

DRAFT

**NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PRIORITY FRAMEWORK (NMTPF)
FAO/GOGUY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM**

GUYANA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCA	-	Common Country Assistance
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOR	-	FAO Representative
FFFF	-	Farm, Forests, and Primary Forest products, Fisheries and Marine Products and Food Security
GOGUY	-	Government of Guyana
LMARF	-	Line Ministries involved in agriculture, rural development and food security policies
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
NDS	-	National Development Strategy
PRS	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy
R&D	-	Research and Development
TCP	-	Technical Cooperation Programme
RSPFS	-	Regional Special Programme for Food Security
RTP	-	Regional Transformation Programme
SSC	-	South-South Cooperation

- UNDAF** - **United Nations Development Assistance Framework**
- UNSA** - **United Nations Specialized Agencies**
- WHO** - **World Health Organization**
- WTO** - **World Trade Organization**
- WFS** - **World Food Summit**
- MDG** - **Millennium Development Goal**

NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PRIORITY FRAMEWORK (NMTPF)

A. INTRODUCTION

Background

1. Over 60 years of its existence, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is one of the United Nations Specialized Agencies (UNSA) representing 187 member countries and the European Union (EU).

2. The FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. The FAO is governed by the Conference of member nations (which meets every two years to review and approve programme of work and budget for the next biennium). The Conference elects a General Council of 49 member nations to act as interim governing body of FAO activities for three-year rotating terms and the Director General (for renewable six-year term). The FAO has among others, committees on commodity problems, agriculture, and world food security. It is active in land and water development, plant and animal production, forestry and fisheries. Specifically, the FAO has been striving to improve its effectiveness and efficiency and increase production from farms, forests, and primary forest products, fisheries and marine products and food security (FFFF); improve food distribution, marketing, nutrition, and the living conditions (livelihood) of rural people in Member countries.

3. In terms of values, the FAO is committed to maintaining high standards of integrity and responsibility. It shares knowledge and experiences openly within and across stakeholders as of paramount importance. In striving for excellence, FAO has qualified technical staff and focus resources on performance initiatives that deliver desired results to member countries, Belize inclusive.

The FAO Strategic Intent and Cooperation Areas

4. The FAO's aims, as set out in the preamble to its constitution, are: (i) raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples of member states; (ii) securing improvements in the efficiency in the production of all food and agricultural products; (c) bettering the condition of rural populations; and (d) in this way contributing towards an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger.

5. The core business of FAO is knowledge and information network. Its main activities include putting information within reach, sharing policy expertise, providing a meeting place for nations, and bringing knowledge to the field. In this regard, the FAO and its members have identified the key areas of cooperation. They include:

- Capacity building (CB);
- Applying and Sharing Knowledge (SK);
- Policy Advice and Advocacy (PA);
- Assistance in Emergency and Rehabilitation contexts (ER);
- Partnership Building (PB);
- Resource Mobilization (RM)...

Capacity Building for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:

6. FAO will contribute to strengthen line ministries and its decentralized entities on agriculture, food security, and forestry and fisheries issues. In this regard, it will assist the Government of **Guyana (GOGUY)** in formulation of food security, agriculture, forestry, and fishery policies and assist in their implementation. It will also contribute to strengthen the capacity of the principal line ministries involved in agriculture, rural development and food security policies (LMARF), various government statutory bodies and commodity organizations and particularly NARI, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Board, Fisheries Department, the Guyana School of Agriculture (GSA), Guyana Rice Development Board, Crops Livestock Support Services and the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) for aid coordination in the area of agriculture, food security, forestry, and fishery.

Applying and sharing knowledge:

7. FAO will provide technical advice and assistance and monitoring and evaluation of projects and understanding of issues related to food security, agriculture, water, forestry, and fishery in Guyana. In doing so, the FAO will employ techniques such as piloting management methods and approaches through direct missions or projects. In addition, the FAO will continue to provide assistance in global monitoring of the achievements of WFS and MDGs.

Policy Advice and Advocacy:

8. FAO will continue to advocate for maintaining food security, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries issues on the national development agenda. It will actively participate in relevant discussion fora and will organize, when appropriate, events, which promote investments in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sub sector, and provide empirical analysis on food security for decision-making. The FAO, through its Investment Centre, will continue to support investment through formulation of investment projects and will probably provide technical assistance in the investment projects in the context of other development partners (such as World Bank, CDB).

Partnership Building:

9. In assisting the **GOGUY** in pursuing its agriculture, food security, forestry and fishery development objectives including the MDGs, FAO will seek to expand its strategic alliances, so as to create the greatest possible synergy between its programmes and those of its partners and to ensure the capacity building of national capacities. If resources permit, it will set up technical resource advisory panels for scientific and policy matters with development partners as selected purely on basis

of their knowledge and experience. For instance, it will help support the capacity and neutrality of the Resident Coordinator and work with the general guidance provided by the United Nations Development Group and pro-actively support joint assessments and programming (such as CCA, UNDAF). In addition, it will also build a network of partner institutions, which will participate in the implementation of the NMTPF.

10. For instance, together with the World Health Organization (WHO), the FAO administers the *Codex Alimentarius Commission*¹, intended to promote harmonisation of requirements for food and thereby facilitate international trade. In addition, FAO has greater recognition given to the totality of development assistance to its member countries. For instance, FAO devotes considerable Regular Programme (RP) and Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) resources to Belize and where possible collaborates with international donor and financial agencies in providing various types of technical assistance to the GOBZ.

Resource mobilization:

11. The FAOR will build on the Strategic Partnership between FAO and other development in the field of food security, agriculture, forestry and forestry development, including the EU. In addition, the FAOR will have access to limited funds under the TCP Facility in order to react quickly on specific priority issues which are emerging at country level. The FAOR will consult with GOGUY on the use of TCP funds. The FAOR will quickly mobilize either national partners or international FAO-targeted support from HQ /RO/SRO to implement specific activities.

Assistance in Emergency and Rehabilitation contexts (ER):

12. FAO recognizes that there are small and vulnerable economies, including countries in post-natural disaster situations, whose vulnerability and lack of resilience to external shocks expose them to high risks of food security and livelihoods, among others. The FAO will provide technical assistance to address the rehabilitation requirements in its areas of technical competency.

