



Global production of rice - 2023

Source: FAO 2025

Country	Percentage	Export Value in \$
India	30,6%	206727000
China, mainland	30,6%	206603200
Bangladesh	8,7%	58613458
Indonesia	8%	53980993
Vietnam	6,4%	43497624,8
Thailand	4,9%	33070957
Myanmar	3,8%	25650000
Philippines	3%	20059562
Pakistan	2,2%	14803800
Cambodia	1,9%	12900000

Variety Grown

- 115-130 days varieties preferred in the Volta and Oti regions.
- 150-days varieties preferred in the Northern, North-East, Upper East and Upper West regions

Average yield depends on cropping system

- Upland fields 1.5MT/ha versus maximum 2.0 MT/ha
- Lowlands fields 2.0 MT/ha versus maximum 3.5 MT/ha
- Irrigated fields 3.0 MT/ha versus maximum 6.0 MT/ha
- The national average yield is 2.98MT/ha, lowest in the Western Region (1.37 MT/ha) and highest in the Volta Region (5.11MT/ha), which is now the largest rice production area in Ghana

Value chain characteristics

Producer's size

- Small production: < 5 ha (predominant producers in Ghana)
- Medium production: > 5 ha

Price information

- Varieties produced: Milled white rice and milled brown rice.

Economic model

- 100% commercial, mostly a cash crop.

Certification

- International: N/A
- Local: Producers and processors: GSA, FDA EPA; Adhered to only when dealing with medium or large organised industries.

