

# DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UPTAKE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (DRUSSA)

DRAFT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH CSIR-SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICY  
SYMPOSIUM

**Theme:** “EFFECT OF POULTRY AND RICE IMPORTATION ON THE GHANAIAN  
ECONOMY”



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**September, 2015**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Development of Research Uptake in the Sub-Saharan Africa (DRUSSA) Project is funded by UK's Department for International Development (DFID) with technical support from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU). The assistance from DFID and ACU is very much appreciated.

This policy symposium would not have been successful without the coordination support from Dr Kwamina Amezah, Director of the Extension Directorate-MoFA. We also appreciate Mr Joseph Boamah, Chief Director of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), who chaired the function.

We are grateful to the theme presenter, Dr (Mrs) Irene Egyir, University of Ghana. We thank all the discussants including Dr Kwame Opong-Anane (FAO Consultant on Poultry), Dr James Attah Peprah (Lecturer, University of Cape Coast) and Mr John Nortey (Deputy Director, Statistics, Research and Information Directorate – MoFA) for their contributions.

Finally, we appreciate all the participants for their inputs and contributions that enriched the discussions at this policy symposium.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

APD	Animal production Directorate
ACU	Association of Commonwealth Universities
APSP	Agricultural Policy Support Project
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DFID	Department for International Development
DRUSSA	Development Research Uptake in Sub Saharan Africa
EDIF	Export Development Investment Fund
EDAIF	Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GoG	Government of Ghana
GNAPF	Ghana National Association of Poultry Farmers
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa's Development
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PPBD	Policy Planning and Budget Directorate
PPRSD	Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate
STEPRI	Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
SRID	Statistics Research and Information Directorate
UCC	University of Cape Coast
UG	University of Ghana
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WIAD	Women in Agricultural Development

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The CSIR-Science and Technology Policy Research Institute in collaboration with Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) organized a policy symposium under the theme “*Effect of importation of poultry and rice on the Ghanaian Economy*”. This policy symposium was the fourth in the series to be organized in collaboration with MoFA under the Development of Research Uptake in the sub-Saharan Africa (DRUSSA) Project.

A total of 41 people participated in this policy symposium. Participants were drawn from Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), Ministry of Finance (MOF) and Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI). Others include rice farmer, representatives of Ghana National Association of Poultry Farmers (GNAPF), Technical Adviser from USAID/APSP Project and other stakeholders. Primarily, the policy symposium offered stakeholders from academia, research and policy makers the platform to deepen the policy discourse on the effect of importation of rice and poultry on the Ghanaian economy.

Dr Irene Egyir from the University of Ghana and currently working with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) was the theme speaker. There were three key discussants including Dr James Atta Pehrah from University of Cape Coast, Dr Kwame Oppong-Anane, FAO Consultant on poultry and John Nortey, Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID-MoFA).

Importation of rice and poultry has price, revenue and trade effects. With population growth rate of >2% in Ghana, demand for variety of foods including rice and poultry meat will increase. Importation of rice and poultry cannot be stopped but policy makers need to enforce non-tariff and tariff barriers. Inward looking policies should be intensified to increase local production of rice and poultry, promote dietary diversification and consumer education on quality and health implications of foreign food consumption.

It was concluded that the 216 decentralized district/municipal/metro chief executives should champion food security and prioritize irrigated rice and small scale poultry production and also support extension services to monitor technology adoption by farmers.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research -Science and Technology Policy Research Institute (CSIR-STEPRI) in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) organized this policy symposium under the theme “*effect of importation of poultry and rice on the Ghanaian Economy*”. This policy symposium is the fourth in the series being organized in collaboration with MoFA under the Development of Research Uptake in the sub-Saharan Africa (DRUSSA) Project. DRUSSA is funded by DFID with technical support from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU).

Policy discourse on the importation of rice and poultry has been concentrated on issues with restrictions through higher tariffs, national food security, potential for employment generation, product quality and food safety concerns among others. Some analysts have argued that the rice and poultry sub-sectors have not yet experienced structural transformation and innovations needed to improve on the competitiveness of the local value chain actors particularly, the small scale producers. Yet, others have also criticized the fact that overseas poultry and rice producers enjoy subsidies and these subsidized products have been dumped on the Ghanaian market crowding out the local producers.

Policy makers face a set of trade-offs in relation to some key interest groups such as feed input suppliers especially in the case of poultry, rice and poultry producers, importers and consumers particularly urban consumers. To deepen the debate on the effect of the importation of rice and poultry on the Ghanaian economy, this symposium sought to assemble on the platform the main policy actors, academia and the relevant stakeholders for a fruitful engagement and understanding of the research evidence on the subject.

A total of 41 participants were drawn from Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) and Ghana National Association of Poultry Farmers (GNAPF). Other stakeholders in attendance included a rice farmer, a Technical Adviser (USAID/Agricultural Policy Support Project), Consultant from Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Senior Lecturers from University of Ghana (UG) and University of Cape Coast (UCC).

