



GHANA **AGRICONNECT** **COMPACT**

*National Pact for Agriculture for
Economic Transformation, Food
Security and Employment*



June 2026



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Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	iii
Acknowledgements	v
Preamble	1
I. Statement of the Government's Commitment	3
A. Boost On-Farm Productivity and Build Resilience Across Priority Value Chains	4
B. Reform Policies and Regulations to Unlock Private Investment in Agriculture	5
C. Build a Financial Ecosystem for Farmers and Agribusinesses	6
D. Key Outcomes and Financing Requirements	7
E. Implementation Arrangements, Monitoring and Evaluation	8
II. Brief Overview of Ghana's Agriculture Sector	11
A. Sector Context, Achievements and Challenges	11
B. National and Regional Strategies	13
III. Analysis and Outcomes of Priority Value Chains	14
A. Priority Value Chains	14
Positioning Ghana's Cocoa Industry for Long-Term Success	14
The Oil Palm Big Push: Commercializing Ghana's Red Gold	15
Cultivating a Future: 100,000 Hectares for Ghana's Rice Independence	16
Maize and Soya Bean for Poultry Initiative	17
Home Grown: Poultry Industry Revitalization	18
Other Important Value Chains	18
B. Job Creation	22
IV. Action Plan for Compact Implementation	23
A. Strengthening Partnerships	28
B. Implementation/Delivery Mechanism, Monitoring Progress, Results and Impacts	29
V. Annexes	32
Annex 1: Detailed Intervention and Reform Areas by Value Chain	32
Cocoa	32
Oil Palm	32
Rice	33
Maize	33
Soya Bean	34
Poultry	34
Fisheries	35
Forest Economy	35
Annex 2: Financing Plan 2026–2030 (US\$ million)	36
Annex 3: Development Partner Projects Aligned to Ghana Agriconnect	37

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAFORD	Affordable Agricultural Financing for Resilient Rural Development (IFAD-supported project)	GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
AETA	Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
AfDB	African Development Bank	GhAAP	Ghana Agriculture and Agribusiness Platform
AFJ	Aquaculture for Food and Jobs	GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
AFS	Agriculture and Food Systems	GMACP	Ghana Market Access and Connectivity Project
AI	Avian influenza	GoG	Government of Ghana
ALP	Agribusiness Leadership Program	GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
AMR	Antimicrobial resistance	GRATIS	Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service
ARDEC	Aquaculture Research and Development Centre	GRIP	Ghana Rice Production Improvement Project (JICA-supported project)
ASWG	Agriculture Sector Working Group	GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	GSCF	Global Supply Chain Finance Program
CARD	Coalition for African Rice Development	G-SHEP	Market-Oriented Rural Life Improvement Project (JICA-supported project)
CFS-RAI	Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	GTST	Global Trade and Supply Chain Solutions
CMS	Cocoa Management System	IDA	International Development Association
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
CPO	Crude palm oil	IFC	International Finance Corporation
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture	IPM	Integrated Pest Management
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
CSSVD	Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
DEC	Development Economics Department (World Bank)	KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German aid)
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions	MDA	Multilateral development agency
DOCs	Day Old Chicks	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy	MOF	Ministry of Finance
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	MOVE	Market Oriented Value Chains for Jobs and Growth (GIZ-supported project)
ERP	Enterprise Resource Program	MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
EUDR	European Union Deforestation Regulation	MOTAI	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness & Industry
FBO	Farmer-based organization	MRV	Monitoring, Verification and Reporting
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UK aid)	MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
FCR	Feed conversion ratio	MT	Metric Tons
FDA	Food and Drug Authority	NMTDP	National Medium Term Development Plan
FFB	Fresh fruit bunches	NOC	Network Operating Center
FGP	Feed Ghana Program	NTFP	Non-timber forest products
FSC	Farmer Services Centers	OCP	Office Chérifien des Phosphates
FSRP	Food System Resilience Program		

OPDAG	Oil Palm Development Association of Ghana
OPRI	Oil Palm Research Institute
PCG	Partial Credit Guarantees
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PROSPER	Promoting Rural Opportunities, Sustainable Profits and Environmental Resilience (IFAD-supported project)
QLFS	Quarterly Labor Force Survey
REWARD	Regional Resilient Rice Value Chains Development Project
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SADEP	Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIP	Savannah Investment Programme
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SUCOPP	Sustainable Commercialisation of Oil Palm Project
SVF	Structured Value Chain Finance
TAAT	Technology for African Agricultural Transformation
TCDA	Tree Crops Development Authority
TCDP	Tree Crop Diversification Project
VCTF	Venture Capital Trust Fund
WBG	World Bank Group
WRS	Warehouse Receipt System
WTO	World Trade Organization

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Ghana is a dynamic agricultural economy with strong potential to become a leading food producer and agribusiness hub in West Africa and beyond.

The country's agriculture sector accounted for about 22% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023¹ and 24% of total export earnings² while employing about 38% of the workforce.³ When value-added through forward and backward linkages is taken into account, the sector's contribution to GDP rises to about 29.5%, and the wider agrifood system accounts for 43.7% of total employment (approximately 4.2 million of 9.6 million workers, 2023 figures), making it the economy's largest single employment platform. The sector grew by an average of 4.9% annually over the last decade (2015–2024), stimulating substantial additional activity in the industrial and service sectors.⁴ Ghana's agricultural landscape is marked by the prevalence of smallholders and a diverse crop portfolio. The country possesses significant unexploited irrigation potential and some of the most fertile land in sub-Saharan Africa. A processing-led structural transformation is already under way: agro-processing GDP grew by 35% between 2013 and 2019, with triple-digit growth in processing employment in poultry, vegetables, fruits and fisheries. The Compact is an opportunity to accelerate this transformation at scale.

The Government of Ghana frames job creation and food and nutrition security as twin national priorities, and this Compact aligns public, private, and development partner efforts behind those priorities. Over the next ten years, the Compact aims to reduce the country's approximately US\$2–3 billion annual food import bill, increase foreign exchange earnings from agriculture, and create over 2.6 million decent jobs across production, processing, aggregation, and marketing. This will be accomplished while building resilience to climate change which, without adaptation, could push as many as one million additional Ghanaians into poverty by 2050. Delivering these outcomes will require a total investment of approximately US\$3.5 billion over the 2026–2030 first phase of the Compact, of which US\$500 million is expected from the Government of Ghana, US\$1,777 million from Development Partners, and US\$500 million from private sector and development finance institution co-financing, with a funding gap of approximately US\$723 million to be mobilized. Additional financing will be required in the second phase (2031–2035) to fully deliver the ten-year targets.

¹ Ghana Statistical Service [GSS] 2024.

² Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) 2023.

³ Ghana Statistical Service – Quarterly Labour Force Survey (GSS-QLFS) 2025.

⁴ World Bank, 2025. Ghana: A Diagnostic Review of Public Expenditures in Agriculture.

The Compact will complement current programs by: (i) boosting on-farm productivity and resilience through irrigation, mechanization, climate-smart technologies, improved seed systems and digital agriculture; (ii) reforming policies and regulations to unlock private investment across priority value chains; (iii) building a financial ecosystem for enhanced access to capital for farmers and agribusinesses; and (iv) strengthening value addition and market access so that a greater share of agricultural output is processed domestically into higher-value products. It will target five priority value chains — cocoa, oil palm, rice, maize and poultry. This will be complemented by continued support to other critical tree crops, including cashew, coconut and rubber, and to fisheries and the forest economy. Prioritization will be guided by comparative advantages, economic viability, and the potential to create inclusive and sustainable jobs. Taken together, these efforts are expected to deliver not just more food, but also greater employment, stronger rural economies and a more resilient national economy.





■ I. Statement of the Government's Commitment

The Government of the Republic of Ghana (GoG) is dedicated to driving agri-food system transformation through a private sector-led, government-enabled approach that aims to create decent jobs, to reduce food price inflation, and to generate foreign exchange.

GoG explicitly positions agriculture and food systems (AFS) as lead mechanisms for economic development and transformation. The strategy is to unlock policy bottlenecks, to target public investment in support of private investment, and to develop market-oriented agriculture and high-potential value chains. This is expected to be a transformational approach that will harness the sector's full potential for job creation, food security, poverty reduction and economic resilience. This national commitment is aligned with Ghana's broader international commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP — Kampala Declaration, 2026–2035) and the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy framework (ECOWAP, 2026–2035). The commitment also aligns with the national priorities set out in the National Medium Term Development Plan (NMTDP, 2026–2029), the Big-Push Initiative, the 24-Hour Economy, and the Feed Ghana Programme (FGP).

2. Through flagship initiatives using the AFS transformational approach, the GoG seeks to drastically cut the national food import bill (currently approximately US\$ 3 billion), and create millions of decent jobs across farming, processing, distribution and food services. The Government has set targets to increase national food self-sufficiency to well above current levels, expand the irrigated area and promote sustainable soil

management to allow year-round production, and raise the share of agricultural output that is processed domestically into higher-value products. It also seeks to boost export earnings from tree crops and other high-value commodities by increasing the productivity of commercial farms and expanding processing capacity, while improving market links so that a greater proportion of farmers are connected to structured value chains.

3. The GoG is committed to collaborating with partners to: (i) create an enabling policy and regulatory environment to promote sector transformation; (ii) enhance on-farm productivity through investment in climate-smart agricultural technologies, improvement of seed systems and agricultural research, irrigation, mechanization, and digital agriculture; (iii) foster sustainable financing models to help farmers, agribusinesses and other value chain actors access competitive funding; and (iv) strengthen value addition and market access. To achieve this, GoG will:



A. Boost On-Farm Productivity and Build Resilience Across Priority Value Chains by:

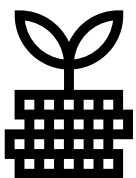
- Promoting technology development and transfer, focusing on climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices, in order to build the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate risk and improve yields across priority value chains.
- Promoting commercial cluster-based investments for horticulture to reduce vegetable import dependence and build Ghana's comparative advantage by: (i) establishing geographic production clusters of around 20,000 hectares (e.g., Afram Plains, Bui) with comprehensive investment packages including

climate-smart technologies and practices and with secured access to land, water and energy; (ii) deploying commercial aggregator-outgrower models that link smallholders to lead firms; and (iii) linking clusters to agribusiness hubs, logistics corridors and domestic and export markets to capture employment gains and strong benefit-cost returns.