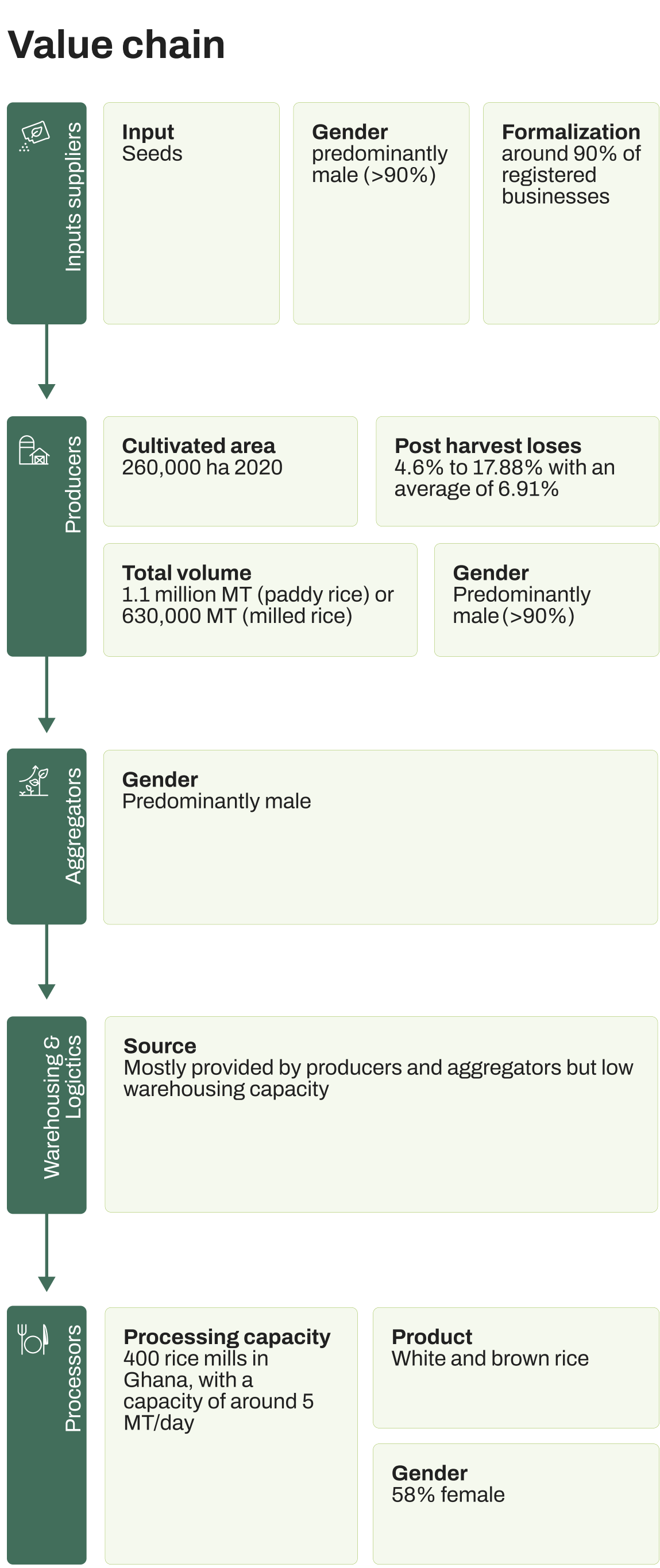
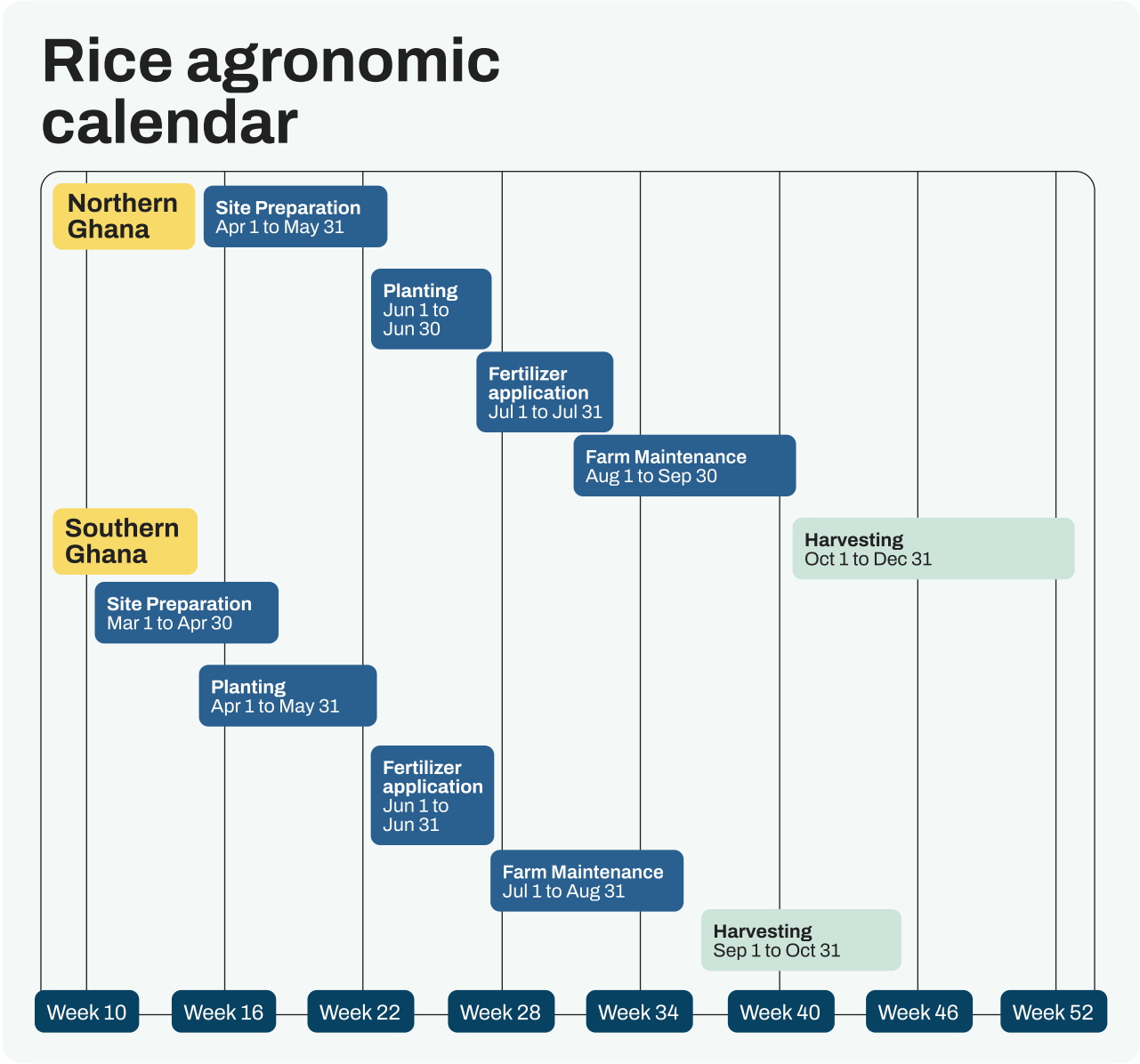
Destination markets

- Domestic: 100%, no formal export of rice from Ghana
- Import: 50% of rice imported from Vietnam, Thailand, India and Pakistan
- All rice is sold for direct human consumption.