## 2. OPENING

The function was chaired by the Chief Director of MoFA, Mr Joseph Boamah. In his introductory remarks, he stressed that creating a platform for both policy practitioners and academia to discuss the “*Effects of the Rice and Poultry Importation on the Ghanaian Economy*” is the best way of addressing this topical issue. Although, rice and poultry production has lagged behind domestic demand over the years, he was convinced that the situation can be gradually reversed if all stakeholders were committed to finding solutions. He promised to be committed to the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the policy symposium.



*The Chief Director of MoFA giving the Chairman’s Remarks; Director of CSIR-STEPRI on his right and Director of Policy Planning and Budget Directorate of MoFA on the left.*

The welcome address was delivered by Dr George Owusu Essegbey, Director of CSIR-STEPRI. He seized the opportunity to briefly explain the DRUSSA Project, the main thematic areas (short courses, policy symposia and policy fellowship) and the responsible institutions. He also explained that DRUSSA create institutional framework for research uptake and foster linkages between academia and policy practitioners.



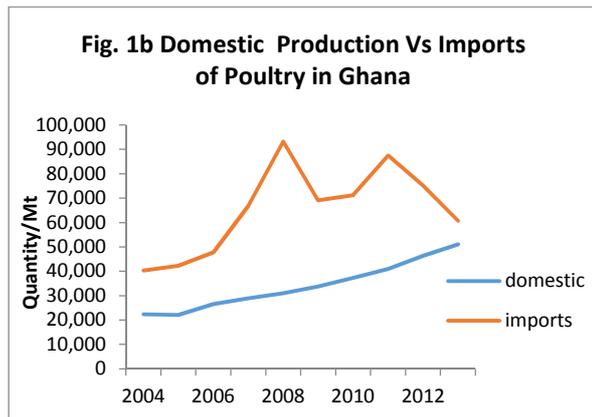
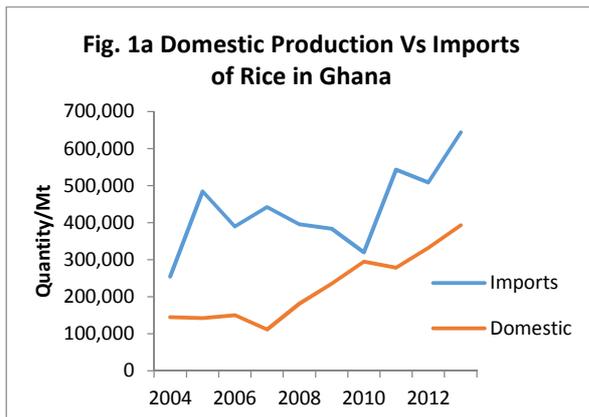
*Participants at the fourth Policy Symposium organized by CSIR-STEPRI in collaboration with MoFA*

### **3. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **3.1 Presentation by the Theme Speaker, Dr. Irene S. Egyir (UG/MoF)**

Presenting on the theme “*Effects of the Rice and Poultry Importation on the Ghanaian Economy*”, Dr Irene Egyir mentioned that about 90% of world rice output is produced in Asia (66% in India, Indonesia and China). Although Ghana has the right agronomic conditions for rice production, it is the West Africa’s fourth largest importer of rice with per capita consumption of rice estimated at 24 kg per annum (SRID-MoFA, 2012).

The world is a global village and no country can only eat what it grows. Trade is natural and with trade liberalization consumer preference is freely expressed. With Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) limitations on tariff and non-tariff barriers, Ghana cannot stop importation of rice and poultry. In the case of rice, both imports and domestic production are increasing as shown in figure 1a.



The growth of the domestic poultry production has been slow primarily due to the high cost of production (feed, drugs), inefficient production methods, limited knowledge of modern poultry management and lack of processing facilities. Other constraints include the high energy prices which continue to increase production costs by over 60 percent. The price of domestic broiler meat on the domestic market is thus not competitive. For example, imported chicken tend to be 30-40 percent cheaper than locally produced chicken. However, GoG has continued to support the local poultry industry by removing customs duties on poultry inputs (feed, additives, drugs and vaccines) and facilitating access to veterinary services.