- Supporting several interventions in agricultural production including: (i) strengthening irrigation and agricultural water management, expanding the irrigated area from the current just over 3 percent of cultivated land to support year-round production; (ii) improving soil health, promoting use of climate-resilient seeds and increasing fertilizer use toward the Abuja Declaration target of 50 kg/ha; (iii) supporting mechanization through Farmer Services Centers (FSC) under PPP arrangements; and (iv) supporting research, development and dissemination of improved technologies in collaboration with CSIR, CGIAR and local universities.
- Promoting the organization and capacity building of cooperatives and farmer-based organizations (FBOs) as a key mechanism for commercializing agriculture, including digital registration, financial literacy training, business planning support, and access to cooperatively managed credit facilities to support the transition from subsistence farming to farming as a business.
- Strengthening agricultural extension and advisory services by: (i) scaling the Ghana Agriculture and Agribusiness Platform (GhAAP) to deliver personalized advisory services, weather alerts, pest and disease warnings, and input and market information to smallholders; (ii) expanding the national farmer registry from 1.2 million to at least 3.5 million farmers to enable targeted service delivery; (iii) progressively improving the extension agent-to-farmer ratio from 1:1,500 through a blended model of public agents, private advisors, lead farmers, and digital tools; and (iv)

partnering with AgriTechs to deliver data-driven advisory services aligned to production cycles and agro-ecological conditions.

- Strengthening livestock and poultry productivity and animal health systems by: (i) investing in expanding commercial poultry; (ii) investing in veterinary laboratories, disease surveillance and vaccination programs; (iii) expanding access to improved breeds, day-old chicks, hatcheries and breeder farms for poultry and other livestock; (iv) developing sustainable feed and fodder systems, including feed-specific maize and soybean varieties suited to the poultry industry; and (v) upgrading animal housing, cold chains, and biosecurity infrastructure to reduce losses and raise productivity across the livestock and poultry value chains.
- Rehabilitating and renewing tree crop production systems by: (i) accelerating rehabilitation of cocoa farms affected by Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease (CSSVD) and coconut farms affected by Cape Saint Paul Wilt Disease through resistant hybrids and replanting programs; (ii) replacing aging tree stocks for cashew, coconut and rubber with improved, climate-resilient planting materials; (iii) strengthening nurseries, seed systems and extension support for tree crops; and (iv) deploying integrated pest and disease management across priority crops to protect yields and build resilience.



B. Reform Policies and Regulations to Unlock Private Investment in Agriculture by:

- Implementing fiscal policy reforms including the rationalization of taxes, fees and para-tariffs along priority value chains; enforcement of ECOWAS and WTO trade commitments;

improving transparency around import waivers, export restrictions and buffer stock operations; and applying fiscal policies in the oil palm sector and for other tree crops including cashew, mango, coconut, rubber, mango and shea in order to ensure access to raw materials for domestic processing and to facilitate trade.

- Amending the COCOBOD Law to: (i) allow large-scale plantations to export and process cocoa beans directly; and (ii) disengage the institution from non-core expenditures such as financing cocoa roads to strengthen its long-term financial viability.
- Establishing an Enterprise Resource Program (ERP) featuring dashboards to monitor financial performance, using liquidity, debt management and profitability ratios; and purchasing an electronic system for inventory management.
- Reforming input markets by transitioning from blanket subsidies and public procurement and distribution to a targeted e-voucher system and value-chain financing that delivers fertilizer, seeds, agrochemicals and other inputs through private distribution channels. This reform would include: (i) lowering barriers to entry and enabling private operators — blenders, manufacturers, importers, seed companies, and agro-dealers — to supply the market competitively; (ii) fully liberalizing fertilizer raw-material imports to reduce domestic costs, updating soil maps for region-specific fertilizer recommendations, and rolling out third-party quality assurance with digital labeling; (iii) streamlining variety registration, release and seed certification procedures, and ensuring availability of breeder and foundation seed for onward private multiplication; (iv) strengthening input quality regulation and inspection capacity across fertilizer, seeds and agrochemicals; and (v) building last-mile private distribution networks — including agro-dealer networks and Farmer Service Centers — linked to the e-voucher platform and to value-chain finance.

- MOFA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) and the Lands Commission, will advance agricultural land administration reforms to strengthen tenure security for smallholders and large-scale farmers, with particular emphasis on women and youth. Reforms will focus on digitalizing agriculture land information systems, streamlining registration and titling, harmonizing customary and statutory practices, and strengthening agricultural land dispute resolution. Support will be provided to operationalize agricultural land banks, promote PPP models for land acquisition and compensation, and facilitate responsible investor access to land in line with Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) principles. These measures will provide the tenure certainty required for long-term investments, including outgrower schemes and agro-industrial zones, while ensuring that land use decisions align with Ghana's environmental and climate commitments.
- Simplifying and harmonizing agribusiness registration, licensing, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, food safety, and environmental compliance rules, delivered through digital platforms with clear timelines; strengthening one-stop investment services and structured PPP support; and improving commercial dispute resolution through fast-track mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution.



C. Build a Financial Ecosystem for Farmers and Agribusinesses by:

- Blending concessional resources with public and private capital to de-risk lending to the sector — deploying matching grants, partial credit guarantees, and dedicated credit facilities alongside index-based insurance to

cover climate and market risks, and scaling early-stage and risk financing through the Venture Capital Trust Fund (VCTF) and other equity structures.

- Expanding long-term capital for private agribusinesses along priority value chains through loans, risk participation, and equity or quasi-equity investments, with a particular focus on processing, logistics, and aggregation enterprises.
- Unlocking liquidity across priority value chains by operationalizing a digital Warehouse Receipt System linked to a collateral registry, having the Central Bank recognize warehouse receipts and guarantee certificates as eligible bank assets for prudential purposes, and developing a commodities exchange to support seasonal working capital.
- Deploying working-capital instruments that crowd in commercial lenders — including receivables financing and factoring through a national digital platform, and logistics financing — and mobilizing longer-term capital through sector-dedicated debt and equity funds and thematic market instruments such as green, agri, gender, climate and sustainability bonds.
- Building the digital credit and data infrastructure that makes these instruments work — leveraging the national farmers' registry on GhAAP and forming partnerships with AgriTechs to deliver credit scoring, coordinate input delivery with production cycles, and secure repayments through harvest sales. These measures would progressively expand access to finance for smallholder cooperatives and larger farmers alike.



D. Strengthen Value Addition and Market Access for Agribusinesses by:

- Scaling up agro-processing across priority value chains by: (i) expanding industrial-scale processing capacity for cocoa, oil palm, rice, maize, poultry, and critical tree crops (cashew, coconut, and rubber) through targeted incentives for processors, nucleus-estate and anchor-outgrower models, and through PPP arrangements; (ii) supporting small and medium agro-enterprises with shared processing facilities, cold chains, packaging, and food-safety upgrades; (iii) catalysing secondary and higher-value processing (such as finished cocoa products, refined edible oils and ready-to-eat foods) to capture a larger share of domestic and export value; and (iv) prioritizing investment in Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZs) and agro-processing parks to cluster anchor firms, suppliers and logistics services.
- Developing aggregation, storage and market infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses and strengthen links between farmers and buyers by: (i) investing in warehousing, cold storage, and grading and handling facilities at farmer service centers and around production clusters; (ii) rehabilitating and expanding rural feeder roads and last-mile logistics under the 24-Hour Economy agenda to connect production areas to processing hubs, markets and ports; (iii) scaling farmer-based organizations, cooperatives and aggregators as structured intermediaries with off-take agreements; and (iv) operationalizing the Warehouse Receipt System and commodity exchange to improve price discovery, quality standards, and access to working capital.
- Building export competitiveness and deepening regional and global market integration by: (i) strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS), food-safety and technical regulation systems to meet destination-market standards for priority exports, including cocoa derivatives, cashew, coconut, rubber and horticulture; (ii) digitizing border and port procedures and streamlining export certification to cut clearance times; (iii) leveraging ECOWAS and AfCFTA commitments to secure stable regional market access; and (iv) supporting exporters with trade finance, market-entry services and branding to raise the share of higher value-added exports.
- Using the Ghana Agriculture and Agribusiness Platform (GhAAP) as the digital backbone for market linkages by: (i) connecting farmers, cooperatives, aggregators, processors and off-takers through a single digital marketplace with price discovery and contract management tools; (ii) providing traceability from production through processing and distribution to support quality assurance and premium markets; (iii) integrating payments, logistics and warehouse receipts into the platform; and (iv) delivering market intelligence, demand signals and buyer matching to align production with market opportunities.
- Positioning agribusiness as a major source of decent jobs — particularly for women and youth — by: (i) investing in skills development, apprenticeships and technical training aligned to processing, logistics and aggregation roles; (ii) supporting youth and women-led agribusinesses with targeted finance, mentoring and incubation services; (iii) promoting agribusiness MSMEs through simplified registration, licensing, and supporting business development services delivered via one-stop digital platforms; and (iv) aligning labor standards and social protection arrangements to improve job quality across the agrifood system.



E. Key Outcomes and Financing Requirements

4. Key outcomes: The Ghana Agriconnect Compact aims to enhance food and nutrition security for an estimated 2.99 million people and generate over 2.6 million jobs. These results would be achieved primarily through on-farm production and value-chain development activities across cocoa, oil palm, rice, maize, poultry, other critical tree crops — including cashew, coconut, and rubber — and fisheries and the forest economy. The 2026 Budget clearly supports strategic, medium-term investment in the agriculture sector, especially through infrastructure and targeted programs for value chains, and this is consistent with transforming agricultural productivity and supporting rural economic development. GoG pledges to commit more resources to the agriculture sector in coming budgets throughout the period of the Compact to meet these targets.

5. Financing sources: Over the 2026–2030 first phase of the Compact, total financing needs are estimated at approximately US\$3.5 billion, against which commitments of US\$2,777 million have been identified, leaving a funding gap of approximately US\$723 million to be mobilized (see Table 2 and Annex 2 for a detailed breakdown by source). Additional financing will be required in the second phase (2031–2035) to fully deliver the ten-year outcome targets shown in Table 1. The Government of Ghana has committed US\$500 million to support various agricultural initiatives, including the Feed Ghana Programme, the Grow24Agriculture Initiative, irrigation projects, farmer services centers, establishment of farm banks, and improvement in agricultural extension services using smart digital solutions. The World Bank Group has committed US\$1,490 million through ongoing and planned projects including the Food Systems Resilience

Program (FSRP), the Tree Crop Diversification Project (TCDP), the Ghana Market Access and Connectivity Project (GMACP), and other pipeline projects. The African Development Bank (AfDB) has committed US\$117 million over the Compact period, building on over US\$84.55 million in existing active investments. IFAD has committed US\$70 million over the Compact period, complementing ongoing engagement through the PROSPER project (US\$124.6 million) and the AAFORD project (US\$24.5 million), projects which target smallholder value chain actors and farmer organizations. Other Development Partners are expected to contribute an additional US\$100 million. Investments from the private sector and development finance institutions (DFIs) are expected to reach US\$500 million over the 2026–2030 period of the Compact. This funding will support agribusinesses, logistics, finance, and processing industries, fostering innovation and efficiency within the agricultural supply chain. Closing the funding gap will require deepened cooperation across existing and planned programs, and purposeful alignment of future investments with shared Compact objectives.

