



**ANNUAL REPORT (1990)**  
**TO**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA**

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Guyana



Centro Interamericano de  
Documentación e  
Información Agrícola  
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**IICA OFFICE IN GUYANA**

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The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency for agriculture of the Inter-American System. The Institute was founded on October 7, 1942 when the Council of Directors of the Pan-American Union approved the creation of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

IICA was founded as an institution for agricultural research and graduate training in tropical agriculture. In response to changing needs in the Hemisphere, the Institute gradually evolved into an agency for technical cooperation and institutional strengthening in the field of agriculture. These changes were officially recognised through the ratification of a new convention on December 8, 1980. The Institute's purposes under the Convention are to encourage, promote and support cooperation among the thirty-two (32) Member States<sup>1</sup> to bring about agricultural development and rural well-being.

With its broader and more flexible mandate and a new structure to facilitate direct participation by Member States in activities of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Executive Committee, the Institute now has a geographic reach that allows it to respond to needs for technical cooperation in all of its Member States.

The contributions provided by the Member States and

the ties IICA maintains with its twelve observer countries<sup>2</sup> and the numerous international organizations provide the Institute with channels to direct its human and financial resources in support of agricultural development throughout the Americas.

The 1987-1991 Medium Term Plan, the policy document that sets IICA's priorities, stresses the reactivation of the agricultural sector as the key to economic growth. In support of this policy, the Institute is placing special emphasis on the support and promotion of actions to modernize agricultural technology and strengthen the processes of regional and subregional integration.

In order to attain these goals, the Institute is concentrating its action on the following five Programmes: Agrarian Policy Analysis and Planning; Technology Generation and Transfer; Organisation and Management for Rural Development; Marketing and Agro-industry; and Animal Health and Plant Protection.

These fields of action reflect the needs and priorities established by the Member States and delimit the areas in which IICA concentrates its efforts and technical capacity. They are the focus of IICA's human and financial resource allocations and shape its relationship with other international organisations.

<sup>1</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

<sup>2</sup> Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.



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### **Acknowledgements**

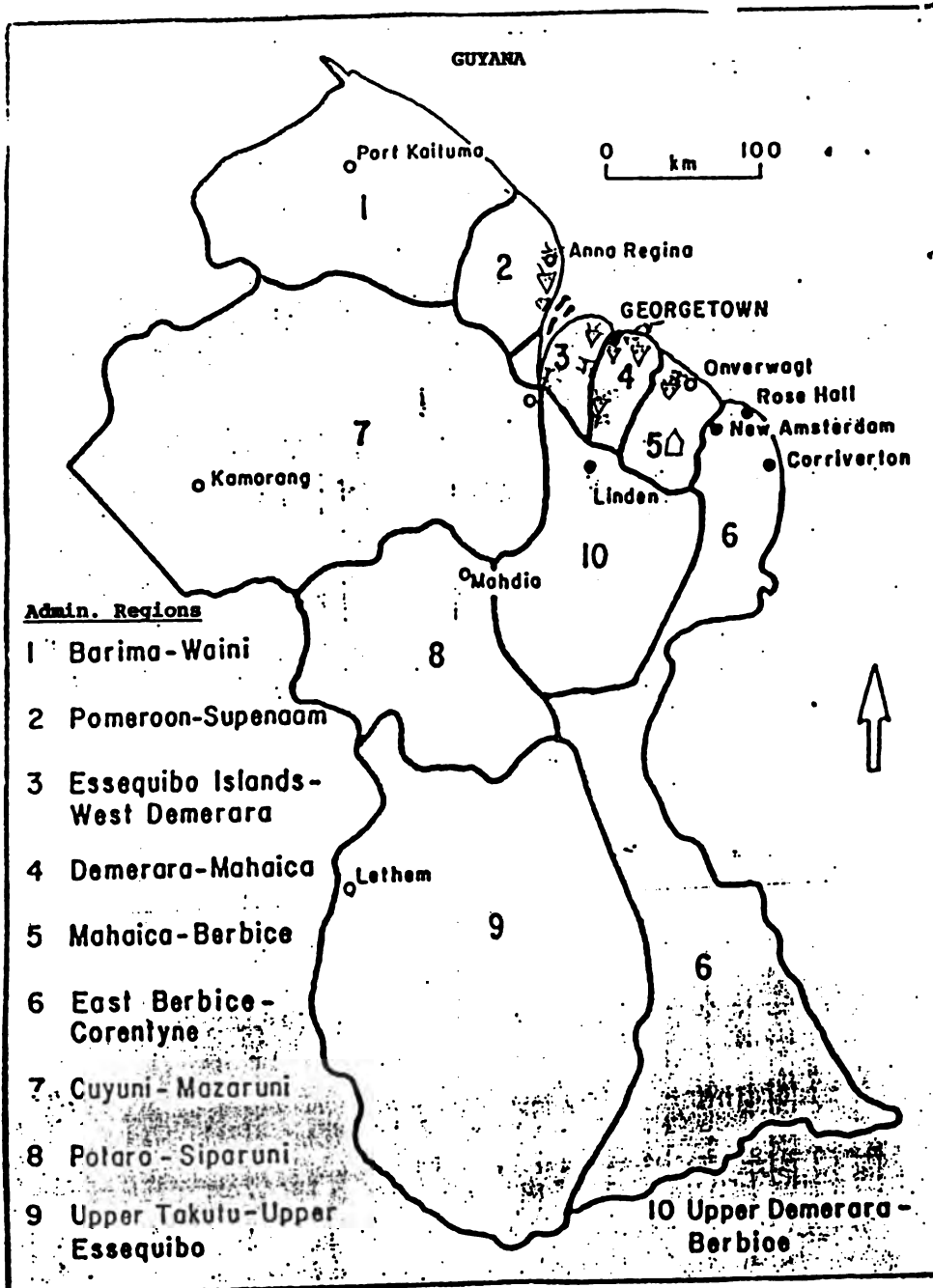
**The dedicated support and cooperation of the professional and general services staff of the IICA Office in Guyana and the collaboration of the International and National Institutions, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture, in the execution of the 1990 Operations Plan and making this report possible, are acknowledged and greatly appreciated.**

