** **

**GUYANA LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2015**

****

**Guyana Livestock Development Authority**

**Annual Report 2015**

**Contact us at: Headquarters**

**Guyana Livestock Development Authority**

**‘Tract GLDA’, Agriculture Road**

**Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara**

**Email:** [**glda1910@gmail.com**](mailto:glda1910@gmail.com)

**Tel # : 220-6557/6**

**Fax : 220-6557**

**Contents**

INTRODUCTION……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………1

ANIMAL HEALTH UNIT………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………1-4

ANIMAL PRODUCTION UNIT…………………………………………………………………………………………………………….5-19

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT UNIT……………………………………………………………………………………20-23

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT UNIT……………………………………………………………………………………………………….24-25

FINANCE…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………25-27

HUMAN RESOURCE………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..27-32

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION…………………………………………………………………………………………………32-33

GLDA’s ATTENDANCE TO MEETINGS/ SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS ETC………………………………………………33-35

CONCLUSION……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**LIST OF TABLES**

TABLE 1 : Import and Export Permits issued in 2015

TABLE 2 : Targets and Achievements of the AHU for 2015 compared to that of 2014

TABLE 3 : The Fertility and Hatchability% of imported Muscovy and Pekin grandparent duck eggs

TABLE 4 : The Duck Flock Audit for 2015

TABLE 5 : Summary of eggs supplied to the Hatchery and the Fertility %

TABLE 6 : Eggs supplied to the Hatchery and ducklings hatched from 2012-2015

TABLE 7 : Ducklings Hatched and Revenue accrued for 2012-2015

TABLE 8 : The Sheep Flock Audit for 2015

TABLE 9 : The Goat Flock Audit for 2015

TABLE 10 : The Audit of the Swine Unit of the LSF 2015

TABLE 11 : The Average Birth Weight of the Piglets at the LSF 2015

TABLE 12 : The Average Weaning Weight of the Piglets at the LSF 2015

TABLE 13 : The Cattle Audit of the large Ruminant Unit of the LSF 2015

TABLE 14 : Beef Cattle Stock Audit at the Ebini Unit 2015

TABLE 15 : The Sheep Stock Audit at Ebini Unit 2015

TABLE 16 : The Goat Stock Audit at the Ebini Unit 2015

TABLE 17 : Summary of Comparison Livestock Commodities Data 2014/15

TABLE 18 : Number of Inseminations, Percentage Change and Services/ Conceptions

TABLE 19 : The Number of Straws of Semen Processed from the four Animal Species

TABLE 20 : Budget –vs. Actual as at December 2015

TABLE 21 : List of Staff Employed, Assigned, Promoted, Resigned, Dismissed and Terminated in 2015

TABLE 22 : Staffing at GLDA, 2015

TABLE 23 : Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Administrative

TABLE 24 : Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Senior Technical

TABLE 25 : Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Clerical and Office Support

TABLE 26 : Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Other Technical and Craft Skilled

TABLE 27 : Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Semi- Skilled Operatives and Unskilled

TABLE 28 : Continuing Livestock Education Credits, 2015

TABLE 29 : Overseas Trainings/ Workshops/ Conferences- 2015

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure1 : Comparison of Fertility% of eggs supplied by the LSF and farms 2014-2015

Figure 2 : Comparison of the Hatchability % of eggs supplied by the LSF and farms 2012-2015

Figure 3 : Rainfall in mm at the Ebini Unit for 2014 and 2015

Figure 4 : Rainfall days at the Ebini Unit for 2014 and 2015

Figure 5 : Total Number of Inseminations per month 2015

**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AI- Artificial Insemination

FAO- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

FMD- Food and Mouth Disease

GoG- Government of Guyana

GLDA- Guyana Livestock Development Authority

GNBS- Guyana National Bureau of Standards

IICA- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

LSF- Livestock Farm

MoA- Ministry of Agriculture

NAREI- National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute

OIE- The World Organisation for Animal Health

PAHO/WHO- Pan American Health Organisation/ World Health Organisation

VSL- Veterinary Services Laboratory

**GLDA Annual Report 2015**

**Introduction**

The GLDA is the single institution which is mandated to implement and coordinate the development of livestock activities in Guyana; hence the GLDA has the responsibility in defining, adapting and implementing a number of initiatives that are aimed at improving the production parameters and the health and welfare status of the livestock within the sector. In order therefore to fulfill this mandate the GLDA has a number of departments tasked with the responsibility of undertaking the duties required. These include: The Animal Health Unit, The Animal Production Unit, The Genetic Improvement Unit, and The Livestock Industry Development Unit. In 2015, the Extension Sub-Unit was added to assist in the coordination of all extension activities which are aimed at the continued improvement of the livestock sector, as well as the coalition of information from the farming community so that the GLDA could better serve the livestock farming community.