Table 1: Key outcome targets up to 2035

Key Outcomes	Baseline (2024)	2027	2028	2029	2030	2035
# of people with improved food and nutrition security (million)	—	0.52	1.30	1.80	2.30	2.99
# of direct jobs created (million)	—	0.30	0.80	1.40	1.95	2.60
Intermediate Outcomes						
# of farmers registered and with access to GoG services and digital information (million)	1.20	2.00	2.80	3.50	3.50	3.50+
Area equipped with irrigation infrastructure at national level (ha)	~230,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	270,000	320,000+
Length of rural feeder roads rehabilitated (km)	—	2,000	6,000	12,000	18,000	20,000+
Improvement in Yield (% of baseline)						
Cocoa	0.45–0.65 t/ha	10%	20%	30%	40%	50–130%
Oil Palm	6.00–8.00 t/ha	15%	30%	50%	80%	100–200%
Rice	2.60 t/ha	10%	20%	40%	60%	92%
Maize	2.60 t/ha	10%	20%	30%	40%	54%
Poultry & Fisheries						
Poultry meat production (MT)	30,000	60,000	100,000	150,000	210,000	300,000
Fisheries production (million MT)	0.69	0.80	0.95	1.10	1.25	1.28

Sources: World Bank and Development Partner current and pipeline projects; FAOSTAT; MOFA sector data 2024.

Table 2: Financing needs up to 2030 (US\$ million)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Estimated financing needs (US\$ million)	200	700	700	950	950	3,500
GoG public funds	50	100	100	100	150	500
World Bank Group	50	120	350	500	470	1,490
AfDB	17	30	30	20	20	117
IFAD	10	0	20	20	20	70
Other DPs	20	20	20	20	20	100
Private Sector	50	80	100	120	150	500
Total funding	197	350	620	780	830	2,777
Funding Gap	3	350	80	170	120	723
Funding Gap (%)	1.50	50.00	11.40	17.90	12.60	20.70

Sources: World Bank and Development Partner current and pipeline projects; annual disbursements pro-rated based on disbursement projections. The financing needs by year are linked to estimated annual disbursements and are subject to GoG disbursement caps.

Implementation Arrangements, Monitoring and Evaluation

6. Delivery of these commitments will be guided by a results-based approach with clear timelines, financing and accountability. GoG will anchor the Compact in existing institutional structures while strengthening coordination across MDAs,

development partners, the private sector and sub-national governments. Implementation arrangements, governance, and monitoring and evaluation procedures are set out in detail in Section V.

■ II. Brief Overview of Ghana's Agriculture Sector

A. Sector Context, Achievements and Challenges

7. Agriculture remains critical to Ghana's economy. In 2023 it accounted for about 22% of GDP⁵ and 24% of total export earnings⁶ while employing about 38% of the workforce.⁷ When value-added through forward and backward linkages is taken into account, the sector's contribution to GDP rises to about 29.5%, and the wider agrifood system accounts for 43.7% of total employment (approximately 4.2 million of 9.6 million workers), making it the economy's largest single employment platform. However, food imports are high and much of the system's economic value is lost due to post-harvest losses and a failure to turn crops into higher value processed goods. The agriculture sector grew by an average of 4.9% annually over the last decade (2015–2024). Despite this high rate of growth, agriculture's share of Ghana's overall GDP has declined significantly over the past several decades, from about 40% in the early 1990s to an average of 21% for 2015–2024,⁸ reflecting a broader process of economic transformation. Crops dominate the sector: cocoa is Ghana's flagship export crop supporting nearly 800,000 farm families, over 3 million people in all; other key value chains include oil palm, rice, maize, vegetables and other tree crops. Livestock fisheries,

and the forest economy are also significant contributors to rural livelihoods and food security.

8. Despite its importance, Ghana's agricultural sector faces multiple interconnected challenges that constrain its development potential. Agricultural productivity growth has been erratic and below targets, with crop productivity varying widely by region and exhibiting considerable technical inefficiency.⁹ Most major staple crops achieve an actual yield that is less than half the potential yield. Only about 6% of workers in Ghana's AFS are employed in value addition, where the highest margins are obtained.¹⁰ Fertilizer use at 24 kg/ha is far below the Abuja Declaration's commitment of 50 kg/ha and the global average of 80 kg/ha.¹¹ Only 10% of farmers use improved seeds. Only 3.27% of cultivated land is irrigated.¹² 82% of farms are smaller than 2 hectares, limiting economies of scale.¹³ The extension agent-to-farmer ratio stands at a low 1:1,500. A cross-cutting constraint is access to finance, with agricultural lending persistently low. High interest rates, lack of collateral and perceived risk deter financial institutions from lending to the sector.

⁵ Ghana Statistical Service [GSS] 2024.

⁶ Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) 2023.

⁷ Ghana Statistical Service – Quarterly Labour Force Survey (GSS-QLFS) 2025.

⁸ Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) 2024.

⁹ MOFA, 2024.

¹⁰ MOFA – Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) 2024.

¹¹ GSS – Ghana Census of Agriculture 2018.

¹² World Bank, 2025. Ghana Diagnostic Review.

¹³ IFPRI, 2023.

9. Despite these issues, Ghana's agriculture sector has significant potential to close productivity gaps and drive a more transformative structural change.

Agriculture has in fact weathered crises in recent years to grow robustly relative to other sectors, showing resilience when the COVID-19 shock disrupted Ghana's economy in 2020. The rate of growth in agricultural value-added rose from 4.7% in 2019 to 7.3% in 2020 — compared with drops in industry (from 6.4% to -2.5%) and services (from 7.6% to 0.7%).¹⁴ However, this growth was driven largely by expansion of the area under cultivation. Workers leaving the agricultural and rural economy predominantly move into lower productivity sectors and accept low-quality jobs. This underlines the challenge of creating high-quality jobs for the large and growing youth population.¹⁵

10. A structural transformation toward processing-led growth is already under way.

Domestic demand for processed food far outstrips supply: processed products account for about 34% of household food consumption but only 11.4% of domestic agri-food production, with processed food imports exceeding exports by more than three to one. This “missing middle” in processing and input supply — reflecting slower structural transformation than in peer economies — is also where the most rapid change is now occurring. Between 2013 and 2019 agro-processing GDP expanded by 35%, nearly double the pace of primary agriculture, with triple-digit processing employment growth in poultry (+133%), vegetables (+114%), fruits and nuts (+112%), and fisheries (+87%), but from a very low base. Food processing carries the highest GDP multiplier of any segment (4.0), and coordinated investments across farm production, processing and downstream services generate roughly 2.4 times the GDP impact and 2.1 times the employment impact of farm-level interventions alone. Accelerating this transformation — rather than initiating it — is the central opportunity for the Compact.

11. Agriculture and agribusiness have significant potential to drive job creation and strengthen food and nutrition security in Ghana.

Ghana's annual food import bill is approximately US\$2–3 billion — driven by imports of rice, poultry, oil, and other staples — underscoring the urgency of leveraging agribusiness development not only for jobs but also for securing food supply and conserving foreign exchange. Rice, in which the country is only about 45% self-sufficient, accounts alone for roughly US\$700 million in import value annually. The cost of poultry imports exceeds US\$300 million annually, with domestic production meeting just 5% of consumption. Imports of tomato and onion also remain high despite the strong potential for domestic production through the cluster approach. Because product chains that could substitute for imports tend to have high value added and employment — they already contribute a disproportionate 26.7% of off-farm agri-food GDP — successful import substitution would capture not only the value of displaced imports but also the potential for downstream employment in processing, logistics and distribution. To achieve the needed transformation, Ghana needs first to improve supply, demand and use of modern climate-resilient inputs. Secondly, Ghana needs to enhance infrastructure, particularly for irrigation, transport connectivity and storage. Third, there is a need to achieve economies of scale in farming. Fourth, all these needs require complementary financial, extension and mechanization services.

12. Climate change poses a material but manageable risk to these gains.

Without stronger adaptation, projections for the 2040s indicate national crop yield declines of 1–7%, agricultural labor productivity losses of 5.7–10% from heat stress, and around US\$200–210 million in additional annual road damage. Northern Ghana is especially vulnerable, partly because of the low level of irrigation — only 2–4% of irrigable land is equipped for irrigation. Countrywide, without

¹⁴ Ghana Statistical Service – National Account Statistics, 2021.

¹⁵ Ninth Ghana Economic Update: Addressing Labor Market Challenges and Opportunities in Ghana's Economic Landscape.

adaptation, up to one million additional people could fall into poverty by 2050. A comprehensive crop adaptation package — estimated at about US\$1.9 billion through 2050 and combining irrigation expansion, heat-tolerant varieties, soil and water conservation, mechanization, and

climate-resilient infrastructure — would substantially offset these losses. This reinforces the Compact's emphasis on climate-smart agriculture, expanded irrigation, and resilient rural infrastructure as preconditions for protecting returns on every other investment.

B. National and Regional Strategies

13. The agricultural sector in Ghana operates within a comprehensive national and international policy framework. The Feed Ghana Programme (FGP, 2025–2028) and the CAADP-Kampala Declaration (2026–2035) emphasize the need for mobilizing private investment through PPP arrangements to boost the use of modern inputs, to provide complementary services, and to build enabling infrastructure. The FGP seeks to channel private capital into distribution of fertilizers, improved seed varieties and agrochemicals, into provision of mechanization services and extension, and into development of irrigation, rural roads and storage infrastructure through Farmers' Service Centers, Farm Banks, and agro-production enclaves. The CAADP-Kampala Declaration calls for at least 50 kg of fertilizer use per hectare, a doubling of adoption of improved seed varieties, and a doubling of the area of land under irrigation. The Grow24 initiative under the 24-Hour Economy policy seeks to transform the agricultural sector through irrigated agro-ecological parks, deployment of the anchor-outgrower model, post-harvest infrastructure, and agro-processing integration, with the aim 'to feed Ghana, feed our industries, generate surpluses for export, and build rural wealth'.

14. The FGP is embedded within Ghana's Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda (AETA), which aims to boost food self-sufficiency, create rural jobs, and develop agro-industry. Agribusiness lies at the heart of this transformation agenda, positioning it as both a source of mass job creation and a driver of industrial growth. This agenda is driven by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) working through MOFA, as well as the newly restructured Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness, and Industry (MOTAI), and through other key agencies such as the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) and the Tree Crops Development Authority (TCDA). These agencies working together are expected to support integration of agricultural production with value-addition, agro-processing, and export development.

15. At the regional and international levels, Ghana is engaged in several key frameworks and commitments. Ghana's compact is aligned with the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP, 2026–2035), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and its international trade commitments under WTO and regional frameworks. These frameworks collectively reinforce the transformational direction this Compact seeks to support.

III. Analysis and Outcomes of Priority Value Chains

16. GoG has identified five priority value chains — cocoa, oil palm, rice, maize and poultry — that reflect Ghana's comparative advantage in agriculture and the sector's potential to create jobs and reduce food price inflation. These value chains also have the potential to reduce the food import bill, increase foreign exchange earnings and drive economic transformation. Taken together, these chains provide a balanced mix of staples for food security, industrial raw materials for agro-processing, and commodities for export. In addition to these five value chains, the Compact also supports other important

tree crops — including cashew, coconut and rubber — that generate significant revenue, export earnings and jobs. The Compact will also support fisheries and the forest economy which are important contributors to food security, livelihoods, and export earnings. The proposed action plan relies on three main strategic approaches: (i) creating conditions for private sector-led development; (ii) developing differentiated strategies for food security and economic crops; and (iii) working through a combination of farm sizes to achieve rapid commercialization.