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Location of IICA's Project Activities

**KEY:**

- ☉ Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruits in the Caribbean.
- 🐄 Supporting the Development of Livestock Production Systems in Guyana and Suriname.
- 🏠 Integrated Rural Community Development - Moraikobai (St. Francis Mission).
- ✓ Strengthening Veterinary Services in Guyana.



# **INTRODUCTION**

Guyana started the first year of the final decade of the century with considerable optimism, following almost a decade of economic stagnation, if not negative economic growth. The IMF Agreement was signed in early 1989 and by year-end the Government had implemented most of the measures required during the 'stabilization period' (April-December, 1989).

The optimism, however, was overshadowed by the persisting social and economic problems evident during the preceding years.

The development of agriculture, in particular, was hampered by much the same problems which beleaguered the sector throughout the 1980s. The main problem was the scarcity of foreign exchange, which affected the supply of essential production inputs, including machinery, spare parts, fertilizers and agro-chemicals. Added to this, there was further deterioration in the critical drainage, irrigation and sea defence systems. The sugar industry was affected by seasonal labour unrest. An increasing scarcity of labour affected all sectors of agriculture.

In spite of these problems Government's policies, which were aimed at the revitalisation of agriculture, showed some positive signs:

*Divestment* Moves to privatise state enterprises resulted in an agreement with Booker-Tate for the management of Guysuco, the state-owned sugar industry. It is expected that move this will lead to eventual privatisation. Similar negotiations were taking place in the rice, forestry, fisheries and agro-processing sub-sectors.

*Diversification* Considerable progress was made in the production of several non-traditional crops for export.



These include pineapple, pumpkin, plantain and West Indian cherry. At the same time the local market was adequately supplied with domestic food crops.

*Procurement of Essential Production Inputs* There was some improvement in the availability of small implements and engines, as well as fertilizers under aid programmes from the United Kingdom and Canadian governments respectively.





# **TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

Government's commitment to agricultural development within the context of the Economic Recovery Programme was reaffirmed in a policy statement which asserted that 'achievement of rapid growth in agriculture is a key element of the Government's strategy of promoting export-oriented economic growth, employment and the country's potential in food production.'

In 1990 IICA's technical cooperation programme in Guyana was informed by the Government's commitment to agricultural development. The projects approved for execution in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture were consistent with and supportive of the priority objectives for agricultural development within the Economic Recovery Programme.

