



Food Security and Emergency Preparedness (1) Improved Growth in Incomes and Reduced Income Variability (2)

FASDEP II: Agriculture sector goals

The Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II) embodies the Government of Ghana's vision for the agriculture sector. This itself is derived from the national vision in the GPRS II, and the follow-up National Long Term Development Plan, NEPAD's CAADP and the MDGI on halving poverty by 2015. FASDEP II objectives are to improve food security, increase income, improve market access and ensure that investments in the sector will be scientifically based and environmentally sustainable regarding the allocation of at least 10% of annual government expenditure to the agricultural sector, targeting the poor appropriately and working towards gender equity.

The vision for the agriculture sector as defined by the above strategic documents and specified in the FASDEP II is "a modernised agriculture culminating in a structurally transformed economy and evident in food security, employment opportunities and reduced poverty". Agricultural GDP growth is targeted at, at least 6% per annum to support the national growth output. The sector policy orientation is guided by the following: value chain concept; focus on selected commodities for food security; emergency preparedness; diversification of income generation and stability; enhanced productivity; mechanisation to remove drudgery irrigation to remove over reliance on rainfall; meeting the challenge of quality standards; transforming smallholders; promoting public-private partnerships; inclusivity whereby all operators (youth, vulnerable, women and men) are reached with services; enhanced coordination and harmonisation.

Agriculture sector plan 2009–2015

FASDEP II outlines six objective areas to address the goals for the sector and the Agriculture Sector Plan has been developed to implement the policy. The objectives of the policy therefore form the basis of programmes and activities in the sector plan which serves as the operational framework of investment programmes for the period 2009 to 2015. The first two programmes are on food security and growth in incomes and directly support commodity growth and development interventions. Three other programme areas on market access, environmental sustainability and science and technology support the commodity interventions. A final programme on institutional coordination supports the framework for all interventions. The specific policy objectives/plan programmes are the following:

1. Food security and emergency preparedness
2. Improved growth in incomes and reduced income variability directly promoting commodity development
3. Increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets
4. Sustainable management of land and environment
5. Science and technology applied in food and agriculture development
6. Enhanced institutional coordination

PROGRAMME I - FOOD SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Outcomes and objectives

The programme for enhancing food security and emergency preparedness will increase productivity and total production and improve food distribution to vulnerable groups and enhance nutrition. The nutrition aspect of food security will also be promoted through research, education and advocacy on choice of foods, and handling of food quality and safety. Groups most vulnerable to food insecurity will also be

supported with income diversification opportunities to enable them cope better with adverse food supply situations and production risk and enhance their incomes for better access to food.

Activities

Activities are organized into seven components:

- (i) Productivity improvement
- (ii) Support for improved nutrition
- (iii) Support for diversification of livelihood options

of the poor with off-farm activities linked to agriculture

- (iv) Food storage and distribution
- (v) Early Warning Systems and emergency preparedness
- (vi) Irrigation and water management
- (vii) Mechanisation services.

COMPONENTS

I.1 PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT

Opportunities exist to increase the production of selected commodities through intensive methods. Currently yield gaps for various commodities average around 50% of achievable yields, e.g. cassava at 12.4mt/ha against potential of 28.0mt/ha.

Targets

- (i) Improved technologies adopted by smallholder farmers and yields of maize, rice, sorghum, cassava and yam increased by 50% and cowpea by 25% by 2015.
- (ii) Improved livestock technologies adopted by farmers and production of local poultry and guinea fowl increased by 20% and small ruminants and pigs by 25% by 2015.
- (iii) Improved culture fisheries technologies adopted and production of cultured fish increased by 30% by 2015.

I.2. SUPPORT TO IMPROVED NUTRITION

There are several nutrient-rich foodstuffs whose production and consumption can be promoted alongside fortification technologies to get the best out of nutrients..

Target: Stunting and underweight (in children) as well as Vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies (in children and women of reproductive age) reduced by 50% by 2015

I.3. SUPPORT FOR DIVERSIFICATION OF LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS OF THE POOR WITH OFF-FARM ACTIVITIES LINKED TO AGRICULTURE

Target: 5% of people falling below extreme poverty line supported to engage in off-farm livelihood alternatives by 2015

I.4. FOOD STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION TO REDUCE FOOD INSECURITY.