A. Priority Value Chains

✔ Positioning Ghana's Cocoa Industry for Long-Term Success



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17. Cocoa remains Ghana's flagship crop and stands at the heart of the nation's agricultural economy. The livelihoods of nearly 800,000 farm families — over 3 million people in all — depend on cultivating 1.4 million hectares of cocoa. To ensure the sustained success of this industry, the government will pursue a dual approach that integrates both smallholder farmers and large-scale plantations. Key to this approach is the mobilization of private investment in 200,000

hectares of large plantations and in processing facilities. The GoG will promote private investment through transparent land access arrangements, competitive fiscal incentives, and risk-sharing mechanisms. At the same time, priority is given to the ongoing rehabilitation of farms affected by Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease (CSSVD) and to the revitalization of moribund farms within smallholder communities. Key focus areas include the continued implementation of farm rehabilitation and productivity-enhancing programs such as hand pollination.

18. Expansion of the nation's cocoa processing capacity is a further key objective. By increasing local value addition, Ghana seeks to position itself as a regional hub for high-value cocoa products, thereby boosting export earnings and stimulating local consumption. In this, moving beyond basic processing to secondary processing of both cocoa beans and by-products to achieve finished cocoa products is a critical focus for the government. A forward-looking cocoa

sector development strategy is currently under development with support from the World Bank Tree Crop Diversification Project (TCDP).

19. The GoG intends to implement cocoa sector reforms and enhance institutional efficiency through COCOBOD. On the policy side, government aims to improve productivity and farm incomes, strengthen quality control and compliance, drive value addition and local processing, enhance institutional efficiency and governance, and ensure fiscal sustainability. Key initiatives include: (i) establishing an Enterprise Resource Program (ERP) featuring dashboards to monitor financial performance; (ii) purchasing an electronic system for inventory management; and (iii) reviewing the COCOBOD Law to allow large

plantations to export and process cocoa beans directly.

Targets for cocoa: At present, on average cocoa farms produce 0.4–0.65 MT/hectare. By 2035, the goal is to increase yields sustainably to 1.0–1.5 MT/ha through hand-pollination and extensive farm rehabilitation under shade trees. GoG also intends to increase the area planted to cocoa by promoting investment in a further 200,000 hectares of modernized large-scale farms with target sustainable yields of at least 2 MT/hectare per year. By 2035, Ghana aims to produce about 1.4 million MT of cocoa beans yearly and to boost industrial-scale processing to 50% of domestic production.

✓ The Oil Palm Big Push: Commercializing Ghana's Red Gold



Credits: magnific.com

20. Oil palm is important as both a food and an industrial product, and the sector is a major employer. Despite Ghana's comparative advantage in oil palm cultivation, domestic production is well below national demand. Annual production is 260,000 Metric Tons (MT) while imports of oil and derivatives are 200,000 MT, costing almost US\$300 million annually. By comparison, neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire — with similar climatic conditions — produces over 650,000 tonnes of crude palm oil annually against Ghana's 260,000 tonnes, underscoring Ghana's vast untapped potential. Across the West Africa region, annual oil palm imports amount to 2 million MT. Increased oil palm production thus represents a major opportunity for both import substitution and regional export growth.

21. To address this potential, Government has developed the National Policy on Integrated Oil Palm Development (2026–2032), a coordinated national framework to expand sustainable plantations, strengthen local refining and processing, and build competitive value chains. Through the Oil Palm Big Push, the GoG targets expansion of sustainable oil palm cultivation by 100,000 hectares over the next decade, with TCDA, under MOFA, providing leadership. Large contiguous areas will be developed using plantation and outgrower models that adhere to RSPO certification standards, with large-scale downstream processing encouraged through zero-waste and circular economy practices.

22. Smallholder inclusion is central to the policy. A new Outgrower Partnership Scheme will build farmer cooperatives and link smallholders directly to nucleus estates and processing facilities. The Scheme will provide improved seedlings, mechanization services, subsidized fertilizer and guaranteed off-take agreements at fair prices. A Smallholder Support Fund will ensure women and youth gain access to affordable credit and skills training. This inclusive model, drawing on the successful examples of Malaysia and Indonesia, will ensure that the benefits of

expansion are shared equitably across rural communities. GoG will aim to strengthen research and build seed systems in-country and to train and support development of skills and apprenticeships in the value chain, especially for youth.

23. Finance and land access are the two critical bottlenecks the policy directly addresses. On finance, a dedicated Oil Palm Development Finance Window will be established. This facility may provide long-term loans and concessional rates in financing packages that are specifically designed for a crop that takes nearly seven years to reach full maturity. On land, Government will establish agricultural land banks which will secure large, contiguous, climate-suitable land with transparent ownership structures and environmental compliance under the Lands Act 2020 (Act 1036).

24. The policy is anchored on strong regulatory oversight and institutional coordination. TCDA serves as lead regulator, coordinating licensing, production planning and data management. OPRI focuses on developing high-yield, climate-resilient seedling varieties and providing research support to the sector. OPDAG promotes industry coordination and public-private

dialogue. To further protect domestic producers, Government will introduce a tax stamp regime for refined edible oils to eliminate smuggling, under-declaration, and unfair competition for domestic processors. Success will also depend on support from development partners, including investment in modern processing mills (both artisanal and industrial) and strengthening of roads and utilities infrastructure in high-potential oil palm regions including the Western, Central, Eastern and Volta Regions.

Targets for oil palm: The target is to support the establishment of 100,000 hectares of plantations over the next ten years and boost yields to 18–25 MT of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) per hectare, up from the current 6–8 MT FFB/hectare. The oil palm strategy seeks to increase the crude palm oil extraction rate from 16–18% to 20–22% by 2030, and to refine 70% of the crude product for edible oils, cosmetics and industrial products. The National Policy on Integrated Oil Palm Development targets an extra 250,000 direct and indirect jobs across the value chain and aims to move Ghana from 55% self-sufficiency in edible oil to 90% by 2035, positioning Ghana as a regional leader in sustainable palm oil production.

✔ Cultivating a Future: 100,000 Hectares for Ghana's Rice Independence

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25. The “Cultivating a Future: 100,000 Hectares for Ghana's Rice Independence” initiative aims to considerably expand rice cultivation in Ghana to reduce dependence on imports and ultimately

achieve self-sufficiency. Ghana currently consumes approximately 1.8–2.0 million MT of rice annually, with up to some 60% being imported. This represents a significant drain on foreign exchange — around US\$500–600 million per year. The initiative targets an increase in productivity on the 100,000 hectares of currently cultivated rice farmland through a strategic combination of good agricultural practices, mechanization, conversion from rainfed to irrigated practice, rehabilitation of existing inland rice valley structures, and adoption of cluster-based or large-scale farming approaches. The country's three main rice production ecologies — rain-fed lowland (accounting for 84% of current

production), irrigated systems (10%), and rain-fed upland (6%) — provide diverse opportunities for expansion.

26. A stronger regulatory and enabling environment is needed to better link farmers to markets. Measures will include privatizing and rehabilitating existing inland valley rice structures and improving scheme management. Working with MOFA and the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) to set up an import quota system with barcode-enabled traceability and to link local farmers to importers through aggregators and millers will also be important.

✔ Maize and Soya Bean for Poultry Initiative



27. Ghana faces twin challenges in the poultry sector: 95% of poultry meat consumption is of imports, costing over US\$300 million annually; and domestic production faces severe economic challenges, largely due to the cost of feed. Feed accounts for 60–70% of production costs and maize makes up 50–60% of the feed. Ghana produces roughly 3.2–3.5 million MT of maize a year, a little more than sufficient to meet direct human consumption of about 2.7 million MT. Production is mainly of premium white table-maize varieties for direct human consumption, which is not the most suitable for the poultry industry. Ghana therefore imports up to 60,000 MT of yellow maize. The Maize and Soya Bean for Poultry Initiative, under the Feed Ghana Program, will promote the use of improved, feed-specific crop varieties, including yellow, dent, and field maize, as well as high-biomass

Targets for rice: Self-sufficiency currently stands at 38.5%. The strategy is to double productivity from 2.6 MT/ha to 5 MT/ha, expand the irrigated area from 10% to 20% of cultivated land, and increase paddy production from 1.1 million MT to 3.1 million MT by 2035. These interventions are expected to raise self-sufficiency to 105%, with the share of premium and graded rice in local supply increasing from less than 20% to over 60%.

fodder crops. It will prioritize high-yielding hybrid seeds developed by CSIR — such as Abotem, Pan 12, and Kunju wari — that are adapted to Ghana's ecological conditions. These agronomic improvements will be combined with measures to promote large-scale cluster farming, develop contract out-grower models with feed mills, and offer input packages, especially fertilizer and mechanization.

28. The Initiative also addresses the production of soyabean for use as animal feed. The market for soya bean in Ghana is growing rapidly, largely owing to high demand for use as animal feed. However, although domestic production has been rising, installed processing capacity can only deal with 50% of total production. As a result, there is high dependency on processed soya bean imports — imports account for between 40–50% of domestic needs.

Targets for maize: The strategy is to expand the area planted to maize and to boost productivity from 2.6 MT/ha to 4.0 MT/ha, raising total annual production from 3.2 million MT to 7.0 million MT. Most of the increased production will go as animal feed, with the share of national maize output used for animal feed rising from 35% to 65% and the share of poultry feed maize sourced locally increasing from 60% to 90%.

✔ Home Grown: Poultry Industry Revitalization



Credits: magnific.com

29. The poultry subsector is a critical component of Ghana's agricultural transformation. The US\$300 million that Ghana spends annually on chicken imports highlights the need to boost domestic production. The total national consumption of poultry in 2022 was 324,047 MT. With local production of only 15,000 MT (5%), the huge gap was filled by imports.

30. As part of the FGP, the GoG is implementing a comprehensive three-pronged Poultry Industry Revitalization Strategy. One component is the Poultry Farm-to-Table Initiative that provides targeted government support to large-scale and commercial poultry farms, working with anchor farmers and their out-growers to produce broiler chicken for the domestic market. The Initiative will facilitate bulk procurement and distribution of quality inputs, including day-old chicks, feed

and vaccines, complemented by technical support and innovative financing for critical infrastructure including veterinary laboratories, hatcheries, breeder farms, poultry housing and processing plants.

31. A second component targets small-to-medium scale poultry farms with a production capacity of 500 to 2,000 birds and potential to scale up. Farmers will be provided with day-old chicks, feed, vaccines and training in good management practices, as well as prototype housing structures through an input credit system. The third component is the Nkoko Nketenkete Initiative, which gives support to households for backyard poultry farming and targets women, youth and vulnerable households.