The selection of the projects, furthermore, took cognizance of the social and economic constraints and an important concern was to develop appropriate strategies in order to achieve the most effective process of project execution and the maximum impact.

Four principal projects were approved and implemented during the year, as follows:

**Integrated Rural Community Development - Moraikobai.** This project aimed at supporting Government's stated policy of bringing hinterland communities into the mainstream of social and economic development. Now in its second year of implementation, this project worked with the community to improve their organisational skills as well as giving training in agroforestry, handicraft, public health and environmental improvement.

**Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruit Crops in the Caribbean.** The aim of this project was to assist farmers in rehabilitating and expanding their fruit or-

chards in order to take advantage of expanding national, regional and international markets for such non-traditional exotic fruits as pineapple, passion fruit, West Indian cherry and carambola.

**Support the Development of Livestock Systems in Guyana.** In 1990 the earlier focus on dairying was extended to include integrated crop/livestock systems, initially concentrating on sheep under coconuts.

**Support for the Strengthening of Animal Health and Veterinary Services in Guyana.** This project was initiated in the latter half of 1989 in response to a particular request made by the Ministry of Agriculture. As the title suggests, its aim is to support the national capacity to diagnose, monitor and control animal pests and diseases and generally to improve the animal health services.

Guyana also participated or likewise benefitted from a number of multi-national projects based in other IICA member countries. These are essentially some of the projects incorporated or formulated within the Plan of Joint Action for the Reactivation of Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC) and approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA).

The PLANLAC multi-national projects benefitting Guyana are:

**Survey and Monitoring of Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production in the Caribbean - base office, Trinidad.**

**Design of Strategies for Agricultural Policies and Investment Programmes in the Caribbean - base office, Barbados.**

**Cooperative Programme for Agricultural Research, Technology Transfer and Exchange between the**



## **TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME (cont.)**

Caribbean and Latin America (PROCICARIBE-COTER) - base office, St. Lucia.

Regional Project Unit for the Caribbean - base office, Barbados.

Several other multi-national projects are being planned from which Guyana is expected to benefit.

In addition to the projects identified above, the Guyana/IICA Office continued to respond to a number of ad hoc requests from the Ministry of Agriculture and other counterpart national agencies in so far as these were within the broad guidelines of the Medium Term Plan and available resources. These included sponsorship of short-term training activities, consultancies and provision of certain essential production inputs such as seed, planting material and veterinary supplies.

The Office also supported the Ministry of Education CXC Agricultural Science Programme and prepared a project document for financing the establishment of an integrated farm unit at the J. C. Chandisingh Secondary School in Region 6.

In spite of persistent problems, in particular the scarcity of technical counterpart and financial resources, the projects executed by the Country office, in general, achieved commendable results due to a combination of

factors:

- consensus with the national authorities, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture, on the selected areas of technical cooperation;
- concentration of the technical cooperation programme in a few areas of highest priority with potential for positive impact;
- cooperation and support from available counterpart national agencies including NARI, NDDP, Forestry Commission and the highest authorities of Government;
- support and collaboration from international agencies including CARDI, PAHO, CIDA and USAID.

The success of the programme and projects was influenced overall by evidence of Government's renewed commitment to agricultural and rural development under the new Economic Recovery Programme which made it possible to devise innovative measures in order to achieve the most effective implementation of the project activities and a high level of performance. For the new year, 1991, the expectations are that there will be greater inflows of funds and other resources into the sector, which will contribute to an improved performance of the technical cooperation programme.

As IICA's technical cooperation programme is carried out on a two-year programming cycle and 1991 is the second year of the biennium, the operation programme will continue largely under the four main projects described above.





*Sixteen Community Members receive certificates on completion of leadership training course*



*Setting Bait for Acoushi ants*



*Handicraft trainees display pieces with trainers and Project Staff*



*Establishing Pineapple-Peanut demonstration plot*



## **RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (cont.)**

Moraikobai, formerly called St Francis Mission, is a small Amerindian community of about 600 persons, located in Region 5. The nearest towns are Linden, which is about 50 miles away over a rough trail and Mahaicony, which is approximately 85 miles down river.

