Ghana Government Policies towards accelerated Growth in Cocoa Production

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Cocoa in the Ghanaian economy

Cocoa remains Ghana’s heritage crop and a great source of foreign exchange contributing about one-fifth of the nation’s total merchandise export earnings (ISSER, 2014).

The cocoa sector employs about two million people in the cocoa value chain.
Cocoa supply changes in Ghana versus world

Ghana’s cocoa is not only noted for its premium quality but also plays a major role in the world cocoa economy.

Source: ICCO & COCOBOD
Country and global supply trend

After the global (and Ghana’s) highest production in 2010/11 crop year, Ghana’s supply has not been at similar level.

** Forecasted world production for 2015/16 and actual purchases for Ghana as at week 44
Climate change and Ghana’s cocoa production

Current trends in Ghana cocoa supply suggest impact of climate change.

Hence the need to adopt climate smart farm activities such as development of drought tolerant cocoa varieties, use of shade trees, and cost-effective on-farm irrigation.
Harmattan (Dec. – Feb.) effect on Ghana’s cocoa

NB: Rainfall from Dec. to Feb directly influences Mid/Light Crop yields whiles, rainfall from April to Nov. directly influences Main Crop yields.
Strategies to enhance and sustain cocoa production in Ghana

**Problem**

Over 60% of cocoa farmers are over 55 years old and lack of interest by the youth in cocoa farming

23% of cocoa tree stocks are over the economic life span of 30 years.

A further 17% of the tree stock is infected with the cocoa swollen shoot virus.

**Policy/intervention**

Youth in cocoa farming initiative

Cocoa rehabilitation programme
Strategies to enhance and sustain cocoa production in Ghana

**Problem**

- Pests and diseases.
- Declining fertility of cocoa soils

**Policy/intervention**

- Complementing farmers’ pest and disease control through the Cocoa diseases and pests control program (CODAPEC) with supply of fungicides and insecticides
- Soil fertility improvement through supply of chemical and organic fertilizers
Strategies to enhance and sustain cocoa production in Ghana

**Problem**

- Low extension to farmer ratio
- Illegal gold mining on cocoa lands
- Rural-urban migration

**Policy/intervention**

- Public-Private Partnership for effective extension delivery
  - Farmer education
  - Advocacy
  - Government legislation to protect cocoa lands?
- Community development through:
  - Improving road network
  - Provision of schools and other amenities
Youth in cocoa farming initiative

Since the programme was launched in 2014, over 40,000 youth have been enrolled.

To encourage the youth to take up cocoa farming they are supplied with improved seedlings and agro-chemical inputs as well as technical advice.

Prices paid to farmers are guaranteed with increases of about 65% in 2014/15 and 21.4% in 2015/16.

Annual award instituted for the most promising young cocoa farmers at the national and regional levels.
Cocoa rehabilitation programme

For the 2014/15 season, nursery sites were increased from 27 to 87 to produce 50 million seedlings.

In the 2015/16 season, nursery sites were increased from 87 to 331 to produce 60 million seedlings for distribution to cocoa farmers.

Economic shade trees are also supplied to farmers to ensure adherence to shade requirements for both young and mature cocoa.

Measuring of cocoa farms using GIS to guide input distribution to farmers.
Cocoa rehabilitation programme

Apart from making the seedlings readily accessible to farmers, unproductive cocoa tree stock are replaced and new farms established.

At 40,000 to 50,000 ha planted annually, about 400,000 to 500,000 ha productive farms would be established over the next 10 years.

This will help Ghana maintain production levels of beyond 1 million metric tonnes annually.
# Cocoa rehabilitation programme

## Number of seedlings (No. of beneficiary farmers) for several sectors under the rehabilitation programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/Rehab sectors</th>
<th>CSSVD treated</th>
<th>Old/ moribund farms</th>
<th>New farms</th>
<th>Harmattan effect</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burnt farms</td>
<td>Vacancy filling</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N.B. 0 (0)</td>
<td>N.B. 6,519,889 (13,624)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014/2015</td>
<td>3,493,373 (3,553)</td>
<td>1,285,505 (1,370)</td>
<td>33,950,091 (45,778)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>6,519,889 (13,624)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015/16 (Oct 2015 to July 2016)</td>
<td>2,252,896 (2,575)</td>
<td>1,351,979 (1,354)</td>
<td>33,773,545 (41,411)</td>
<td>2,829,567 (3,107)</td>
<td>11,389,354 (19,100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Harmattan effect**

- Burnt farms: N.B. 0 (0)
- Vacancy filling: N.B. 6,519,889 (13,624)
- Total: N.B. 45,248,858 (64,325)
About 3,525.73 Hectares of Ghana’s cocoa got burnt due to harsh dry season.

However, about 72% of this area has been recovered due to the rehabilitation program.
Procuring and distributing cocoa agro-chemicals

In the 2015/16 season, 2.5 million bags of granular fertilizers (50kg each) and 1.6 million litres of foliar fertilizers were supplied to farmers representing an increase of about 19% and 32% respectively as compared to the 2014/15 season.

200,000 bags of Sulphate of Ammonia fertilizer were also purchased in 2016 to fertilize the young cocoa seedlings (1-2 years old) for rapid establishment.

Over 1.2 million litres of insecticides were procured for pest control in 2015/16 representing a 45% increase as compared to 2014/15 season.

In 2015/16 season, 1,431 metric tonnes of fungicides were purchased to control black pod disease of cocoa.
Public-Private Partnership for effective extension delivery

During the 2014/15 season, Cocoa Extension Districts were increased from 41 to 60.

The number of extension staff has been increased by 88% from 255 in 2013 to 480 in 2016 to improve Extension to farmer ratio.
Community development policy

This policy is aimed at making cocoa growing communities conducive to reduce rural-urban migration in cocoa growing communities.

Initiatives under this policy include:

- Improving the road network in cocoa growing areas.
- In the 2014/15 and 2015/16 cocoa seasons, about 127 contracts have been awarded to construct or rehabilitate 1,421 km of road across all the cocoa growing regions.
- Provision of schools and other amenities in deprived cocoa growing communities
Conclusion

The current policies being implemented will ensure that Ghana continues to play an important role in the global cocoa economy.