

Agriculture & Agribusiness Transformation Policy Recommendation

*Ghana Agenda 2046 – Feeding the Nation, Employing the Youth,
Feeding the World*

Prepared by
Black Star Summit



Submitted to:
Minister for Food and Agriculture

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Problem Statement

Ghana's agriculture and agribusiness sector stands at a crossroads. Endowed with fertile land, favourable rainfall, a rich agricultural tradition, and a young population that constitutes approximately 55% of the electorate, Ghana possesses every natural precondition for agricultural transformation. Yet the sector continues to underperform: persistent post-harvest losses, limited access to affordable inputs, inadequate cold storage infrastructure, underdeveloped agribusiness value chains, and, critically, a growing disengagement of youth from farming. The Black Star Summit Agriculture & Agribusiness Breakout Session identified a convergence of structural and cultural challenges: youth interest in agriculture remains low despite its employment potential, deliberate interventions to reverse this trend have been insufficient, access to land for young farmers is constrained by discriminatory practices, and the risk of farming without adequate insurance or support structures deters entry. Layered onto these sector-specific challenges is a broader governance concern: the marginalisation of youth from meaningful participation in the very policy processes that shape their futures, including agricultural policy. Ghana cannot feed itself, employ its youth, or compete in continental food markets without a radical transformation of the agriculture and agribusiness sector.

Vision

Vision Statement

A Ghana where agriculture and agribusiness is a prestigious, profitable, and youth-driven sector: one that feeds the nation, creates meaningful employment for young Ghanaians, generates foreign exchange through value-added exports, and ensures food security for all citizens. A Ghana where every young person who chooses agriculture has access to land, insurance, inputs, markets, and the institutional support needed to build a thriving agribusiness enterprise.

Proposed Solution

Ghana Agenda 2046: Agriculture & Agribusiness Transformation deploys \$100 million as catalytic capital across five integrated strategic pillars:

1. Youth Agribusiness Entry and Employment Programme, which deliberately attracts, trains, and supports young Ghanaians into agriculture as entrepreneurs
2. Agricultural Input Support and Land Access Reform, covering subsidised inputs, inclusive land acquisition, and buffer land designation
3. Post-Harvest Infrastructure and Cold Chain Development, placing cold storage in every district to eliminate food loss
4. Public-Private Partnerships for Local Input Manufacturing, which reduce import dependence and input costs
5. Agricultural Extension, Insurance, and Risk Management, strengthening the technical support and financial protection systems that make farming viable.

The policy is grounded in the conviction that meaningful youth participation in agriculture, as in all national development, requires not tokenism but genuine access, genuine support, and genuine opportunity.

Funding Request

Total Funding Request: \$100,000,000 (Catalytic Investment Framework)

This proposal requests \$100 million as catalytic capital to trigger structural reform of Ghana's agriculture and agribusiness sector. These funds are designed to crowd in private sector co-investment, development partner alignment, and increased domestic public investment in agriculture as the sector's productivity and commercial viability grows. The \$100 million is the seed; Ghana's fertile land and young workforce are the soil.

Expected National Impact

If fully implemented over 20 years (2026–2046), this policy will deliver:

- Engage 500,000 young Ghanaians in agriculture and agribusiness as entrepreneurs and skilled workers by Year 20
- Reduce post-harvest losses from an estimated 30–40% to below 10% through cold chain infrastructure in all 261 districts by Year 15
- Achieve food security for 95% of the Ghanaian population, eliminating chronic food insecurity by Year 20
- Increase agriculture's contribution to GDP from approximately 20% to 30% by Year 20
- Enroll 80% of smallholder and youth farmers in an agricultural insurance scheme by Year 15
- Achieve 70% local manufacturing of key agricultural inputs (fertilisers, seeds, pesticides) by Year 20
- Triple Ghana's agricultural export revenues through value-added agro-processing by Year 20
- Ensure equitable, non-discriminatory land access for young and women farmers in all 261 districts by Year 10

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

Current Situation in Ghana

Agriculture employs about 38% of Ghana's workforce¹ and contributes 22.8% of GDP², yet the sector operates well below its productive potential. The following structural challenges were surfaced by the Black Star Summit Agriculture & Agribusiness Breakout Session:

Low Youth Interest and Participation in Agriculture

Youth interest in agriculture remains chronically low. Agriculture carries a social stigma among young Ghanaians, associated with subsistence, low income, and lack of

¹ Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (2025). *Agriculture in Ghana: Facts and figures (2024)* (34th ed.). SRID, MoFA. (In 2024 the Services sector employed 5.5 million, Agriculture 4.8 million, and Industry 2.1 million, placing agricultural employment at roughly 38% of the labour force.) <https://srid.mofa.gov.gh>

² Ghana Statistical Service. (2026, March 17). *Annual gross domestic product (GDP), 2025*. Ghana Statistical Service. <https://www.statsghana.gov.gh>

prestige. Yet youth constitute approximately 55% of the electorate and the majority of Ghana's labour force. Their disengagement from the sector represents not only an agricultural crisis but a youth employment crisis. The session identified this as requiring deliberate, sustained interventions: not occasional programmes but systemic reform of how young people are brought into, trained for, and supported within the agricultural sector.

Inadequate Skills and Capacity Among Young People

The session identified a significant skills deficit among young Ghanaians seeking to enter agriculture and agribusiness. Technical agricultural skills, agribusiness management competencies, digital farm management tools, and value chain knowledge are insufficiently developed through the formal education system. This leaves young entrants ill-equipped to operate efficiently, access finance, or compete in commercial agricultural markets. Deliberate capacity-building interventions are essential, linked to practical agricultural learning, mentorship, and enterprise development.

Post-Harvest Losses and Lack of Cold Chain Infrastructure

Ghana loses an estimated 30–40% of its food production to post-harvest losses annually³, a catastrophic waste of resources, income, and food security potential. The absence of cold storage facilities across most of Ghana's 261 districts is a primary driver. Without functional cold rooms at the district level, perishable produce deteriorates between harvest and market, depressing farm gate prices, disincentivizing investment, and contributing to food insecurity in urban areas during lean seasons.