The Preparation of the NMTPF

13. The FAO sets frameworks that enable it to anticipate and respond to challenges brought about by change in a more proactive manner. Pursuant to FAO Strategic intents, a strategic approach to management of its operations is necessary. The five-year FAO NMTPF for the period 2006-2010 is developed with focus on **Guyana's** specific activities on the areas in which FAO's effectiveness and impact will be greatest. This is a departure from the centrally determined, Rome-based plans/ frameworks in terms of formulation, breadth, and depth of coverage. The FAO has resolved to adopt a decentralized and strategic approach in identifying and setting objectives, strategies, benchmarks, and standards for each function. The NMTPF will be designed to be in support of UN system instruments such as UNDAF

¹ A programme managed jointly by the FAO and WHO for initiating, preparing publishing and revising international food standards established since 1962.

and CCA as well as the national priorities and processes. Therefore, the NMTPF is designed to be a dynamic and living framework, which guides achievement of FAO objectives and targets.

14. The FAO NMTPF is a rolling framework designed to respond to new realities from national regional and global developments. In this regard, the NMTPF will be revised on the end of the third year and each three years thereafter; as the remaining two years are added to new three years to make a new five-year NMTPF. This approach is adopted to address the problems and shortcomings encountered with the past FAO technical assistance initiatives.

15. The joint identification of medium-term priorities (NMTPF) by the GOGUY and FAO is particularly important to make sure that the GOGUY, as “owner” and “leader” of external assistance to its development efforts, gets the best out of FAO’s assistance. The identification of such priorities for FAO’s assistance is carried out in a way that effectively complements activities of other technical and donor agencies. For instance the NMPTF is aligned with country-owned processes and instruments and based on what already features in the UNDAF, but taking account of what other parties are already taking responsibility for. In this way, this NMTPF is harmonized with and complementary to the work of other partners. This NMTPF identifies and agrees with the Government of Guyana (GOGUY) on a set of medium-term priorities for FAO’s assistance. The intended assistance will address national agricultural, forestry, fishing, rural development and food security needs, as expressed and jointly prioritized by both the FAO and the GOGUY. For instance, the NMTPF addresses the GOGUY’s interests and private sector needs in contributing to the implementation of the national Development Strategy and the Poverty reduction Strategy, among other policies, strategies, programmes and projects directly or indirectly to increase agricultural sector competitiveness, productivity, food security and rural livelihood and stability, as well as linked to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

16. Guiding principles for preparation of the NMTPF are:-

- **Driven** by country needs and government’s priorities as expressed by medium term socio-economic framework, the poverty eradication programmes, the various policies strategy documents and programmes and projects under implementation by several line ministries, departments, agencies and local governments relevant to agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and food security processes;
- **based on** the nationally-owned development agenda and **aligned with** national programming process to the maximum extent possible;
- **agreed upon** with Governments to ensure full government ownership of development processes and assistance in agriculture, food security and rural development in general and FAO’s assistance in particular;

- **harmonized**, to the maximum extent practical, with the assistance provided by other development partners in general and, that provided by other UN partners (as outlined in the UNDAF) in particular.
- **complementary** with the assistance provided by other national and international development partners (rather than competing with development partners FAO seeks to fill critical gaps and build partnerships to stimulate and increase the efforts of partners
- **focused** on a limited set of priorities where FAO's assistance would have the greatest impact and for which there would likely be some funding;
- **Accompanied** by a short-term action plan in order to ensure effective implementation.

The NMTPF Outline

17. The NMTPF document consists of nine Chapters. Chapter A. provides background information relating to the FAO Governance and strategic intents, NMTPF preparation and Outline. Chapter B. provides detailed objectives, status, national and agricultural policies and strategies Guyana. Chapter C. focuses on the challenges/constraints facing the sector. Chapter D refer to opportunities Chapter E. covers the institutional mechanisms and implementation capacities involved in achieving agricultural and rural development objectives. Chapter F. provides the country programme framework while Chapter G. covers the proposed areas for FAO's assistance. Chapter H. provides the implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the NMTPF. Chapter I. gives the overview of FAO's ongoing technical assistance programme while Annex I gives a summarized overview of the country identified priority areas for FAO's assistance.

B. THE SITUATIONAL AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Basic Country Characteristics

18. Guyana is South American country with an area of 83,000 square miles or 215,000 square kilometres and average population of 751,223. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by Suriname, on the south and south-west by Brazil, and on the west and north-west by Venezuela. The country is divided into ten administrative regions with varying population densities and economic activities. About 90 percent of the country's population lives in the coastal zone which comprises only about 7.5 percent of its total land area.

The least populated and most food insecure regions are in the interior areas. Low population density and limited accessibility hinders the provision of basic social services and infrastructure in these areas.

19. The country's economy is primarily based on the production and export of its natural resources, with agriculture (mainly sugar and rice), gold, timber and bauxite, accounting for most of the output of the productive sectors.

20. Principal constraints to development occur in the following areas: Infrastructure, Public Utilities, Human Capital, Diversification, Institutions and Investment.

Objectives, Status and Trends in National Policies

21. Between 1975 and 1976 real GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent. However, between 1977 and 1989, because of a combination of factors including the international oil crises and policies, the economy declined.

22. In 1989, the introduction of an ***Economic Recovery Programme***, commenced structural adjustment programme, so that between 1991 and 1999, Guyana experienced positive rates of growth of GDP each year, except for 1998 when growth was negative. GDP per capita increased during 1990-97, from US\$482 to \$956, causing poverty to fall from 43 percent in 1993 to 35 percent in 1999. In 1999 its GDP per capita was US\$800, about the same level it had attained in 1975/76. Growth averaged approximately 0.7 percent during 1998-2002.

23. The Government continues to implement structural reforms to improve its macroeconomic framework and lay foundation for sustained growth. Lessons learnt have influenced the medium term investment programmes and increased emphasis on drainage systems, conservancy dams, the road network and other infrastructure development critical to complement economic growth and social development.

24. The agricultural sector continues to be a fundamental sector of the economy, contributing over 30% of Guyana's Gross Domestic Product annually, 30 percent of employment and 40 percent of export earnings.

Sugar is the most important agricultural subsector and contributing over 15 percent to total GDP between 1994 and 2004. Over the same period rice accounted for about 3-4 percent of GDP, livestock 2 percent, other agriculture 5 percent and fishing 3 percent. Major non-traditional export commodities are heart of palm, pineapple, plantain, pepper and pumpkin. Major agricultural products consumed locally, apart from rice and sugar, are a wide range of fruits and vegetables, fish, chicken, beef and pork.

25. Within the sector, the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, Other Crops and Livestock with responsibility for Forestry are charged with the mandate of providing service to all stakeholders to promote investment and support diversification of the non-traditional agriculture sector, and stimulate export and increase earning for rural farming communities, along with improving the quality of service and technologies to farmers to improve their modes of production. Further these Ministries are responsible for providing overall policy direction for the sector, in particular the formulation of agricultural policies and monitoring of their implementation.