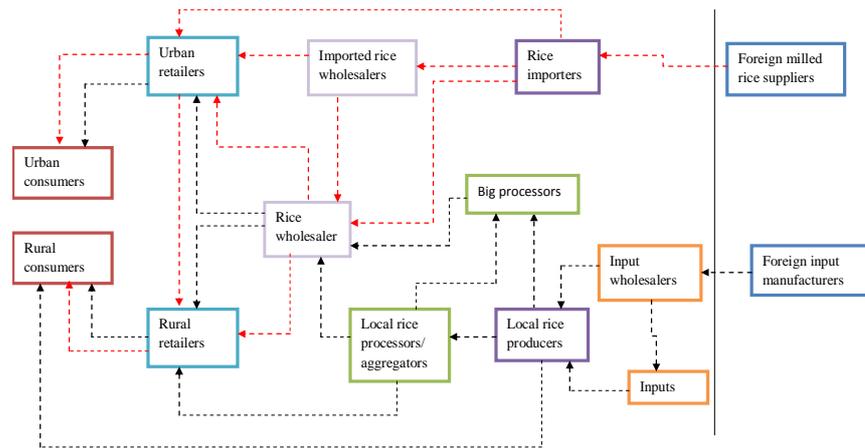


*Dr Irene Egyir (UG/MOF) presenting on the effects of importation of rice and poultry on the Ghanaian Economy*

Importation of rice and poultry has price, revenue and trade effects. With price effect, there is increase in prices to domestic consumers of imported product because of the import duty. Generally, consumers should cut their consumption of imported rice and poultry but the reverse is the situation in Ghana. People have money to make choices and for the urban consumers product convenience is key. Also rice importers embark on aggressive marketing and the average young Ghanaian is driving the consumption of imported rice. What is being

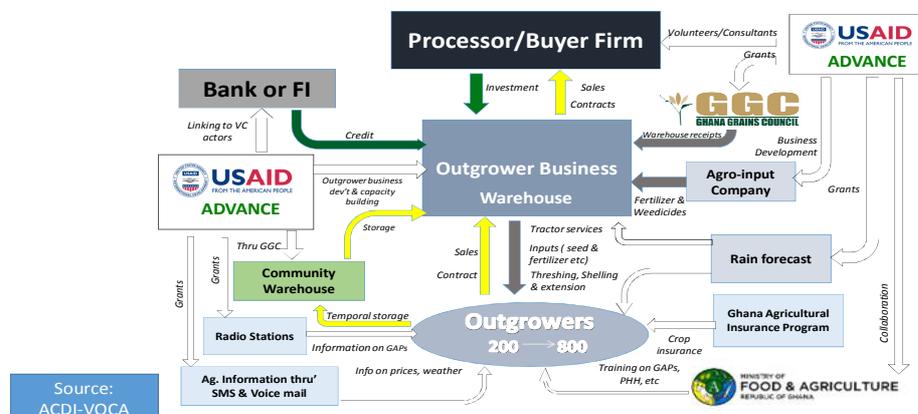
experienced in Ghana is rather an income redistribution effect in favour of foreign producers and importers instead of a shift in income from domestic consumers to domestic producers. There is limited evidence of increase in domestic production induced by import duty. The revenue effect is the customs collection accruing to the government. She explained the rice and poultry distribution network using figure 2 below.

Fig 2. Rice distribution network in Ghana is similar to poultry network



Again, using the business model in figure 3, Dr Irene Egyir explained that the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project - funded by USAID - is implementing strategies in the rice sub-sector in Ghana to improve production, processing and marketing of local rice. She however expressed concerns about GoG over-reliance on Development Partners and its sustainability implications.

Fig. 3 Outgrower Business Model



Dr Irene Egyir outlined the various positions on the following research questions:

- How have consumers of local rice responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?
- How have producers of local rice responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?
- How have service providers in the rice and poultry distribution chain responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?
- How have policy makers responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?

In response to the research question - *how have consumers responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?* - she gave a qualitative description of some consumers having switched completely from local to imported rice as a result of taste and quality characteristics. Again, she pointed out that in the rice growing areas, majority of household members ate only local rice. In the case of poultry many consumers of local chicken have added on the imported chicken but most young household members were unable to differentiate between locally produced and imported poultry as summarized in table 1.

Table 1: How have consumers of local rice and poultry responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?

Rice	Poultry
Some urban households have switched completely (what percentage?)	No consumer has switched from consumption of locally produced chicken
Some urban and rural households have added imported rice to local rice (what percentage %)	Many consumers of local chicken have added
Some young household members have only tasted local rice	Most young household members cannot differentiate between locally produced poultry and imported poultry
Some middle age and aged household members eat local brown rice	
In rice growing areas, majority of household members eat only local rice most of the time	

In response to the research question - *how have producers responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products* - she said producers of rice have increased production but technology adoption has been slow. Small scale poultry producers increased production and kept trusting while the large scale producers pooled out (see table 2).

Table 2: How have producers of local rice and poultry responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?

