

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE



# IICA TECHNICAL COOPERATION STRATEGY IN GUYANA 2011-2014



*PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND COMPETITIVE  
AGRICULTURE IN THE AMERICAS*



**Table of Contents**

Introduction ..... 1

Strategic Framework for Agricultural Sector ..... 1

IICA Technical Cooperation Actions in Guyana ..... 4

Accountability and Evaluation of Results ..... 7

Projects profile ..... 9

## **IICA TECHNICAL COOPERATION STRATEGY-GUYANA 2011-2014**

### **Introduction**

In accordance with the new paradigm for technical cooperation within IICA, we are pleased to present the IICA Country Strategy for Guyana consistent with the Medium Term Plan 2010-2014. The general approach in the preparation of the document has been one of consultation, both at the levels of document/policy analysis and formal discussions with officials of the MoA and other stakeholders. In that regard, the proposed technical cooperation initiatives reflect the priorities arising from the needs of the country aligned with the key thematic areas of IICA's programming and its ability to provide the technical support.

The methodology consisted of a several steps, which included identification of the country's technical cooperation needs jointly with relevant national actors, discussion, prioritization, and project preparation, including matching of needs with technical and financial resources.

#### **1. Strategic Framework for Agricultural Sector**

In recent years Guyana has intensified its efforts at repositioning its economy through a National Competitiveness Strategy (NCS) and a Low Carbon Development Strategy. The economy has been demonstrating resilience against external shocks, reflected by robust GDP growth for six consecutive years since 2005. According to the IMF Report, 2010, Guyana has sustained a solid macroeconomic performance, supported by a strengthened policy framework. A newly released GDP series (based on 2006 prices) suggests that Guyana's economic growth exceeded 4 percent a year on average during 2007-09, compared with 3½ percent in the previous GDP series (based on 1988 prices), while nominal GDP at market value is some 65 percent higher than before.

Agriculture makes up around a quarter of Guyana's GDP, provides approximately half of its foreign exchange earnings in the form of exports, and employs around one third of Guyana's labour force. As recognized by the National Competitiveness Strategy (NCS) and the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), the agriculture sector has a large potential for expansion along a high value added, low carbon growth path, given the comparative advantages that Guyana enjoys. In addition, agriculture has a key role to play in reducing poverty, which is mostly concentrated in rural areas.

The economy is beginning to show robustness in performance in the non-traditional agriculture sectors; this being in no small part the result of policy initiatives targeting the

agricultural sector. Guyana's agricultural sector is in a state of structural transition, strongly reflecting its shifting trading environment and challenges posed by climatic change. The overarching policy and programming of the bulk of resources in this regard, have been focused on meeting the challenges of its declining preferential access in traditional markets for key export commodities, while responding to the threats posed by climatic change. Within this general framework, there is a thrust towards exploiting opportunities associated with the transient global food price increases, as well as sustaining the state of food security currently enjoyed in the country.

Given the scenario highlighted above, the Government of Guyana (GoG) has embarked on a major programme of activities aimed at promoting the necessary transformation of the agricultural sector, congruent with the identified challenges and opportunities. This programme of activities is reflected in the Private Sector Entrepreneurship and Agricultural Health and Food Safety Services components under the Agricultural Export Diversification Program (ADP). The main objective of the ADP is to contribute to the increase in Guyana's export growth rate and to reduce its volatility. This is to be achieved through the establishment of services and institutions to support sustainable increases in the income derived from the export of non-traditional agricultural exports; specifically products in the fruits and vegetables, livestock and aquaculture subsectors. Coupled with the export diversification thrust, heavy focus is being placed on the establishment of risk mitigating mechanisms, particularly in the form of agricultural insurance aimed at complementing the expansion efforts in the non-traditional sector.

In addressing the welfare of the rural poor, especially small-scale producers and vulnerable groups, the Ministry of Agriculture recently launched a Small Farmers' Group Financial Facility. The facility is aimed at increasing the capacity of rural producers to efficiently and effectively produce and market non-traditional products and is funded under the US\$6.9M Rural Enterprise and Agriculture Development (READ) Project. The READ project, which commenced in 2009, is focused on pushing Government's diversification strategy to further develop the non-traditional sectors. This initiative is seen as crucial to the agricultural sector as small-scale producers, who are predominantly non-traditional crop farmers, typically are unable to qualify for working capital or fixed assets loans from the commercial financial sector. Additional significant developments in the rural sector have taken the form of a US\$643,000 (G\$128.6M) Hinterland Rice and Beans Project which was launched in Region 9. This project is a joint collaboration between the Governments of Guyana and Spain, through the Spanish Development Agency, and will see the establishment of cultivation over a three-year period of black eye beans, among others, and upland rice. It will support the improvement of rural development of the Rupununi Savannahs' indigenous communities with Moco Moco, Karauaranau, Awarawaunau and Quarria being targeted during the first year. The project will then be replicated in other Amerindian communities in the following two years, with the replication based on lessons learnt for a reduction in any problems that were encountered.