While there is no specific single Agricultural Policy document, several documents provide policy direction with specific reference to agriculture.

26. Agricultural Policy initiatives are guided through those outlined in the “**National Development Strategy (NDS) (2001-2010) – A Policy Framework**”. The NDS was initiated from recognition of Guyana’s high incidence of poverty where the Government in 1993 sought assistance from the Carter Centre to develop policies whose implementation would improve standards of living. There are several chapters of the NDS, which identify agricultural policies in varying degrees of detail.

27. In 2000, using information from the NDS and a Business Summit, government began formulation of a **Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)** so as to place sustained emphasis on policies and programmes that would cause extensive reduction in poverty.

The Government’s *Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy paper (I-PRSP)* was accepted by the Boards of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in December 2000. A comprehensive public participation process to finalize the PRSP was conducted until October 2001.

Like the NDS, The PRS also outlines specific agricultural policies geared towards improving agricultural output.

28. While the Agricultural sector continues to be a major contributor to our economy, the sector is still largely characterized by the production and export of primary agricultural products. Production and export of value added products remain relatively small. There is the need to recognize and support agricultural diversification as a fundamental step in developing the full potential of the sector.

In recognition of this, the National Development Strategy (NDS) (2001-2010) –has outlined a strategy of agricultural diversification as one of the primary means of economic development. This strategy endorses focus on production of non-traditional commodities for local and export markets, thus expanding the agricultural base of the economy.

29. The National Development Strategy has further noted that promotion of non-traditional crops will increase rural incomes, employment and foreign exchange and reduce rural poverty. Non-traditional crops represent significant unrealized potential since our country produces over one hundred (100) different varieties of fruits and vegetables. Development of agro-processing and livestock sub-sectors is equally important.

C. CHALLENGES

30. Main challenges within the sector have been identified as inadequate financial support, research and legal procedures, poor marketing systems, inadequate and deteriorated infrastructure, outdated and inappropriate technology, inadequate credit facilities and air and sea transport system. While it known that the state lacks the full capacity to in both public and private sectors, address all issues identified, it is recognized that donor partners and technical assistance agencies have the capacity to address issues highlighted in a manner which provides relevant guidance to solutions.

31. Crops and Livestock Development Constraints. The objective of the Government is to reach a high level of self-sufficiency and, where possible, to be completely self-sufficient for the crops and livestock sectors. Additionally, the sectors are also considered of importance in terms of food security and rural development. While the Government attaches high priority to the development of these sectors, it is also aware of the reality that various constraints need to be addressed with urgency. The main constraints/weaknesses confronting the two sub-sectors could be summarized as: (i) inadequate institutional arrangements and coordination, (ii) poor, or absence of adequate, infrastructural facilities, (iii) limited qualified human resource capacity, and (iv) inadequate policy and legislation. FAO technical assistance will be sought in some of the areas.

D. OPPORTUNITIES

32. Major opportunities include development and diversification of, and markets for non-traditional produce in the North America and the Caribbean supported by surveys conducted, collaboration with regional and international agencies, provision of credit facilities and improved technology which facilitates access to overseas markets.

Fruit and vegetable opportunities - Based on the outcome of the diversification study, including a competitive analysis conducted in 2005, **10 commodities were identified as internationally competitive**. They are: pineapple, hot pepper, coconut, plantain, watermelon, pumpkin, mango, W.I. cherry, limes and beef.

Swine Industry Development - The aim is to modernize it and bring back swine industry to the 1970-1980's levels when the country was self sufficient in pork and was producing value-added products such as sausages and ham of high quality.

Development of the Beef Industry - The Ministry is exploring the potentials for beef exports within the Caribbean region.

Mariculture Development - The MOA is of the view that there could be a business opportunities in mariculture. To investigate the potentials for mariculture development, the Government is seeking the assistance from the Government of Japan and donor agencies.

Apiculture - Apiculture has been identified by the Ministry of Fisheries, Crops and Livestock (MOFCL), as one of the primary agricultural industries, which has potential for providing this sector with new opportunities for development.

Beekeeping in Guyana is currently a small industry. It is conducted primarily for local supply of honey but has been identified as having great potential due to favourable production conditions and significant local demand.

Recent information on the industry has indicated that technical support is severely lacking in areas of trained personnel, access to relevant information, availability of necessary materials and equipment, and implementation of current technology.

There is need for a local central organization that would coordinate activities on behalf of this sub- sector.

In an effort to resuscitate the industry, technical and other assistance will be sought from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and funding agencies.

E. KEY INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES/AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

36. There are various national institutions and organizations which play a major role in implementation of the agricultural programme including:

The National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), a semi autonomous research institution, created by the National Agricultural Research Institute Act No. 19 and mandated to plan, develop and implement research designed to produce technologies and systems required to maintain national self sufficiency and export capacity; **The National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP)** with major objective to increase milk production via improvements in pasture availability/management, dairy herd management, breeding policies and education/extension services, **The Guyana School of Agriculture (GSA)**, which seeks to promote and support agriculture development through education and training of young men and women interested in an agricultural career, **The Hydrometeorological Services**, mandated to observe, archive and understand weather and climate and provide meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic services in support of Guyana's national needs and international obligations, **The Crops and Livestock Support Services** with responsibility to promote the development of crop and animal agriculture in Guyana through the provision of a range of technical and regulatory services, to allow for national food self-sufficiency and to provide surplus for export, **the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Board** with a mission to provide and promote the necessary infrastructures required for the establishment of a comprehensive system for control over quality, sale and usage of pesticides and toxic chemicals, **The Mahaica/Mahaicony Abary Agri Development Authority** which seeks to promote, facilitate and enhance sustainable agricultural development in the Region through the efficient management of the land resource, **The New Guyana Marketing Corporation (NGMC)** which aids in facilitating and coordinating the development of quality non-traditional agricultural produce for export, **The Fisheries Department** with main objective to manage, regulate and promote the sustainable development of the nation's fishery resources for the benefit of the participants in the sector and the national economy, **the Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB)**, which aims to efficiently utilize the resources of Guyana to produce and market high quality rice and rice by-products as a staple food for local and international markets providing employment and foreign exchange earnings, **the Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. (GUYSUCO)**, which is responsible for producing high quality sugar and added value by-products, to achieve growth and sustained profitability and contribute to the economic and social development of Guyana and the **Forestry Department / Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)**, mandated to provide excellence in forestry management services to our stakeholders through the application of professional skills to contribute to our nation's development.