Targets

- (i) Post-harvest losses along the maize, rice, sorghum, cassava and yam value chains by 30%, 35%, 20%, 40% and 50% respectively by 2015

- (ii) Private sector capacity (including FBOs) developed to warehouse 50,000 tonnes of grain annually and to process (mill and/or package) 25,000 tonnes of maize, cassava, yam, sorghum and cowpea products annually.

I.5. EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

This component focuses on improving the ability to respond to outbreaks, natural hazards and other calamities and timely forecasts and preparedness with linkages to international centres.

Target: The number of vulnerable households is reduced by 20% by 2015.

I.6. IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Irrigated agriculture would be made viable by backward linkages to infrastructure, inputs and research and forward linkages to agro-processing and marketing.

Targets:

- (i) Irrigation schemes productivity increased by 25% and intensification by 50% by 2012
- (ii) 150 micro and 25 small scale irrigation schemes as well as agricultural water management schemes developed to benefit 50,000 households in all regions of the country by 2015.
- (iii) Private sector facilitated to establish mechanisation service centres (for production and processing) in specific areas where rain water harvest is major source of water for farming (e.g. Fumbisi, Katanga, Nasia, Nabogu and Soo valleys)
- (iv) Production and value of output of existing large scale irrigation schemes increased by 30% to 50% respectively by 2015
- (v) Feasibility studies for large scale irrigation projects in Accra Plains, Afram Plains and northern savannah irrigation areas completed by 2010 and funds for implementation sourced by 2012

I.7. MECHANISATION SERVICES

There is scope to diversify mechanisation services to other farm activities such as planting, cultivation, harvesting and primary processing.

Targets

- (i) At least one (private sector led) mechanisation centre established in each region by 2015 to provide diversified services to all types of farmers and agro-processors (small, medium, large, crops, livestock, fisheries men, women).

- (ii) A system of incentives established for private sector commercial production of agro-processing equipment.
- (iii) Processes for tax exemption for importation of appropriate materials for fabrication of food processing equipment put in place by 2009

PROGRAMME 2 - IMPROVED GROWTH IN INCOMES AND REDUCED INCOME VARIABILITY

Outcomes and objectives

Incomes will be enhanced through diversification and activities involving a range of commodities including cash crops, livestock, indigenous commodities and value addition would be promoted. This will be done through the value chain approach and application of science and technology to improve productivity. Enhanced incomes will reinforce food security through financial access to food and ensure that there is less variability from year to year and more equity within farming communities and between rural and urban areas.

Activities

The activities are organized into six components:

- (i) Promotion of cash crop, livestock and fisheries production for income in all ecological zones
- (ii) Development of new products
- (iii) Development of pilot value chains for one selected commodity in each ecological zone
- (iv) Intensification of FBOs and out-grower grower schemes concept
- (v) Rural infrastructure
- (vi) Support to urban and peri-urban agriculture

COMPONENTS

2.1. PROMOTION OF CASH CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES PRODUCTION FOR INCOME IN ALL ECOLOGICAL ZONES

Opportunities exist for farmers to diversify out of staple crop production.

Targets:

- (i) Income from cash crop production by men and women increased by 20% and 30% respectively by 2015
- (ii) Income from livestock rearing by men and women increased by 10% and 25% respectively by 2015
- (iii) Income from culture fisheries (production and

processing) by men and women increased by 50% and 50% respectively by 2015

- (iv) Post harvest losses of perishable commodities reduced by between 25 and 50% by 2015
- (v) Products from bee keeping, mushroom and snail farming and production of small stocks increased by 20 to 50% by 2015

2.2. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH VALUE ADDITION.

Target: At least two new commercially viable products developed from each of staple crops, horticultural crops, livestock (including poultry) and fisheries by 2015

2.3. DEVELOPMENT OF PILOT VALUE CHAINS FOR TWO SELECTED COMMODITIES IN EACH ECOLOGICAL ZONE:

Target: Efficient pilot value chains developed for two selected commodities in each ecological zone (pineapple and chilies in Coastal Savanna, commercial poultry and pig in Forest, maize and tomato in Derived Savanna and guinea fowl and tomato in Guinea/Sudan Savanna)

2.4. INTENSIFICATION OF FBOS AND OUT-GROWER GROWER SCHEMES CONCEPT

Target: Development of out-grower schemes and FBOs intensified and three-tier FBO structure achieved in all districts by 2015.