As part of the process of enhancing the institutions and services to support the modernisation and sustainable expansion of the non-traditional agriculture sector, The National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) and the Guyana Livestock Development Authority (GLDA), were established. With the establishment of the NAREI, all areas under crops and extension services have been brought under the management of the semi-autonomous institution. The GLDA is another strategy by Government to introduce modern and advanced scientific techniques in dairy and livestock production and will play a major role in ensuring that farmers benefit from the best practices while addressing existing constraints being faced within the sector.

Regarding the Traditional Agricultural Sector, sugar and rice continue to play an important role in the performance of Guyana's economy. The rice sector continued to distinguish itself with a sterling performance in 2010. In 2010, the rice sector recorded its second highest output ever and its best performance in over a decade. This is in contrast to the sugar sector, which experienced a 5.5% contraction in its output over 2009, largely as a result of the inclement weather and industrial relations challenges. Given the declining preferential access to the European Union market and the generally less favourable prices received for sugar on the world market, the GoG has sought to modernise the sector along with its wider diversification programme. To this end, it has commissioned a Modernisation Project at Skeldon in Berbice. The Project involves the establishment of a modern factory, expanded cane cultivations, the establishment of a refinery and facilitates the co-generation of electricity for the national grid. In addition, a sugar packaging plant, the Enmore Packaging Plant, will be completed and brought into operation, thereby increasing value added output.

The non-traditional sector continues to experience growth reflecting the effects of GOG policies, strategies and initiatives targeting the sector such as the Grow More Food Campaign and the various components of the ADP and READ being unrolled. A 2.5% growth in output was experienced in 2010 over 2009 for non-traditional crops, while the livestock sector recorded a decline in production by 1.1 percent in 2010. As part of the GoG's programme in transforming the agricultural sector, a number of initiatives have been embarked upon. Such activities include the rehabilitation of the seed facility, the germplasm laboratory and the library, provision of equipment for NAREI, and acquisition of refrigerated trucks and containers for the New Guyana Marketing Corporation (NGMC) with the aim of boosting available supplies of non-traditional crops for the export market. In addition, under the READ programme, over 1,000 farmers were trained in areas such as food processing, feed formulation and pest and disease control. Further, The MoA, through its agency, the NGMC, launched the Agriculture Market Information Service (AMIS). This initiative by the Government was launched in conjunction with a local cellular telephone provider. The AMIS system allows farmers, agro-processors, exporters, agri-business investors and Guyanese in general to access the market prices of commodities through the use of the Short Messaging Service (SMS) offered by the telephone company. The system has a capacity of 300,000

subscribers and is able to provide, as well, weather reports and currency conversions. As part of this initiative, the MoA has committed to providing 150 cellular handsets to farmers in the hinterland communities.

As mentioned, in an effort to adapt to the anticipated and ongoing impacts of climate change, the GoG expends substantial resources in the areas of drainage and irrigation. In 2010, G\$5.1 billion was spent on drainage and irrigation to conduct major capital works which included rehabilitation of control structures, construction and rehabilitation of sluices and revetment. These initiatives are expected to significantly impact on the discharge capacity and flood control performance.

Developments in the weather forecasting sector continue to move apace. The new US\$3.5M Doppler Weather Radar Station was commissioned in October, 2009. It will allow for improved weather forecasting. The services of the Doppler Radar are already being put into use, as data is being posted on the Internet and made available to television stations. The radar signals extend to about 400 kilometres in all directions. The radar was financed by the European Union (EU) under the Regional Weather Warning System, signed in 2003.

The Government of Guyana launched the LCDS, aimed at promoting economic development, while at the same time combating climate change. Recent progress includes a model agreement signed with Norway, which would provide US\$250 million from 2010–15 in exchange for the preservation of Guyana's rainforests. These resources would support, *inter alia*, the development of non-traditional economic sectors and the reconversion of Guyana's fuel-dependent energy sectors.