F. MAIN INTERVENTIONS AND FRAMEWORK

37. Donor agencies accessed by the Government of Guyana include: The United States Agency for International Development (**USAID**), the Canadian International Development Agency (**CIDA**), and the UK's Department for International Development (**DfID**) which are bilateral donors.

38. Multilateral donors include the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (**IMF**), European Union (**EU**), Caribbean Community (**CARICOM**), Caribbean Development Bank (**CDB**), Inter-American Development Bank (**IDB**) and the United Nations (**UN**). UN agencies in Guyana include the United Nations Development Programme (**UNDP**), Food and Agriculture Organization (**FAO**), the UN Children's Fund (**UNICEF**), the UN AIDS Program (**UNAIDS**), the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**), and the Pan-American Health Organization/ World Health Organization (**PAHO/WHO**).

39. FAO plays a major role in diversification and other development efforts aimed at alleviating poverty and promoting sustainable agricultural systems within Guyana. Examples noted are the Rice Fish Project and Strengthening of the Food Control System projects, both of which are currently ongoing. Success to date within the former includes: construction of thirteen (13) rice-fish plots, exposure of farmers to rice-fish culture and Integrated Pest Management, using the Farmer Field School methodology and joint work on feed trials through collaboration with the Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED)

In the latter successes include: update of the national food safety bill, regulations and standards in the context of Codex standards, thus enabling Guyana to strengthen the control of food quality and safety for both domestic consumption and international trade; a draft administrative, managerial and operational plan for the food quality assurance analytical laboratory to enable the laboratory to expedite contamination monitoring in primary agricultural products and processed foods, training of laboratory staff in analytical quality assurance, purchase of laboratory equipment; preparation of a draft operational plan of implement the recommendations of Codex required for improving Guyana's food control system and national action plan for the design and the implementation of HACCP based Quality assurance programme for food processing industry.

Recent changes within the FAO have placed emphasis on food security and greater presence of staff in the field. While the FAO is not a funding agency, facilitation for funding from donors is of tremendous assistance to countries and FAO recognises budgetary procedures outlined by the Government of Guyana.

In the context of the NMTPF FAO should give priority to enhancement in both public and private sector in a manner which allow both sectors to collaborate and integrate resources for the desired outcomes. Priority areas should include

- Policy and legislative assistance in agricultural health and food safety (this concerns both crops and livestock),

- Improving and equipping laboratory infrastructure facilities and support in establishing a national coordinated laboratory mechanism,
- Strengthening capacity building in plant and animal disease identification, control, and management; capacity building in disaster mitigation for the livestock sector;
- Production enhancement - agricultural diversification and agro-industry development of non-traditional commodities.
- Sustainable Forest management
- Capacity Building in Project Monitoring and Evaluation
- Marketing Intelligence and Credit and Investment Schemes

G. AREAS FOR FAO INTERVENTION

The Priority Framework

40. Guyana's Priority framework for reduction of poverty and enhancement of general standard of living is the main priority of the framework. Within the agricultural sector framework for priority areas are:

The following main areas of government priority are identified for technical assistance:

- Policy and legislative assistance in agricultural health and food safety (this concerns both crops and livestock),
- Improving and equipping laboratory infrastructure facilities and support in establishing a national coordinated laboratory mechanism,
- Strengthening capacity building in plant and animal disease identification, control, and management; capacity building in disaster mitigation for the livestock sector;
- Production enhancement - agricultural diversification and agro-industry development of non-traditional commodities.
- Sustainable Forest management
- Capacity Building in Project Monitoring and Evaluation
- Marketing Intelligence and Credit and Investment Schemes

Policy and Legislative Assistance in Agricultural Health and Food Safety

41. New and Updated Policy and Legislation Food Policy and Food Safety. Introduction of new and updated policy and legislation of the Veterinary Drugs Act and the need for training of extension officers in modern production and management technologies are priorities if international food safety standards are to be satisfied and export potentials realized. In this regard pesticide residue testing of vegetables and fruits is of high priority. Therefore the Food and Drugs Department of the Ministry of Health needs at least institutional and infrastructural strengthening. Food safety awareness and extension would be pivotal elements in the new policy orientation. The Ministry of Agriculture, through its Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Board has identified the need for support in the area of pesticide residue testing and related training.

42. Strengthening the Agricultural Health System. The formulation of policies and strategies for regular plant and animal disease control, monitoring and management surveillances, food safety and health, inspection and product certification, among other things are of primary importance. The policy framework should be supported by legislative framework and technical capacity.

Improving and Equipping Laboratory Infrastructure Facilities and Support in Establishing a National Coordinated Laboratory Mechanism

43 Improving Institutional Arrangements and Coordination. Inadequate institutional arrangements and coordination is manifested in many areas. For example, with the exception of the poultry industry, producers and marketers are not organized. It has been recognized that each sub-sector cannot solve its own infrastructural needs, e.g. laboratory facilities, while certain lab tests could be done at a central facility. This would not only lower investments in equipment and buildings, but would also optimize the utilization of already scarce human resources.

Some of these issues are being addressed through the FAO project “Strengthening of the food Control System” and Government interventions while technical and donor assistance will be sought to address other issues.

44. Enhancing international competitiveness through the production and export of safe agricultural commodities in accordance with international standards

There is need for boosting of the diagnostic and surveillance capabilities so as to facilitate and expand trade and strengthening the diagnostic capabilities so that necessary corrective measures can be taken from “farm to fork”.

Assistance is required to enhance the ability to disseminate information to farmers on a timely basis and promotion of GAP, IPM, and good practice codes of conduct to reduce agro-chemical use and encourage the development of alternative solutions

In this regard, assistance will be sought in the rehabilitation of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and the establishment of a Pesticide Laboratory complemented with relevant training.

Strengthening Capacity Building in Plant and Animal Disease Identification, Control and Management

45. Strengthening Capacity Building in Plant and Animal Disease Control and Management is a high priority of the Crops and Livestock Department. Maintaining well qualified staff poses a challenge in the public sector. Attributing to this constraint are the shortages of trained and qualified cadre in nearly all fields of specialization, the low wages and salaries and high turnover of staff in the public sector because of better opportunities elsewhere or immigration.

In this context there is need for: (a) training in pest and disease identification, control and management, (b) training of laboratory technicians and animal and plant health inspectors, (c) capacity building in the International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMS), and (d) training of food safety technicians and inspectors. Emphasized during the discussions was the need for institutionalizing regular surveillance of crops and livestock, particularly in the light of meeting certain basic export conditions as well as for sub-sectoral planning and policy purposes.

46. Strengthening Capacity Building in Disaster Mitigation, Preparedness and Response for the Livestock Sector.

Following the disaster of the December 2003/January 2004 Floods resulting in the death of a large number of livestock, the MOA is considering the formulation of a plan for disaster preparedness for livestock in the case of flood and drought and would like FAO assistance.