Targets for poultry: Where domestic meat production is currently about 30,000 MT and self-sufficiency is below 10%, the goal is to expand output to 300,000 MT and increase self-sufficiency to 65% by 2035. This will be driven by scaling production capacity from 20 million to 200 million birds, improving feed systems including increasing local sourcing of feed ingredients from 25% to 70%, and improving feed conversion ratios from 2.5–3.0 to below 1.8. Processing capacity will also expand from 9,000 to 55,000 birds per hour.

✔ Other Important Value Chains

32. In addition to the five top priority value chains, the Compact places particular emphasis on other critical tree crops — cashew, coconut, and rubber — and on the fisheries and forest economy subsectors outlined below. Beyond these, the GoG pays significant attention to several further value chains because of their importance in Ghanaian diets and in the trade balance. These include vegetables (tomato, onion and pepper), starchy staples (cassava, yam and plantain), and other cereals and legumes

(soybean and sorghum), as well as livestock (pigs and ruminants). The GoG will ensure that targeted investments and policy reforms also benefit these value chains, particularly in the areas of input access, extension, storage and market linkages.

33. Other Important Tree Crops (Cashew, Coconut, Rubber). Tree crops beyond cocoa, particularly cashew, coconut and rubber, represent a strategic opportunity for Ghana to

diversify export earnings, strengthen climate resilience and expand rural employment. These crops are well adapted to Ghana's agro-ecological zones and already support large numbers of smallholders. However, productivity remains below potential due to aging tree stocks, limited access to improved planting materials, weak extension systems, and underdeveloped processing capacity. Cashew alone generates approximately 200,000–250,000 MT of raw nuts annually, yet less than 20% is processed domestically, highlighting significant unrealized value addition potential.

34. The Government, with support from the World Bank's Ghana Tree Crops Diversification Project (TCDP), is implementing a coordinated strategy to enhance these value chains. The US\$200 million project targets over 100,000 beneficiaries and supports the establishment of about 40,000 hectares of new plantations. Key interventions include the distribution of improved, climate-resilient planting materials, strengthening of nurseries and extension services, and promotion of private sector participation through outgrower and nucleus estate models. Crop-specific priorities include scaling up domestic cashew processing, rehabilitating coconut farms affected by Cape Saint Paul Wilt Disease by planting disease-resistant hybrids, and expanding rubber production while strengthening linkages to processing industries.

Targets for other important tree crops: The strategy aims to establish 40,000 hectares of new plantations by 2035, while increasing average yields by 50–100% across cashew, coconut and rubber. Domestic processing of cashew is projected to rise from less than 20% to at least 50%, alongside expanded value addition in coconut and rubber. These interventions are expected to generate over 150,000 direct and indirect jobs and significantly boost Ghana's export earnings from non-traditional tree crops.

35. Fisheries Sector Value Chain. Fisheries account for about 1% of Ghana's GDP and 4.5% of agricultural GDP. The sector contributes about 60% of animal protein intake for the Ghanaian population. Along the value chain, fisheries support the livelihoods of about 3 million people, about 10% of the country's population. The sector comprises three sub-sectors. The marine sub-sector operates along the Atlantic coastline of 512 km and for 50 nautical miles in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The inland sub-sector lies mainly along the Volta lake, Bosomtwe, the Black and White Volta and other freshwater bodies. The aquaculture sub-sector comprises fish production, predominantly tilapia and catfish, in holding systems such as cages, large ponds and tanks, dams and small dug-out ponds.

36. National fish production currently stands at 695,722 MT, slightly over half of national consumption of 1.2 million MT. There is no scope to increase yield from capture fisheries where stocks are dwindling, but the large gap between national supply and demand presents a great opportunity for aquaculture development. Currently, there are about 3,000 small-scale fish farmers and 10 large-scale operators in Ghana. To stimulate further investment and improve performance in the sub-sector, GoG has rolled out the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Initiative, which provides selected associations and individual farmers with startup capital and inputs such as holding systems, fingerlings and feed.

Targets for fisheries: Total fish production is projected to increase from 0.69 million MT to 1.28 million MT by 2035, driven largely by aquaculture expansion from 0.15 million MT to 0.65 million MT.

37. Forest Economy. GoG has a strategy to increase value added sustainably from the nation's considerable forest resources, covering

four mutually reinforcing areas: planning and management (digital environmental services tools, streamlined land-use planning, and stronger enforcement of sustainable practices); development of the forest resource (plantation strategies, seed collection and storage, silviculture research on lesser-known species, plantations on public and private lands including smallholder-led agroforestry, and regeneration of degraded lands); timber value chain development (responsible wood production, fire and weed management, harvesting, transportation,

and processing); and non-timber forest products (storage and processing infrastructure and small-scale rural infrastructure to improve market access in remote communities).

Targets for the forest economy: Ghana aims to promote forest landscape restoration and sustainable timber production. Timber production is projected to increase from 1.5 million m³ to 2.0 million m³ annually by 2035. The forest economy is expected to create 345,000 new direct jobs by 2035.

Table 3: Ghana Agriconnect Priority Value Chain Outcomes (Reference 2024 vs. Target 2035)

Indicator	Reference (2024)	Target by 2035
Cocoa		
Productivity (MT/ha)	0.4–0.65	1.0–1.5
Production (MT)	600,000	1,400,000
Area under large-scale farming (ha)	108,000	300,000
Area rehabilitated from CSSVD — TCDP (ha)	0	21,000
Area rehabilitated from CSSVD — COCOBOD (ha)	68,000	150,000
Local processing (%)	25–30	50
Share of cocoa farms under sustainability & CSA certification (%)	20	70
Oil Palm		
Productivity (MT FFB/ha)	6–8	18–25
Production (MT)	260,000	800,000
Area under large-scale plantations (ha)	~80,000	180,000
Smallholders linked to nucleus/outgrower schemes (%)	35	>75
Crude palm oil extraction rate (%)	16–18	20–22
Share of FFB processed in efficient mills (%)	45	80
Local CPO refinery rate (%)	45	70
Edible oil self-sufficiency (%)	55	90
Direct jobs, entire value chain	350,000	600,000
Rice		
Productivity (MT/ha)	2.60	5.00
Production, paddy (million MT)	1.10	3.10
Self-sufficiency (%)	38.5	105

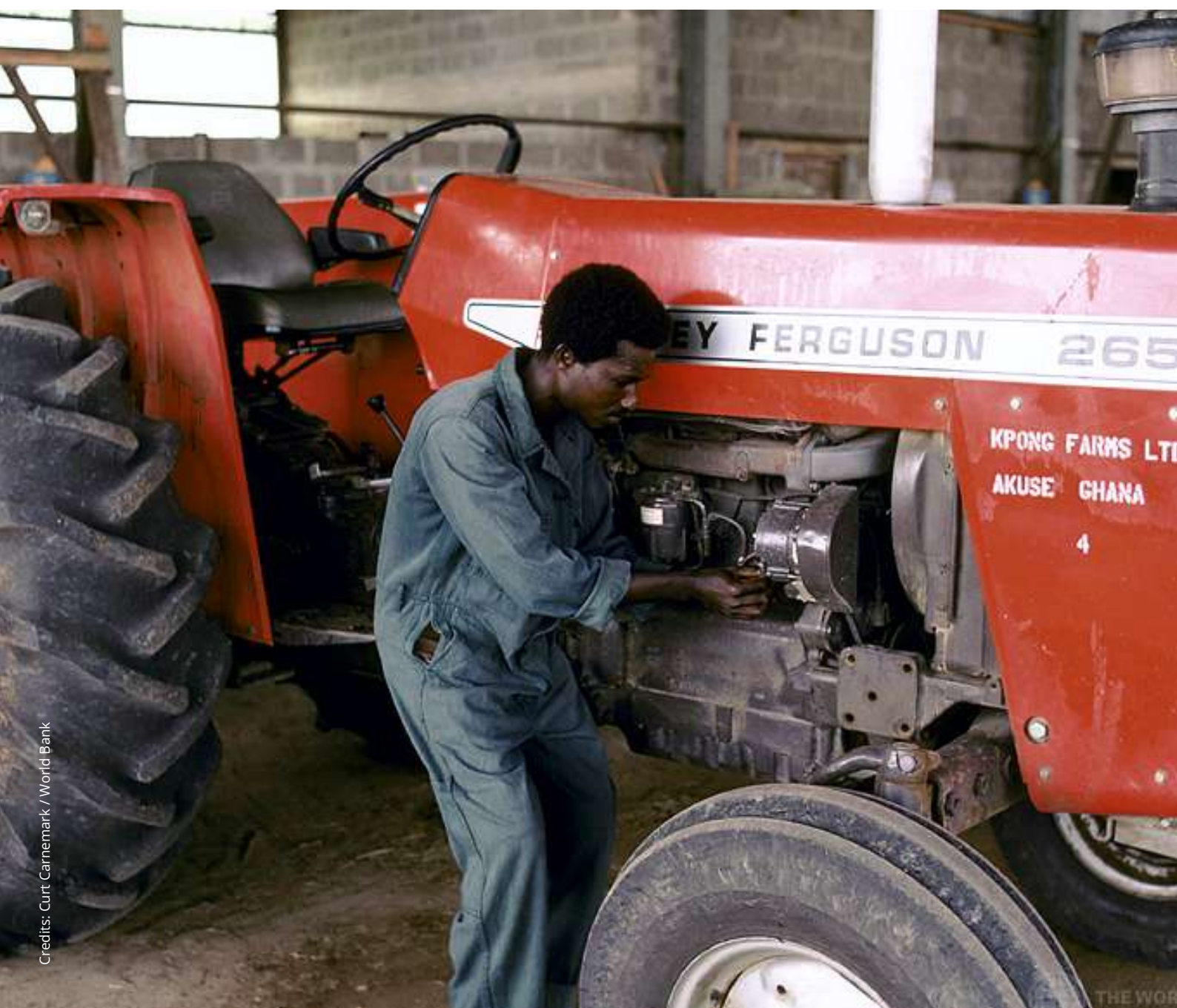
Indicator	Reference (2024)	Target by 2035
Share of cultivated area under irrigation (%)	10	20
Share of premium/graded rice in local supply (%)	<20	>60
Direct jobs, entire value chain	500,000	800,000
Maize		
Productivity (MT/ha)	2.60	4.00
Production (million MT)	3.20	7.00
Share of maize used for animal feed (%)	35	65
Share of poultry feed maize sourced locally (%)	60	90
Direct jobs, entire value chain (million)	1.20	1.80
Poultry		
Meat production (MT)	30,000	300,000
Self-sufficiency (%)	<10	65
Meat production capacity (number of birds, million)	20	200
Local sourcing of feed ingredients (%)	25	70
Broiler feed conversion ratio (FCR)	2.50–3.00	<1.80
Meat processing capacity (birds/hr)	9,000	55,000
Meat processed in licensed facilities (%)	<20	>50
Direct jobs, entire value chain	50,000	150,000
Other Important Tree Crops (Cashew, Coconut, Rubber)		
New plantations established (ha)	—	40,000
Average yield increase across cashew, coconut, and rubber (%)	baseline	+50–100
Cashew processed domestically (%)	<20	≥50
Direct and indirect jobs, entire value chain	baseline	>150,000
Fisheries		
Production (million MT)	0.69	1.28
Aquaculture production (million MT)	0.15	0.65
Forest Economy		
Area under forest restoration and plantation (ha)	~1,066,363	620,000 additional
Timber production (million m ³ /year)	1.50	2.00
Direct jobs, entire value chain	~250,000	595,000

Sources: MOFA sector data 2024; FAOSTAT; World Bank project appraisal documents; Ghana Statistical Service.