## 2. IICA Technical Cooperation Actions in Guyana

Arising out of the consultative process and in the context of IICA's technical and financial capabilities, five areas were identified for technical cooperation actions:

1. Risk Management and Risk Reduction;
2. Linking Producers to Markets, including Small-Scale Producers;
3. Efficient and Integrated Management of Natural Resources;
4. Institutional Innovation for a New Paradigm of Technological Change for Food Production and Diversification;
5. New Uses of Agriculture.

The objective of each of the priority actions is listed below:

1. To promote at the national level the concept and benefits of agricultural insurance;
2. To build the capacity of the producers, entrepreneurs, and SMEs to enable them to penetrate local, regional and international markets through improved post harvest practices and compliance with international standards;

3. To support a programme of responsible integrated management of the local environment;
4. Development of a programme for improving the quality and relevance of agricultural education in Guyana;
5. To build capacity in organic production for improving quality and standards, towards providing alternative income generating capacities particularly in hinterland communities.

## B. Summary of Technical of Technical Cooperation Actions

### **Promoting Agricultural Risk Insurance in Guyana**

The absence of a sufficiently coordinated framework for disaster risk management at the national level contributes largely to the limited investment in agricultural production and marketing. Furthermore, the lack of adequate risk mitigating measures such as agricultural insurance is identified as one of the major binding constraints limiting investment to develop competitive and sustainable agriculture in Guyana. The situation is further compounded by the lack of technical capacity in agricultural insurance in the public and private sectors.

In support of the GoG's proposed plan for launching an agricultural insurance programme initially for rice farmers, IICA will undertake, in collaboration with the MoA, a comprehensive training programme for technicians and farmers on the principles of agricultural insurance.

### **Capacity Building for Improving Market Access for Small Producers and Agro-Processors**

Non-traditional agricultural exports are constrained by poor handling, post harvest and food safety practices. These practices are perpetuated at the farm, distribution and processing levels. Further, inadequate adherence to standards serves to exacerbate the problem.

As a follow-up to the actions of the MoA, New Guyana Marketing Corporation (NGMC) and the Trade Facilitation Office (TFO) Canada Project, IICA will continue its capacity building activities with the various stakeholders. This will include training in cluster development, management, GAPs and GMPs aimed at positioning targeted clusters for access to external markets.

**Capacity Building for Rural Tourism** Income sources in many hinterland communities are highly unstable and subsistence farming predominates as a result of limited marketing opportunities in the community. An alternative income-generating activity is through providing hospitality services for eco-tourists in the hinterland communities. This presents some opportunity for the supply of agricultural products for these enterprises. Access to such a market however would require basic health and food safety capacity building at the farm level. Further, given that the eco-lodges

would be owned by the communities, the need arises for added managerial and organizational skills along with heightened community-wide awareness on responsible environmental practices.

Within the context of rural territorial development, IICA will provide direct technical assistance to enhance the managerial capacity of the Village Councils as well as to promote good agricultural health and food safety practices and environmental awareness and management. This is a follow-up action to an ongoing project funded by CIDA.

### **Modernizing Tertiary Agricultural Education in Guyana**

Inadequate relevance of the Agriculture curriculum is noted at the University of Guyana (UG) in the context of a modernizing agricultural sector in Guyana. There is need for programmes and courses in Agriculture that are more practically oriented; publicity to improve the perception of what Agriculture is and its importance to the economy; programmes oriented to entrepreneurship in agriculture; upgrade of laboratories at UG and Guyana School of Agriculture Corporation (GSA), and improved curricula and pedagogical competencies of teaching staff.

IICA's role in support of modernizing tertiary agricultural education will be in two specific areas: Review of the curriculum; and facilitating training and technical cooperation in new and emerging areas in agriculture and entrepreneurship in agriculture.

### **Promoting Alternative Income Generation in Hinterland Communities**

In the light of the rising demand for organic products and the conducive environment for promoting organic agriculture, the hinterland communities in Region One of Guyana have been designated the organic region. Beekeeping has immense potential as an organic enterprise owing to its low set-up and operating costs particularly in the context of low income hinterland communities. However, there remain several constraints for expansion, among those being inadequate knowledge of good practices in organic production and absence of a recognized inspection and certification system.

In the context of Guyana's LCDS and its food security agenda, particularly in the hinterland communities, organic production generally and apiculture in particular offer tremendous opportunities for generating alternative sources of income and sustainable livelihoods. IICA will provide technical support to the MoA, Guyana Livestock Development Authority (GLDA) and apiculture associations in organic apiculture practices, GAPs, pest and disease control, and development of a protocol for certification in organic standards.