Production Enhancement - Agricultural Diversification and Agro-industry Development of Non-traditional Commodities

FAO technical assistance will be sought in several areas.

Based on the outcome of the diversification study, including a competitive analysis conducted in 2005, 10 commodities were identified as internationally competitive. They are: pineapple, hot pepper, coconut, plantain, watermelon, pumpkin, mango, W.I. cherry, limes and beef. The Ministry is awaiting recommendations from the consultants for the way forward which would allow the country to take advantage of their competitive edge for agricultural products in the international markets. It seems that in the view of the Ministry a Board or Commission is the best organizational option for leading the diversification of non-traditionals.

Assistance will be sought for enterprise/industry development in non-traditional commodities.

47. . Government Priority Commodities. In addition to the identified international competitive crops, the Ministry had also identified a number of crops and livestock industries for further development and expansion. These include: coconut, beef, swine, honey bees, agro-processing and mariculture.

48. The interest in coconuts is towards agro-industry development, particularly the coconut-water-bottling and other value-added products. The MOA will seek the assistance of FAO in establishing a coconut-water-bottling plant in Guyana to better utilize the more than 15,000 acres coconut plantations.

Swine, beef and honey bees are considered commodities with excellent growth potential and the Ministry is already in consultation with producers to have them organized and strongly recommends an organizational model similar to the Caribbean Poultry Association (CPA) but is seeking FAO technical assistance.

49. Development of the Beef Industry.

The Ministry is exploring the potentials for beef exports within the Caribbean region. Recently a delegation of Trinidad and Tobago including the Chief Veterinary Officer visited Guyana. The report with the findings of the mission is for review and implementation with the Government of Guyana. In the light of the international competitiveness of beef industry and desire to export beef, the need for a cattle census has become a priority. USAID was approached by the MOA with a view of being the technical assistance agency.

50. Apiculture Development

Apiculture development mainly targets rural poor of the interior region. Besides providing training in beekeeping there is a need for basic tools. The government will submit proposals targeting FAO TeleFood fund.

51. Mariculture:

Fish is an important component in the diet of Guyanese. With current consumption of more than 58 kg/person/year, Guyana is one of the highest fish-consuming countries in the world. However decline in the catch of several of the important marine species is a concern when considering the growing domestic demand for fish in the country.

Guyana emphasizes managing fish stocks pertaining mostly to catch and effort data and catch and stock assessment data. To preserve the fisheries the government is looking into several areas such as improvement on monitoring control and surveillance arrangements, strengthening of legal framework, gear restrictions, tighter control on by-catch and discards, implementation of vessel monitoring systems, improvement of gear technology and having a National Plan of Action on sharks.

Further the Government Fishery policy advises that aquaculture requires given high priority in light of food security concerns and opportunities to diversify cropping systems and improve farm productivity, family nutrition and small-farm economies.

Due to these recent developments, freshwater aquaculture in Guyana has begun to expand, with the advent of two commercial farms, and an increase in the number of small farmers.

However, the brackish water aspect of aquaculture, which contains great potential, is also in need of similar assistance. Development in this sector can greatly improve the livelihoods of poor people in Guyana.

Guyana will seek both FAO and other assistance for mariculture development, especially in areas of Brackish water aquaculture and management of shark.

52. Agro/Food Processing

The agro-processing sub-sector has been identified as one of the potential areas for development as efforts to diversify from reliance on traditional crops continue. This industry has yet to fulfill its potential. Several initiatives have been taken by Government to ensure that development of a sustainable agro-processing sub-sector becomes a reality. One of the key areas of concern for the development of the sub-sector has been identified as accessibility to suitable infrastructure and modern equipment and technology which allows for more efficient production.

At the Guyana School of Agriculture training in Food Processing has always been a requirement for certification as it was expected that students would have imparted the skills acquired to communities' members in their extension programmes. However due to a lack of equipment students are not fully prepared to demonstrate to farmers and community members the processing of fruits and vegetables, particularly when there is a glut.

Cognizant of modernization, the relevant technology and the growing demand for processed foods within standardization, the FAO will be approached for assistance in refurbishing a Food Processing Unit at the Guyana School of Agriculture for the training of students in the acquisition of relevant skills and knowledge in the area of Food Processing so as to promote manufacture of value added products.

Further this institution since its establishment has partially supplied the poultry meat needs of the neighbouring community. Also, the addition of the new Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health and specialized Livestock Production Courses, demands that students be exposed to acceptable one-farm facilities for training. In this context FAO's assistance will be sought for the establishment of a modern processing facility.

53. Enhancing food security for communities in interior locations

Food security is severely threatened among the Amerindians communities during instances of floods or drought. There is limited amount of vegetables cultivated, few products or alternative sources of income.

The MOA is seeking FAO assistance for a project which seeks to cultivate rice and beans in four interior villages for a period of three years, after which the farmers will be empowered with the knowledge and equipment to successfully continue their food production programme. The project will also examine the water resources of these rural communities and is expected to assist in achieving sustainable food security and self sufficiency in food while improving income and livelihood, maximizing the value added to products and implementing interventions and technology that are appropriate to the environment.

54. Development of A competitive Fruit and vegetable industry (Food security enhancement)

The fruit industry offers excellent possibilities for income generation, reduction of unemployment and the alleviation of poverty with beneficiaries being primarily include

low-income people and those who are unemployed. There has always been a demand for these commodities on the local market.

The vegetable industry in Guyana, even though small, is dynamic and vibrant, generating income and creating employment for many urban and rural residents. The estimated total area under vegetable production is 1618 ha. The main vegetables produced are tomato, bora, egg-plant, okra, cabbage, hotpepper, pumpkin, pakchoy and other minor vegetables.

Vegetables are produced mainly along the coastal belt in specialized production areas. However, production and productivity are low; mean productivity is estimated between 6-10 t/ha. Many factors associated with crop management account for this low productivity. Post harvest management is also poor so that the final product offered to consumer is of variable quality.

The MOA is of the opinion that strengthening capability of the fruit and vegetable industry with ongoing programs related to fruit propagation, fruit production, vegetable and vegetable seed production, pest and disease control practices, soil and water management, organic agriculture and sheltered culture will have positive outcomes. In this context FAO and/other external assistance is being sought.

Organic Agriculture Development and Promotion

55. Much of Guyana's non-traditional production (mainly tree crops and cattle) can be considered 'organic' because of the non-use of artificial inputs. Although this in itself does not qualify them for the organic market, such systems can more easily be made to conform to the requirements of organic certifying bodies, once farmers become knowledgeable of organic systems/practices, and the social acceptance of such management practices.