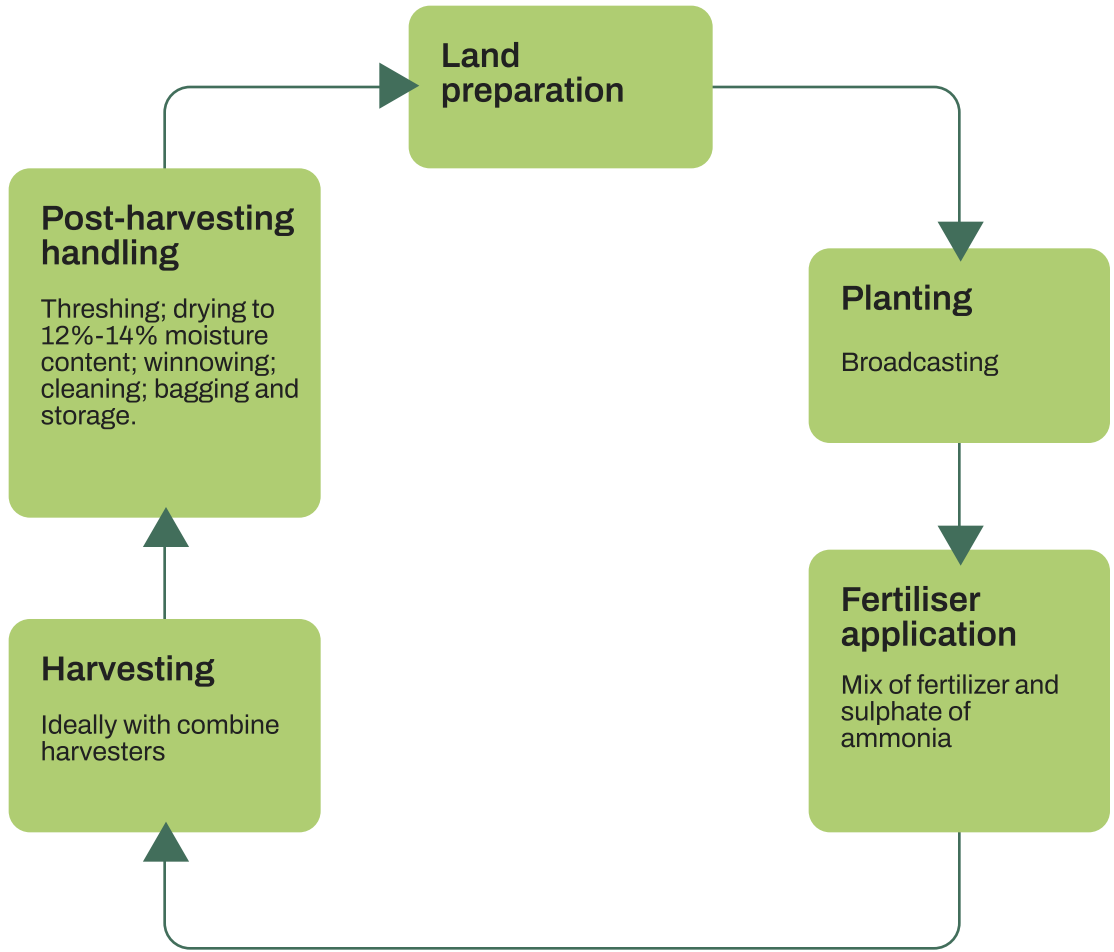
Leading rice exporters globally

Source: FAO 2025

Country	Production %	Export Value in \$
India	42.64%	9.91B
Thailand	19.70%	4.58B
Pakistan	9.08%	2.11B
United States	5.99%	1.39B
Italy	3.64%	845.33M
China	3.32%	771.28M
Myanmar	1.68%	390.02M
Uruguay	1.30%	301.38M
Netherlands	1.10%	255.95M
Paraguay	1.02%	236.47M



Agronomic practices



Sustainability financing

VC Segment	Green Finance Requirements
Producers	Financing of: - Water efficient irrigation systems - Harvesting infrastructure - Post-harvest infrastructure
Processors	- Harvesting and threshing equipment - Storage facilities mainly for raw material - Working capital to offtake raw material - Biochar production

Major rice players

- The key players in this sector include input suppliers, producers, aggregators, logistics providers, processors, regulators, and industry associations.