Rice	Poultry
Production expansion through new varieties (case study of Osudoku rice coop)	Production expansion
Moderate pace of technology adoption and product improvements to mimic foreign products – improved seed, machinery, fertilisers and pesticides,	Slow pace of technology adoption and product improvements to mimic foreign packaged products
Aggressive marketing (Case study of brown rice from Hohoe)	Occasional market flooding; reducing rate of expansion noticed due to flue outbreak
Small holders keep trusting; large holders are pulling out	Large scale producers have folded up; some are importers of chicken products; others have used space for estate development
Cooperatives are investing in processing machines	No news about slaughter houses

Table 3: How have service providers in the rice and poultry distribution chain responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products

Service providers	Rice	Poultry
Input dealers	Stocking seed, fertilisers, seed and other inputs	Few day old chick dealers; feed and other veterinary inputs
Land owners	Several arrangements under block farms and outgrower schemes	Peri-urban and rural land available
Labourers	Gangs available	Available
Processors	Increased milling machines, de-stoners	Supermarkets and few shops are stocking parts
Wholesalers	Many are purchasing for urban markets	Unknown
Retailers	Many are selling paddy rice in rural markets; many are selling milled rice in rural and urban markets	Many are selling table size birds in rural and urban markets; supermarkets are selling
Restaurants and food vendors	Local cooked food vendors are using local rice	Some are using local chicken for food

Investigating the policy environment (table 4), Ghana moved from state farm management in 1957-1970 to operation feed yourself in order to increase domestic food production in 1970-1980. From 2000-2010, rice was considered as food security crop and received attention in terms of extension and technical strategies to improve production and marketing as reflected in the Medium Term Agricultural Development Plan. Ghana implemented National Rice Development Strategy. Currently, rice has been considered as cash crop with efforts to promote outgrower schemes and technical assistance from Development Partners as

witnessed in Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) and USAID/ADVANCE Project.

Table 4: How have policy makers responded to increased importation of rice and poultry products?

Year	Description	Remark
1957-1970	State Farm for irrigated rice and broiler/layer production; home poultry	State management
1970-1980	Private farmers subsidized by State irrigation Operation feed yourself; home poultry	GIDA; Operation feed yourself and minimum external support
1980-1990	Private farmers supported by extension services and Ghana Food Distribution Corporation, Grains and legumes Board	Structural adjustment programme and trade liberalisation
1990-2000	Rice support programmes	Medium-Term Agricultural Development Plan
2000-2010	Rice is food security crop	FASDEP 1 for GPRSs Ghana Rice Inter-professional body National Rice Development Strategy MiDA, USAID ADVANCE
2010-2015	Rice is cash crop and for national food security - promote outgrower schemes and Estate agriculture	FASDEP 2 and METASIP; NRG, GCAP; USAID ADVANCE, GADCO
2000-2015	Interest rate (%)-20s; weak Cedi; double digit inflation; poor rural infrastructure; low tariff rate	Weak macro environment cannot support

From the literature summarized in Table 5, some factors influencing the choice of imported chicken include income of consumers, taste of chicken, product package, price and availability of imported chicken on the market (Armah 2009). The study recommended that local chicken producers should focus on practices that will improve packaging and taste of product as well as low-cost technology development by R&D institutions. Ampratwum (2009) also recommended that local producers should improve value-addition techniques and promote pre-cut and dressed broiler birds.

## Table 5a Literature Review

	Subject matter	Variables of interest	Recommendation	Author	Year
1.	Factors influencing the choice of imported chicken in the Tema Metropolis	Income of consumer Taste of chicken Product package Price of chicken Availability of product of market	Chicken producers should focus on practices that will improve packaging and taste of product. Low-cost technology development by R&D institutions	M. D. Armah	2009
2.	Rice import demand model for Ghana	Relative price of imported rice to domestic rice Real GDP (Income of consumer) Domestic production of rice Import tax Lagged volume of imported rice Ghana's foreign reserves	Enforce import tariff and institute quota policy	J. H. Kuofie	2006
3.	Domestic and import demand for chicken	Real price of imported chicken Real price of domestic chicken Real per capita income Exchange rate Taste and preferences Lagged volume of imported chicken	Local producers should improve value-addition techniques and promote pre-cut and dressed broiler birds	F. S. Ampratwum	2009
4.	Chicken meat imports and coping strategies of poultry farmers	Least cost production measures Efficient pricing Mortality rate of birds Farmer training Feed Drugs	MoTI should institute non-tariff barriers and increase tariffs Maize farmers inputs should be subsidized to expand production towards feed production	Felicity Addo	2009
5.	Household consumer preference for imported dressed chicken	Freshness and health of product Price affordability Convenient and attractive package Tender meat	Govern should support private sector with meat processing factories and impose high tariff on imported dressed chicken	Nana O-N. Adinyira	2013

In a study done by Boakye-Dankwa and Egyir (2014), it was observed that factors influencing household demand for locally produced brown rice in Ghana include rice of brown rice, taste, perception of health benefit and institutional support. They recommended media campaigns on the positive attributes of local brown rice supported by NGOs and local government institutions.

