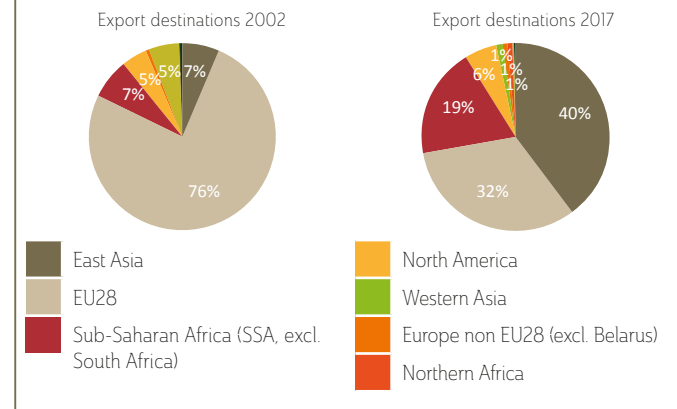
Trends in fruit and vegetable production



TRADE

Ghana currently has a positive trade balance for fruit and vegetables – in 2017 it exported 159,829 tons more than it imported.

The EU used to be the main trade partner but its share reduced to 32%. East Asia grew up to 40% of volume and 70% of the total value in 2017. The bulk of global exports are cashew nuts, followed by bananas and pineapples; exports of processed tomatoes and fruit juices had declined but are recovering. Post-2016, regional exports are rising.⁷

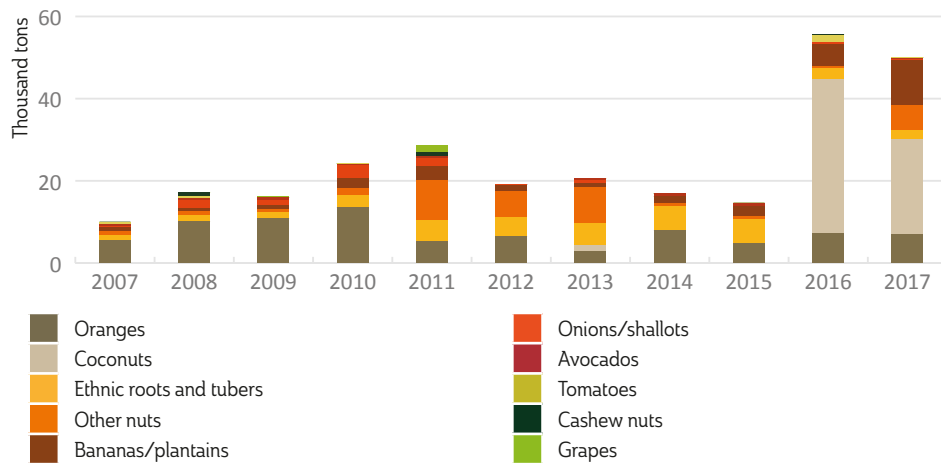




EXPORTS OF FRUITS, NUTS AND VEGETABLES: REGIONAL AND EUROPEAN MARKETS (BY VOLUME)