ESG practices

- Gender balance: it is a male dominated industry.
- Education level: lowest with processors (<30%) and highest with warehousing and logistics
- Child/labour: no evidence
- Personal Protective Equipment: available and accessible for use in production during application of agrochemicals
- Certification practices: mostly EPA, GSA and FDA for producers and processors, if they deal with organized industries.

eco.business fund

The **eco.business Fund** aims to promote business and consumption practices that contribute to the **conservation of biodiversity**, **the sustainable use of natural resources**, and **climate change mitigation and adaptation**. By financing business practices that preserve nature and promote biodiversity, the fund seeks investments that generate both **environmental and economic returns**. The fund primarily offers loans to qualified financial institutions, which in turn lend to eligible borrowers. These borrowers include holders of recognized certifications as well as those implementing changes that **support conservation and biodiversity**. The fund supports sustainable operations in the **agriculture, fisheries (including aquaculture), forestry, and tourism sectors**.

Sustainability practices

- Use of approved crop protection and nutrition products
- Increasing interest of producers for organic fertilizers

Challenges

- Lack of clear methods** for bird control in rice production.
- Lack of proper infrastructure** for post-harvest handling.
- Unavailability of harvesting machinery.**
- Lack of credit impacting on **adoption of improved production techniques.**
- Structural product shortage.**
- Obsolete rice mills**, particularly colour sorters.
- Climate change affecting highland** and paddy rice which rely on rainfall for production.

Types of products

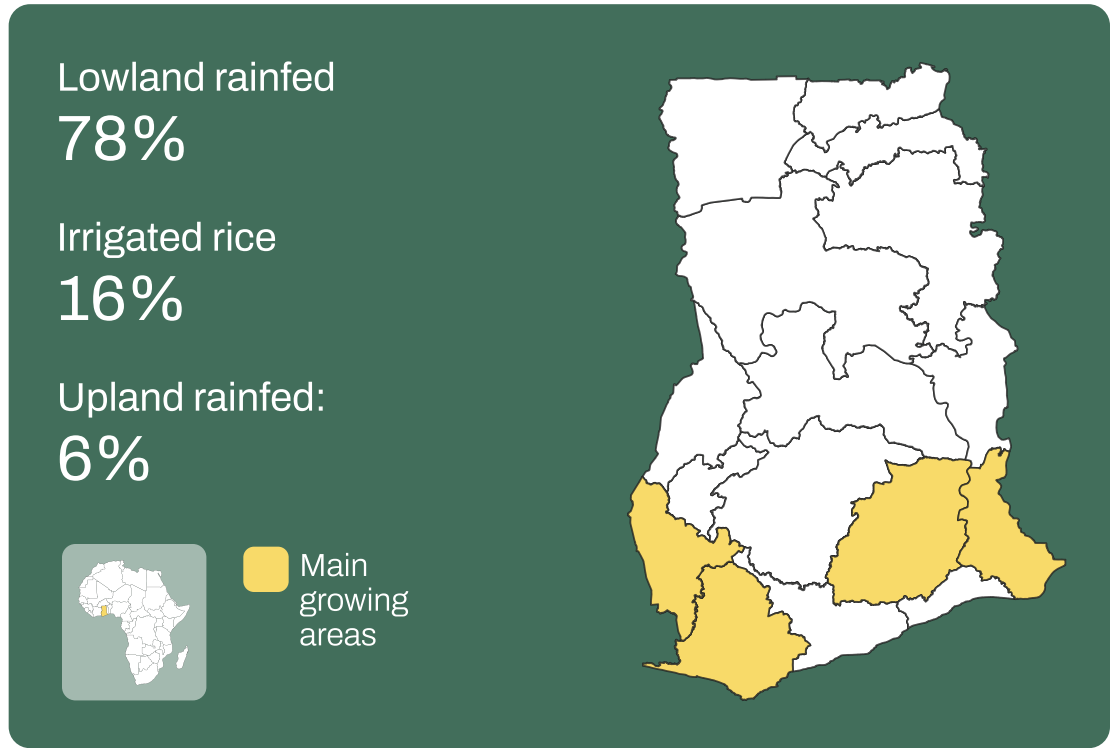
White rice

Brown rice

Broken rice mostly in the Northern regions because of poor milling



Regional production



Rice production in Ghana, is in the **Western, Eastern, Volta and Northern regions**. Within these four main regions, 7 districts where rice is produced face high risk of deforestation, 9 face medium risk and 4 districts face low deforestation risk.

This highlights the environmental challenges associated with rice farming and this distribution emphasizes the need for sustainable agricultural practices to mitigate deforestation risks and ensure the long-term viability of rice production in these areas.

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