### III. ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

The implementation of the present IICA Technical Cooperation Strategy will be subject to an ongoing process of monitoring, follow-up and evaluation, intended to make sure that the available technical and financial resources are allocated strategically in implementing the technical cooperation projects and activities approved and validated by the senior authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture.

IICA, by monitoring the progress of the projects, following up on implementation throughout the life of the project and evaluating the expected results will generate information which, in turn, will also serve as feedback for the key national counterparts.

To this end, the ***Integrated System for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Technical Cooperation (ISME)*** has been created. This system will make it possible to evaluate, in stages, the completion of technical cooperation actions, contribute to the achievement of the Institute's objectives and report to the Governing Bodies.

Internally, the monitoring, follow-up and evaluation process will be the responsibility of the Offices, in coordination with the Directorate of Management and Regional Integration (DMRI) and the Secretariat of Planning and Evaluation (SEPE). The three processes will focus on:

- a) **Monitoring**: This will identify relevant elements or signs during implementation of technical cooperation projects and actions. They will be detected on a monthly by the DMRI and the SEPE.
- b) **Follow-up**: This will focus on analyzing progress in the implementation of activities programmed for the life of the project, through: 1) regular reports, starting at the beginning of each activity of the projects; 2) quarterly reports on the physical and financial execution of the activities; 3) regular reports on the conclusion of activities; and 4) the fourth quarterly report, to be submitted in December of each year at the close of the Annual Action Plan and used as the basis for preparing the annual report presented at the annual accountability seminar. The Offices will follow this procedure in contributing to the ISME, based on the attached matrix.
- c) **Evaluation of Results**: This will take place at the close of the project cycle, based on the expected results of the projects, and will provide information to consider in evaluating the medium-term focus of the Technical Cooperation Strategy.

One of the main goals is to generate useful information for refocusing the resources and actions, and by so doing ensure that the technical cooperation provided to the countries has the greatest possible impact.

**IICA PROJECTS FINANCED WITH REGULAR RESOURCES, IMPLEMENTED BY  
IICA OFFICE IN GUYANA AS PART OF THE**

**Project Profile # 1**

1. Name of program or project	<b>Promoting Agricultural Risk Insurance in Guyana</b>			
2. Predominant Line of Action of the 2010-2014 MTP	Risk Management and Reduction Adapting to Climate Change			
1. Level: Country	National			
2. The problem	The absence of a sufficiently coordinated framework for disaster risk management at the national level largely contributes to the limited investment in agricultural production and marketing. Furthermore, the lack of adequate risk mitigating measures such as agricultural insurance is identified as one of the major binding constraints limiting investment to develop competitive and sustainable agriculture in Guyana. The situation is further compounded by the lack of technical capacity in agricultural insurance in the public and private sectors.			
3. General objective	To promote at a national level the concept and benefits of agricultural insurance.			
4. Specific objectives	1. To educate and train farmers and relevant public sector technicians on the principles of agricultural risk insurance as it pertains to the new agricultural risk and insurance architecture adopted by the GoG.			
5. Beneficiaries	MoA, Rice Farmers, GRDB, GRPA, GAPA.			
6. Duration	2011 – 2013. Funded under IICA's resources.			
1.	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS</b>
	1. Conduct training programmes focusing on the principles of agricultural insurance.  2. To support the developme	1. Farmers' and technicians' seminars;  2. Production of	1. Significantly improved appreciation of agricultural insurance in the context of Guyana's established agricultural insurance programme.	1. At least 1 seminar conducted in at least 10 major rice-producing areas by December, 2012

	nt of educational material on agricultural insurance	educational material		2. The main stakeholders are in receipt of educational and promotional material for dissemination by December, 2012.
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2. Project budget	It is an IICA project that will include the Regular Fund resources (quota contributions and miscellaneous income) specified in the following table:			
	<b>ANNUAL DIRECT COSTS OF THE IICA PROJECT</b>			
	<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
	1.1. Office personnel (the substantive contribution to the project)			
	<b>Name</b>		<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>
	Ignatius Jean		Representative	12
	Maxine Parris-Aaron		Agricultural Health and Food Safety Specialist	10
	Richard Blair		Sustainable Rural Development Specialist	20
	Jermaine Joseph		Agronomist	10
	<b>Name</b>		<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>
	Vincent Little		IICA Specialist	10
	Consultant		Agricultural Insurance	
	<b>2. DIRECT OPERATING COSTS (US\$)</b>			
	<b>ITEM</b>		<b>QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS INCOME</b>
MOE 3: Training and Technical Events		4,950		
MOE 4: Official Travel		3,220		
MOE 5: Publications and Materials and Inputs		1,920		
MOE 6: Equipment and Furniture		2,430		
MOE 7: Communications, Public		5,776		