High Cost and Limited Access to Agricultural Inputs

Fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, and agricultural equipment are prohibitively expensive for the majority of Ghanaian smallholders and young farmers⁴. Import dependence drives up input costs, while limited access to subsidised input programmes leaves many farmers without the materials needed to achieve productive yields. Local manufacturing of agricultural inputs remains nascent, creating a structural vulnerability that this policy directly addresses.

Discriminatory Land Access

The session identified land acquisition as a significant barrier, particularly for young farmers and women⁵. In some communities, discriminatory practices prevent certain groups from accessing land for agricultural purposes, including restrictions on animal rearing in certain areas. These barriers compound existing inequities and prevent the

³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2019). *Reducing post-harvest losses*. FAO. <https://www.fao.org/partnerships/stories/story/en/c/1239069>. See also Twum-Dei, B., Lutterodt, H. E., Annan, R. A., & Aduku, L. N. E. (2025). Post-harvest losses of fruits and vegetables and their relationship with the nutritional status of women and children. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 13, 1654786. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2025.1654786>

⁴ Ministry of Food and Agriculture. (2025). *Agriculture in Ghana: Facts and figures (2024)* (34th ed.). Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID), MoFA. [https://srid.mofa.gov.gh/sites/default/files/2025-12/AGRICULTURE%20IN%20GHANA%20\(Facts%20&%20Figures\)%202024.pdf](https://srid.mofa.gov.gh/sites/default/files/2025-12/AGRICULTURE%20IN%20GHANA%20(Facts%20&%20Figures)%202024.pdf)

⁵ Amanor, K. S., & Diderutuah, M. K. (2019). Youth's access to agricultural land in Sub-Saharan Africa: A missing link in the global land grabbing discourse. *Land*, 8(10), 158. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land8100158>

most economically marginalised from benefiting from the agricultural opportunity. Land reform and the designation of buffer lands specifically for agricultural use are essential structural interventions.

Absent Agricultural Insurance

Farming in Ghana is a high-risk enterprise, exposed to weather variability, pest and disease outbreaks, and price volatility. Without adequate agricultural insurance schemes, a single bad season can bankrupt a smallholder or young farmer, permanently deterring future investment. The session identified agricultural insurance as a critical enabler of youth participation: if young people can farm with a safety net, the risk calculus changes fundamentally.

Youth Marginalisation from Policy Processes

The session explicitly raised the governance dimension of agricultural transformation: young people are not meaningfully heard or represented in the policy processes that shape the agricultural sector. The persistence of tokenism, including the tendency for institutions like the NCCE to engage youth primarily during election periods rather than continuously, undermines the relevance and effectiveness of agricultural policy. The session was emphatic: youth participation must move beyond symbolic inclusion to genuine representation in decision-making spaces, including agricultural sector planning, budgeting, and oversight.

Why This Matters Now

Ghana's food import bill reached US\$3.25 billion in 2024 for products that could be produced domestically: rice, poultry, sugar, edible oils, dairy, and processed foods⁶. The AfCFTA presents Ghana with a 1.3 billion-person African market and a combined GDP of about US\$3.4 trillion⁷. Climate change is increasing agricultural risk and demanding more sophisticated, resilient farming systems. And Ghana's youth population is expanding: if young people are not channelled into productive agriculture and agribusiness, the consequence is deepening unemployment, urban migration, social instability, and a security crisis. The session raised this directly: what are the security implications of a state where youth are losing hope? The answer is that unengaged, unemployed, and disillusioned youth represent a systemic national risk that agriculture, properly supported and reframed, can transform into a national asset.

A Charge to Build from What You Have

The session concluded with a powerful principle: "If we want to be better, let's do better." And a question every participant was asked to carry: "What would you do today with what you have to create the Ghana we want?" This is the spirit of the Agriculture & Agribusiness Transformation Policy: not waiting for perfect conditions, but building from the soil, the seed, and the young people that Ghana already has.

⁶ United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. (2025). *Exporter guide annual: Ghana 2025* (Report No. GH2025-0027). USDA FAS. <https://fas.usda.gov>

⁷ African Union. (n.d.). *African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)*. African Union. Retrieved May 22, 2026, from <https://au-afcfta.org/about/>

VISION FOR GHANA IN 20 YEARS

By 2046, Ghana will have transformed its agriculture and agribusiness sector from a subsistence-dominated, loss-prone, and youth-averse system into a thriving, commercially competitive, and youth-led engine of national prosperity. The vision unfolds across five dimensions:

Economic Transformation

Agriculture's contribution to Ghana's GDP will grow from approximately 20% to 30%, driven by expanded agro-processing, value-added exports, and the commercialisation of smallholder farming into viable agribusiness enterprises. Ghana's agricultural export revenues will triple, anchored by the processing of cocoa, shea, cashew, rice, vegetables, and livestock products into finished goods that command premium prices on regional and global markets. A thriving agricultural input manufacturing sector will reduce import dependence and generate industrial jobs.

Human Capital Development

500,000 young Ghanaians will be engaged in agriculture and agribusiness as trained entrepreneurs, skilled workers, and commercial farmers: a generation that sees farming not as a last resort but as a deliberate, prestigious, and profitable career choice. Agricultural education will be transformed: practical farm management, agribusiness, food science, and agri-technology will be core subjects in secondary and tertiary curricula. Agricultural extension services will reach every district, providing continuous technical support to farmers of all scales.

Governance and Accountability

Young people will be meaningfully represented in agricultural policy processes, not as tokens but as genuine participants with voice, data, and decision-making authority. Agricultural policy will be developed with youth, not for youth. Land allocation processes will be transparent, non-discriminatory, and inclusive of gender equity provisions. An Agricultural Accountability Dashboard will make sector performance data – input distribution, cold storage coverage, extension service reach, insurance enrolment – publicly visible and citizen-accessible.

Technology and Innovation

Ghanaian farms will increasingly deploy precision agriculture technologies: digital soil monitoring, drone-based crop surveillance, AI-assisted yield prediction, and mobile market information platforms. Young agri-technology entrepreneurs will build the digital tools that transform Ghanaian farming from weather-dependent guesswork to data-driven productivity. Cold chain logistics will be digitally managed. Agricultural insurance products will be delivered through mobile platforms.

