

Poultry Hatcheries as a Growth Frontier

Incubating Local Enterprise for Food Security, Job Creation, and Export Potential





Despite strong demand, domestic production is struggling: local poultry output covers only a small portion of total consumption and the remainder is filled by imported chicken or processed parts.

In Ghana, chicken remains one of the country's most consumed sources of animal protein, driven by rising urbanisation, increased incomes, and a growing preference for quick-service and convenience food.

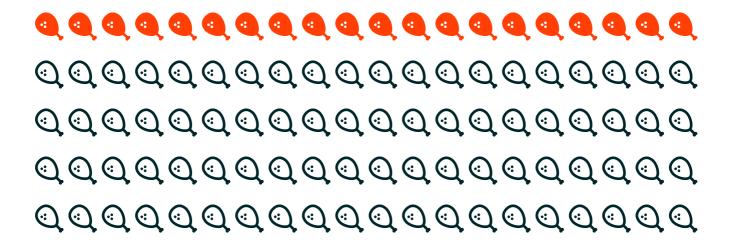
For many smallholder farmers the core challenge is access, timing, price and quality of day-old chicks often hamper their ability to rear broilers or layers profitably. A micro-hatchery that produces healthy, local day-old chicks, offers delivery within the region, and supports farmers with starter-kits and services addresses a clear gap in the value chain.



Ghana's poultry industry stands at a critical crossroads.

320,000 - 350,000 metric tons

of chicken consumed every year by Ghanaians. (USDA, 2024)





9, 50,482

metric tons of chicken produced locally in 2023



metric tons imported in 2023, and projections suggest that this figure will remain largely unchanged in 2024.

This import dependency drains foreign exchange and limits job creation across the local poultry value chain, from hatcheries and feed producers to farmers and processors.

USD 173 million

Ghana's poultry imports under the customs code HS 0207 in 2023 (Trend Economy, 2024).

This heavy reliance on imports not only reflects local production shortfalls but also exposes the country to global price fluctuations and currency depreciation risks. When the cedi weakens, the cost of imported chicken soars, putting pressure on consumers and the national budget alike.



Beneath these macroeconomic figures lies a structural bottleneck: the limited availability of high-quality day-old chicks (DOCs).

Ghana's poultry sector relies on a mix of imported and locally hatched DOCs, yet the local hatchery base remains insufficient. Historical records from the **Veterinary Services Directorate** indicate that Ghana once had around **28** hatcheries in the **1980s**, but by the **2000s** that number had fallen to roughly **10**.

This contraction reduced domestic capacity and made local poultry farmers increasingly dependent on imported chicks. Such dependence not only raises costs but also risks the spread of disease and supply interruptions. The shortage of reliable DOCs has become one of the key barriers to scaling up local poultry production

1980s

28 hatcheries

2000s

10 hatcheries



Small-scale farmers often



Struggle to access day-old chicks on time.



Pay higher prices due to middlemen.



Lose birds to stress and disease from long-distance transport.

This leads to delays, reduced profitability, and discouragement among smallholder poultry farmers.

Target Market



Smallholder poultry farmers (100–1,000 birds) in nearby communities.



Youth groups and cooperatives under PFJ 2.0 poultry programs.



Local agro-dealers who buy chicks in bulk to resell



Individuals starting backyard poultry businesses

Products and Services



Day-Old Chicks (DOCs)
Broilers and Layers at GHS
18-22 each.



Contract Hatching Services Farmers pay GHS 3-5 per fertile egg set.



Starter Packages
Bundled offer (DOCs + feed + vaccination guide)



PHASE 1: Foundations (Before You Start)

1. Understand the Business

- Goal: produce & sell healthy day-old chicks (DOCs) every 21 days.
- Cycle: 21 days = incubation + 1 day hatch + cleaning = ~24 days total.
- Output: 30-32 chicks per 40-egg machine (75-80 % hatch rate).
- Profit target: GHS 500-700 per cycle; breakeven ≈ 4 months.

2. Register the Business

- Name registration: Registrar General Dept ≈ GHS 100.
- Business permit: District Assembly ≈ GHS 150-200.
- · VSD inspection: request vet certification of facility (free or minimal fee).

3. Secure a Suitable Space

- Room size: 10 × 10 ft (cement floor, window ventilation, insect-proof).
- Power: stable electricity + inverter or small generator.
- Temperature range: 25-30 °C room ambient.



PHASE 2: Operations — 21-Day Hatch Cycle

Day 0: Set the Eggs

- Source fresh fertile eggs (
 7 days old) from breeder farms.
- Rest eggs 8 hours at room temperature before setting.
- Load 40 eggs into incubator, pointed side down.

Days 1-7: Early Development

- Maintain 37.5 $^{\circ}$ C ± 0.2, 55 $^{\circ}$ humidity.
- Turn eggs automatically 4– 6 times/day.
- Check readings morning & evening; log in hatch sheet.

Day 7: First Candling

- Remove infertile or cracked eggs (usually ≈ 10 %).
- · Mark viable ones.

