Analysis poultry sector Ghana

< An inquiry of opportunities and challenges>
Colophon

Business Opportunity Scan
Analysis poultry sector Ghana

Composed by
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08 | 04 | 2015

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1 Introduction

The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Accra, Ghana is proud to present you with this sector analysis of the poultry industry in Ghana. Ghana has seen stable economic growth figures for the past 25 years and is one of the fastest growing countries in Africa. However, the Ghanaian economy is experiencing a slow-down in growth in 2014 and 2015. The poultry sector could play an important role in this path to growth and make a significant contribution to domestic food security. We are inviting Dutch companies to use this brochure to explore the opportunities to establish mutually benefitting partnerships with Ghanaian businesses. The Embassy is looking forward to a fruitful cooperation between the Dutch and Ghanaian poultry sector and offers its full support to welcome and promote successful ventures.
Ghana’s economic growth remained strong over the last decades. Ghana’s growth is led by its political stability, its relatively liberal economic policies and rising primary commodity prices. Yet, the economic growth of the most recent years is more moderate. This economic success has been noticed by Dutch companies. The opportunities in the Ghanaian and regional market continue to attract trade and investment from The Netherlands.

Trade and investment promotion are the core activities of this embassy. The West African region has strong growth figures and is seen by many Dutch companies as an interesting emerging market. Ghana is an attractive vantage point for international businesses with ambitions to expand in West Africa. Accra is a preferred hub for companies as it offers security, stability, adequate education and health facilities, an internationally trained workforce at the academic level, and convenient flight connections to the major destinations in the region.

Economic growth alone is not enough to lead Ghana to sustained higher levels of development. The government needs to transform its services, to manage the increasing complexities of a fast growing economy.

The Ghanaian economy has grown steadily over the last ten years, in part due to high prices in primary commodities such as cocoa, timber and gold and since 2011 oil. The pace of growth in the Ghanaian economy moderated in 2012 reaching 8% compared to 15% in 2011. This trend continued, resulting in 7.3% in 2013, a 5% growth in 2014 and an estimated 3.7% in 2015. In order to counter this decreasing economic growth, the Government of Ghana will need to speed up reforms, including measures to budget more realistically and broaden its tax base by including the informal economy, which forms a large share of economic activities, in order to increase revenues.

Projections for the next 5 to 10 years are rather positive; most probably Ghana will continue to grow as the main drivers underlying growth are likely to improve. However, the Ghanaian government needs to show its ability to tackle the countries energy issues and rising inflation. We expect that The Netherlands will remain among Ghana’s first export destinations and that exports to Ghana from the Netherlands will continue to grow as fast as in recent years, with steadily increasing direct investments form the Dutch private sector in Ghana as well. The Netherlands is already among the top investors in Ghana.
As shown in Figure 1, between 2002 and 2011 production of chicken meat and eggs in Ghana has been on the rise. However, there are large differences between the production of broiler and layer birds. Whereas the latter is growing continuously, only 10 percent of the total market demand for broilers is supplied by domestic sources. To a large extent, this is due to high prices of domestic broiler meat which cannot compete with that of imported poultry products that tend to be 30-40 percent cheaper. Other constraints for the broiler industry are high costs of production, inefficient production methods, limited knowledge of modern poultry keeping, lack of processing facilities and high energy prices. Therefore, to support the local poultry industry, in 2013 the Government of Ghana removed customs duties on poultry inputs such as feed, additives, drugs and vaccines and has facilitated improved access to veterinary services. Moreover, on the 15th of July 2014 the Broiler Revitalization Project was launched aiming to stimulate local broiler production (see 'Domestic policies' section). Looking to develop the sector throughout the value chain, feed mills, hatcheries, slaughtering and processing facilities, cold stores and consumer will all be involved to ‘ensure self-sufficiency’. As part of the project, a new poultry and livestock import policy was designed to cut down the country’s importation of chicken meat. The policy limits imports to 60 percent, meaning that importers have to buy 40 percent of their produce from local sources. These various interventions create opportunities for the development of the local broiler sector and for Dutch entrepreneurs.