Inclusion and Equity

Land access will be equitable across gender, age, ethnicity, and geography. No young person will be prevented from farming by discriminatory community practices or exclusionary land allocation systems. Women farmers, who constitute the majority of Ghana's smallholder workforce, will have equal access to subsidised inputs, insurance, extension services, and market linkages. Communities currently restricted from certain agricultural activities by discriminatory local norms will be supported

through policy reform and community engagement to access their full agricultural potential.

Sustainability

Ghana's agriculture will be climate-resilient, ecologically sustainable, and financially self-reinforcing. Buffer lands designated for agricultural purposes will be legally protected from competing uses. Irrigation infrastructure will reduce dependence on rainfall patterns that are increasingly unpredictable. Agri-waste valorisation will generate additional income streams and reduce environmental degradation. And a fully functional agricultural insurance system will ensure that one bad season does not end a farming career.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Ghana Agenda 2046: Agriculture & Agribusiness Transformation is anchored in eight SMART strategic objectives:

1. Engage 500,000 young Ghanaians in agriculture and agribusiness as trained entrepreneurs, skilled commercial farmers, and agri-technology practitioners by Year 20.
2. Reduce post-harvest losses from an estimated 30–40% to below 10% by Year 15 through cold storage infrastructure in all 261 districts and improved post-harvest handling training.
3. Enroll 80% of smallholder and youth farmers in an agricultural insurance scheme, reducing the financial risk of farming and increasing sector entry, by Year 15.
4. Achieve equitable, non-discriminatory land access for young people and women farmers across all 261 districts by Year 10, supported by buffer land designation and land reform legislation.
5. Reduce the cost of agricultural inputs by 40% for smallholders and youth farmers by Year 15 through subsidised input programmes and local manufacturing development.
6. Achieve 70% local manufacturing of key agricultural inputs (fertilisers, improved seeds, basic equipment, and irrigation tools) by Year 20 through public-private partnerships.
7. Triple Ghana's agricultural export revenues by Year 20 through agro-processing investment, value chain upgrading, and AfCFTA market penetration.
8. Strengthen and expand agricultural extension services to all 261 districts by Year 10, ensuring every farmer has access to regular, quality technical advisory support.

Additional system-level targets:

- Achieve food security for 95% of Ghanaian households by Year 20
- Increase agriculture's GDP contribution from approximately 20% to 30% by Year 20

- Ensure meaningful youth representation (minimum 40% youth membership) on all district and national agricultural policy bodies by Year 5
- Designate and legally protect buffer lands for agricultural use in all 261 districts by Year 8

PROPOSED STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

The policy organizes its \$100 million catalytic investment across five integrated strategic pillars, addressing the full agricultural value chain from land access and input supply through production, post-harvest handling, processing, market access, and risk management.

Strategic Pillar	Key Interventions	Target Group	Expected Outcome
1. Youth Agribusiness Entry & Employment (\$30M)	National Youth Agribusiness Programme (NYAP): training, mentorship, and enterprise grants for young farmers; agricultural TVET reform; agri-technology skills development; youth cooperative formation; agribusiness incubation centres; meaningful youth inclusion in agricultural policy bodies	Young people 15–35; agribusiness students; young rural entrepreneurs; women farmers	500,000 youth engaged in agribusiness by Year 20; farming rebranded as prestigious and profitable
2. Post-Harvest Infrastructure & Cold Chain (\$25M)	Cold storage facilities (cold rooms) in all 261 districts; post-harvest handling training; rural logistics improvement; agro-processing facility investment; market linkage platforms connecting producers to buyers	Smallholder farmers; agro-processors; market vendors; food security beneficiaries	Post-harvest losses reduced from 30–40% to below 10% by Year 15; stable year-round food supply
3. Agricultural Input Support & Land Reform (\$20M)	Subsidised input programme (fertilisers, improved seeds, irrigation tools); inclusive land acquisition framework; buffer land designation and legal protection; gender-equitable land access policy; community-level land rights advocacy; eradication of discriminatory restrictions on animal rearing	Smallholders; youth farmers; women farmers; communities with land access barriers	40% reduction in input costs by Year 15; equitable land access in all 261 districts by Year 10
4. PPP for Local Input Manufacturing (\$15M)	Seed co-investment with private manufacturers; fertiliser blending facility PPPs; local equipment fabrication support; agricultural machinery leasing programmes; AfCFTA agricultural trade facilitation	Private sector; manufacturers; MoFA; smallholders; agribusiness enterprises	70% local production of key inputs by Year 20; reduced input import dependence; lower costs
5. Agricultural Insurance, Extension & Risk Management (\$10M)	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme expansion; mobile-delivered micro-insurance products; strengthened extension service network (all 261 districts); climate-smart agriculture training; digital farm advisory platforms; index-based weather insurance	All farmers, especially youth and women; extension officers; rural communities	80% farmer insurance enrolment by Year 15; extension services in all districts by Year 10

Strategic exclusions that define the boundaries of this reform:

- Not replacing farmer agency with top-down government farming programmes: dependency-creating schemes undermine entrepreneurship and long-term sector development
- Not distributing inputs without training and technical support: subsidised inputs without agronomic knowledge produce sub-optimal outcomes and waste resources
- Not pursuing agro-processing investment without first establishing reliable raw material supply: processing facilities without consistent, quality agricultural inputs fail commercially
- Not ignoring the cultural and governance dimensions: agricultural transformation without youth voice in policy and without addressing land discrimination will reproduce the exclusions that have limited the sector

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Ghana Agenda 2046: Agriculture & Agribusiness Transformation adopts a five-phase implementation architecture, calibrated to the natural cycles of agricultural reform. Agricultural transformation is generational: building skills takes years; changing land norms takes longer; developing a competitive agro-processing sector requires sustained investment across political cycles. The five phases are designed with this reality in mind. Early phases build the human, institutional, and physical foundations; later phases harvest the commercial, food security, and export dividends.

Implementation Philosophy: Sow, Tend, Harvest

Agriculture teaches us that transformation follows natural cycles. You cannot rush the harvest by skipping the sowing and tending. Phase 1 Sows: establishes the legal, institutional, and infrastructure seeds. Phase 2 Tends the Roots: builds skills, extends services, and pilots insurance and cold chain systems. Phase 3 Grows the Canopy: scales interventions nationally and begins generating commercial returns. Phase 4 Harvests: delivers the full food security, employment, and export dividends. Phase 5 Seeds the Next Generation: sustains, innovates, and positions Ghana as a continental agribusiness leader. Like the best farming, this policy thinks in seasons, not headlines.