The MOA will seek FAO assistance to improve, develop and promote existing organic agriculturally oriented practices as an alternative approach to high external input based conventional agriculture for the production and marketing of selected agricultural commodities in Guyana.

Sustainable Forest Management

56. Development of forestry resources is required to achieve full potential of this sub-sector.

As priority there is need for updated information on the inventory of forest resources in an effort towards arriving at total economic value of Guyana's forest. The MOA will seek FAO assistance in this area to facilitate strategic decisions regarding land allocation, investor analysis, contingency planning, forest sector development and sustainable land utilization and conservation of resources.

Additional assistance will be sought in areas of market assessment and access, technological development, specie promotion and industry development and strategy.

These actions will effectively reduce poverty and enhance national development at both the community and national levels.

Strengthening Capacity Building in Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

57. To strengthen the capacity of the staff in project monitoring and evaluation (M&E), is crucial and of an urgent need. Supporting training workshops in M&E in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and related institutions is therefore of high priority for assistance. It is expected that this activity would lead to improved project cycle management. Technical and other assistance will be sought in this area.

Marketing Intelligence and Credit and Investment Schemes

58. The NDS the Government of Guyana has highlighted the need for marketing intelligence services and Credit and Investment Schemes.

While efforts must continue to increase production there is the need for production to be guided effectively by market intelligence services.

The New Guyana Marketing Corporation (NGMC) is charged with the responsibility for overseeing developments in the non-traditional agricultural sector. Among other units the agency comprises a Market Intelligence Unit and provides relevant market and marketing information to stakeholders. In view of the importance of effective marketing intelligence to any sector, FAO and other assistance will be sought to enhance this area.

59. In spite of some amount of small loan facilitation being granted for example the PRCSSP on-lending programme, there is still the need for effective Micro-Credit and Investment Schemes which are designed to be sensitive to the need of farmers and other stakeholders.

In this regard, technical and other assistance will be sought from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and funding agencies.

H. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

60. Following the derivation and formulation of NMTPF implementation management and monitoring and evaluation deserve high priority. The following mechanisms are necessary for the realization of this NMTPF.

Implementation Management

61. The FAO NMTPF sets an operational framework that facilitates the application of Management by Priority Objectives (MBPO) system in its implementation. Its development followed the key steps of the process that included identification of strategic priorities, formulation of performance indicators and development of action plans. Following adoption of the NMTPF, the next steps include its implementation,

periodic monitoring and performance reviews culminating in a formal review after every three years.

62. Through the MBPO process, the FAO will be able to relate its goals to functional (departmental) and individual employee performance objectives to other stakeholders including donors and GOGUY. In this regard, the FAO's results oriented staff performance appraisal scheme has to be designed to facilitate the practical application of MBPO. Further, the participative approach to formulation of the performance objectives, as built in the MBO process, assists in increasing employees' commitment to implementing their plans and promoting accountability.

Monitoring and Evaluation

63. The NMTPF puts emphasis on monitoring and evaluation aspects to make it relevant at all times-hence its rolling nature. In this regard, the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the NMTPF has to be vested in the Frequent Monitoring Group (FMG) comprising representatives from FAO, GOGUY and Private sector representatives. Accordingly, the FMG with FAOR, as secretariat, will monitor and evaluate implementation of the NMTPF by:-

64. Ensuring strict adherence to participatory planning cycles activities, especially during the periodic reviews;

65. Coordinating periodic reviews of the NMTPF and issuing review reports. For instance, the FMG will meet annually to discuss progress report on NMTPF implementation. The progress reports would provide inputs to the NMTPF review report; Coordinating timely preparation of future five- year NMTPF;

Carrying out evaluation of NMTPF

66. Further, the FAOR for Guyana will carry out periodic performance audit to ascertain adherence to and coordination of the NMTPF. Above all, the FAO governance bodies will play a crucial role in overseeing, guiding, and directing implementation of the NMTPF in Guyana.

I. FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

67. FAO's Regular Programme budget is funded by its members through contributions set by the FAO Conference. The portfolio of FAO national programmes in Guyana as at March 2006 was around total value US\$121,314 comprising two Technical Cooperation Projects, namely:

TCP/GUY/3001 – Technical Assistance in Support of the Regional Special Programme for Food Security (RSPFS) at country level – US\$62,314

TCP/BZE/3002 – Strengthening of the Food Control System –Phase II of TCP/GUY/2801 – US\$59,000

There were no Tele Food Fund projects ongoing as at March 2006.

In addition, to the national FAO projects, Guyana benefits from several Regional Projects with a total value of US\$6,324,413, of which the regional project supported by the Government of Italy, GTFS/RLA/141/ITA – Promoting CARIFORUM/CARICOM FOOD Security – US\$4,974,136 is the largest project.

ANNEX

GUYANA

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
Health and Food Safety/trade facilitation	Veterinary Health System	SK + CB + RM	<p>Compliance with the international standards (<i>OIE guidelines and Codex Alimentarius</i>)</p> <p>Ensuring safe and wholesome products for consumers</p> <p>Implementation of strategic and appropriate animal health intervention, which should offer protection to the human and animal populations</p>	<p>Training of veterinarians and Animal Health Assistants in diseases surveillance, identification and diagnosis.</p> <p>Establishment of an epidemiological centre (veterinary diagnostic laboratory) for diseases surveillance</p> <p>Formulation of a system for delivering information on diseases to the farmers on a timely bases</p> <p>Training of farmers in diseases management</p>	<p>Animal Diseases Control System established</p> <p>Epidemiological centre (veterinary diagnostic laboratory) established</p> <p>Information system improved</p> <p>Farmers trained</p> <p>Boosting of international confidence in the domestic animal and animal products sub-sector</p>	Farmers, Technicians, Exporters, Consumers, and, the population at large		

² Six types of Priority Actions categorized: 1. **SK** = Applying and Sharing Knowledge; 2. **PA** = Policy Advice and Advocacy; 3. **CB** = Capacity Building; 4. **RM** = Resource Mobilization; 5. **PB** = Partnership Building; 6. **ER** = Assistance in Emergency and Rehabilitation

