

GARI PROJECT REPORT

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SUMMARY

Commercial factories have been designed in Ghana which are claimed capable of processing gari economically. All the machinery can be locally manufactured in Accra. A plant to process 8–10 tons of cassava per day working for 250 days a year, and another to process 2–3 tons of cassava per day are costed in detail. They give net returns (over 250 days) of ₵62,817 (53% capital cost and ₵11,625 (36% of capita cost) respectively. Plant is available from Agricultural Engineers Ltd., Accra, Ghana.

RESUME

Au Ghana, ont été installées des usines qui, pense-t-on, fourniront du gari rentable économiquement. Toutes les machines peuvent être fabriquées sur place à Accra. Une usine pouvant transformer 8 à 10 tonnes de manioc par jour de travail pendant 250 jours l'année, et une autre pouvant transformer 2 à 3 tonnes de manioc par jour ont été chiffrées en détail avec des bénéfices (pendant plus 250 heures) de ₵62,817 (53% du capital) et de ₵11,625 (36% du capital) respectivement. Le matériel pour l'installation de l'usine peut être obtenus auprès de la société "Agricultural Engineers Ltd", Accra, Ghana.

RESUMEN

Se han diseñado fábricas comerciales en Ghana de las que se dice procesarán gari económicamente. Toda la maquinaria puede ser manufacturada localmente en Accra. Se describen los costos de detalle y se dan las tazas de retorno neto de dos plantas; una para procesar de 8–10 toneladas de yuca por día trabajando 250 días al año y otra para procesar 2–3 ton. de yuca por día. Las tazas de retorno (sobre esos 250 días) son ₵62,817 (53% del costo del capital) para la primera planta y ₵11,625 (36% del costo del capital) para la segunda. La planta se encuentra disponible en Ingenieros Agrícolas Ltd., Accra, Ghana.

INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that Ghana produces nearly 1,350,000 tons of cassava roots per year from an area of 400,000 acres. Cassava root is consumed as human food, after it has been cooked, fried or processed. There are many uses of cassava in the world, but we in Ghana are interested in gari, kokonte (cassava chips) and cassava starch. Gari is one of the staple foods in Ghana, and in recent years has also become an export item.

The traditional methods of hand-grating, fermenting dough in sacks, pressing under stones and roasting in small frying pans are labour and time consuming, and the end product is not very attractive either for export or for the domestic market. The production capacity using the traditional method is inadequate to make it a profitable rural industry.

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