B. Job Creation

38. The Ghana Agriconnect Compact aims to generate over 2.6 million jobs across production, processing, aggregation and marketing by 2035. The largest contributors are expected to be: the maize value chain (increasing from the current 1.2 direct jobs to 1.8 million by 2025), oil palm (up from 350,000 to 600,000 direct jobs by 2035), rice (500,000 rising to 800,000 direct jobs by 2035), other important tree crops — cashew, coconut, and rubber — (over 150,000 extra direct and indirect jobs), and the forest economy (345,000 new direct jobs, bringing total

forest-sector employment to approximately 595,000). Poultry will contribute an additional 100,000 direct jobs. Ghana currently lags behind its peers in the share of off-farm agribusiness employment, underscoring the scope for expansion as the sector transforms. Stronger linkages between farm production and agribusiness — particularly through agro-processing, cooperatives, and aggregation models — can generate inclusive and sustainable livelihoods for the large and growing youth population.



■ IV. Action Plan for Compact Implementation

39. The Ghana Agriconnect Compact Action Plan will implement the interventions below in order to achieve the Compact outcomes by 2035. Priority investments are organized around four pillars: (1) enabling policies and regulatory environment to promote sector transformation; (2) on-farm productivity enhancement; (3) access to finance; and (4) value addition and access to markets.

Interventions	Reference (2024)	Target year and actions required to achieve the target
PILLAR I: Enabling Policies and Regulatory Environment to Promote Sector Transformation		
Fiscal policy harmonization and enforcement	Para-tariff inconsistencies and import waivers distort domestic pricing in tree crop and cereal subsectors. COCOBOD law limits large-scale plantation direct exports. Cocoa roads financing burden diverts COCOBOD from core functions.	By 2030, rationalize taxes and fees along priority value chains; enforce COCOBOD law amendments to disengage from non-core expenditures and allow large plantations to export and process cocoa beans directly; strengthen SPS and food safety standards; digitize border procedures to cut clearance times and support the 24-Hour Economy agenda; and improve policy alignment for cereals and vegetables through targeted trade measures.
Input market reform: shift from subsidies to credit-based targeted input systems	Fertilizer use at 24 kg/ha far below the Abuja Declaration target of 50 kg/ha and the global average of 80 kg/ha. Only 10% of farmers use improved seeds. Input supply remains subsidy-driven with limited private sector participation.	By 2030, transition to a targeted, credit-based input system; expand private sector participation in seed and fertilizer supply; deploy digital matching platforms for input distribution using e-voucher system for efficiency of distribution; adopt and enforce seed certification and licensing regulations; review variety registration procedures; allow private operators to produce and import seeds; reduce barriers for new seed companies; ensure breeder and foundation seed from research institutions.
Agricultural and tenure security and access	Fragmented land tenure systems hinder large-scale investment. 82% of farms under 2 ha. Limited digital land information systems. Customary and statutory practices not harmonized.	By 2030, advance land administration reforms to secure tenure for large-scale farming, women and youth; streamline registration and titling; harmonize customary and statutory practices; introduce digital land information systems; promote PPP models for land compensation; and establish effective dispute resolution mechanisms to ensure certainty for long-term leases, outgrower schemes, and agro-industrial zones.

Interventions	Reference (2024)	Target year and actions required to achieve the target
Competition, trade and logistics	Inconsistent trade policies, export restrictions, and buffer stock operations reduce predictability for agribusiness investors. Import substitution in poultry requires policy reforms to lower domestic production costs through reliable affordable feed, day-old chicks, and veterinary services.	By 2030, strengthen competition and predictability; review and rationalize agribusiness taxes, fees and para-tariffs; simplify and digitize border and port procedures; upgrade SPS and technical regulation systems; implement trade facilitation measures aligned with ECOWAS and WTO commitments; and deploy better data and digital systems for market transparency including price information, production and trade data, and traceability.
Business regulation and investment services	Bureaucratic agribusiness registration, licensing, SPS, food safety and environmental compliance processes deter private investment. Limited one-stop investment services.	By 2030, simplify and harmonize registration, licensing, SPS and food safety rules delivered through digital platforms with clear timelines; strengthen one-stop investment services and structured PPP support for agro-processing, logistics, special economic zones, and agro-parks; and improve commercial dispute resolution through fast-track mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution.
PILLAR II: On-Farm Productivity Enhancement		
Expand irrigation and improve irrigation management	Only 3.27% of cultivated land is irrigated (MOFA/GIDA, 2024). Management and maintenance of existing schemes is weak. Significant untapped irrigation potential.	By 2035, expand irrigated area focusing on rice, maize, pepper, tomatoes and onions using both decentralized (farmer-led) and centralized (modernization of existing schemes) approaches. Develop schemes under the 'economic enclave' model where commercial farmers serve as anchor investors, with public infrastructure investments complemented by private capital, technology transfer and market integration. Pilot privatization of scheme management through aggregators and cooperatives.
Promote commercial cluster-based investments model for horticulture	At scale, investments aimed at reducing vegetable import dependence and developing a comparative advantage in horticulture are proven to generate employment and yield strong benefit-cost ratios, especially when focused on geographic clusters (e.g., Afram Plains, Bui).	Establish 20,000-hectare clusters with comprehensive investment packages including climate smart agriculture technologies and practices, commercial aggregator- outgrower models, access to land, water and energy. Link the clusters to agribusiness hubs and logistics.

Interventions	Reference (2024)	Target year and actions required to achieve the target
Mechanization	Mechanization rate is low. Limited private sector service provision. Equipment often unaffordable for smallholders. Limited domestic capacity to manufacture appropriate light equipment for MSMEs.	By 2030, establish Farmer Services Centers (FSC) using PPP arrangements; promote affordable mechanization leasing; develop domestic capacity through GRATIS to manufacture or assemble appropriate light equipment for MSMEs; set up agro-processing centers; accelerate vocational training in collaboration with the private sector; and support import of critical high-tech equipment where domestic manufacturing capacity is absent, embedding technology transfer throughout the process.
Strengthen national seed systems and R&D	Less than 10% of farmers use improved seeds. Weak collaboration between research institutions and private sector. Limited certified seed multiplication and distribution networks.	By 2030, develop and disseminate high-yielding, pest-resistant, and climate-resilient seed varieties for rice, maize, soybean, vegetables and tree crops; establish efficient seed multiplication and distribution networks with private sector collaboration; strengthen R&D collaboration with CSIR, CGIAR and local universities; promote integrated pest management (IPM) strategies; and establish monitoring systems for real-time climate and pest data.
Climate-smart agriculture and production risk management	Low adoption of CSA practices. Limited integrated pest management systems. Inadequate real-time monitoring of climate and pest conditions.	By 2030, scale up adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices; research and deploy IPM strategies to combat pests and diseases including CSSVD in cocoa; establish monitoring systems for real-time climate and pest data; and integrate CSA into extension service delivery.
Develop and expand Ghana Agriculture and Agribusiness Platform (GhAAP)	GhAAP currently has 1.2 million of 3.5 million target farmers registered. Network Operating Center (NOC) not yet fully operational. GhAAP architecture built on interoperability principles. Cocoa Management System (CMS) needs strengthening for full traceability.	By 2030, complete farmer registry with at least 3.5 million farmers registered on GhAAP; fully operationalize the NOC to improve access to farm inputs, markets, and finance for farmers and enhance efficiency in supply chain management; integrate AgriTech services; and strengthen the CMS to enable full traceability and provision of services to cocoa farmers.
Improve organization and productivity of smallholder production	82% of farms smaller than 2 ha. Extension agent-to-farmer ratio stands at 1:1,500. Cooperatives under-registered and lack business orientation. Transition from subsistence farming to farming as a business is slow.	By 2030, register FBOs into cooperatives and private aggregators to achieve commercial scale; deploy digital services through GhAAP to strengthen aggregation and traceability; promote formal registration of cooperatives with financial literacy and business planning support; facilitate access to cooperative funding schemes, revolving funds, and low-interest loans through Exim Bank and other partners; and provide targeted support for women- and youth-led farmer organizations.

Interventions	Reference (2024)	Target year and actions required to achieve the target
PILLAR III: Access to Finance		
Promote de-risking instruments and agricultural insurance	Agricultural lending remains low relative to sector importance. High interest rates and lack of collateral restrict farmer access to credit. Financial institutions remain risk-averse.	By 2030, deploy partial credit guarantees (PCG) and index-based insurance schemes; introduce blended finance and structured value chain finance (SVF) instruments; scale digital credit platforms linking to the GhAAP; and introduce factoring/ reverse factoring via a national digital receivables platform and logistics financing.
Create institutional capacity and incentives for climate finance	Access to climate finance limited due to institutional and infrastructure constraints. Limited MRV capacity. Green, sustainability, and climate bond market nascent.	By 2030, establish an institutional framework and MRV system to improve smallholder and agribusiness access to climate finance; develop green, agri, gender, climate and sustainability bonds to attract domestic and international investors; and support sector-dedicated debt and equity funds for agro-processing and logistics.
Support establishment and expansion of Warehouse Receipt System (WRS)	Commodity exchange and WRS infrastructure nascent. Limited recognition of warehouse receipts as bankable collateral. Most farmers unable to access structured commodity finance.	By 2030, establish and operationalize a digital WRS; enable the Central Bank to recognize guarantee certificates and warehouse receipts as acceptable primary assets of commercial banks; develop a commodities exchange to support seasonal working capital; and promote warehouse receipt financing integrated with a collateral registry.
Provide targeted matching grants and leverage private sector financing	Only a small proportion of smallholder farmers access formal credit. Most value chain actors rely on informal finance. AgriTech ecosystem nascent.	By 2030, deploy matching grants with blended financing; support the VCTF and equity funds for early-stage agribusiness; and leverage AgriTechs to integrate digital credit scoring, manage input delivery aligned with production cycles, offer mechanization and extension services to cooperatives, oversee repayments via harvest sales, and share data to improve credit assessments.
Leverage development finance institutions and local bank networks	Rural banking penetration is low. DFIs have limited agri-focused products. Limited long-term patient capital for agro-processing and logistics.	By 2030, channel concessional IDA and partner loans through regulated development finance institutions; support private banks and entities like IFC to work with government in provision of public goods like modernization of cooperatives and improvement of infrastructure; explore IFC risk participation; deploy MIGA guarantees to de-risk anchor investments; and expand digital and local banking services for rural farmers.