## Table 5b Literature Review

	Subject matter	Variables of interest	Recommendation	Author	Year
6.	Effect of importation of frozen chicken on the demand for chicken	Population Price of frozen chicken Price of fish Price of beef National income Taste an preference	Government policy should support expansion of crop production for feed	F. K. Darko	1994
7.	Effects of rice importation on domestic rice production	Foreign exchange reserves Population	Local rice productivity should be boosted; target quality, attractiveness and marketability	E.D.K Blasu	2012
8.	Factors influencing consumer preference for imported chicken	Age Household size Price Convenient and attractive package	Chicken feed for local production should be subsidized and promote pre-cut and dressed broiler birds in convenient packages	E. Y. Ntiakoh	2015
9.	Market power of rice import market of Ghana	Real price of imported rice Real income of consumers Market collusion Exchange rate trends	Government should discourage cartels among rice importers	K. Frimpong	2007
10.	The "Made in USA poultry label" and consumer choice in Ghana	Product packaging Quality of meat Expiry date information Country of origin	Strategy for sustainable live bird supply chain; Strengthen poultry farmers' association to foster economies of scale	Irene S. Egyir, K. Adu-Nyako & R. Okafor	2012
11.	Factors that influence household demand for locally produced brown rice in Ghana	Price of brown rice Taste Perception of health benefit Institutional support	Media campaign supported by NGOs and local government institutions	Isaac Boakye-Dankwa and Irene S. Egyir	2014
12.	Impact of improved parboiling technology on household income in	Education Association	Sensitise more women rice producers and support them with credit to adopt technology	Godfred Antwi, Irene Egyir and John Jatoo	2014

The theme speaker concluded that for a policy outcome, there is the need to understand the issues in an interaction domain considering the policy and governance, activities, institutions and value chain actors. All stakeholders involved in policy and practice need to be more strategic and implement programs to reverse the trend in importation of rice and poultry so as to grow the Ghanaian economy more sustainably and competitively.

The Way Forward:

- With population growth rate of >2% there will be increased demand for variety of foods, more rice and poultry meat so all stakeholders should be committed to promote domestic production and consumption of local rice and poultry products;
- 216 decentralized district/municipal/metro chief executives should champion food security and prioritize irrigated rice and small scale poultry production and support extension services to monitor technology adoption to motivate financiers and private sector investments—efficiency is of essence; and
- Government should continue and enforce non-tariff and tariff barriers.

### **3.2 Discussion points by Dr James Atta Peprah, University of Cape Coast**

Rice and poultry production in Ghana has lagged behind domestic demand. In the case of rice, domestic varieties cultivated have not kept up with changing consumer preferences toward aromatic and long-grain white rice. Thus local rice suffers from quality making imported rice preferred by most households. As a result, rice imports from South East Asia and America have grown considerably to fill the increasing demand gap for quality rice. In the case of poultry and poultry products (eg. frozen chicken), production has not been able to meet local consumption and the gap has always called for importation of frozen poultry products.

The discussant pointed out that rice and poultry importation are likely to lead to higher poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa as result of negative impacts on small scale producers. Policy focus should not be on restriction of importation but more inward looking policies that will revamp the sectors to boost local production. Education on attitudinal change will be sufficient conditions to sustain the rice and poultry sectors. Key discussion points are bulleted below:



- Importation cannot be stopped; many Ghanaians prefer imported rice to the local one as a result of quality. This has made demand for foreign rice relatively inelastic;

- The average Ghanaian has taste for foreign products;
- Advocate for dietary diversification and consumer education;
- Increase local production, operation feed yourself and poultry insurance;
- Educate consumers on quality issues, health implications of imported products; and
- Encourage private-public partnership in the rice sector

### 3.3 Discussion points by Dr Kwame Oppong-Anane, FAO Consultant on poultry

Poultry meat in the Ghanaian context refers to chicken (broilers, spent layers and cockerels), guinea fowls, ducks and turkeys to a lesser extent. Importation of poultry and poultry products from 2011 to 2013 decreased by 30.46% (from 87,409 to 60,786 MT) while



domestic production increased by 24.26% (41,008 to 50,988 MT). The per capita consumption of poultry meat was estimated at 6.5 kg in 2013; (increase of 54.76% from 2010). Total demand for poultry meat in 2013 was 180,540 MT while total Supply from imports and domestic production was 111,771 MT, leaving a gap of 68,765 MT, slightly higher than total domestic

production.

The discussant pointed out that Government of Ghana (GoG) has embarked on a number of projects and policies to improve the poultry sub-sector. These include the following:

- Ghana Broiler Revitalization Project;
- 40% compulsory local purchase by importers;
- CSIR-ARI ARIBRO Project;
- Cockerel Project MOFA;
- SADA Guinea Fowl Production Project; and
- CIDA-ARI Guinea fowl study eggs availability and hatchability in the dry season.

The discussant also addressed the capacity issues in the poultry sub-sector. He outlined the various categories of poultry producers, input suppliers and their capacities as well as constraints.