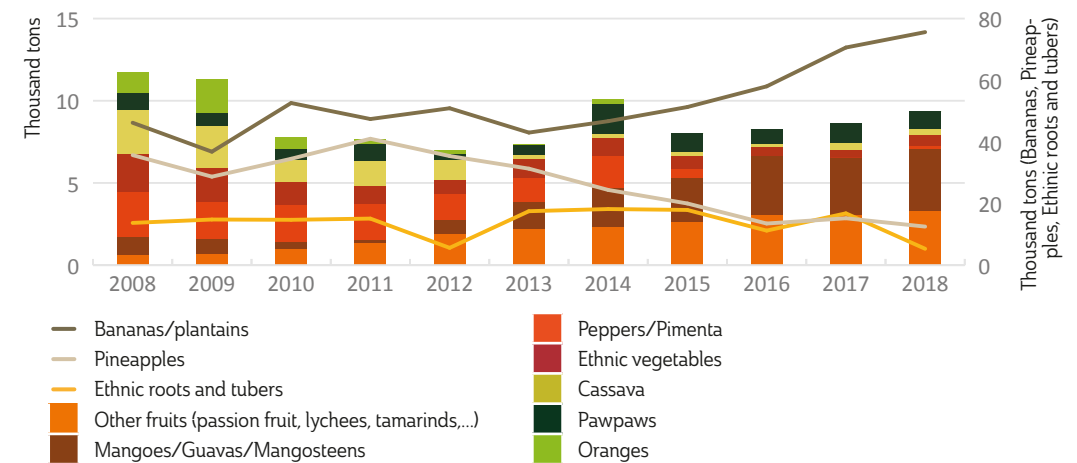
EXPORTS TO SSA

FRESH fruits, nuts and vegetables

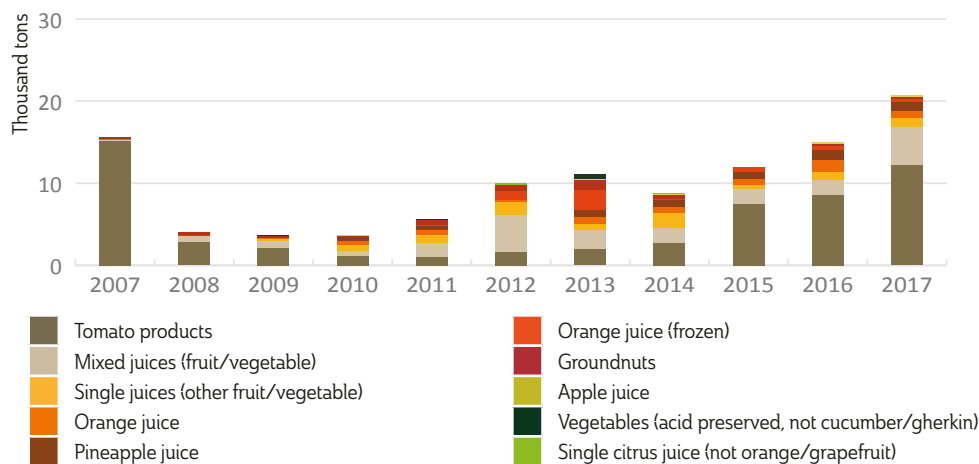


EXPORTS TO EU28

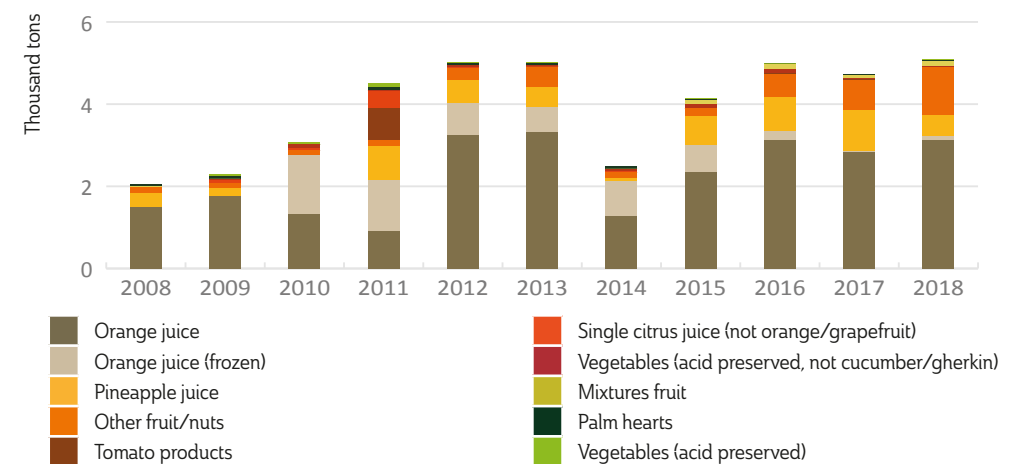
FRESH fruits, nuts and vegetables



PROCESSED fruits, nuts and vegetables



PROCESSED fruits, nuts and vegetables





FOCUS ON THE MARKET

Supply

Industrial plantations grow cocoa, palm oil, rubber, coconut, pineapples, rice and maize. The main horticultural products include tomato, pepper, aubergines, okra, citrus, mango, pineapple and pawpaw. These tend to be grown by a mix of smallholder farmers and commercial agribusiness.³