PHASE 1

Years 1–3 (2026–2028)

Sow: Foundations, Legal Reform, Pilot Infrastructure & Institutional Architecture

Phase 1 establishes the foundations that all subsequent phases require. In three years, the legal frameworks for land access reform and agricultural insurance must be enacted, the National Youth Agribusiness Programme must be designed and launched in pilot districts, the first wave of district cold storage facilities must be constructed, and meaningful youth representation in agricultural governance must be institutionalised. Phase 1 is the sowing season: it will not produce a visible harvest, but without it, there is nothing to tend or reap.

SMART Work Plan – Phase 1 Milestones:

Ref	Milestone / Activity	Responsible Party	Target Deadline
1.1	Enact the Agricultural Land Access and Youth Empowerment Act: mandating non-discriminatory land allocation, designating and legally protecting buffer lands in all 261 districts, and establishing gender equity provisions for land access	Parliament / Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources / MoFA	By Year 2
1.2	Launch the National Youth Agribusiness Programme (NYAP) in 50 pilot districts: training, enterprise grants, cooperative formation support, and mentorship matching for young farmers aged 15–35	Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA / NBSSI	By Year 3
1.3	Construct and operationalise cold storage facilities (minimum capacity 50 metric tonnes) in 50 pilot districts, prioritizing high post-harvest loss agricultural zones	MoFA / Ministry of Trade / District Assemblies	By Year 3
1.4	Launch the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme pilot: enroll 50,000 smallholder and youth farmers in crop and livestock insurance through mobile money platforms in pilot districts	Ministry of Finance / GIRSAL / MoFA / Insurance Sector	By Year 3
1.5	Commission National Agricultural Baseline Assessment: establish verified data on post-harvest loss rates, input costs, youth participation rates, extension service coverage, and land access barriers across all regions	Ghana Statistical Service / MoFA	By Year 1
1.6	Mandate meaningful youth representation (minimum 40% youth membership) on all District and National Agricultural Policy Committees and Farmer-Based Organization governance bodies	Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA / District Assemblies	By Year 2
1.7	Initiate community-level advocacy programme in all 261 districts to eradicate discriminatory restrictions on animal rearing and other agricultural activities imposed by local custom or practice	MoFA / NCCE / Traditional Authorities / District Assemblies	By Year 3
1.8	Sign PPP agreements with at least 3 private sector partners for local agricultural input manufacturing (fertiliser blending, improved seed production, basic equipment fabrication), with co-investment frameworks and production timelines	Ministry of Trade / MoFA / Private Sector	By Year 2
1.9	Strengthen agricultural extension service in 50 pilot districts: hire and deploy 500 additional extension officers, equip with digital farm advisory tools, and establish district-level farmer helpdesks	MoFA / Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration	By Year 3
1.10	Launch subsidised input programme for youth and smallholder farmers in pilot districts: providing fertilisers, improved seeds, and basic irrigation tools at 50% subsidised cost to 10,000 registered young farmers	MoFA / Planting for Food and Jobs Secretariat	By Year 2

PHASE 2

Years 4–7 (2029–2032)

Tend the Roots: Skills Development, Extension Scale-Up & National Insurance Rollout

Phase 2 takes the pilots of Phase 1 and scales them across all regions. The National Youth Agribusiness Programme expands to all 261 districts. Agricultural extension services are strengthened nationally. The agricultural insurance scheme reaches 40% of smallholder and youth farmers. The cold chain network expands to 130 districts. Local input manufacturing partnerships begin producing measurable reductions in input costs. Phase 2 is the tending season: the roots of transformation are being strengthened, the canopy is not yet visible, but the growth is real.

SMART Work Plan – Phase 2 Milestones:

Ref	Milestone / Activity	Responsible Party	Target Deadline
2.1	Expand the National Youth Agribusiness Programme to all 261 districts: enroll 100,000 young farmers in training, enterprise grants, cooperative formation, and mentorship programmes	Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA / NBSSI	By Year 7
2.2	Achieve equitable, non-discriminatory land access for young and women farmers across all 261 districts, verified through annual district-level land access audit	Ministry of Lands / MoFA / District Assemblies	By Year 6
2.3	Enroll 40% of smallholder and youth farmers in the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme through mobile money platforms; extend to include index-based weather insurance products	GIRSAL / Insurance Sector / MoFA / MoF	By Year 7
2.4	Construct and operationalise cold storage facilities in 130 districts, with post-harvest handling training delivered to 50,000 farmers across all agro-ecological zones	MoFA / Ministry of Trade / District Assemblies	By Year 7
2.5	Strengthen agricultural extension services nationally: achieve 1 extension officer per 500 farmers in all 261 districts, equipped with digital advisory tools and climate-smart agriculture curricula	MoFA / GIDA / Agricultural Development Bank	By Year 7
2.6	Achieve 20% local production of key agricultural inputs (fertilisers, improved seeds) through operational PPP manufacturing facilities, reducing input costs by 20% from baseline for smallholders	Ministry of Trade / MoFA / Private Sector Partners	By Year 7
2.7	Establish 20 agribusiness incubation centres across all regions, providing young agro-entrepreneurs with workspace, mentorship, market access support, and seed financing	NBSSI / Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA	By Year 7
2.8	Integrate practical agribusiness, food science, and agri-technology modules into 100% of agricultural TVET and tertiary institutions, with industry attachment requirements	COTVET / GTEC / MoE / MoFA	By Year 6

2.9	Launch agricultural market information platform: connecting 50,000 smallholder and youth farmers to real-time price data, buyer directories, and logistics networks via mobile application	MoFA / Ministry of Communications / NITA	By Year 5
2.10	Conduct first independent 4-Year Agricultural Transformation Review; publish findings publicly; use to recalibrate Phase 3 national rollout strategy	Independent Evaluators / MoFA / Parliament	Year 7

PHASE 3 Years 8–12 (2033–2037)	Grow the Canopy: National Infrastructure, Value Addition & Agro-Processing Scale-Up
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Phase 3 is the high-investment, high-yield phase. Cold storage reaches all 261 districts. The National Youth Agribusiness Programme has enrolled 250,000 young farmers. Agricultural insurance covers the majority of smallholders. Local input manufacturing is meaningfully reducing costs. And Ghana's agro-processing sector begins generating the export revenues that will transform the sector's economic contribution. Phase 3 is when the canopy becomes visible: the structural reforms of Phases 1 and 2 begin delivering measurable national outcomes.