Figure 1: National production of the poultry sector

Source: FAO, 2014, p. 6

1 FAO, 2014, p. 6
2 USDA, 2013
3 USDA, 2013, p. 2
4 Ibid
5 PoultrySite News Desk, 16.7.2014
6 PoultrySite News Desk, 3.4.2014
7 Meeting at Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 16.7.2014
Whereas meat production faces some challenges, the production of **layer birds** for table eggs has been growing fast with relatively no competition. Between 2011 and 2012, the number of layer birds in Ghana increased by 10 percent, from 21 million to 23 million. Currently, over 90 percent of poultry farmers are raising layer birds for eggs.  

Both broiler and layer birds are kept exclusively indoors on deep litter or in battery cages. The broiler bird is ready for the market in 6 weeks and reaches 2.5 kg of weight. The **average cost** of producing broilers in Ghana is estimated at $7 per bird for large-scale producers (see figure 2) and higher for small-scale businesses. Layer birds reach 16 weeks before they start laying eggs. The average industry egg production is around 250 eggs per layer per year and the cost of producing layer birds is estimated at $2 per kilo of hen eggs (in shells).

![Figure 2: Producer prices of poultry products](source: FAO, 2014, p. 11)

Commercial poultry farms in Ghana are mostly found in the Greater Accra, Ashanti and Brong Afango regions. These farms can be categorized in three groups: large-scale (over 10,000 birds), medium-scale (5,000-10,000 birds) and small-scale (50-5,000 birds). At the moment, there are less than twenty **large-scale poultry enterprises** in Ghana, producing mainly eggs with limited production of broilers, mostly for festive seasons (Christmas, Easter) when Ghanaians normally buy live chickens. These farms are privately owned and some operate their own feed mills, hatcheries and parent stock. The level of bio-security in these enterprises is high and most of these farms follow the vaccination programme recommended by the Veterinary Services Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Examples of such farms are the **Unity Farms Ltd** and **Akate Farms Ltd** (see Contact Information section).

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8 USDA, 2013
9 FAO, 2014, p. 11
10 Ibid
11 Ibid
Both have won Best National Poultry Farmer Award and keep good records of production with a high productivity. The only large-scale farm in Ghana that exclusively produces broilers is Darko Farms. The vast majority of poultry producers (95 percent), however, falls into the small-to-medium scale group. Small-scale businesses mainly produce broiler birds, whereas the medium-scale category mainly produces eggs. Both groups practice limited biosecurity, making these operations vulnerable to disease outbreaks such as Avian Influenza. Yet, the Government of Ghana has been vigilant in the prevention of H5N1 Avian Influenza outbreaks and a surveillance system has been put in place to monitor the threat at borders, market places and resting places of wild birds. An example of a successful small-scale poultry business in Ghana is Rhema Farms Ltd in the Greater Accra Region which is supported by Oxfam Novib and the Sankofa Foundation.

Slaughtering and processing facilities for poultry in Ghana are limited. Much of the slaughtering of live birds takes place at the household level or in live bird markets. The few formal abattoirs in the country are listed in table 1. Big poultry processing plants that were operated by Afariwaa Farms and Darko Farms in the 1990s are no longer operating today or have reduced their capacity because of reduced production. However, an emerging category of processors convert chicken meat into nuggets, sausages, frankfurters and marinated chicken.