The project details were finalised and field work was begun in April, 1989. IICA, together with the Ministries of Agriculture and Regional Development, has direct responsibility to implementing project activities although other agencies are also involved. These include the Ministries of Health and Education, Forestry Commission, the Women's Affairs Bureau and the National Agricultural Research Institute.

The project is based on the principles and methodologies of integrated rural development. This approach appeared to be appropriate for the project's intervention in the community, following a preliminary survey and analysis of the socio-economic conditions.

In promoting the concept of integrated rural community development, the project strives to have the community work with the various government agencies to define their needs, to work out solutions and then to implement the selected strategies. The broad aim is to improve living standards in the community at the same time as raising the community's ability to keep progressing from its own resources without making undue demands on the overextended resources of the state.

At the end of 1990 the project completed its second year of operations, achieving a satisfactory level of programmed objectives, in the process giving considerable emphasis to training activities aimed at improving the skills and capabilities of individuals and groups within the community.

In addition to this extensive programme of training, many activities of immediate benefit to the community have also been undertaken. These include:

Rehabilitation of school, headmaster's house, medex house and clinic.

Introduction of garbage disposal system

Construction of model pit latrine

Establishment of three half-acre crop demonstration plots

Establishment of two acre community orchard

Servicing of eight sewing machines

Conducted surveys of soils, forest resources, water and the weather.

The leadership training workshop, in particular, assisted in strengthening the capability of community leaders in the organisation and management of the social and economic structures. As a result the leaders have begun to approach their work with more confidence, evidenced by more positive contributions to the planning and implementation of project activities.

On-farm demonstrations and training activities in mixed cropping systems contributed to improvements in farming practices and encouraged greater participation by farmers.

Agro-forestry activities were initiated during the year, comprising a survey of the forest resources of the community (to be followed by a wildlife survey). This has provided useful information and recommendations for the better utilisation and management of the community's natural resources. Proposals have been discussed with the Forestry Division to establish a national park which could act as a pilot project to improve the management of forest resources and incorporate agricultural production systems. An agro-forestry orchard and nursery were established.





**RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (cont.)**

Activity	Number	Persons involved
Field day on cropping systems	1	47
Field day on crop production methods	1	21
Training in agro-forestry (duration ??)	2	3
On-farm demonstration field days on harvesting and post-harvest technology	2	30
Week-long training in farm practices for field production assistants	1	3
Week-long course in nursery organisation and management for community members	1	7
One-day session for field production assistants in early care of fruit plants	1	3
One-day visit to handicraft production centre for trainers	1	12
Sewing course	1	4
Two-week course in handicraft quality for trainers	1	3
Three-day programme for handicraft workers on quality and use of coconut, awara and other fibres	1	30
One-day workshop on public health	1	100
One-day workshop on nutrition	1	25
One-day public health workshop on waste disposal	1	40
Two-day workshops on community drama	2	23
One-day workshop on cooperatives for schools and community	1	100
One-day workshop on youth development	1	16
Three-day leadership workshop for community leaders	1	16
One-day workshop on youth leadership development	2	20
One-week course in secretarial and accounting procedures for community council members	1	2
Community enumerators trained	1	6



## **RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (cont.)**

Training in handicraft is leading to the utilisation of more indigenous fibres and an improvement in the quality and design of handicraft articles. At the same time has come an increase in self-employment opportunities reinforced by training in small business enterprise organisation and management.

The environment enhancement programme, which includes the refurbishing of community buildings, the introduction of an improved garbage disposal system and construction of a model latrine will lead, in time, towards the betterment of the social and physical infrastructure of the community.

Implementation of the project has not been without its problems. The community is depleted of many of its able bodied men who have been attracted away to employment in the gold fields and the lumber industry. This places an added burden on those who remain, and particularly on the womenfolk who have the double responsibility of supporting the family as well as organising the home and caring for the children. Nev-

ertheless it is the women and the young people who are most responsive to the programme to uplift the community.

Furthermore the work of improving the community continues to be hampered by the absence of a direct communication link with the office in Georgetown and the unavailability of critical inputs for the agricultural and agro-forestry programmes. However, transport facilities for project staff were improved during the year following the purchase of a 4-wheel drive vehicle which reduced both the time and the cost of travelling to the community from Georgetown. Previously access was mainly by speedboat.