Producers are categorized into the following:

- Commercial Large scale (over 10,000) 5%;
- Commercial Medium (500-10,000) 20%;
- Commercial Small Scale (< 500 birds) 75%); and
- Backyard (17-54 birds) 60-80% of the national poultry population.

- Capacity of Input Suppliers
  - 8 commercial feed millers operating out of 23 in the 90s. Annual capacity of feed mills is 123,000 MT. All large scale farmers have feed mills;
  - 8 hatcheries producing DOC for commercial production, capacities 28,500 to 450,000 eggs. Produce at about 60% of capacity due to low demand; and
  - 2 large scale chicken processors with capacity of about 15,000 birds/day.

Constraints in the poultry industry in Ghana were outlined as follows:

- High cost of production (chicks, feed, drugs and vaccines);
- Inefficient production methods and low extension officer to farmers ratio;
- Lack of processing facilities;
- Power outage and high energy price;
- Competition with imported poultry products (30-40% cheaper);
- Poor packaging and storage; and
- Lack of finance and insurance.

Dr Kwame Oppong Anane concluded that Ghana is capable of increasing local production of poultry to reduce imports and become self-sufficient in the near future. He encouraged policy practitioners to create the enabling environment that will enhance performance of value chain actors. He emphasized on the need for capacity building and regulatory service provision, finance and insurance, input supply, production, health, marketing and value addition.

### **Recommendations**

To improve the local poultry sub-sector, the following specific strategies were suggested by Dr Kwame Oppong Anane:

- Utilization of unused capacities;
- Improve backyard poultry production;
- Enhance storage of inputs. National Food and Buffer Stock Company – maize, soya bean, etc. Currently, maize is procured by traders from Burkina Faso, dried and sent back at higher price;
- Promote use of substitutes or non-conventional livestock such as pigs, small ruminants, (rabbits and grasscutters); and
- Amendment of EDIF law in 2012 to include support for poultry industry. EDAIF Fund.

### 3.4 Discussion points by John Nortey, SRID/MoFA

According to Mr John Nortey price of local rice is fairly stable as compared to that of imported rice which is increasing due to the devaluation of the Ghana Cedi. However, the increase in imported rice price has not affected the quantities imported. Production levels of local rice are also increasing but yields are still low.

To improve domestic production and consumption of rice and poultry, he suggested the following:



- Extension service provision and the use of fertilizer among rice producers should be intensified;
- There are so many rice varieties resulting into cross pollination. Adapt certain high yielding varieties for quality improvement and marketing promotion;
- Currently, farmers are producing below capacity and should be encouraged to increase production; and
- Chicken parts are preferred due to affordability, therefore local poultry farmers should be encouraged to produce chicken parts for the Ghanaian market.

### 3.5 Questions and Comments

A rice farmer expressed a concern about the less attention given to packaging of rice. According to the farmer, packaging and marketing issues in relation to the local rice should be taken seriously. He also commented on the lack of interest in Agriculture by the Ghanaian youth and pleaded that some policy measures should be put in place to address the situation.



Contributing to the discussion, Dr Kwadwo (USAID- Agricultural Policy Support Project) mentioned that trade-offs between importation and unemployment need to be carefully examined. For example, what is the effect of a percentage increase in importation of rice on the unemployment situation in Ghana? According to him importation can be managed by promoting substitutes. He also suggested that issues of low capacity to produce poultry and continuous research evidence to clearly understand how to reduce imports should be critically addressed by policy makers and academia.

A participant from MoFA asked about the impact/effects of the policy symposia conducted so far under the DRUSSA Project– the impact on policy making in government. She also pointed out the need to capture quantitative analysis of the effects of importation of rice and

poultry and technical efficiency analysis to answer the question of why locally produced rice is not competitive.

Another participant commented that the presentations are more skewed towards rice and that more information on the poultry industry in Ghana is needed. A representative from SRID/MoFA commented on the data challenges and the need for more support for data collection.

A representative from MOTI commented on the effect of non-tariff measures, absence of policy regime to fight dumping but there is a draft bill to this effect which is not passed by Parliament yet. He commented on the need for harmonization of policies in relation to cost of production, regulatory environment and productive investment in poultry and rice.

A representative from the Ghana National Association of Poultry Farmers mentioned that there is the need for Animal Health Law to be enforced, proper documentation of policies on poultry and more effective implementation of government procurement in the poultry sub-sector.

A representative from the Veterinary Services Directorate commented that there was no mention of the Broiler Revitalization Project and the policy by MoFA that 40% of imported poultry should be from the local market in the presentations.