Table 1: Formal abattoirs in Ghana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abattoir</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer George</td>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Established 2004, not operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afariwaa Farms</td>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Not operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asamoah-Yamoah</td>
<td>Ashanti Region</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Not operating at full capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gees Fresh Point</td>
<td>Northern Region</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Not operating at full capacity, only for Guinea fowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akate Farms</td>
<td>Ashanti Region</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asutsuare Poultry</td>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Not operating at full capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darko Farms Ltd</td>
<td>Ashanti Region</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Operating with reduced capacity with 4 000 birds per 8-hr shift and two shifts (9,000 birds/day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amas farm</td>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>Cottage processing plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Kabason</td>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>Cottage processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abosufo Fowl market</td>
<td>Northern Region</td>
<td>LBM</td>
<td>Whole birds dressed at LBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumasi Fowl market</td>
<td>Ashanti Region</td>
<td>LBM</td>
<td>Whole birds dressed at LBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domekh Fowl Market</td>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>LBM</td>
<td>Whole birds dressed at LBM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FAO, 2014, p. 36

12 Ibid
13 USDA, 2013
14 FAO, 2014, p. 25
15 Ibid, p. 57
Animal feed and other inputs

Due to the dominance of layer bird production, Ghana’s poultry feed industry is mostly focused on layer feed. The main ingredients used for feeding are maize, fishmeal, premix, concentrates and soybean. Except locally produced white maize, most feed inputs are imported. As can be seen in Table 1, prices of most inputs, except vaccines, have increased over the last years. Controlling animal feed costs is critical as it amounts to 82 percent of the variable production costs.\textsuperscript{16} Therefore, some feed manufacturers are switching to low-cost substitutes such as cotton-seed cake, palm kernel cake, soybean cake, copra cake, fish meal and other by-products of agro-processing.

Maize typically forms 50-60 percent of the total feed formulation.\textsuperscript{17} In fact, the poultry industry consumes almost 30 percent of all white maize in Ghana.\textsuperscript{18} Since maize is such an important component of poultry feed, its price is a key determinant of prices of poultry products. Ghana is almost self-sufficient in its production of maize and import numbers are decreasing: between 2011 and 2013 imports dropped with 70 percent.\textsuperscript{19} However, now that the Government of Ghana wants to expand the poultry sector, more efficient ways of producing maize and soy beans are needed to increase yields. Between December and January, the availability of local maize is abundant and affluent farmers buy it at this time to store it for feeding throughout the year. Those without surplus money buy it monthly at higher prices, thus reducing their profits. A problem with local maize reported by poultry farmers is that it can be mouldy and of bad quality, causing farmers to add toxin binders to prevent illnesses.\textsuperscript{20} Wienco Ghana Ltd. is the largest maize producer in the country through their farmers association Masara N’Arziki in the three Northern regions. Wienco has greatly improved the quality (and quantity) of local maize production and is highly praised by poultry farmers. It is

\textsuperscript{16} USDA, 2013
\textsuperscript{17} Ibid, p. 4
\textsuperscript{18} FAO, 2014, p. 37
\textsuperscript{19} Index Mundi, \url{http://www.indexmundi.com/agriculture/?country=gh&commodity=com&graph=imports} visited 22.7.2014
\textsuperscript{20} Seminar Koudijs and Shyams, 21.7.2014
Table 2: Prices of inputs for poultry production (Ghana Cedis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity (kg)</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>July 2013</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Bran</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize - White</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize - Yellow</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya Meal 49% - Local</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster Shell</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrate 30%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Fat Soya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer Premix</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broiler Premix</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methionine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seapak 65%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poultry vaccines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>1 dose</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>July 2013</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB1</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasota</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBD</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcavac</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowl Pox</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DOC***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>July 2013</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imported brown layer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported white layer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported broiler</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local brown layer</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local breeder</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No working towards offering the whole package of poultry feed and wants to be the biggest player in the Ghanaian poultry feed market.

Ghana has about 15 commercial feed mills with a total installed operating capacity of about 1000 MT per day. However, because most buyers are small-scale operators, most feed millers produce only 40-50 percent of their capacity. Most small and medium-scale operations prefer concentrates as it is cheap, convenient and easier to transport. Yet, the majority of commercial mills produce mash feed and only a few produce high feed concentrates or pellete feed. A major feed processing plant in the country is Ghana Nuts Limited which has an annual capacity of 60 000 tonnes. It produces its Poultry Master brand, which comprises solvent-extracted soya bean and cotton meal with excellent nutritional quality. Another important feed mill is Kosher Feed Mill which is located in Accra and accessible to many poultry farmers. Other commercial mills in Ghana are Greater Accra Poultry Association, Agricare, Central Feed Mill and Higirifred Mills.