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
	Sustainable management of the agricultural system - Monitoring and enforcement of Pesticides and toxic chemicals regulations	SK+ CB+ RM	Enhance the safety and quality of agricultural commodities	<p>GAP, IPM, and good practice codes of conduct promoted to reduce agro-chemical use and encourage the development of alternative solutions;</p> <p>Training, communication, and education of farmers;</p> <p>Soil testing on farms to ensure appropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides;</p> <p>Soil conservation and water management practices to reduce run-off and agro-chemical application and pollution</p>	<p>Provision of support to laboratory and diagnostic facilities across the region</p> <p>Potential and resources required to monitor and enforce the introduction</p> <p>Reduction of related health issues and environmental concerns of the population.</p> <p>Monitoring of pesticides use on farm and in the</p>	Technicians and farmers, exporters, consumers, population at large		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
					irrigation and drainage systems, Consolidation of export markets and increased exports on account of improved food safety and standards			
Sustainable natural resources management/ rural development	Hinterland communities development	PA + CB + RM + SK	Food security enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to implement sustainable agricultural activities - training in new technologies utilization - to enhance the value added of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable agricultural activities implemented - New technologies utilized -Products' value added enhanced 	<p>Hinterland communities and rural areas</p> <p>The country as a whole</p>		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
Sustainable forest management	Forestry development	PA + SK + CB	Optimization of forest resources	<p>Establishment of an inventory system for the forestry resources</p> <p>Enhancement of forestry groups and producers' planning capabilities</p> <p>Formulation of strategic decisions regarding different issues of the forestry sector (land allocation, contingency planning, investor analysis, etc.)</p> <p>Incorporation of the forest resources into the UN system of integrated environmental and economic accounting (IEEA)</p>	<p>Inventory and valuation of timber stocks, major non-timber forest products and fauna</p> <p>Sustainable management of forest resources in Guyana</p> <p>Analysis of technological properties (physical and mechanical) of a selected set of lesser used species</p>	<p>Entire Forestry community and stakeholders</p> <p>- community groups and indigenous people, concession holders and investors, national planning and state agencies and non profit organization and companies involved in natural resources management</p>		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
	Lesser Used Species	PA + SK + CB	Increased the contribution of the forest sector to the national economy through enhanced knowledge and use of lesser used species	Literature review on lesser used species Relevant laboratory analyses conducted Relevant literature on lesser used species produced for distribution Seminars/workshops with forest sector to enhance awareness of the lesser used species	Significant increase in the awareness and use of lesser used species Increase in production of wood products made from lesser used species Improvement of wood processing techniques used by local industry for lesser used species	Forest industry (includes producers and manufacturers), Local communities, Academic forestry programmes		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
	Market Access	PA + SK + CB	Increasing Market Access for Guyanese Forest Products	<p>Developing a guide for specifying Guyanese timbers for the national and international markets</p> <p>Promotion of Guyanese timbers to architects, designers and interior decorators in Guyana and international markets</p> <p>Developing forest products specification guidelines to assist architects, designers and interior decorators in the end-use applications of Guyanese commercial timbers.</p> <p>Work with buyers to understand the product quality improvement required by the markets.</p> <p>Visiting buyers and buyers' agents in these markets to learn and understand market requirements, and passing on this information to producers and manufacturers.</p>	<p>Greater understanding of the market requirements for Guyanese forest products in North America and CARICOM;</p> <p>Developing a marketing strategy to assist Guyanese timber producers and exporters</p> <p>Substitution of "prime species" i.e. development and promotion of Lesser Used Species (LUS)</p> <p>Publish brochure on the commercial timbers of Guyana including LUS</p> <p>Develop a database of buyers, trade bodies etc</p>	<p>Entire Forestry community and stakeholders - community groups and indigenous people, concession holders and investors, national planning and state agencies and non profit organization and companies involved in natural resources management</p>		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
				<p>Seeking opportunities for joint product testing with buyers and buyers' agents</p> <p>Working with buyers and buyers' agents in these markets to extend the end use applications of Guyanese wood products including LUS.</p> <p>Prepare proposal for funding one trade mission to key CARICOM countries and organize mission based on funding availability</p> <p>Use visits to determine potential for exhibitions in different countries</p>				

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
	Forest Industry Sector Development Strategy	PA + SK + CB	Enhancing capacity of resource utilization	<p>Review of existing policy documents and recommendations</p> <p>National consultation and formulation of draft strategy</p> <p>Discussion and finalizing of strategy with government and stakeholders</p> <p>Developing manuals for training and Conducting training</p> <p>Developing criteria for monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Assessment of strategy implementation</p> <p>Recommendation for follow up activities</p>	<p>Drafting of the Forest Industry Development Strategy</p> <p>Identification of areas for capacity building and recruitment of technical experts.</p> <p>Production of training materials/manuals</p> <p>Training.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>Guyana's Economy and Environment</p> <p>Forest Industry (producers and manufacturers)</p> <p>Local Communities</p>		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
	Technology Development - kiln drying techniques	PA + SK + CB	Training community saw millers in commercial kiln drying techniques	<p>Sourcing, installing and commissioning of kiln driers</p> <p>Training of community saw millers in kiln drying including developing drying schedules for the main species harvested by the sector</p> <p>Conducting trials of commercial production of kiln dried timbers for export</p>	<p>Increased exports due to improved quality and specifications required by international markets</p> <p>Improved product based on value (image/brand, reliability and availability, quality, customer service, product range) rather than just price</p>	Community saw millers		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
Natural Resources and Environment	Integrated Pest Management	CB + SK + PA + RM	Reduce pesticide use and introduction of IPM system of plant protection	Training for farmers, in a safe and efficient use of pesticides Implementation of training programs in Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Farmers trained in IPM use in agriculture production	Farmers, consumers		
	Land and water management	CB + SK	To improve soil and water conservation	Soil testing to ensure an appropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides Improved soil conservation and water management practices for reducing run-off and agro-chemical application and pollution	Soil testing Improved soil conservation and water management practices			