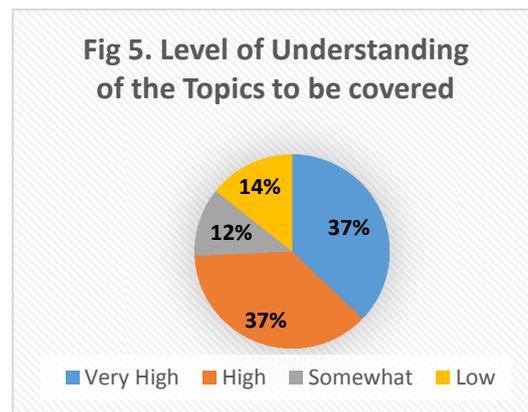
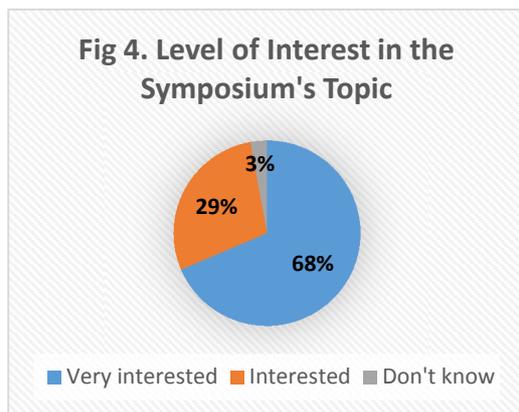
The Chief Director of MoFA interacting with the Theme Speaker, Dr Irene Egyir

#### 4.0 EVALUATION AND CLOSING REMARKS

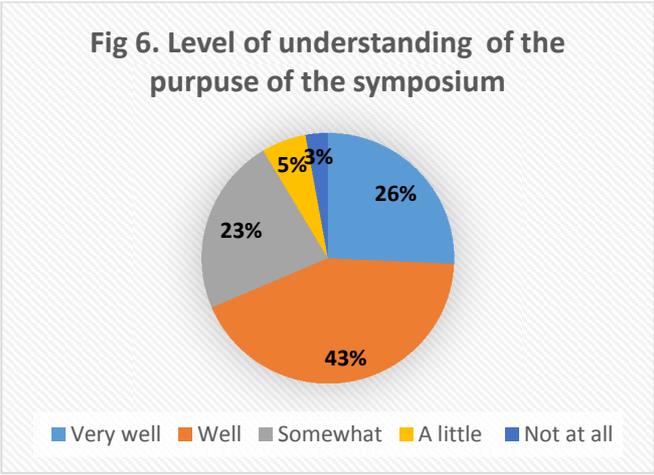
This section presents the evaluation results of the policy symposium by participants and the closing remarks by the chairman.

##### 4.1 Evaluation

Participants were asked to evaluate the program by filling pre and post evaluation forms (see Appendix III). As depicted in figures 4-6, the pre evaluation of this policy symposium with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) indicated a high enthusiasm among participants about the theme “effects of poultry and rice importation on the Ghanaian economy”. About 68% of the participants were very interested in the topic/theme, 29% were interested and 3% didn’t know their level of interest in the symposiums’ topic. Fig 5 shows that 37% each of the participants’ levels of understanding of the topics to be covered were very high and high while 12% had somewhat high level of understanding of the topics to be discussed.



In fig 6, it shows that 26% of the participants understood the purpose of the symposium very well, 43% understood it well, 23% somewhat well, 5% a little well and 3% didn’t understand the purpose of the symposium.



The post evaluation of the policy symposium showed that there was an improvement over the level of understanding in the topics covered after the symposium as compared to the earlier scenario (comparing figs 5 & 8). Thus, the policy symposium on poultry and rice importation met its stated aims as shown in fig 7, very well by 23% of the total participants, well by 65% and somewhat well by 12% of the total participants.

Fig: 7 how well did the symposium meet its stated aims

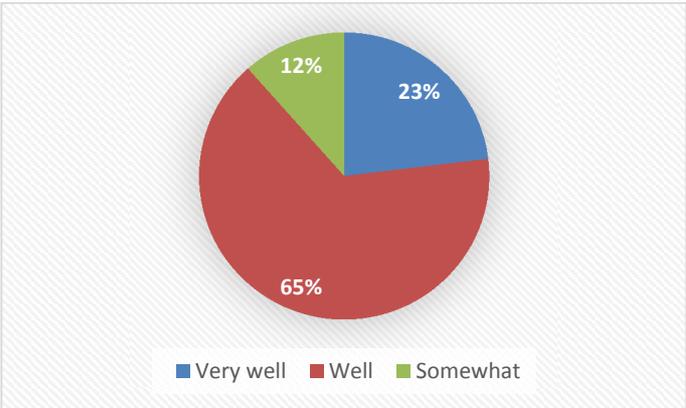
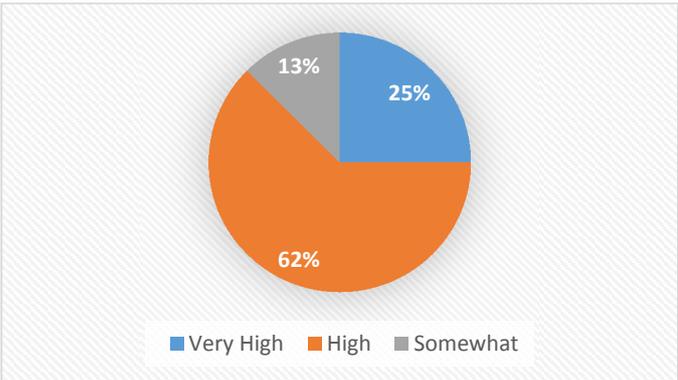