Day-old chicks (DOC) and hatching eggs are mainly imported from the European Union, USA and Brazil (see 'Trade' section). However, several hatcheries with parent stocks in Kumasi also produce DOC, for instance at Akate Farms and Topman Farms. According to a report by Aning et al. (2008), many of the poultry keepers express concern about the quality of day-old chicks available in Ghana and state that laboratory support is needed to improve the animal health status. Other hatcheries depend on imported fertile eggs for their production of DOC, such as Darko Farms, Mfun Farms and Asayam Farms in Kumasi or Africo and Afariwa in the Greater Accra Region. As can be seen in table 2, the largest cost increase for inputs of poultry production was for locally produced day-old chicks with between 25-33 percent. Investing in the development of this input can thus be profitable for local as well as Dutch businesses.

For the control of poultry diseases, the Veterinary Services Directorate of Ghana (VSD) has the mandate to procure drugs and vaccines for use in the country. These products must meet the standards recommended by the World Organization of Animal Health and must come from reputable manufacturers. Private veterinary drug companies do the procurement for the VSD, who then supplies to poultry farmers or the drug companies supply farmers directly. Major veterinary drug companies importing drugs and vaccines are Frankatson Ltd, Multivet Ltd, Reiss Co. Ltd, Maridav Ltd, Huge Ltd, Gokals Ltd, Danex Ltd and Agrivets Ltd.
Consumption

The estimated per capita consumption of poultry products in Ghana has increased by 33 percent from 4 kg meat in 2010 to 6.6 kg in 2012. Livestock and poultry meat contributes to 40 percent of the total animal protein consumption with the rest coming from fish. Ghanaian consumers in urban areas have a high preference for imported frozen poultry products as they are cheaper and are processed as whole chicken or pre-cut. 'In Ghana local processing of poultry into cut portions to facilitate quick and easy use by consumers is limited.' Nevertheless, Ghanaians generally prefer the taste of local chicken over imported chicken as it has more flavour and a better structure. Darko Farms and Cottage Farms have seen this market opportunity and have opened cold stores in Accra selling frozen local poultry products ranging from whole birds to pre-cut chicken legs.

The annual per capita consumption of eggs was 0.6 kg in 1995 and 0.8 kg in 2005, with an annual growth rate of 4 percent. Consumption of both chicken and eggs continues to increase, despite rising prices. The price of a kilo of imported chicken legs is currently $6, compared to $2 in 2012. The wholesale price of a crate of eggs (30 pieces) has increased from $4.75 in 2011 to $6 in 2013. The consumer price of locally produced chicken remains high compared to imported meat: for a whole, dressed, bird one pays 15 cedi ($4.5) whereas an imported whole, dressed, bird goes for 12 cedi ($3.6). To boost sales, local broiler companies have to invest in proper marketing of their products. Most small and medium scale broiler producers do not invest in branding or advertisement and sell only if and when customers come to their farm or shop. Large-scale companies usually have contracts with supermarkets or cold-stores who sell their produce.

25 USDA, 2013, p. 5
26 Woolverton and Frimpong, 2013
27 Seminar Koudijs and Shyams, 21.7.2014
28 FAO, 2009, p. 146
29 USDA, 2013, p. 5
30 Visit to Darko Farms supermarket in Accra
31 Seminar Koudijs and Shyams, 21.7.2014
Ghana imports large quantities of day-old chicks (DOC) and hatching eggs from the European Union, United States and Brazil. The Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety Unit monitors and enforces regulations on this importation and ensures that DOC and hatching eggs are accompanied by a health certificate from the country of origin issued by a veterinarian. The DOCs and hatching eggs that arrive at Kotoka Airport are kept in the quarantine section before distribution. Only big farms import themselves, most poultry farmers use importers.