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
Sustainable Resources Management/ Fishery	Fishery production expansion	CB + SK	To improve fisheries resources management - improve monitoring and management of shark fishery	Establishment of a system for vessels registration and licensing Monitoring of sharks and mackerel species Identification and or recruitment of suitable qualified persons Discussion to facilitate sampling arrangements Training attachment in identification of shark species. Bibliography of shark identification, research, and assessment. Prepare species synopses for the commercially important shark resources of Guyana Develop and implement sampling programme. Data recording and analysis Reporting	Increased fish production Registration system established Inland fishery improved Documenting of the characteristics of the shark fishery and recommendations for the improving fisheries statistical monitoring Bibliography of sharks, and relevant shark species profiles Analysis of trends in fishing Development of a national plan of action for sharks	- Fishers - The fishery sector as a whole - consumers The fishery sector as a whole		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
	Aquaculture Development	CB + SK	To develop the aquaculture system Assist in the design of a brackish water aquaculture farm	Training in aquaculture Expand production of fingerling Review of relevant documentation, Preparation of blue-prints for the construction of the brackish water aquaculture station and confirmation of estimates of costs of construction Construction of Station Overseas study tour for relevant staff Purchase of specialised equipment and supplies In-service training of the staff	Aquaculture system developed Trained rural communities in aquaculture techniques Blueprints and construction of the brackish water aquaculture station; Operation plan including cost estimates of funning the farm; Trained staff of the Fisheries Department Complete training curriculum to facilitate the transfer of knowledge	The fishery sector as a whole		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
Agricultural Development	Agricultural Diversification and Agro-Industry Development of Non-Traditional Commodities	PA + CB + SK	Marketing assessment and development fruits and vegetables sector Diversifying the agricultural base	Strengthen capacity of related agencies through ongoing programs Establishment of new commercial tropical fruits and vegetables Obtaining a larger genetic base of high quality cultivars Propagation of selected materials in nurseries and distribution on a large scale to tropical fruits growing areas. Establishment of pilot project for sheltered culture of vegetable crops. Enabling stakeholders to apply adequate, environmentally friendly techniques Training of staff, growers and manpower Developing of appropriate	Provision of technical and scientific support to the tropical fruits and vegetable industry through appropriate and advanced propagation and production techniques and training of personnel. Development of a competitive fruits and vegetable industry Improvement and expansion of the marketing potential of fruits and vegetables in Guyana.	Private sector, tropical fruits and vegetable growers, producers, retailers and processors of tropical fruit and vegetable products		

Country Identified Priority Areas ² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010								
Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
				<p>marketing, arrangements and Appropriate processing of tropical fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>Increased involvement of private sector in the tropical fruits industry.</p> <p>Identification of appropriate varieties and the production of disease free seeds of selected vegetable crops.</p> <p>Establishment of suitably equipped seed testing facilities and trained personnel for the production of disease free seeds.</p>				

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
Organic Agricultural Development and Promotion	Organic agriculture sector development	PA + CB+ SK	To develop and promote the organic agriculture sector	<p>Assessment of current Government policy.</p> <p>National consultation with stakeholders on the policy framework</p> <p>Preparation of a list of geographic localities and plant species for organic agriculture.</p> <p>Risk assessment</p> <p>Training of national research, extension and development technicians in various aspects of organic agriculture.</p> <p>Establishment of demonstration farms.</p> <p>Implementation of research on critical issues related to soil biology, biofertilizer, biopesticides and conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Identification of small scale</p>	<p>Compilation and analysis of existing forms of low-inputs agricultural practices.</p> <p>Formulation and implementation of a public policy for the development of organic agriculture, including development of organic standards.</p> <p>Training of a critical mass of technical personnel to advise on and develop technologies and systems for sustainable organic agriculture.</p> <p>Identification of specific geographic localities and plant species for organic</p>	technicians and farmers, exporters, consumers		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
				<p>machinery needs</p> <p>Documentation of relevant findings in an organic agriculture database developed for Guyana.</p> <p>Development of technical and investment profiles for various organic agricultural options.</p> <p>Development of sustainability indicators for organic agriculture.</p> <p>Medium to long term strategy for sustainable organic agricultural practices.</p> <p>Identification of markets and market requirements, including certification requirements together with packaging, labeling and transportation protocols.</p> <p>Individuate the plants species and localities for organic agriculture</p> <p>Preparation of organic</p>	<p>agriculture production and marketing.</p> <p>Development of appropriate technologies and systems for organic food production and marketing.</p> <p>Increasing public awareness of the social and economic importance of organic agriculture.</p> <p>Preparation of organic production, postharvest and marketing manuals as well as organic agriculture investment plans.</p> <p>Identification of organic marketing</p>			

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
				<p>production, post harvest and marketing manuals</p> <p>Consultation with the stakeholders on the workability of organic agriculture</p> <p>Identification of the existing low inputs agricultural activities</p> <p>Development of the appropriate technologies for organic production</p> <p>To increase the public awareness on the benefits of the organic agriculture</p> <p>Preparation of agriculture investment plans</p>	<p>requirements.</p> <p>Pre feasibility study prepared</p>			

Country Identified Priority Areas ² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010								
Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
Agricultural finance and credit services	Credit access	RM + PA	Production and productivity expansion and competitiveness enhancement	To design appropriate credit programmes	New and suitable credit programmes designed - Agricultural investments increased	Agricultural enterprises		
Trade facilitation	Marketing intelligence	PA + SK	Assessment of the market opportunities for agricultural products	Report of draft strategies for market penetration	- Marketing opportunities identified - Increased production - Producers/exporter linkages established	Agriculture producers and marketers		
Agricultural intensification production systems	Agricultural production and productivity enhancement/technology transfer	CB+ SK	Introduction and improvements in agricultural technologies	- Updated technology utilization - Training in appropriate technologies utilization	- Increased the use of modern production technologies - Improved technologies transferred.	farmers		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
	Agro/Food processing	CB+ SK	Establishment of a Poultry Processing Facility	Site Development & Construction, Equipment Selection, procurement and installment	Modern poultry processing facility Training of stakeholders Food Processing Unit	Students, farmers, consumers		
		CB+ SK	Enhanced food processing	Acquisition of equipment Establishing processing equipment Testing and monitoring equipment Processing Experimentation Evaluation of progress	To make available equipment for juicing and bottling and to access information. Demonstration of value added to agriculture produce and to produce good quality value added product. Increased food security and post	Students, farmers, consumers, processors		

Country Identified Priority Areas² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010

Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit
		CB+ SK	Increase diversification through production of value added commodity - bottled coconut water.	<p>Rehabilitation of land under coconuts to ensure efficient supply of coconuts to the bottling facility.</p> <p>Construction of facility to house coconut water bottling equipment</p> <p>Purchase of necessary equipment</p> <p>Market identification</p>	<p>harvest loss</p> <p>Develop the art of creating and use of appropriate modern technology.</p> <p>Strengthening of Guyana's economic base through diversification</p> <p>Increased food security</p> <p>Industry development</p>			

Country Identified Priority Areas ² Proposed for FAO Intervention 2006 - 2010								
Identified National Priority Areas for assistance	Key area of support	Type of priority action	Objective of the assistance	Description of the main activities	Expected results/output	Beneficiaries target group	Type of donor eligibility	Lead FAO Technical Unit

Six types of Priority Actions categorized: 1. **SK** = Applying and Sharing Knowledge; 2. **PA** = Policy Advice and Advocacy; 3. **CB** = Capacity Building; 4. **RM** = Resource Mobilization; 5. **PB** = Partnership Building; 6. **ER** = Assistance in Emergency and Rehabilit