Days 8-14: Embryo Growth

- Keep temperature steady; top up water for humidity.
- Observe power supply daily.

Day 14: Second Candling

 Remove dead embryos (dark rings or no movement).

Days 15-18: Final Stage

Stop opening the incubator often; maintain clean air.

Day 18: Lockdown

- Transfer viable eggs to hatcher tray.
- Increase humidity to 70 %, stop turning.

Days 19-21: Hatching

- Chicks start pipping and emerging.
- Once dry, move to holding boxes.
- Grade chicks: keep strong, active ones only.
- Vaccinate: Marek's + Newcastle (as advised by VSD).

Day 22-24: Cleaning & Reset

- Discard shells; wash trays with disinfectant.
- Air-dry incubator 24 hrs before next set.



PHASE 3: Sales & Distribution

1. Pre-Booking System

Announce hatch dates via WhatsApp groups & local agro-shops.

Collect GHS 5/chick deposit to secure demand.

Keep order sheet with: customer name | quantity | balance.

2. Delivery

Deliver chicks early morning in ventilated boxes.

For 10-20 km radius use motorbike (GHS 2-5/km).

Provide small printed care guide with each order.

PHASE 4: Support & Customer Retention

1. Starter Packages

- Bundle: 10 chicks + feed + vaccination guide (GHS 250).
- Offer to beginners, youth groups, schools.

2. Customer Follow-Up

- Oheck chick performance after 7 days; replace losses in rare cases.
- Encourage repeat orders every 3 weeks.



Stage	Action	Result
Months 1–3	Run 40-egg incubator, learn controls, build customer list.	Proof of concept
Months 4-6	Add 2nd 40-egg unit (using profits).	60–70 chicks/cycle
Months 7-12	Introduce contract hatching + starter packs.	Diversified income
Year 2	Upgrade to 256-egg incubator	5× capacity
Year 3	Register as district supplier under Nkoko Nkitinkiti.	Access government orders

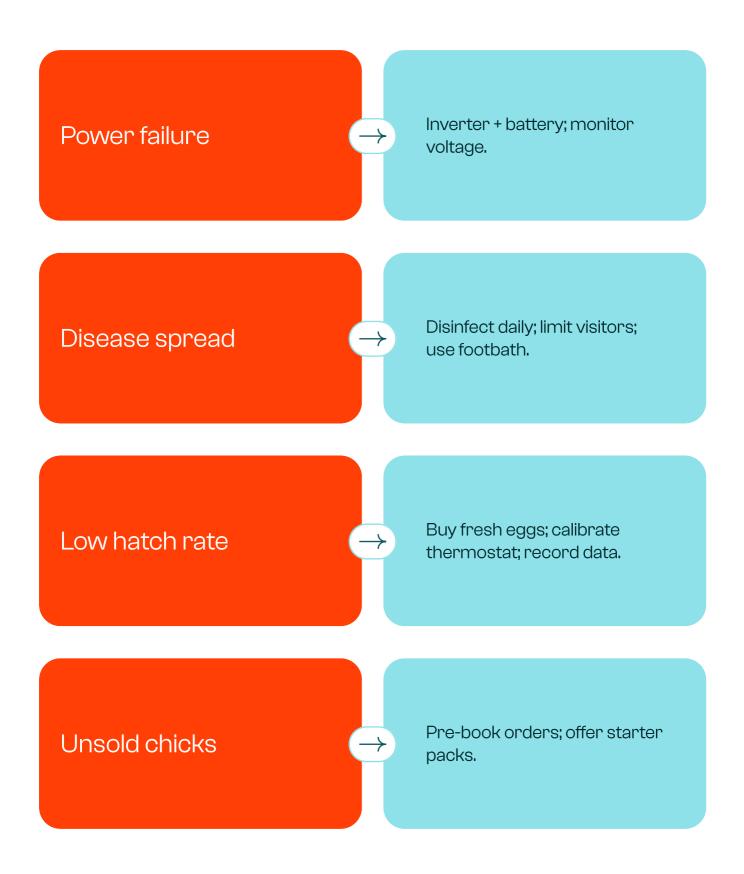


A micro-hatchery stands out because it delivers the strongest returns for small capital. With as little as GHS 9,000 to 20,000, you can build an agribusiness that consistently produces chicks for a market that never sleeps.

Demand from smallholder farmers, restaurants, and households keeps rising, and Ghana still relies heavily on imports. The risk is higher than treasury bills, but the upside is unmatched.

Investment type	Typical Annual Return	Capital Required	Liquidity	Risk Level
Micro-Hatchery (Agribusiness)	35%-100%	GHS 9,000 - 20,000	Low (capital tied in equipment & operations)	Moderate - High
Government Treasury Bills (91-364 days)	11%-13%	Any Amount (≥ GHS 100)	High (redeem quarterly or yearly)	Very Low
Equities (GSE Composite Index)	40% - 70%	Flexible; brokeage account	Moderate (can sell but volatile)	High







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