Despite the large potential for agriculture in Ghana, the country still imports some vegetables including tomatoes in large quantities from Burkina Faso.⁸

Demand

The top three commodities consumed in Ghana are cassava, yams and rice. Although there is high market potential for fresh fruit and vegetables, consumption is low (74 kg/person/year) and does not meet WHO recommendations for daily requirements. Despite the opportunities provided by rural home-grown production, more fruit and vegetables are consumed in urban than in rural areas. About 63% of households fail to meet the recommended daily intake.⁹

Key facts

Although less than 15% of farms are large-scale, these businesses produce approximately half of total cash crops, exported agricultural commodities and livestock.³

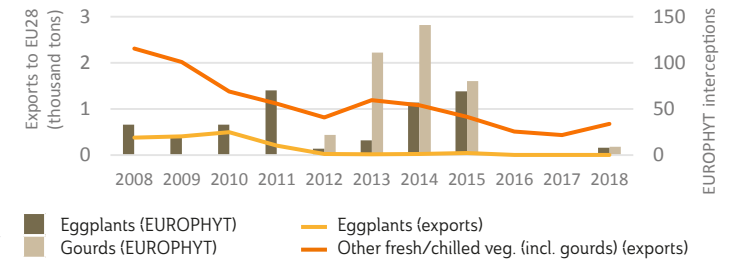
In the past eight years, although still small scale in relation to neighbouring countries, horticulture in Ghana has seen developments including the private sector-led management of sea freight logistics, successful public-private partnerships, strategic responses to market demands, and the diversification of air freight into higher-value products such as Asian vegetable and minimally processed fruits.¹⁰

2018 saw increasing production of plantains, the third edible vegetable in Ghana after yams and cassava. With improved infrastructure, exports of plantains to Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin and Côte d'Ivoire are growing.¹¹

Recent interest in using cassava in beer production is shifting its status as a food security crop.³

EU MARKET AND SPS ISSUES

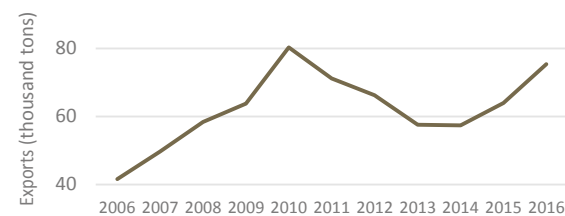
In June 2019 Ghana banned exports of leafy vegetables (especially *Capsicum*, *Solanum*, *Luffa*) due to pesticide residue levels. Ghana has just emerged from a ban on exporting vegetables to the EU and is therefore on a red list and at risk of a further ban.



In January–May 2019 internal interceptions reached 120, and external notifications 20.

Problems with harmful organisms in recent years include interceptions of *Thrips* spp. on eggplants, and thrips and fruitflies (Tephritidae) on gourds.¹²

One to watch: bananas



Total exports of bananas/plantains

Ghana's banana exports have grown to over 70,000 tons in 2017, placing the commodity second to cocoa and oil palm. With the establishment of two major banana plantations in 2014, exports have grown significantly. The Government has supported the industry through policies such as the Ghana Free Zones Act and the provision of the Export Fruit Terminal at Tema Harbour.¹³ In 2016, 7% of Ghana's banana exports went to the SSA region and 92% to the EU28.