	Utilities and Maintenance			
	MOE 8: Service Contracts	2,000		
	MOE 9: Insurance, Official Hospitality and Others	1,300		
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING COSTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>21,596</b>		
	<b>CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS TO OPERATING COSTS</b>			
	Contributor:			
	Contributor:.			
	Contributor:			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>			
		<b>21,596</b>		

## Project Profile # 2

1. 1.Name of program or project	<b>Capacity Building for Improving Market Access for Small Producers and Agro-Processors</b>			
2. 2.Predominant Line of Action of the 2010-2014 MTP	Linking Producers to Markets, including Small-Scale Producers			
3. Level: Country	National			
4. The problem	Non-traditional agricultural exports are constrained by poor handling, post harvest and food safety practices. These practices are perpetuated at the farm, distribution and processing levels. Further, inadequate adherence to standards serves to exacerbate the problem.			
5. General objective	To build the capacity of the producers, entrepreneurs, and SMEs to enable them to penetrate local, regional and international markets through improved post harvest practices and compliance with international standards.			
6. Specific objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To support initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation among producers, processors, and exporters, and the regulatory authorities;</li> <li>2. To support reinforcement of sustainable Global GAP programmes in the field and processing and packaging facilities;</li> <li>3. To contribute to the improvement of the Marketing Information System;</li> <li>4. To increase awareness of targeted market requirements.</li> </ol>			
7.Beneficiaries	MoA, NGMC, SMEs, farmers, processors and exporters, GAPA.			
8. Duration	2011 – 2014			
9. Description of activities, outputs, results, and achievement indicators	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS</b>
	Cluster strengthening fora.	1. Mobilisation and working group meetings of groups of stakeholders	1. Enhanced collaboration among producers, processors, suppliers of packaging materials, NGMC and the	1. At least 4 working group meetings with operators in the value chain held by December, 2011;

			<p>quarantine officials.</p> <p>2. Operators in the VC are better positioned to collectively negotiate the sourcing of appropriate packaging material and other critical inputs including labels.</p>	<p>2. At least 1 agreement settled between packaging supplier and 4 groups of exporters on customised packaging for specific products by December 2013.</p> <p>3. At least 4 new exporters from among those targeted have secured supply contracts to supply importers in Canada December, 2013.</p>
	SPS Capacity Building and Strengthening Programme	SPS Seminars	Operators in the value chain better positioned for certification in Global GAP, GMPs.	At least five producer groups and agro-processors certified in Global GAPs and GMPs by December, 2014.
	Market Intelligence/Information Management Training	Market information management seminars.	MoA, NGMC and selected groups of producers better equipped to	The NGMC has enhanced its networking with at least 3 selected

			manage and utilize market information.	producers' groups and the MIOA by December, 2011.
	Production and dissemination of information on requirements of targeted markets and promotional material of specific local produce	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Production and distribution of guides on requirements for selected commodities;</li> <li>2. Production of promotional materials of specific export produce for distribution in targeted markets.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhanced awareness among producers and exporters of requirements for accessing specific markets;</li> <li>2. Potential importers of Guyanese products have more information for decision-making.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 500 information guides published and distributed among at least 3 clusters by December, 2012;</li> <li>2. At least 500 printed and 50 CDs produced and distributed among targeted buyers in North America by December, 2012.</li> <li>3. Information on targeted group is accessible through at least 1</li> </ol>

				social network and enhanced linkages through ICT platforms of MoA, NGMC, GMSA and MIOA by December, 2013.
	TFO Project Export Readiness Support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Canadian Buyers' Mission to Guyana;</li> <li>2. Post harvest handling training;</li> <li>3. GAPs and GMP related training.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fresh producers and exporters have a greater awareness and practical knowledge of international market requirements, trends and opportunities.</li> <li>2. Exporters are undertaking ongoing actions to improve their export readiness for Canada and other export markets.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At 4 producers groups and processors' groups have agreed on selected lines of produce for export to Canada.</li> <li>2. At least 4 groups trained in post harvest handling by December 2012;</li> <li>3. At least 25% of workshop participants have begun process of adopting GAPs by December,</li> </ol>

2013.