The project was initially scheduled for three years but after completing almost two years, albeit with an increasing level of activities during the second year, it is clear that an extension will be needed if all of the proposed activities are to be completed. Discussions towards this end have already been started with the Ministry of Agriculture.







*Close-up of Passion fruit*



*Technical support given in Passion-fruit husbandry practices*



*Technical support given in West Indian Cherry husbandry practices*



## **DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT PRODUCTION (cont.)**

IICA began work on fruit crops in Guyana in 1982 through a small farmer development project. Activities were deepened in 1986 with the start of a Fruit Crop Demonstration Propagation Unit, which saw the rehabilitation of facilities at the old Ministry of Agriculture station at Timehri and the systematic training of nursery personnel and technicians in plant propagation. In less than two years this project contributed to a significant increase in both the quality and quantity of plants available to farmers. (any numbers would be useful)

In 1989 the Guyana project was incorporated as a national component within a larger Caribbean project which is directed from Barbados. This project, which is scheduled initially for four years, is regarded as a flagship project for the Caribbean in the Plan for Reactivation of Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLANLAC). In spite of this broader setting the project is fully consistent with and supportive of the Government of Guyana's agricultural priorities.

Project activities have been concentrated in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 although some activities have had a national impact, particularly the training in plant propagation and nursery management. Attention has focussed on the priority fruit crops identified by the Ministry of Agriculture—citrus, pineapple, carambola and passion fruit. The project also responded to an upsurge of interest in West Indian cherry from private growers during the year.

### ***Training***

Eighteen nursery personnel were trained in nursery management and propagation techniques. Five one-day sessions were held on separate occasions, four at private nurseries and one at the Central Horticultural Station, Timehri. Propagation of West Indian cherry was the main focus at three of the sessions, while two others were

more general. Training included general aspects of nursery management (including record keeping) and propagation techniques (including virus disinfection) while various types of nursery infrastructure were demonstrated.

### ***Extension***

Two field days were held to demonstrate improvement orchard management practices and a production system for West Indian cherry and passion fruit respectively, which were attended by farmers and extension staff. An extension factsheet on Growing West Indian Cherry was also prepared

Almost one hundred visits were made to farms to assist in the planning of rehabilitation programmes and new plantings and to give specific advice on the solution of problems.

### ***Surveillance and Monitoring***

A directory of fruit farmers in Region 6 was completed. This brings the number of regional directories to three, the others being for Regions 3 and 4. This information will allow for improved monitoring of developments in this important and expanding sub-sector of agriculture. It also provides a basis for planning at the regional and national levels—a feature which is markedly deficient at present in Guyana.

In spite of a very active programme of assistance to the fruit crop sector, the impact of the project has been rather less than had been anticipated. In part this was due to the reduced capacity of the cooperating institutions to absorb the technical assistance. Nevertheless many farmers are enthusiastic about increasing their output of fruit crops in response to developing regional markets in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago as well as emerging prospects in Japan and the European Community.







*Diary Farm at Johanna Cecilia, Essequibo Coast*



*Supporting the Development of Livestock Production Systems in Guyana and Suriname*



*Trials in grass establishment under coconut trees were initiated (grass plot with sticks under coconut trees)*



*Cut and Carry System*



## DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS (cont.)

Since 1984 IICA has been in the forefront of developing, demonstrating and extending appropriate technology for the expansion of milk production in Guyana. Central to this strategy has been the use of Antelope grass which is particularly suitable for the very wet and often flooded conditions of the Guyana coastland.

The St Stanislaus College farm at Sophia Backlands was developed as a model of what can be achieved by the introduction of relatively modest innovations and first class management. The records of the farm since 1983 show that the important technical performance coefficients at first improved dramatically following IICA's involvement and are now stabilising at very satisfactory levels.

The farm has figured prominently in IICA's work with the National Dairy Development Programme and CARDI to extend the essential techniques to farmers as part of the national programme of expanding milk production. The success of the programme can be seen in increasing production of milk throughout the coastal areas of the country.

In 1989, while continuing its promotion programme, IICA began a collaborative project with CARDI and the National Dairy Development Programme to further refine milk production systems for farms of different sizes and with different levels of resources and abilities.

Two dairy production models were designed in order to improve the technical and economic performance parameters of these farms. These are a modified 'Cut and Carry' system and a 'Rotational Grazing' system. Eight farms were selected and monitoring of their performance begun.