	National	Regional	EU	World
Potential	Organic cassava; Yams (processed)	Cassava (processed); Yams (processed)	Yams; Sweet potatoes	
Developing	Pre-prepared F&V for supermarkets; Sweet Potatoes	Coconuts; Tomato products; Yams	Bananas; Orange juice; Mangoes; Papayas; Passion fruits; Avocadoes; Coconuts (shelled, dessicated); Yams	Cashews
Mature		Oranges; Bananas/plantains; Nuts	Pineapples	Cashews; Bananas; Pineapples



Notes

- ¹ African Economic Outlook (2017) *Ghana*. <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/ghana/>
- ² World Bank (2019) *The World Bank in Ghana: Overview*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ghana/overview>
- ³ Norman, M., Darko, E., Whitley, S., Bawakyillenuo, S. and Nyamedor, F. (2016) *Mapping current incentives and investment in Ghana's agriculture sector*. London: Overseas Development Institute. https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/mapping_current_incentives_and_investment_in_ghanas_agriculture_sector.pdf
- ⁴ Oxford Business Group (2019) *The Report: Ghana 2019*. <https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/ghana-2019/agriculture>
- ⁵ Government of Ghana (n.d.) District, One Factory. <http://1d1f.gov.gh>
- ⁶ FAO (2017) *Ghana E-Agriculture Programme*. Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Republic of Ghana. <http://www.fao.org/e-agriculture/news/ghana-e-agriculture-programme-ministry-food-and-agriculture-republic-ghana>
- ⁷ Commodafrica (2019) Le Ghana retrouve sa place d'exportateur agricole régional. *Commodafrica*, 8 January. <http://www.commodafrica.com/08-01-2019-le-ghana-retrouve-sa-place-dexportateur-agricole-regional>
- ⁸ Business Ghana (2019) HortiFresh discusses potentials of Ghanaian horticulture industry. *Business Ghana*, 22 March. <https://www.businessghana.com/site/news/business/184024/>
- ⁹ Bendeck, M.A., Seki, R. and Sablah, M. (2014) Ghanaians should eat more fruits and vegetable. *Modern Ghana*, 19 June. <https://www.modernghana.com/news/549926/ghanaians-should-eat-more-fruits-and-vegetable.html>
- ¹⁰ Private Enterprise Federation (n.d.) *Horticulture in Ghana*. <http://www.pef.org.gh/index.php/en/content-classification/item/139-horticulture-in-ghana>
- ¹¹ Commodafrica (2018) Une bonne année pour les exportations de bananes plantains du Ghana. *Commodafrica*, 20 December. <http://www.commodafrica.com/20-12-2018-une-bonne-annee-pour-les-exportations-de-bananes-plantains-du-ghana>
- ¹² Commodafrica (2019) Le Ghana interdit d'exporter des légumes à feuille vers l'UE à partir de samedi. *Commodafrica*, 27 May. <http://www.commodafrica.com/27-05-2019-le-ghana-interdit-dexporter-des-legumes-feuille-vers-lue-partir-de-samedi>
- ¹³ GhanaWeb (2018) Banana export surges to 70,000 tonnes. *GhanaWeb*, 14 August. <https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/business/Banana-export-surges-to-70-000-tonnes-676613#>

Local research: ClassM



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World Bank Country Overviews: www.worldbank.org/en/where-we-work

CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>

Human Development Index 2018 – a composite index of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

AFF as percentage of GDP (AFF = Gross Output Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/nv.agr.totl.zs>

Population: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/>

Population employed in agriculture: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/sp.rur.totl.zs>

Food production: <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/>

Trends in fruit and vegetable production: <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/>

Cropland and arable land left: World Bank

Total exports (quantity and value): IFPRI

Global imports and exports, top 10 fresh fruit and vegetables, and top 10 processed fruit and vegetables: IFPRI

Regional imports and exports, top 10 fresh fruit and vegetables, and top 10 processed fruit and vegetables: IFPRI

Exports to EU28, top 10 fresh fruit and vegetables, and top 10 processed fruit and vegetables: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Focus on the EU market: https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt_en