Fig: 8 level of understanding of the topics covered after the symposium



About 61% of the participants indicated that issues discussed at the symposium were very relevant to their work, 31% relevant and 8% somewhat relevant. This suggests that the right people were invited to explore and discuss the effect of importation of rice and poultry on the Ghanaian Economy.

#### **4.2 Closing Remarks**

In closing the Chief Director of MOFA expressed his heartfelt gratitude to all the participants and particularly to the Theme Speaker and the Discussants. He agreed that the pace of technology adoption was slow and the fact that some large holders in the poultry industry are polling out because of the effects of importation. He encouraged the organizers of the policy symposium to put together the necessary recommendations for his attention and forward looking actions.

## Appendix 1

### POLICY SYMPOSIUM

#### **THEME: *EFFECT OF POULTRY AND RICE IMPORTATION ON THE GHANAIAN ECONOMY***

**Wednesday 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2015 at 09:00 am**

**Venue: CLOSSAG Conference room, Ministries, Accra**

#### PROGRAMME

<b>09:00 – 10:00 am</b>	<b>Registration of Participants</b>	All
<b>10.00 – 10.10</b>	General Introduction	Facilitator/Dr. Richard Ampadu-Ameyaw
<b>10:10 – 10:30</b>	<b>Opening:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction of Chairman</li><li>• Chairman's Remarks</li><li>• Welcome Statement</li><li>• Presentation on <i>"The Effect of Importation of Rice and Poultry on the Ghanaian Economy"</i></li></ul>	Mrs Wilhemina Quaye Hon. Minister of Food And Agriculture Dr George Owusu Essegbey
<b>10:30-11:00</b>		Dr (Mrs) Irene Egyir, Ministry of Finance
<b>11:00 –11:40</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discussion session</li></ul>	Dr James Attah Pephrah (Lecturer UCC) Mr Ayambila Sylvester FAO Consultant on Rice Mr Kwame Oppong – Anane FAO Consultant on Poultry Mr Harrison Oppong, Director SRID - MOFA
<b>11:40-12:20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Questions and Answers</li></ul>	Facilitated by Dr Kwame Amezah, Director of Agricultural Extension Services
<b>12:20-12:30</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Closing Remarks and The Way Forward</li></ul>	Hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture
<b>12:30</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	

## Appendix II

### THEME: EFFECT OF POULTRY AND RICE IMPORTATION ON THE GHANAIAN ECONOMY

VENUE: CLOSSAG Conference Room, Ministries, Accra

Date: Wednesday 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2015

#### ATTENDANCE SHEET

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## Appendix III

### POLICY SYMPOSIUM Participant Questionnaire-A

YOUR DETAILS (In block letters)

Name: .....

Position: .....

Ministry/Organization: .....

E-mail Address: .....

Cell Phone No:

PLEASE **TICK** ONE OF THE ANSWERS BELOW

**1 How would you rate your level of interest in today's symposium topic?**

Very Interested      Interested      Don't know      Caution Negative

**2 How would you rate your level of understanding of the topics to be covered today?**

Very High      High      Somewhat      Low      Not at all

**3 How well do you understand the purpose of today's symposium?**

Very well      Well      Somewhat      A little      Not at all

**4 Any other comments**

Thank you for your feedback!

**POLICY SYMPOSIUM**  
**Participant Questionnaire-B**

TO BE COMPLETED AFTER THE SYPOSIUM...

**1 How well did today's symposia meet its stated aims?**

Very well          Well          Somewhat          A little          Not at all

**2 How would you rate your level of understanding of the topics covered today after the completion of the symposium?**

Very High          High          Somewhat          Low          Not at all

**3 How relevant were the issues discussed at today's symposium to your work?**

Very relevant    Relevant    Somewhat    A little relevant    Not relevant at all

**4a Are there any specific follow-up actions that you intend to take as a result of attending this symposium? Yes No**

Please provide details

**4b We would like to contact you again to ask about your experience of undertaking this follow-up action and whether there is additional support that would help you? May we contact you in this way?**

Yes    No

If so, on what date should we be in touch?

**5 Today's symposium was one of a series of such events being held with this and other ministries. Do you have any suggestions as to how we might improve future symposia?**

**6 Any other comments?**

Thank you for your feedback!