SMART Work Plan – Phase 3 Milestones:

Ref	Milestone / Activity	Responsible Party	Target Deadline
3.1	Complete cold storage network: operationalise cold rooms in all 261 districts; reduce national post-harvest losses to below 20%, halving the baseline loss rate	MoFA / Ministry of Trade / District Assemblies	By Year 10
3.2	Enroll 250,000 young Ghanaians in the National Youth Agribusiness Programme (cumulative); 60% of graduates operating profitable agribusiness enterprises within 3 years of completion	Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA / NBSSI	By Year 12
3.3	Enroll 60% of smallholder and youth farmers in agricultural insurance; introduce climate-adaptive insurance products indexed to satellite-measured rainfall and crop yield data	GIRSAL / Insurance Sector / MoFA	By Year 12
3.4	Achieve 40% local production of key agricultural inputs; reduce average input costs by 35% from baseline for smallholders and youth farmers through combined subsidy and local manufacturing	Ministry of Trade / MoFA / PPP Partners	By Year 12
3.5	Establish 10 Agro-Processing Industrial Zones in high-production agricultural regions, each processing and value-adding to at least 3 major commodity crops for domestic and export markets	MoFA / Ministry of Trade / Private Sector	By Year 12
3.6	Double Ghana's agricultural export revenues from the 2026 baseline through expanded agro-processing, quality certification, and AfCFTA market penetration	GEPA / MoFA / Ministry of Trade	By Year 12

3.7	Achieve food security for 85% of Ghanaian households, measured through annual Ghana Living Standards Survey	Ghana Statistical Service / MoFA	By Year 12
3.8	Launch national irrigation infrastructure expansion programme: increase irrigated agricultural land from current coverage to at least 30% of cultivable land in all 16 regions	GIDA / MoFA / Ministry of Finance	By Year 12
3.9	Achieve 100% of buffer lands legally designated and protected for agricultural use across all 261 districts, with transparent allocation processes and annual public reporting	Ministry of Lands / District Assemblies / MoFA	By Year 10
3.10	Conduct second independent Agricultural Transformation Review at Year 12; table before Parliament; publish Government response within 90 days	Independent Evaluators / Parliament / MoFA	Year 12

PHASE 4

Years 13–17
(2038–2042)

Harvest: Food Security, Youth Employment at Scale & Export Competitiveness

Phase 4 delivers the headline outcomes of the transformation. Post-harvest losses are below 10%. 80% of farmers are insured. 400,000 young Ghanaians are in agribusiness. Local input manufacturing covers 60% of national needs. Ghana's agricultural exports have doubled and are accelerating. This is the harvest season: the accumulation of two decades of sowing, tending, and growing begins producing the national food security, youth employment, and export revenues that the policy was designed to deliver.

SMART Work Plan – Phase 4 Milestones:

Ref	Milestone / Activity	Responsible Party	Target Deadline
4.1	Reduce national post-harvest losses to below 10% from the 2026 baseline of 30–40%, through the completed national cold chain network and post-harvest handling capacity	MoFA / District Assemblies / CABI	By Year 15
4.2	Enroll 400,000 young Ghanaians (cumulative) in the National Youth Agribusiness Programme; achieve 70% of graduates sustaining profitable enterprises 5 years post-completion	Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA / NBSSI	By Year 17
4.3	Enroll 80% of smallholder and youth farmers in agricultural insurance, verified through GIRSAL and insurance sector registration databases	GIRSAL / MoFA / Ministry of Finance	By Year 15
4.4	Achieve 60% local production of key agricultural inputs; reduce input costs by 40% from the 2026 baseline for smallholders and youth farmers	Ministry of Trade / MoFA / PPP Partners	By Year 17
4.5	Triple Ghana's agricultural export revenues from the 2026 baseline through matured agro-processing capacity, AfCFTA market	GEPA / MoFA / Ministry of Trade	By Year 17

	penetration, and Brand Ghana agricultural products		
4.6	Achieve food security for 92% of Ghanaian households; eliminate chronic hunger from all 16 regions	Ghana Statistical Service / MoFA / WFP	By Year 17
4.7	Increase agriculture's contribution to GDP to 27%, reflecting structural transformation from subsistence to commercial agribusiness	Ministry of Finance / Ghana Statistical Service	By Year 17
4.8	Achieve 50% female ownership or co-ownership of agricultural enterprises supported by the National Youth Agribusiness Programme and related interventions	Ministry of Gender / Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA	By Year 15
4.9	Publish third independent Agricultural Transformation Review; use findings to design the post-2042 sustainability strategy and Ghana Agribusiness 2050 vision	Independent Evaluators / Parliament / MoFA	Year 17
4.10	Operationalise the Ghana Agribusiness Export Council: a permanent institution managing Brand Ghana agricultural product promotion, AfCFTA engagement, and market intelligence for Ghanaian agri-exporters	GEPA / MoFA / Ministry of Trade	By Year 15

PHASE 5 Years 18–20 (2043–2046)	Seed the Next Generation: Sustainability, Innovation & Continental Leadership
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Phase 5 completes the 20-year transformation and seeds the next generation of agricultural leadership. By Year 20, Ghana's agriculture and agribusiness sector will be self-sustaining, innovation-led, and globally competitive. The focus shifts from building the system to perfecting it, sharing its lessons with partner nations, and establishing the institutional architecture that will sustain Ghana's agricultural transformation into the second half of the twenty-first century.