4. A GAPS manual produced and distributed among the participating groups by December, 2012.

10. Project budget

It is an IICA project that will include the Regular Fund resources (quota contributions and miscellaneous income) specified in the following table:

<b>ANNUAL DIRECT COSTS OF THE IICA PROJECT</b>			
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
1.1. Office personnel (the substantive contribution to the project)			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>	
Ignatius Jean	Representative	12	
Maxine Parris-Aaron	Agricultural Health and Food Safety Specialist	30	
Richard Blair	Sustainable Rural Development Specialist	20	
Jermaine Joseph	Agronomist	20	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>	
Daniel Rodriguez	Agribusiness Specialist – IICA Office in Miami	2	
Consultant	Canadian Markets/TFO Canada	1	
Consultant	Agro-packaging and Processing	1	
<b>2. DIRECT OPERATING COSTS (US\$)</b>			
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS INCOME</b>	<b>REGULAR FUND</b>
MOE 3: Training and Technical	3,450		

Events			
MOE 4: Official Travel	3,220		
MOE 5: Publications and Materials and Inputs	1,920		
MOE 6: Equipment and Furniture	2,430		
MOE 7: Communications, Public Utilities and Maintenance	5,980		
MOE 8: Service Contracts	3,000		
MOE 9: Insurance, Official Hospitality and Others	1,400		
<b>TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING COSTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>2,1,400</b>		
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS TO OPERATING COSTS</b>			
<b>Contributor:</b>			
<b>Contributor:</b>			
<b>Contributor:</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>			
	<b>21,400</b>		

### Project Profile # 3

1. 1.Name of program or project	<b>Capacity Building for Rural Tourism</b>			
2. 2.Predominant Line of Action of the 2010-2014 MTP	Efficient and integrated management of natural resources Adding value to agricultural production and keeping value in production zones Contribution of family agriculture to the rural economy			
3. Level: Country	Local			
4. The problem	Income sources in many hinterland communities are highly unstable and subsistence farming predominates as a result of limited marketing opportunities in the community. An alternative income-generating activity is through providing hospitality services for eco-tourists in the hinterland communities. This presents some opportunity for the supply of agricultural products for these enterprises. Access to such a market however would require basic health and food safety capacity building at the farm level. Further, given that the eco-lodges would be owned by the communities, the need arises for added managerial and organizational skills along with heightened community-wide awareness on responsible environmental practices.			
5. General objective	To support a programme of responsible integrated management of the local environment.			
6. Specific objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To support health and food safety training targeting local agro-producers;</li> <li>2. To promote awareness of good environmental practices at the community level;</li> <li>3. To strengthen the organizational and managerial capacity of the Local Council.</li> </ol>			
7. Beneficiaries	Capoey Village (producers, shop keepers, community council, schools, eco-lodge operators) and two other villages selected by the Guyana Tourism Authority and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs.			
8. Duration	2011 – 2012			
9. Description of activities,	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS</b>

outputs, results, and achievement indicators	Conduct health and food safety training;	1. Workshop and method demonstration	Improved food safety practices at the farmer level and at eco-lodge.	At least 10 producers and 3 eco-lodge food handlers trained by December, 2011.
	Conduct localized environment awareness programme	2. Promotional material and activities. 3. Hosting of stakeholder consultations 4. Conduct of pilot programmes in landscaping, recycling and waste disposal?	1. Heightened environmental awareness and improved waste management practices 2. Improved aesthetics in the community particularly at the community school, lake landings, churches and grocery shops; improved solid waste disposal facilities.	1. At least six community town hall meetings, three school visits and field exercises by December, 2011; 2. At least 3 communities have adopted Good Green Practices by December, 2013; 3. One project proposal produced for construction of public restrooms by December, 2012; 4. At least 6 community environmental managers trained by December,

				2012;
	Conduct managerial and organizational training	Workshop	Strengthened administrative skills displayed by the Local Council.	At least 10 community leaders trained in record keeping practices, reporting procedures and communication by December, 2012.

10. Project budget

It is an IICA project that will include the Regular Fund resources (quota contributions and miscellaneous income) specified in the following table:

<b>ANNUAL DIRECT COSTS OF THE IICA PROJECT</b>			
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
1.1. Office personnel (the substantive contribution to the project)			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>	
Ignatius Jean	Representative	12	
Maxine Parris-Aaron	Agricultural Health and Food Safety Specialist	15	
Richard Blair	Sustainable Rural Development Specialist	20	
Jermaine Joseph	Agronomist	10	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>	
Consultant	Food/Hospitality	2	
Consultant	Environmental Specialist	2	
<b>2. DIRECT OPERATING COSTS (US\$)</b>			
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS INCOME</b>	<b>REGULAR FUND</b>
MOE 3: Training and Technical Events	1,950		
MOE 4: Official Travel	2,380		
MOE 5: Publications and Materials and Inputs	1,880		