In 2013, the Government of Ghana removed customs duties on poultry inputs such as feed, additives, drugs and vaccines. Companies that import and distribute animal feed from the Netherlands are amongst others Shyams Ghana Ltd and Multivet. The latter also imports drugs and vaccines from the Netherlands. The exportation of live chickens from Ghana to other countries is virtually non-existent. Ghana does however re-export few day-old chicks, eggs and frozen chicken from the EU to some African countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Benin and Uganda. Because of its strategic position, Ghana has the potential to be a regional exporter.

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32 FAO, 2014
33 Personal communication
34 Ibid, p. 36
Domestic policies

Ghana’s poultry imports have increased by 5 percent from 157,000 MT in 2012 to 165,000 MT in 2013, with imports more than quadrupling since 2002.\textsuperscript{35} Imports are supplied mainly from the United States, EU and Brazil. Therefore, in the second half of 2014, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will begin the strict enforcement of a poultry and livestock import policy to boost local production and cut down the country’s importation.\textsuperscript{36} The policy limits imports to 60 percent, meaning that importers have to buy 40 percent of their produce from local sources.\textsuperscript{37} The Deputy Minister of Agriculture in charge of Livestock, Dr Hanna Louisa Bissiw, stresses that importers who flout the regulations will have to return the products to the country of origin. Moreover, a broiler project has been launched on the 15\textsuperscript{th} of July 2014 to boost production, processing and marketing of chicken within Ghana. The Ghana Broiler Revitalization Project (GHABROP), through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is a ten year collaboration project with the Ghana National Association of Poultry Farmers. Looking to develop the sector throughout the value chain, feed mills, hatcheries, slaughtering and processing facilities, cold stores and consumer will all be involved to ‘ensure self-sufficiency’.\textsuperscript{38} The project will start from Kumasi, as this is where the big poultry farms in Ghana are located. The government will support the project by supplying fertilized eggs to hatcheries for the production of DOCs and by making their buffer stock of maize available for feeding. The target date for the first production of broilers is Christmas 2014.\textsuperscript{39}

\textsuperscript{35} PoultrySite News Desk, 21.8.2013
\textsuperscript{36} PoultrySite News Desk, 3.4.2014
\textsuperscript{37} Meeting at Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 16.7.2014
\textsuperscript{38} PoultrySite News Desk, 16.7.2014
\textsuperscript{39} Personal communication
The Netherlands is generally regarded in Ghana as a very important player in the poultry industry and most Ghanaians in the sector have good working relationships with the Dutch. Below we have listed an overview of potential business opportunities in Ghana.

**Investments in:**
- Start a joint venture or wholly owned foreign enterprise
- Poultry feed production facilities
- Broiler slaughtering and processing facilities
- Set up a training institute for poultry farmers

**Exports of:**
- Hatchery technology, DOCs, fertilized eggs, parent stock
- Laboratory and animal health technology
- Equipment: drinking and feeding systems, climate control systems, manure drying
- Animal feed inputs: concentrates, pre-mix and pelletized feed
- Feed production equipment
- Vaccines and drugs
- Slaughtering and processing technology

*The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands warmly welcomes you to Ghana and is looking forward to assisting you further with your business plans. For our contact information, see page 17.*
References

Cover photo obtained from: https://frederickmordi.wordpress.com/tag/kwabena-darko/
FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization, (2009), The State of the Food and Agriculture Livestock in the Balance, Rome, pp. 145-149
Seminar on Poultry Farming in Ghana organised by Koudijs and Shyams, 21.7.2014, Accra
USDA, United States Department of Agriculture, (2013), Ghana Poultry Report Annual, Global Agricultural Information Network Reports, No. 1303
## Contact information