SMART Work Plan – Phase 5 Milestones:

Ref	Milestone / Activity	Responsible Party	Target Deadline
5.1	Achieve the headline target: 500,000 young Ghanaians engaged in agriculture and agribusiness as trained entrepreneurs, skilled workers, and commercial farmers	Ministry of Youth Development / MoFA / NBSSI	By Year 20
5.2	Achieve food security for 95% of Ghanaian households; position Ghana as a net food exporter contributing to regional food security within the ECOWAS zone	MoFA / Ghana Statistical Service / WFP	By Year 20
5.3	Achieve 70% local production of key agricultural inputs; agricultural input manufacturing sector self-sustaining without public subsidy	Ministry of Trade / MoFA / PPP Partners	By Year 20

5.4	Increase agriculture's contribution to GDP to 30%, with agro-processing and value-added exports constituting the majority of agricultural revenue	Ministry of Finance / Ghana Statistical Service	By Year 20
5.5	Agricultural insurance system self-sustaining: GRSAL and insurance partner programmes funded through premiums and commercial revenues, without catalytic public subsidy	GIRSAL / Ministry of Finance	By Year 20
5.6	Establish the Ghana Academy of Agribusiness Excellence: a continental-level institution offering postgraduate programmes, applied research, and executive education in agribusiness for African practitioners	GTEC / MoFA / Ministry of Foreign Affairs	By Year 20
5.7	Export Ghana's agricultural transformation model to at least 3 ECOWAS partner countries through technical assistance, curriculum sharing, and institutional partnerships	MoFA / Ministry of Foreign Affairs / ECOWAS	By Year 20
5.8	Achieve 85% satisfaction among Ghanaian farmers with access to extension services, inputs, insurance, cold chain, and market linkages, measured through annual independent farmer survey	Ghana Statistical Service / MoFA	By Year 20
5.9	Publish the Final 20-Year Agricultural Transformation Impact Assessment; table before Parliament; launch the Ghana Agribusiness 2050 Vision	Independent Evaluators / Parliament / MoFA	Year 20
5.10	Position Ghana as the leading agricultural transformation model in West Africa, demonstrating that youth-led, insurance-protected, technology-enabled agribusiness can feed a nation and employ a generation	MoFA / Ministry of Foreign Affairs / GEPA	By Year 20

BUDGET ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK

USD 100 Million Investment Plan

The \$100 million is deployed as catalytic capital across five strategic pillars. Youth Agribusiness Entry and Employment receives the largest allocation because this is the most critical structural intervention: without a new generation of skilled, entrepreneurial, and supported young farmers, all other investments in infrastructure, insurance, and processing will lack the human capital to sustain them. Post-Harvest Infrastructure is the second-largest pillar because eliminating the 30–40% annual food loss is the most immediate and measurable opportunity in the sector.

Sector / Activity	Amount (USD)	Share (%)	Phases	Strategic Rationale
Youth Agribusiness Entry & Employment	\$30,000,000	30%	1–5	Root investment: without a new generation of skilled young farmers, all other sector investment lacks the human capital to sustain it. Highest multiplier on long-term sector development.

Post-Harvest Infrastructure & Cold Chain	\$25,000,000	25%	1–3	Eliminating 30–40% post-harvest losses is the single highest-return physical infrastructure investment: it instantly increases effective food production by a third without planting a single additional seed.
Agricultural Input Support & Land Reform	\$20,000,000	20%	1 & 2	Subsidised inputs and equitable land access are the entry barriers that currently exclude the most promising young and women farmers from the sector.
PPP for Local Input Manufacturing	\$15,000,000	15%	2–4	Long-term structural intervention: reducing import dependence for inputs builds sectoral sovereignty and sustainably lowers the cost of farming for all Ghanaian farmers.
Agricultural Insurance, Extension & M&E	\$10,000,000	10%	1–5	Insurance removes the catastrophic risk that currently deters youth entry; extension multiplies the productivity of all other investments; M&E ensures accountability and learning.
TOTAL	\$100,000,000	100%	1–5	

Financial Justification

Agricultural investment yields among the highest economic returns of any public expenditure in developing countries. The FAO estimates that each dollar invested in reducing post-harvest losses generates \$3–5 in economic returns through increased farm revenues, reduced consumer food costs, and improved food security. The National Youth Agribusiness Programme, by converting unemployed or underemployed youth into productive agricultural entrepreneurs, will generate both direct income and downstream economic multipliers through increased agricultural value chain activity. Local input manufacturing investment will progressively eliminate the import cost premium that currently inflates the cost of farming for every Ghanaian smallholder.

Co-financing will be mobilized from: (i) private sector investment in agro-processing zones and input manufacturing through PPP frameworks; (ii) development partner contributions from the World Bank Agriculture Finance Support, IFAD, FAO, and AfDB; (iii) AfCFTA Adjustment Fund allocations for agricultural trade facilitation; and (iv) increased domestic government budget allocations to MoFA as the sector's productivity and tax-generating capacity grows. The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme will generate premium revenues that progressively cover its operational costs, achieving financial sustainability by Year 20.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The breakout session was explicit that meaningful youth participation, not tokenism, is the precondition for this policy's success. The stakeholder engagement framework operationalises this conviction, ensuring that young people are not merely consulted but co-own the agricultural transformation agenda at every level.

Stakeholder	Category	Role	Engagement Mechanism
Ministry of Food & Agriculture (MoFA)	Government	Lead policy authority; extension services; input subsidy management; agro-processing policy	Cabinet steering committee; quarterly reviews
Ministry of Youth Development	Government	National Youth Agribusiness Programme; youth policy representation; capacity building	Joint Programme Management Committee
Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources	Government	Land access reform; buffer land designation; customary land rights reform	Land Access Reform Task Force
Ministry of Finance	Government	Budget; GIRSA oversight; input subsidy financing; agricultural development banking	Joint financing committee; annual budget cycle
GIRSA (Ghana Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending)	Government	Agricultural insurance scheme; de-risking agricultural lending; mobile insurance platforms	Agricultural Finance Steering Committee
Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA)	Government	Irrigation infrastructure; climate-resilient water management	Irrigation Expansion Task Force
Parliament – Agriculture & Youth Committees	Government	Legislation; budget oversight; land reform; accountability hearings	Bi-annual briefings; committee submissions
Youth Farmer Cooperatives & Agribusiness Networks	Civil Society	Primary programme beneficiaries; community-level implementation; peer mentorship	National Youth Agribusiness Council – quarterly
Farmer-Based Organisations (FBOs)	Civil Society	Smallholder voice; cooperative market access; extension service outreach	National FBO Platform; bi-annual reviews
Women's Agricultural Groups	Civil Society	Gender equity advocacy; women farmer representation; land rights monitoring	Women in Agribusiness Forum
Private Agro-Processors & Input Manufacturers	Private Sector	PPP investment; processing capacity; local input manufacturing; market linkages	National Agribusiness Forum; quarterly

Traditional & Community Leaders	Community	Land access reform at community level; eradicating discriminatory farming restrictions; mobilization	Community Agricultural Councils; regional dialogues
Development Partners (World Bank, IFAD, FAO, AfDB)	International	Co-financing; technical assistance; agricultural finance expertise	Annual Agricultural Sector Coordination Meeting
Academia & Research Institutions	Academic	Agri-research; curriculum reform; agri-technology development; impact evaluation	National Agricultural Research Council

GOVERNANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY STRUCTURE

The session raised a pointed question: do people in high ranks benefit from marginalizing the youth? The governance architecture of this policy is designed to make that impossible, by building youth representation into the legal and institutional structure of agricultural governance, and by making performance data publicly visible and citizen accessible.