Interventions	Reference (2024)	Target year and actions required to achieve the target
PILLAR IV: Value Addition and Access to Markets		
Develop market infrastructure: roads, storage, cold chain and logistics	Inadequate feeder road and storage infrastructure drives high post-harvest losses. Cold chain infrastructure minimal. Transportation costs significantly reduce farm-gate prices. Border posts need rehabilitation.	By 2030, rehabilitate key markets and border posts critical for inter- and intra-regional trade corridors; develop storage at national, regional and community levels; strengthen cold chain development; rehabilitate thousands of kilometers of feeder roads under the Agricultural Enclave Roads Program and the Big Push Infrastructure Plan; and explore innovative business models for bringing in private sector finance for infrastructure against tax relief.
Increase domestic downstream value addition and agri-processing capacity	Proportion of raw agricultural output processed domestically remains low. COCOBOD law restricts domestic processor access to main crop cocoa beans. Processors frequently report challenges with sourcing consistent volumes of quality raw materials.	By 2030, amend COCOBOD law to expand domestic processor access to cocoa beans; invest in large-scale processing for cocoa and oil palm through PPP arrangements; link rice farmers to millers through aggregators and create an aggregator-importer quota partnership system; support mid-sized poultry processors to expand; and co-develop pilot commercial farms focusing on rice, maize, soybean, and horticulture to establish viability of large-scale farming models.
Strengthen cooperatives and aggregation models	FBOs largely unregistered and lack business orientation. Limited access to structured value chains. Transition from subsistence farming to farming as a business is slow.	By 2030, register FBOs into cooperatives and private aggregators; build capacity in financial literacy and business planning; use digital services through GhAAP for aggregation, traceability, and communications; and through the Agribusiness Leadership Program (ALP), provide tailored assessment, training and coaching to professionalize cooperatives and improve their integration into commercial supply chains.
Expand agro-processing MSME capacity	Limited domestic capacity to manufacture or assemble processing equipment. Limited vocational training. Many MSMEs unable to meet FDA and GSA compliance requirements.	By 2030, make capital available to local equipment manufacturers with GRATIS support; set up agro-processing centers where MSMEs can process raw materials; accelerate vocational training; support regulatory compliance with Food and Drug Authority (FDA) and Ghana Standards Authority (GSA); fund import of critical high-tech equipment; and embed technology transfer in the process.
Develop post-harvest systems, energy access and market connectivity	Rural energy access very limited. High post-harvest losses due to lack of cooling and processing facilities. Unreliable energy supply a major barrier to value addition.	By 2030, promote renewable energy solutions including solar in irrigation enclaves and agro-processing zones; provide reliable access to energy as a core component of the economic enclave model; reduce post-harvest losses through improved cold chain and storage; and improve rural road connectivity to markets.



A. Strengthening Partnerships

40. Effective implementation of this Compact relies on robust partnerships. The GoG, working through MOFA, MOF, MOTAI, and other MDAs, will strengthen internal government collaboration to align with the objectives of the Agriconnect Compact. Through the joint coordination mechanism, MOFA will oversee collaborative program planning and annual sector reviews to ensure that MDAs and partners fulfill their investment and policy commitments. MOFA will also provide guidance to partners to align their support and strengthen synergies within the existing portfolio.

41. World Bank Group: The World Bank Group is committed to helping Ghana mobilize financial and technical resources for the Agriconnect Compact. The World Bank (WB) will coordinate existing projects — FSRP, TCDP, GMACP — and will align these projects to better achieve Agriconnect objectives. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) will support the Compact through: (i) direct financing in the form of working capital and capital expenditure support to processors and off-takers meeting credit criteria; (ii) agriculture-focused risk-sharing or liquidity facilities for local financial institutions and relevant trade platforms, such as the Global Warehouse Finance Program, Global Supply Chain Finance Program (GSCF), and Global Trade and Supply Chain Solutions (GTST); (iii) investments through intermediated funds; and (iv) upstream financing for AgTech firms providing innovative, smallholder-centered solutions. The World Bank Group's Development Economics Department (DEC) will serve as a knowledge partner to the Compact, co-producing documentation on evidence and analysis in support of the four pillars. The World

Bank Group will also deploy MIGA's sovereign risk guarantees to support international agribusinesses operating in Ghana.

42. African Development Bank (AfDB) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): The Compact will leverage the strong presence of AfDB and IFAD in Ghana. The AfDB has over US\$84.55 million in active investments directly aligned with this Compact's objectives, including the Savannah Investment Programme (SIP), the Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (SADEP), and the GAFSP additional financing to SIP. The AfDB is also working towards the approval of the Regional Resilient Rice Value Chains Development Project (REWARD) in the Savannah Ecological Zone and the establishment of a Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) in northern Ghana. IFAD is supporting agriculture through the PROSPER project (US\$124.6 million) and the AAFORD project (US\$24.5 million), targeting smallholder value chain actors and farmer organizations to address poverty reduction and food insecurity in alignment with the goals of the Compact.

43. Other Development Partners and Philanthropic Organizations: Additional co-financing will be provided by various donors and philanthropic organizations. GIZ is active through the AgriBiz, MOVE, and other programs. JICA supports rice and rural development through GRIP and G-SHEP. KfW supports outgrower and value chain development. FCDO contributes through climate-smart agriculture and animal health initiatives. FAO supports food safety, climate resilience and fisheries management. The Coalition

for African Rice Development (CARD), the OCP Group, and the Gates Foundation also contribute to the overall goal of sustainable agricultural development in Ghana.

44. Research and Development Institutions:

MOFA will boost collaboration among research institutions such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the Consultative

Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), leading local universities, and the private sector. Key initiatives will include developing and disseminating high-yielding, pest-resistant and climate-resilient seed varieties; establishing efficient seed multiplication and distribution networks; and facilitating knowledge exchange through workshops and outreach.



B. Implementation/Delivery Mechanism, Monitoring Progress, Results and Impacts

45. The Ghana Agriconnect Compact will be led by the GoG via MOFA, working closely with MOF and MOTAI. MOFA will have overall responsibility for coordinating MDAs, development partners, and the private sector to achieve key outcomes. The ASWG will facilitate coordination, joint project reviews, co-financing/parallel financing, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders. To strengthen the participation of regional and district-level governments, the coordination

mechanism should include representatives of relevant government bodies at sub-national level as well as representatives of agribusinesses and farmer organizations/cooperatives. Real-time implementation monitoring and joint performance reviews will be a defining feature of the Agriconnect Compact to ensure a clear focus on results.

Results Monitoring

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Baseline (2024)	Target (2035)
# of people with improved food & nutrition security (million)	0	2.99
# of direct jobs created (million)	0	2.60
Intermediate Outcomes		
# of farmers registered and with access to GoG services and digital information (million)	1.20	3.50+
Area equipped with irrigation infrastructure at national level (ha)	~230,000	320,000+
Length of rural feeder roads rehabilitated (km)	—	20,000+
Improvement in Yield, Total Output and Jobs Created		
Cocoa (MT/ha)	0.40–0.65	1.00–1.50
Cocoa production (MT)	600,000	1,400,000
Oil Palm (MT FFB/ha)	6–8	18–25
Oil Palm production (MT)	260,000	800,000
Direct jobs from oil palm value-chain development	350,000	600,000
Rice (MT/ha)	2.60	5.00
Rice production, paddy (million MT)	1.10	3.10
Direct jobs from rice value-chain development	500,000	800,000
Maize (MT/ha)	2.60	4.00
Maize production (million MT)	3.20	7.00
Direct jobs from maize value-chain development (million)	1.20	1.80
Poultry meat production (MT)	30,000	300,000
Direct jobs from poultry value-chain development	50,000	150,000
Fish production (million MT)	0.69	1.28
Timber production (million m ³ /year)	1.50	2.00
Direct jobs from forest economy	~250,000	595,000
Private sector capital mobilized (US\$ million)	—	500



● Annex 1.

Detailed Intervention and Reform Areas by Value Chain

Cocoa

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Farm rehabilitation	Large-scale rehabilitation of CSSVD-affected farms using improved, disease-tolerant and climate-resilient planting materials, coupled with geospatial monitoring for early detection of disease reinfestation.
Large-scale plantations	Land access arrangements, competitive fiscal incentives, and risk-sharing mechanisms to mobilize private investment in 200,000 hectares of new large-scale cocoa plantations.
Input delivery reform	Shift to competitive procurement, and targeted (data-driven) and digitally enabled distribution of seedlings, fertilizers and agrochemicals.
Producer pricing reforms	Data-driven and more transparent producer pricing, coupled with strengthened living income differential mechanisms.
Domestic processing and value addition	Incentives to expand local grinding, secondary processing and SME participation to reach the 50% local processing target.
Quality control and traceability	Strengthened traceability and certification systems, especially to ensure continuous EUDR compliance.
Governance and institutional reform	Adopting reforms to enhance institutional efficiency of COCOBOD, including a gender-inclusive dynamic financial model, an electronic inventory management system, and amendment of COCOBOD Law.

Oil Palm

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Improved seed systems	Strengthening certified seed production, distribution and regulation including drought-resistant high-yielding seedlings through the Oil Palm Research Institute (OPRI).
Nucleus-outgrower models	Promotion of inclusive models linking smallholders to industrial processors with guaranteed offtake under RSPO certification standards.
Processing capacity expansion	Investment in modern industrial mills and upgrading of artisanal processing facilities, targeting 80% of FFB processed in efficient mills by 2035.
Land tenure security	Coordination and collaboration between MOFA, TCDA, MLNR, Lands Commission and other government entities to develop land banks and secure land rights to support long-term plantation investment.
Financing and PPPs	Blended finance and PPPs for Environment and Social Impact Assessments, land compensation costs, outgrowers and commercial plantations, and artisanal mills.
Sustainability safeguards	Enforcement of land-use planning, environmental and zero-deforestation standards to ensure compliance with RSPO and EUDR.
Traceability	Strengthened traceability and certification systems, especially to ensure continuous EUDR compliance.

Rice

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Land development	Areas identified in selected regions will be developed to expand the area under production under the Farm Banks initiative to encourage youth into farming and expand grain production.
Enhanced access to high-quality inputs	Strengthen the capacity of research institutions and the private sector in development of improved seed varieties. Supply of certified seeds, fertilizers, inoculants, and pesticides on a credit basis.
Develop new and rehabilitate existing irrigation schemes	A potential area of 100,000 ha for rice identified in various districts will be developed; appropriate water harvesting structures will be constructed; broken-down schemes will be rehabilitated and expanded; and some irrigation schemes, inland valleys, and lowland areas are prioritized for development, rehabilitation and expansion.
Improve access to mechanization services	Through Farmers' Service Centers using PPP arrangements.
Construction and refurbishment of storage infrastructure	Agribusinesses will be supported with long-term affordable credit for temperature-regulated silos; post-harvest infrastructure will be expanded to reduce losses and improve grain quality; existing warehouses in key production zones will be upgraded; new warehouses will be constructed; and drying machines, moisture meters and aflatoxin testing equipment will be acquired.
Paddy aggregation	Strengthening FBOs and cooperatives and initiating PPP arrangements for aggregation.
Milling and branding reforms	Support for modern mills, grading, packaging and branding of local rice.
Import management and standards	Enforcement of quality standards and trade measures against unfair competition; import quota system with barcode-enabled traceability linking local farmers to importers through aggregators and millers.