	MOE 6: Equipment and Furniture	1,260			
	MOE 7: Communications, Public Utilities and Maintenance	3,000			
	MOE 8: Service Contracts	3,000			
	MOE 9: Insurance, Official Hospitality and Others	400			
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING COSTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>13,870</b>			
	<b>CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS TO OPERATING COSTS</b>				
	<b>Contributor:</b>				
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>13,870</b>			

#### Project Profile # 4

1. 1.Name of program or project	<b>Modernizing Tertiary Agricultural Education in Guyana</b>
2. 2.Predominant Line of Action of the 2010-2014 MTP	Institutional innovation for a new paradigm of technological change for food production and diversification
3. Level: Country	National
4. The problem	Inadequate relevance of the agriculture curriculum at the University of Guyana in the context of a modernizing agricultural sector in Guyana. There is need for programmes and courses in agriculture that are more practically oriented; publicity to improve the perception of what agriculture is and its importance to the economy; programmes oriented to entrepreneurship in agriculture; upgrade of laboratories at UG and GSA, and improved curricula and pedagogical competencies of teaching staff.
5. General objective	Development of a programme for improving the quality and relevance agricultural education in Guyana.
6. Specific objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To assess the status of tertiary agricultural education in Guyana against the skill sets required by the sector;</li> <li>2. To improve the quality and quantity of training and exposure provided</li> </ol>

	to lecturers, instructors, technicians and other support staff; 3. Increase the use of modern teaching and learning technologies including distance learning techniques.			
7. Beneficiaries	University of Guyana, Guyana School of Agriculture.			
8. Duration	2011 – 2014			
9. Description of activities, outputs, results, and achievement indicators	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS</b>
	Conduct an assessment of the existing agricultural curricula, available skill set and delivery mode at the GSA and the UG;  Mobilization of the main stakeholders.	Delivery of a strategic document to the UG and GSA with hosting of a series of workshops/consultations to discuss areas for curricula adjustment, possibilities for upgrading skills set and adjustment of delivery mode(s).	The UG and GSA will have at their disposal a programme for implementation of New and/or improved modules.	At least 33% of course material offered by UG and GSA adopted over the period 2011-2014;
	Facilitate training and technical cooperation in new and emerging areas in agriculture and entrepreneurship in agriculture	Module/training programme on new and emerging areas in agriculture and entrepreneurship in agriculture	Staff of the UG and GSA have been exposed to training in emerging areas in agriculture and entrepreneurship in agriculture	At least two lecturers each from the UG and the GSA have received training for the delivery of lectures in the areas of new and emerging themes in agriculture as well as entrepreneurship in agriculture including ICTs and distance

learning by  
December 2012.

10. Project  
budget

It is an IICA project that will include the Regular Fund resources (quota contributions and miscellaneous income) specified in the following table:

<b>ANNUAL DIRECT COSTS OF THE IICA PROJECT</b>			
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
1.1. Office personnel (the substantive contribution to the project)			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>	
Ignatius Jean	Representative	12	
Maxine Parris-Aaron	Agricultural Health and Food Safety Specialist	25	
Richard Blair	Sustainable Rural Development Specialist	25	
Jermaine Joseph	Agronomist	30	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>	
Carol Thomas	AHFS Specialist	10	
Daniel Rodriguez/Frank Lam	Agribusiness Specialist	10	
Jose Ramirez	Specialist in Education and Capacity Building	10	
Consultant	Curriculum Development	10	
<b>2. DIRECT OPERATING COSTS (US\$)</b>			
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS INCOME</b>	<b>REGULAR FUND</b>
MOE 3: Training and Technical Events	2,550		
MOE 4: Official Travel	3,220		
MOE 5: Publications and Materials and Inputs	1,000		
MOE 6: Equipment and Furniture	720		
MOE 7: Communications, Public Utilities and Maintenance	1,000		
MOE 8: Service Contracts	3,000		
MOE 9: Insurance, Official	250		

	Hospitality and Others			
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING COSTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>11,740</b>		
	<b>CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS TO OPERATING COSTS</b>			
	Contributor:			
	Contributor:			
	Contributor:			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>11,740</b>		