Oversight Mechanisms

- National Agricultural Transformation Council (NATC), chaired by the Minister of Food & Agriculture, with mandatory youth representation (minimum 40% youth membership), private sector, civil society, and women's agricultural group representation; meets quarterly; publishes Annual Agricultural State Report
- Ministry of Food & Agriculture Programme Management Office (PMO), dedicated unit managing cross-pillar coordination, fiduciary oversight, stakeholder relations, and public reporting across all five implementation phases
- District Agricultural Accountability Committees (DACs), in each of Ghana's 261 districts; include mandatory youth and women representation; receive quarterly reports on input distribution, cold storage status, extension service reach, and insurance enrolment; conduct public hearings; submit findings to Regional Agricultural Directorates and the national PMO

Transparency Systems

- National Agricultural Performance Dashboard – publicly accessible, real-time; tracking post-harvest loss rates, cold storage coverage, input cost trends, insurance enrolment, extension service reach, youth agribusiness programme participation, and export revenue metrics by region and district
- Annual Land Access Equity Report – documenting progress on buffer land designation, discriminatory practice elimination, and gender-equitable land allocation across all 261 districts
- Open Agricultural Data Portal – publishing all input distribution records, cold room construction and operational status, insurance enrolment data, and programme expenditures as open data, accessible to all citizens

Anti-Marginalization Safeguards

- Legally mandated minimum 40% youth membership on all agricultural policy committees, farmer-based organization boards, and programme oversight structures from Year 2
- Annual Youth Agricultural Participation Audit published publicly, tracking whether youth representation commitments are being met at national, regional, and district levels
- Mandatory community consultation with youth groups and women's agricultural organizations before any agricultural land allocation or policy decision at district level
- Whistleblower protection for youth farmers reporting exclusion from input programmes, land access, or insurance enrolment on discriminatory grounds

Public Reporting Systems

- Annual Programme Review, led by the PMO with civil society, youth organizations, and development partner participation; results published publicly within 60 days
- Independent Agricultural Transformation Reviews at Year 7, Year 12, and Year 17 by external assessors; findings published publicly and tabled before Parliament with mandatory Government response within 90 days
- Final 20-Year Agricultural Impact Assessment at Year 20 – comprehensive evaluation; launch of the Ghana Agribusiness 2050 Vision

MONITORING, EVALUATION & IMPACT MEASUREMENT

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Indicator	Baseline (2026)	Year 5 (2031)	Year 10 (2036)	Year 15 (2041)	Year 20 (2046)
Youth in agribusiness (cumulative)	~50,000	80,000	200,000	400,000	500,000
Post-harvest losses (% of production)	30–40%	25%	18%	10%	<10%
Farmers with agricultural insurance (%)	<5%	20%	50%	80%	80%+
Cold storage districts (of 261)	~15	50	130	261	261
Input cost reduction vs. 2026 baseline	Baseline	-10%	-25%	-35%	-40%
Local input production (% of national need)	<5%	10%	30%	55%	70%
Agricultural export revenues vs. baseline	Baseline	+20%	+80%	+180%	+200% (x3)
Agriculture's GDP contribution (%)	~20%	22%	25%	28%	30%

Household food security rate (%)	~72%	80%	87%	92%	95%
Farmer satisfaction with support services (%)	~40%	55%	70%	80%	85%+

Evaluation Methods

- National Agricultural Performance Dashboard: real-time, publicly accessible; updated monthly from MoFA district reports, GIRSAL insurance data, cold room operational records, and GEPA export figures
- Annual Agricultural Household Survey (Ghana Statistical Service): nationally representative measurement of food security, input access, land access, insurance penetration, and farm income across regions and demographics
- Youth Agribusiness Programme Outcome Tracking: annual survey of NYAP graduates tracking enterprise survival, income levels, employment generated, and further training uptake
- Post-Harvest Loss Monitoring (MoFA / CABI): annual commodity-by-commodity assessment of post-harvest losses at farm, storage, transport, and retail levels across all agro-ecological zones
- Independent Agricultural Transformation Reviews at Year 7, Year 12, and Year 17: comprehensive external evaluations of programme effectiveness, equity, and value for money; findings published publicly
- Annual Land Access Equity Audit: district-level reporting on buffer land designation progress, discriminatory practice elimination, and gender-equitable land allocation; published publicly

RISKS & MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Risk	Likelihood	Potential Impact	Mitigation Strategy
Persistent Youth Disengagement from Agriculture	High	NYAP enrolment targets missed; cultural stigma around farming proves resistant to intervention	Reframe agriculture as entrepreneurship and technology, not subsistence farming. Use successful young agribusiness role models as programme ambassadors. Link NYAP enterprise grants to commercially viable value chains, not subsistence crops. Ensure grants are meaningful and disbursed on time.
Political Discontinuity and Programme Abandonment	High	Cold chain, insurance, and NYAP programmes abandoned across election cycles	Anchor land reform and insurance mandates in legislation. Establish the independent National Agricultural Transformation Council with cross-party membership. Publish annual Agricultural State Reports making reversal politically costly.
Land Access Reform Resistance from Traditional Authorities	High	Community-level resistance to land reform and discriminatory practice	Co-design community engagement strategy with traditional authorities from the outset, emphasising community economic benefits. Provide legislative backing through the Agricultural Land Access Act.