Maize

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Varietal promotion and productivity enhancement	Promotion of high-yielding yellow maize varieties suited for animal feed markets. Improved seed, fertilizer, extension and climate-smart production practices.
Structured aggregation and storage infrastructure	Warehouse receipt systems, contract farming and aggregation hubs linked to feed mills. Expansion of silos, warehouses and drying facilities to reduce losses.
Quality and safety standards	Enforcement of moisture, grading and aflatoxin standards.
Trade management	Strategic import management to complement domestic supply during shortfalls.

Soya Bean

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Varietal promotion and productivity enhancement	Promotion of high-yielding soyabean varieties suited for animal feed markets. Improved seed, fertilizer, inoculate, extension and climate-smart production practices.
Structured aggregation and storage infrastructure	Warehouse receipt systems, contract farming and aggregation hubs linked to feed mills. Expansion of silos, warehouses and drying facilities to reduce losses.
Processing	Establishment of a processing facility in the production zone. Upgrading and improving obsolete machinery with intruder and extruder machines.

Poultry

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Enhanced access to day-old chicks (DOCs), feed, and veterinary inputs	Investment in commercially viable domestic hatcheries and improved broiler genetics. Supply of broiler DOCs, guinea keets, and layer pullets. Provision of feed, vaccines and medications at reduced cost. Support to commercially viable local hatcheries to grandparent stock, parent stock and incubators to build a resilient local DOC supply chain and reduce import dependency.
Commercial broiler scaling	Targeted support to medium and large commercial broiler farms to scale production.
Disease prevention, control and traceability	Mapping and creation of zones and compartments through robust surveillance on poultry diseases including Avian Influenza (AI), Newcastle and Gumboro diseases. Commercialization of I2 production through improving veterinary laboratory infrastructure. Establishment of a functional system of farm registration, animal and animal product identification and traceability. Enacting relevant legislation to enhance animal production.
Poultry production and husbandry training	Training for farmers (including women and youth) on modern poultry husbandry, housing, biosecurity, feeding, record-keeping, and disease prevention. Specific training on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and drug residues to ensure food safety and compliance with standards.
Establishment of a Poultry Revolving Fund (PRF)	Creation of a credit facility managed through partner financial institutions to provide affordable working capital for commercially viable poultry value chain actors, including group solidarity lending and individual loans targeting women and youth borrowers.
Value addition, processing and market linkages	Training in poultry processing, packaging, and business management. Supply of processing equipment (e.g., defeatherers, meat cutters). Development of cold chain infrastructure and facilitation of business linkages with hotels, restaurants, and supermarkets. Promotion of 'Ghana Chicken' through marketing campaigns.
Promotion of local consumption and import substitution	Encourage the national production of broiler chickens to create market demand and reduce the country's heavy reliance on imported frozen chicken, thereby supporting local producers.
Feed chain strengthening	Cross-cutting intervention to improve the supply and reduce the cost of the primary input feed, by supporting production of key feed ingredients like maize and soybean and linking poultry farmers directly to feed mills or aggregators.
Securing land access for poultry infrastructure	GoG will facilitate access to land for women and youth to establish poultry farms through streamlined land allocation, working with traditional authorities and local governments to identify and secure plots, and promoting affordable long-term leases.

Fisheries

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) Initiative	Selected associations and individual farmers provided with startup capital and inputs such as holding systems, fingerlings and feed; target to expand aquaculture from 0.15 million MT to 0.65 million MT by 2035.
Norwegian Fish for Development Project	An institutional cooperation between Ghana and Norway providing technical support and capacity building for fisheries sector stakeholders for sustainable management of fisheries resources and development of aquaculture.
Resilient Aquatic Foods System	An initiative that aims at building the resilience of aquatic food systems to realize their full potential for nature, people and climate by tackling systemic challenges such as data gaps, power asymmetry, water resource management, limited research investment and missed opportunities for scaling.
Hatchery management and production systems	Government has established Amrahia Fish Commercial Center Aquaculture Demonstration Center, Sefwi Wiawso Hatchery, Dormaa Hatchery, Via Hatchery, Pilot Aquaculture Center at Kona Odumase, and Aquaculture Research and Development (ARDEC) at Akosombo. Government has also facilitated 115 (102 active) private hatcheries to support fingerling supply.
Automation of premix fuel at all landing sites	Deployment of a digital premix fuel management system to reduce diversion and improve access for artisanal fishers. 64 automated vending stations have been completed across fishing communities.
Ghana National Aquaculture College	Training for fishermen and vessel owners on survival skills and the dangers of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. Training for fish mongers on sustainable fish processing methods.
Technology for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Project	This intervention aims to double crop, livestock, and fish productivity by expanding access to productivity-increasing technologies to more than 40 million smallholder farmers across Africa. TAAT seeks to generate additional 120 million metric tons of food while lifting 130 million people out of poverty.

Forest Economy

Intervention/Reform Area	Details
Planning and management tools	Improved digital services to provide critical information on environmental services and enable coordination across agriculture, lands/forestry, and environment; streamlined land-use planning; and improved enforcement of sustainable practices.
Development of the forest resource	Plantation strategies and plans; establishment of forest seed collection and storage centers; silviculture trials and research on lesser-known timber species; plantation on government and private lands including agroforestry initiatives led by smallholders and communities; forest regeneration on degraded lands managed by government agencies.
Development of the timber value chain	Initiatives for the responsible production of wood, effective fire and weed management, harvesting, transportation, and wood processing.
Value chain development of non-timber forest products (NTFP)	Development of storage and processing infrastructure for non-timber forest products; rehabilitation, upgrading, or expansion of critical small-scale infrastructure to improve market access and essential services for remote communities.

● Annex 2.

Financing Plan 2026–2030

(US\$ million)

Source	US\$ million	%
Government of Ghana (GoG)	500	14
World Bank Group (WBG)	1,490	43
AfDB	117	3
IFAD	70	2
Other Development Partners	100	3
Private Sector	500	14
Funding gap	723	21
Total	5,000	100

● Annex 3.

Development Partner Projects Aligned to Ghana Agriconnect

Sources: AfDB, IFAD, WBG, and bilateral partner official websites and project documents.

Partner	Program	Amount (US\$ million)	Closing Year	Status
WB	Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)	337.72	2028	Under implementation
WB	Tree Crop Diversification Project (TCDP)	200.00	2029	Under implementation
WB	Sustainable Oil Palm Commercialisation Project — SUCOPP (pipeline)	500.00	2031	Pipeline
WB	Ghana Market Access and Connectivity Project — GMACP (pipeline)	300.00	2030	Pipeline
WB	Ghana Development Finance Project	250.00	2027	Active
IFC	ECOM AGROINDUSTRIAL CORP. LIMITED	75.90	2028	Active
IFC	Ghana Cocoa: Société Générale Ghana RSF	24.00	2028	Active
IFC	Ghana Warehouse Receipts System (WRS)	2.40	—	Active
AfDB	Additional Financing to Savannah Investment Programme (SIP) for BRFS	21.00	2026	Under implementation
AfDB	The Savannah Investment Programme (SIP)	34.44	2026	Under implementation
AfDB	Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (SADEP)	32.50	2027	Under implementation
Canada	Greater Rural Opportunities for Women 2 (GROW 2)	17.95	2026	Under implementation
Canada	Increasing Climate Resilience and Improving Farmers Livelihood in Ghana (ICREL)	1.08	2026	Under implementation
Canada	TogetHER – Women & Cocoa Communities Initiative	7.18	2027	Under implementation
Canada	Enhanced Sustainability of Biodiversity and Livelihoods in Ghana	6.46	2030	Under implementation
Canada	Gender Responsive Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Adaptation in the Guinean Forests	17.95	2025	Under implementation
GIZ	Sustainable Employment through Agribusiness (AgriBiz) in Ghana	15.40	2025	Under implementation
GIZ	Market-Oriented Agriculture Programme in North-West Ghana (MOAP NW)	23.10	2025	Under implementation
GIZ	Market Oriented Value Chains for Jobs and Growth (MOVE)	21.95	2027	Under implementation
GIZ	Resilience Against Climate Change (REACH)	21.45	2026	Under implementation
GIZ	Cross-border Cooperation in Burkina Faso, Mali, Ivory Coast and Ghana (SKBoWa)	4.90	2027	Under implementation
GIZ	Agri-Business Facility for Africa (ABF)	8.66	2027	Under implementation

Partner	Program	Amount (US\$ million)	Closing Year	Status
GIZ	Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains (SCP)	5.50	2028	Under implementation
FAO	Promotion of food safety, healthy diets, and competitiveness of food processors in Ghana	0.33	2025	Under implementation
FAO	EU Food Security Response in Northern Ghana	10.74	2026	Under implementation
FAO	Increasing climate resilience and improving farmers livelihoods in Ghana's Upper East region	1.07	2026	Under implementation
FAO	Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Northern Ghana	3.27	2027	Under implementation
FCDO	UK, Brazil, Africa climate-smart agriculture partnership	0.53	2025	Under implementation
FCDO	Animal Health System Strengthening Initiatives	0.95	2025	Under implementation
IFAD	Affordable Agricultural Financing for Resilient Rural Development (AAFORD)	24.50	2027	Approved
IFAD	Promoting Rural Opportunities, Sustainable Profits and Environmental Resilience (PROSPER)	124.60	2032	Under implementation
IWMI	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) II Water Enabler Compact	0.09	2025	Under implementation
IWMI	CGIAR Program – Sustainable Farming	1.20	2030	Under implementation
IWMI	CGIAR Program – Multifunctional Landscapes	2.25	2030	Under implementation
JICA	Ghana Rice Production Improvement Project (GRIP)	4.93	2027	Under implementation
JICA	Market-Oriented Rural Life Improvement Project (G-SHEP)	3.64	2027	Under implementation
Netherlands	Transforming the horticulture sector in Ghana	3.89	2027	Under implementation
Netherlands	Farm of the Future with Improved Cocoa Farming Practices in Ghana	0.53	2026	Under implementation
Netherlands	Implementation of Ghana's PVP Act	0.22	2025	Under implementation
Norway	Agricultural Growth and Improvement For Livelihood Enhancement (AGILE)	0.47	2027	Under implementation
Norway	Building Resilient Value Chains in Northern Ghana	3.38	2027	Under implementation
Norway	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) Phase 2 – Ghana Tomato Value Chain	3.90	2025	Under implementation
KfW	Outgrower and Value Chain Fund	25.45	2027	Under implementation