The cut and carry system was selected as being most appropriate for the smallest farmers with a small area of land whose resource base and capacity for assimilating technical change are particularly limited. About 30 per cent of coastal milk producers fall into this group.

A stocking rate of 5 animal units per hectare of grassland (equivalent to about 2 cows/ac) has been used in designing the system. The feed of milk cows will be supplied

### Performance of the St Stanislaus College dairy farm, 1983-1990

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Milk production (kg)	2,430 <sup>1</sup>	16,900	24,330	24,510	31,710	38,580	40,060	42,850
Milk/cow/lactation (kg)	1,250	2,060	2,040	2,200	2,220	2,170	2,620	2,760
Lactation length (days)	426	232	256	249	236	233	294	290
Milk/cow/day (kg)	4.5	8.2	7.3	7.8	8.6	9.0	8.8	9.0
Milk/ha/year (kg)	714	3,930	5,650	5,700	6,220	7,760	7,850	8,400
Stocking rate (AU/ha)	1.1	2.7	3.8	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.8

(1kg is equal to 1.7 pints of milk; 1 animal unit (AU) is equal to 800lb liveweight)

<sup>1</sup> Production for 7 months only.



mented with rice bran, copra meal and wheat middlings during the early part of the lactation and to bridge any shortage of forage during particularly dry periods.

Milk production was projected to increase by an average of 1 litre per cow per day in each of the first few years, with the calving rate increasing from 50 to 80 per cent (i.e. from an average of one calf/cow every 2 years to 4 calves/cow every 5 years). Furthermore deaths among all classes of cattle and particularly among calves was expected to be reduced significantly.

The project is also improving farm facilities. This will include a simple shed for the milking cows which would be permanently tethered. a biogas digesters was installed on one farm, which was without access, to electricity to provide energy for equipment sterilisation, domestic lighting and milk cooling.

IICA has been particularly involved with two farms, one on West Coast Demerara as well as the Orphanage farm on East Coast Demerara. Antelope grass has been established and the farms have been monitored closely in order to improve the level of management.

The rotational grazing system was designed for farmers with rather more land and a greater capacity to adopt new techniques. IICA has been working closely with two farmers, one each on East Coast and West Coast Demerara Data collection of milk production, reproductive perfor-

mance and economic information was started on all the farms. The computer programme, Dairy Champ, is being used to organise and analyse some of the data.

A lack of personnel in the National Dairy Development Programme is, at present, limiting the outreach of this project mainly to the farmers who are cooperating in the monitoring exercise.

### *Sheep production*

The scope of the livestock programme was widened in 1989 to include sheep. The aim is to show how these stock can be integrated with permanent tree crops such as coconut, as well as to demonstrate intensive production using Antelope grass.

A cut and carry system for sheep production initiated in 1989 at the St Stanislaus College farm was continued. Initially all the sheep were housed in a pen with a sand floor. However, one half of the flock was transferred to a pen with a slatted floor in order to compare the performance of the stock.

Assistance was given to selected private farms in establishing a sheep grazing system under coconuts. A slatted floor pen was built at Letter 'T' Estate, Mahaicony as part of a management improvement plan for the herd. Four grasses are to be tested for their performance while growing under the coconuts.



# **DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES**

In response to a request from the Ministry of Agriculture a veterinarian was posted to Guyana in mid-1989. This recognised the importance of the livestock sub-sector in the development of the country's agriculture.

By the end of the year the project had completed its programmed operations, achieving a satisfactory level of objectives.

Priority attention was given to the assessment, evaluation and monitoring of animal and plant diseases and pests in the country working in collaboration with the Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Dairy Development Programme the CARICOM Secretariat and livestock farmers.

#### **Other activities included**

- evaluation of the monitoring of animal diseases and pests in the Central Municipal Abattoir
- initiation of a Brucellosis survey in the dairy cows in the Coastal Region
- survey, by questionnaire, of the international animal quarantine inspection facilities
- installation and operation of animal and plant diseases and pests regional information network (CARAPHIN)

The surveys initiated during 1990 will be completed early in 1991 (including the Survey of Bovine Tuberculosis by the Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture) and proposals will be prepared for consideration by the Ministry and for external financing.