### Broiler farms
- **Name of company**: Darko Farms  
- **Description**: Large-scale broiler producer, has own feed mill and hatchery  
- **Website**: [www.darkofarms.com](http://www.darkofarms.com)  
- **Contact person**: Gustav Acquaye  
- **Position**: General Manager  
- **Telephone**: +233 208 168 530  
- **E-mail address**: happyacq200@yahoo.co.uk

### Layer/ mixed farms
- **Name of company**: Akate Farms  
- **Description**: Large scale layer producer, has own feed mill and hatchery  
- **Website**: [akatefarms@yahoo.com](mailto:akatefarms@yahoo.com)  
- **Contact person**: Victoria Norgbey  
- **Position**: Executive Secretary  
- **Telephone**: +233 20 816 25 93  
- **E-mail address**: victorianorgbey@gmail.com

### Animal feed
- **Name of company**: Agricare Limited  
- **Description**: Commercial feed mill and importer of concentrates  
- **Website**: [www.agricareltd.com/](http://www.agricareltd.com/)  
- **Contact person**: William Awuku Ahiadormey  
- **Position**: CEO  
- **Telephone**: +233 544 352 600 /+233 244 312 102  
- **E-mail address**: waahidi@agricareltd.com / agric@Africaonline.com.gn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of company</th>
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<th>Website</th>
<th>Contact person</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kosher Feed Mill</td>
<td>Commercial feed mill</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ben Quaye</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>+233 20 8125143/ +233 244 204327</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kwakuaddai91@gmail.com">kwakuaddai91@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shyams Ghana Ltd.</td>
<td>Importer of animal feed inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td>S.S. Ganwani</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>+233 30 222 1184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wienco Ghana Ltd.</td>
<td>Importer and distributor of agro-inputs, large-scale maize producer</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wienco.com">www.wienco.com</a></td>
<td>Abdul-Razak Mohammed</td>
<td>Poultry Expert</td>
<td>+233 540 109 411</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abdul-razak.mohammed@wienco.com">abdul-razak.mohammed@wienco.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Animal health**

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<tr>
<th>Name of company</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Contact person</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>E-mail address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frankatson Ltd</td>
<td>Importer of veterinary drugs and vaccines</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Contact person         Mr. Kwadwo Boakye
Position                   Managing Director
Telephone               +233 246 727 023
E-mail address

Name of company   Ghana Veterinary Services Directorate
Description               Directorate of Ministry of Food and Agriculture that is tasked with
the provision of providing quality animal health care services in
Ghana
Website  http://mofa.gov.gh/site/?page_id=88
Contact person       Dr Philip Salia
Position                  First Director
Telephone              +233 24 821 03 05
E-mail address salia56bavy@gmail.com

Name of company   Huge Ltd
Description               Importer of veterinary drugs and vaccines
Website  http://www.hugeltd.com/2.html
Contact person       Dr. Appiah
Position                  Managing Director
Telephone               +233 244 666 163
E-mail address

Name of company   Medivet
Description               Importer of veterinary drugs and vaccines
Website
Contact person       Kwasi Darkwah
Position                  Managing Director
Telephone               +233 244376834
E-mail address

Name of company   Multivet Ghana
Description               Importer of veterinary drugs and vaccines
Website  http://www.multivetghana.com/
Contact person        Kwasi Darkwah
Position                  Managing Director
Telephone              +233 244376834
E-mail address info@multivetghana.com

Name of company   Reiss Co. Ltd
Description               Importer of veterinary drugs and vaccines
Website  http://reisscogh.com
Contact person        Peter van der Wurff
Position                  Managing Director
Telephone              +233 244 327 076
E-mail address  pvdwurff@reissco.com.gh
### Various

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of company</th>
<th>Agribusiness Consult</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Consultancy services for a.o. the poultry sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact person</td>
<td>Prince Obeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>00233 204 238485/ 00233 244 238485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail address</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Prince.obeng@agribusinessconsult.org">Prince.obeng@agribusinessconsult.org</a>/ <a href="mailto:paobeng@hotmail.com">paobeng@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Embassy Contacts

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