2.5. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Targets:

- (i) Cost of transportation of agricultural produce in rural areas reduced by at least 5% in areas where infrastructure has been improved
- (ii) Rural industrial processing of cassava, oil palm, sheanuts, cashew nuts, soybeans and groundnut increased by 20%, 20%, 40%, 30%, 30% and 30% respectively by 2015.
- (iii) Rural industrial processing of livestock and fish increased by 20% and 30% respectively

2.6. SUPPORT TO URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE

Target: Output from peri-urban agriculture increased by 20%.

Table 1: Output targets for selected commodities

Commodity (percentage increase)	Baseline yield (2000-2006) mt/ha	Baseline yield (2000-2006) mt	Target (mt)	
			2013	2015
Maize (50%)	1.48	1,165,329	1,714,284.00	1,714,284.00
Rice - Rainfed (50%)	2.05	230,380.6	348,316.00	348,316.00
Rice - Irrigated (50%)	2.80	14,705.14	0.00	0.00
Millet (25%)	0.84	161,814.3	206,808.00	206,808.00
Sorghum (25%)	1.00	302,957.1	397,162.50	397,162.50
Cassava (50%)	11.89	9,426,671	13,522,885.2	13,522,885.2
Cocoyam (Ach.Yield)	6.67	1,719,886	2,049,520.00	2,049,520.00
Yam (50%)	12.43	3,817,957	5,610,106.50	5,610,106.50
Plantain (Ach.Yield)	8.08	2,383,800	2,775,900.00	2,775,900.00
Sweet potato (30%)	8.50	102,127.5	132,765.75	132,765.75
Cowpea (Ach.Yield)	1.00	217,708	272,135.00	272,135.00
Groundnut (Ach.Yield)	0.75	353,513	438,295.00	438,295.00
Soybeans (Ach.Yield)	0.75	43,125	44,206.00	44,206.00
Pawpaw (50%)	25.00	863	0.00	0.00
Pineapple (50%)	60.00	15,684	720,000.00	720,000.00
Tomato - Rainfed (Ach.Yield)	25.00	681,250	953,750.00	953,750.00
Tomato - Irrigated (50%)	30.00	82,500	123,750.00	123,750.00
Cocoa (50%)	0.40	553,501	1,101,000.00	1,101,000.00
Oil palm (Ach.Yield)	12.00	1,804,118	4,995,000.00	4,995,000.00
Cotton	0.8	22,567	35,000.00	35,000.00

Table 2- Summary Cost for Programme 1: Food Security and Emergency Preparedness (2009–2015) (GHc millions)

Component	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
1. Productivity improvement	175.1	106.6	117.3	111.5	104.5	91.3	93.7
2. Support for nutrition improvement	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
3. Support for off-farm (alternative) livelihood activities	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
4. Food storage and distribution	56.3	77.3	111.6	83.1	78.5	73.8	73.3
5. Early warning system and emergency preparedness	167.0	173.6	194.2	191.3	166.1	166.3	176.0
6. Irrigation and water management	79.5	92.6	106.0	118.5	115.4	112.2	117.2
7. Mechanisation	14.8	14.7	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.7
Sub Total Program (GHc)	494.5	466.2	546.7	520.0	480.0	459.2	475.3
Sub Total Program (US\$)	341,2	321,7	376,5	358,8	331,2	316,9	328,0
Sub Total Program (Euro)	247.3	233.2	273.0	260.1	240.1	229.7	237.8

Table 3 - Summary Cost for Programme 2 (2009–2015): Improved growth in incomes and reduced income variability directly promoting commodity development

Component	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
1. Promotion of cash crop, livestock and fisheries production for income in all ecological zones	85.5	32.0	52.4	48.1	59.1	75.8	51.2
2. Development of new products	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
3. Development of pilot value chains for two selected commodities in each ecological zone	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
4. Intensification of FBOs and out-grower concept	7.5	13.1	10.2	10.2	14.0	15.4	7.4
4. Rural infrastructure	0.3	4.6	4.6	5.7	6.6	6.8	0.2
5. Support to urban and peri-urban agriculture	13.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.7
Sub Total Program (GHC)	107.7	62.3	76.9	76.6	92.0	110.8	71.6
Sub Total Program (US\$)	74.3	43.0	55.1	52.9	63.5	76.4	49.4
Sub Total Program (Euro)	53.9	31.2	34.0	38.3	46.0	55.4	35.8