## **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

### **Benefits to Guyana and Participation in Multinational Projects**

- a. Survey and Monitoring of Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests to Facilitate Increased Production in the Caribbean:**
- Sponsorship of technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture to participate in the computerised information system (CARAPHIN) in Trinidad.
  - Sponsorship of Ministry of Agriculture Technicians to the IV Meeting of the Technical Committee of Plant Protection Directors in St. Lucia.
- b. Design of Strategies for Agricultural Policies and Investment Programmes in the Caribbean:**
- Participation in Joint IDB/IICA Mission to review agricultural sector programme in Guyana.
- c. Supporting the Development of Tropical Fruits in the Caribbean:**
- Sponsorship of Ministry of Agriculture (Region 4) technicians to participate in the Workshop on Preproduction, Production and Processing of West Indian Cherries held in Barbados.

- d. Cooperative Programme for Agricultural Research, Technology Transfer and exchange between the Caribbean and Latin America.**

- Sponsorship of Head of NARI, Dr. M. Grander to participate in Seminar on "Strategic Planning for Small Country National Agricultural Research Systems" in Jamaica.

### **Other Technical Assistance Initiative**

In addition to programmed activities of the technical cooperation projects the office was also involved in several unprogrammed activities, including the following:

- Preparation of project document for financing - establishment of an Integrated Farm Unit at the J.C. Chandisigh Secondary School, Region #6.
- Support to the Ministry of Education through its CXC Agricultural Science Curriculum:
  - Four (4) lectures and one (1) Field Day on Dairy Productions Systems.



# COLLABORATORS

## *Ministry of Agriculture*

Hon. Dr Patrick L McKenzie      Senior Minister of Agriculture  
 Hon. Vibert Parvattan      Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture  
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# STAFF

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Peter Davis	Livestock Production Specialist	Support for the Development of Livestock Production Systems in Guyana and Suriname
Juan Leon Peter Ramsammy	Animal Health Scientist Agronomy Extension Specialist	Strengthening of the Veterinary Services Supporting the Generation and Transfer of Technology for Fruit Production in the Caribbean

## *Administrative Support*

Basdeo <sup>3</sup> Marguerite Boodhoo	Guard Administrative Technician II	Office Administration and Technical Supervision Office Administration and Technical Supervision
Arnold DeMendonca	National Service Attachment	General technical support to projects and general services
Ann Doolam <sup>2</sup>	Secretary	Community Development/Survey and Monitoring of Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests to facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean
Narain Dyal Floyd Gaskin Aletha Isaacs Laikaram Janki Jennifer Lowe <sup>1</sup>	Field Assistant III Guard Secretary Driver Secretary	Community Development/Livestock Development Office Administration and Technical Supervision Office Administration and Technical Supervision Office Administration and Technical Supervision Community Development/Survey and Monitoring of Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests to facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean
Louis Moore <sup>3</sup> Lajpatroy Samaroo Sheila Seales	Guard Secretary Office Helper	Office Administration and Technical Supervision Tropical Fruits/Livestock Production Office Administration and Technical Supervision

<sup>1</sup> Resigned during the year

<sup>2</sup> Joined the staff during the year

<sup>3</sup> Retired during the year





## FINANCE


Project activities	US\$	Sources of Income:
<b><i>National</i></b>		
Integrated Rural Community Development	84,200	Ministry of Agriculture/PL-480 Canadian High Commission
Strengthening of the Veterinary Services	<u>71,620</u>	IICA
Sub-total	155,820	IICA
<b><i>Regional</i></b>		
Development of Tropical Fruits in the Caribbean	39,600	IICA
Development of the Livestock Sub-sector	58,600	CARDI IICA
Policy Analysis, Planning and Management in Support of Agricultural Development in the Caribbean	17,400	IICA
Cooperative Programme for Agricultural Research, Technology Transfer and Exchange between the Caribbean and Latin America (PROCICARBIE-COTER)	5,000	IICA
Survey and Monitoring Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests to facilitate Increased Production Efficiency in the Caribbean	9,700	IICA
Regional Project Unit for the Caribbean	<u>14,100</u>	IICA
Sub-total	144,400	
Management costs	<u>130,380</u>	IICA
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>430,600</b>	











INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

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