		elimination slows or blocks implementation	Engage religious and opinion leaders as reform advocates.
Cold Storage Infrastructure Maintenance Failure	Medium	Cold rooms constructed but not maintained; equipment failure within 2–3 years; investment wasted	Establish district-level maintenance contracts with private operators. Train district technical staff in cold room maintenance. Build maintenance costs into district assembly budgets. Adopt PPP management models for commercial cold room operation.
Agricultural Insurance Non-Uptake	Medium	Low farmer trust in insurance; premium affordability barriers; low awareness	Begin with heavily subsidised premiums to demonstrate value. Use mobile money platforms for frictionless enrolment and claims. Rapid, visible claims payment when losses occur. Peer insurance advocates within farmer cooperatives and FBOs.
Climate Change Impact on Agricultural Productivity	High	Changing rainfall patterns and extreme weather events undermine crop yields and farming viability	Integrate climate-smart agriculture across all NYAP and extension training. Prioritise irrigation infrastructure investment in Phase 3. Index-based weather insurance products in the insurance scheme. Climate-resilient variety development through agricultural research institutions.
Tokenistic Youth Participation Despite Mandates	Medium	Youth representatives placed on committees without genuine voice, information access, or decision-making power	Require youth representatives on agricultural bodies to be elected by youth organisations, not appointed by government. Provide capacity building and information access to youth representatives. Annual Youth Agricultural Participation Audit published publicly.

EXPECTED NATIONAL IMPACT

The successful implementation of Ghana Agenda 2046: Agriculture & Agribusiness Transformation will deliver a generational transformation in Ghana's food security, youth employment, economic structure, and agricultural sector governance:

Economy

- Agriculture's GDP contribution rises from 20% to 30% – a fundamental structural shift from subsistence to commercial, value-added agribusiness
- Tripling agricultural export revenues through agro-processing, value chain upgrading, and AfCFTA market penetration, generating substantial additional annual foreign exchange
- 70% local production of key agricultural inputs – eliminating the import dependence that inflates costs for every Ghanaian farmer and reducing agricultural trade deficit
- Ghana positioned as a net food exporter to the ECOWAS region, contributing to continental food security and earning premium export revenues

Youth Employment and Human Development

- 500,000 young Ghanaians engaged in agriculture and agribusiness as trained entrepreneurs, skilled workers, and commercial farmers – a generational shift in how young Ghanaians relate to the land
- Agriculture rebranded as a prestigious, profitable, and technology-enabled career pathway – a fundamental cultural transformation that requires the full 20 years to achieve but begins with the first NYAP graduate who builds a viable enterprise
- A pipeline of agribusiness talent: agricultural TVET and tertiary graduates who understand supply chains, agri-technology, food science, and commercial farm management

Food Security and Governance

- Food security for 95% of Ghanaian households – eliminating chronic hunger as a national condition
- Post-harvest losses reduced from 30–40% to below 10% – the equivalent of producing a third more food without planting a single additional hectare
- 80% of farmers insured – a safety net that transforms the risk calculation of farming and enables investment, innovation, and scale
- Transparent, youth-inclusive agricultural governance – policy made with young people, not for them

Social Cohesion and Equity

- Equitable, non-discriminatory land access in all 261 districts – ending the exclusions that have historically prevented young and women farmers from accessing Ghana's most fundamental agricultural resource
- 50% female ownership or co-ownership of agribusiness enterprises supported by the programme – transforming women's role in the sector from unpaid labour to commercial owners
- A reduction in youth hopelessness and its associated security risks – because young people with land, skills, insurance, and market access have something to build and something to protect

CONCLUSION & CALL TO ACTION

The Black Star Summit Agriculture & Agribusiness Breakout Session asked a question that every Ghanaian leader, policymaker, farmer, and young person must answer: "What would you do today with what you have to create the Ghana we want?" It is the right question, because it refuses the excuse of perfect conditions. Ghana has fertile land. Ghana has a young population. Ghana has growing regional markets. Ghana has the AfCFTA opportunity. Ghana has the knowledge of what works in agricultural development elsewhere in the world. What Ghana has lacked, this policy argues, is the deliberate, sustained, youth-centred, and institutionally grounded commitment to deploy these assets for transformation.

Ghana Agenda 2046: Agriculture & Agribusiness Transformation is that commitment. It deploys \$100 million not as a subsidy to sustain the status quo but as catalytic capital to break it. Cold storage in every district. A generation of young farmers trained,

insured, and supported. Local fertiliser factories reducing the cost of farming for every smallholder. Land reform that removes discriminatory barriers and designates protected agricultural buffer zones. Extension services that reach every farmer in every district. And a governance structure that demands meaningful youth participation, because no nation can achieve sustainable development without the active, genuine, substantive involvement of its citizens, especially its youngest ones.

The session reminded participants of the second stanza of Ghana's National Anthem: a call to active citizenship, to responsibility, to building. This policy is an answer to that call – in the field, in the processing factory, in the cold room, and in the policy chamber. If we want to be better, let's do better. Starting now.

The Milan Cathedral Principle Applied to Agriculture

Ghana's agricultural transformation, like the cathedral, cannot be built in a season. The cold rooms constructed in Year 1 will still be serving farmers in Year 50. The young person trained in the National Youth Agribusiness Programme in Year 3 may build the agro-processing company that employs 500 people in Year 25. The land reform enacted in Year 2 will protect farming communities for generations. We build now for those who come after. And like the cathedral's builders, we trust that what we begin today, though incomplete in our own lifetimes, will stand as testament to our commitment to the Ghana we chose to leave behind.

Call to Action

We call on the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and the Ministry of Youth Development to champion the National Youth Agribusiness Programme as a legislative and budgetary priority. We call on Parliament to enact the Agricultural Land Access and Youth Empowerment Act, protecting buffer lands and ending discriminatory land practices. We call on GRSAL and the insurance sector to extend agricultural micro-insurance to every district through mobile platforms. We call on private sector agro-processors and input manufacturers to partner in the transformation through PPP frameworks. We call on traditional authorities to champion equitable land access as a matter of community prosperity. And we call on every young Ghanaian who has ever looked at a farm and wondered if it could be theirs: it can. With the right training, the right insurance, the right inputs, and the right support, it will be. If we want to be better, let's do better. Together.

*Prepared by the Black Star Summit Agriculture & Agribusiness Breakout Session Team
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