### Project Profile # 5

1. Name of program or project	<b>Promoting Alternative Income Generation in Hinterland Communities</b>
2. Predominant Line of Action of the 2010-2014 MTP	Adding Value to agricultural production and keeping value in production zones Contribution of family agriculture to the rural economy
3. Level: Country	National
4. The problem	In the light of the rising demand for organic products and the conducive environment for promoting organic agriculture, the hinterland communities in Region One of Guyana have been designated the organic region. Beekeeping has immense potential as an organic enterprise owing to its low set-up and operating costs particularly in the context of low income hinterland communities. However, there remain several constraints for expansion, among those being inadequate knowledge of good practices in organic production and absence of a recognized inspection and certification system.
5. General objective	To build capacity in organic production for improving quality and standards, towards providing alternative income generating capacities particularly in

	hinterland communities.			
6. Specific objectives	<p>4. To provide training for technicians of the MoA and beekeepers in apiculture;</p> <p>5. Provide support for the development of a beekeeping manual;</p> <p>6. Provide specialized training for MoA technicians on GAPs and GMPs for organic production;</p> <p>7. Facilitate the development of a protocol for certification in organic standards.</p>			
7. Beneficiaries	MoA, NGMC, SMEs, farmers and exporters.			
8. Duration	2011 – 2013			
9. Description of activities, outputs, results, and achievement indicators	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS</b>
	Development of a beekeeping manual;	A document of standard operating procedures for beekeeping as well as prevention and controls of common pests and diseases affecting the industry.	Beekeeping sector has at its disposal appropriate reference information for undertaking beekeeping.	At least one hundred cds and one hundred printed copies of the manual delivered to the National Authority and producers by December, 2012.
	Conduct apiculture training for MoA technicians and beekeepers	Trained stakeholders in basic beekeeping techniques	MoA technical staff and producers better equipped with basic beekeeping knowledge	At least twenty technicians and at least sixty producers from at least three rural communities trained by December, 2012.  At least each of the three communities trained has at least 20 producing hives by December,

				2013.
	Development of a protocol for certification in organic standards.	A document outlining the procedures for organic certification of beekeeping products	Beekeeping sector has at its disposal appropriate reference information for preparedness for organic certification.	At least one hundred cds and one hundred printed copies of the manual delivered to the National Authority by December, 2011.
	Conduct training in value-added production	Workshop on the development of value-added products	Strengthened skills in production of value-added products.	At least 4 new value-added products developed by December, 2013.
	Conduct specialized training for MoA technicians on GAPs and GMPs for organic production	Delivery of training to MoA technicians on GAPs and GMPs for organic production	The MoA technical staff better equipped to train and promote organic beekeeping locally	At least twenty technicians trained in areas of GAPs and GMPs for organic production by December, 2012.  At least sixty farmers from three rural communities trained by trained technicians by December, 2013.

10. Project budget	It is an IICA project that will include the Regular Fund resources (quota contributions and miscellaneous income) specified in the following table:																		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3"><b>ANNUAL DIRECT COSTS OF THE IICA PROJECT</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>1. PERSONNEL</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">1.1. Office personnel (the substantive contribution to the project)</td> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Name</b></th> <th><b>Position</b></th> <th><b>% of Time</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td>Ignatius Jean</td> <td>Representative</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maxine Parris-Aaron</td> <td>Agricultural Health and</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table>	<b>ANNUAL DIRECT COSTS OF THE IICA PROJECT</b>			<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			1.1. Office personnel (the substantive contribution to the project)			<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>	Ignatius Jean	Representative	12	Maxine Parris-Aaron	Agricultural Health and	20
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		Food Safety Specialist	
Richard Blair		Sustainable Rural Development Specialist	15
Jermaine Joseph		Agronomist	30
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>% of Time</b>
	Pedro Cussianovich	IICA Organics Specialist	10
	Consultant	Organics	10
	Consultant	Apiculture Specialist	10
<b>2. DIRECT OPERATING COSTS (US\$)</b>			
	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS INCOME</b>
			<b>REGULAR FUND</b>
	MOE 3: Training and Technical Events	2,100	
	MOE 4: Official Travel	1,940	
	MOE 5: Publications and Materials and Inputs	1,280	
	MOE 6: Equipment and Furniture	2,160	
	MOE 7: Communications, Public Utilities and Maintenance	3,500	
	MOE 8: Service Contracts	4,000	
	MOE 9: Insurance, Official Hospitality and Others	313	
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING COSTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>13,353</b>	
	<b>CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS TO OPERATING COSTS</b>		
	<b>Contributor:</b>		
	<b>Contributor:</b>		
	<b>Contributor:</b>		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>13,353</b>	