**The Animal Health Unit**

The achievement of the Animal Health Unit with respect to its 2015 work programme hinged upon the availability of the necessary resources needed to undertake the planned activities, the Unit was therefore responsible for activities in a number of key areas and these include: disease surveillance, disease monitoring and disease prevention and control, the Animal Health Unit also undertake extension activities and staff members routinely visits farms and conduct farmer training in a number of critical areas and topics.

**Quarantine: Animal Import / Export Certification and Control**

In 2015, the efforts aimed at strengthening this section continued, resulting in the appointment of new staff members whose appointments resulted in the formation of the Quarantine, Inspection and Certification Sub-unit. The inability of the sub-unit to have the Quarantine station located at Timehri functioning fully during the reporting year was an area of concern. This sub-unit as part of the work programme has the responsibility for the inspection of animals and issuance of permits for the importation of animals, veterinary supplies and meat products, as well as the inspection of and issuance of permits for the export of animals. Table 1 shows the number and type of permits issued by the sub-unit during the reporting year.

**Table: 1. Import and Export permits issued in 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Canine** | **Feline** | **Equine** | **Bovine** | **Poultry** | **Semen** | **Vet supplies** | **Meat** |
| Animal  Imports | 83 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 92,780 | 4 | 61 |  |
| Animal  Exports | 51 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Permits  Issued | 55 | 11 | 9 |  | 16 | 4 | 55 | 14 |

Efforts were made to strengthen wildlife inspection and certification procedures; however, the smooth functioning of this sector was stymied by the challenges encountered with respect to monitoring of the wildlife holding stations and the issuing of health certification due to the absence of official communication between the competent authorities of the importing countries. Additionally, the Illegal cross-border movement of animals and animal products engaged the attention of the unit with a limited measure of success.

**Disease Control, Monitoring and Eradication**

During the course of 2015, GLDA initiated the process of preparing Guyana to be declared free of Brucellosis by the OIE, hence, the Brucellosis testing programme was one of the more important programmes undertaken during the reporting year. Incidentally, all animals tested were negative.

Other disease control programme activities included the testing of poultry for HPAI and Newcastle disease. The Bovine Tuberculosis testing programme had to be discontinued, as a result of the antigen (tuberculin) is expired. In spite of this however, the unit was able to establish which are the most affected areas in the country and this therefore provides a good platform for an impending eradication programme. In order for the TB programme to be successfully executed a public awareness programme must be undertaken and the farmers support must be a priority.

**Disease Diagnosis and Laboratory Support Services**

The following highlights the achievements of the Veterinary Services Laboratory:

* Training of staff members in microbiology, laboratory techniques, microbial resistance, data analysis and sanitary and phytosanitary measures in food.
* The commissioning of the incinerator to be used for the disposal of animal carcasses.
* Collaboration with the Bureau of Standards with an aim to attain certification in ISO 17025 laboratory quality management system.
* Further development of the capacity of the laboratory in internal parasites diagnosis and serology.
* Continuation of working relationship with international organizations. (OIE, Carib VET laboratory working groups), PAHO/WHO and local institutions GNBS, Georgetown Public Hospital, National Public Health Reference Laboratory, Eureka laboratory.

**Species Specific Animal Health Planning and Sustainable Livestock Productivity**

Activities within this programme that were undertaken include farm visits, animal health care through the provision of ambulatory services and training of farmers. These actives were planned to cater for the needs of farmers in improving their knowledge in animal health care, the prevention and control of diseases and also maintaining the productivity of animals at an acceptable level.

**Visits to rivers and creeks using GLDA’s boats**

A total of 27 boat trips were made and 435 farms were visited in the various rivers and creeks, this service provided a vital link between the farming communities in the riverian communities and the GLDA. Efforts are being made to enhance the quality of service provided to the communities.

Table 2 is a synopsis of the activities and achievements of the work undertaken by the animal health department and a comparison with that of 2014.

**Table: 2. Targets and Achievements of the AHU for 2015 compared to that of 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACTIVITIES** | **ACHIEVEMENTS 2014** | **ACHIEVEMENT 2015** | **%increase or decrease** |
| * Conduct bio-security measures at ports of entry (disinfection) * Import and export certification | Vehicles- 188,326  People- 211,914   * Issuing of import permits; | Vehicles – 134,653  People – 99,226  See attachment | 28.5% decrease  53.2% decrease  There has been an overall increase compared to 2014 |
| * Vaccination of at-risk animal against endemic diseases * Vampire bat reduction programme | 1,398 heads of bovine vaccinated against Rabies  1,050 animals vaccinated against Botulism and blackleg  Nine bat control activities | 1,136 animals vaccinated against Rabies  2,047 animals vaccinated against Botulism and blackleg  16 activities focus on bat trapping and treatment of bite wounds. | 18.7% decrease in rabies vaccination  94.9% increase in number of animal vaccinated  77.8% increase. |
| * Bovine Tuberculosis (BTB) and Brucellosis testing and eradication. | 746 animals were tested for TB as part of a targeted surveillance activity  2,396 animals tested for Brucellosis | 1,139 animals were tested for TB as part of a targeted surveillance activity  844 animals tested for Brucellosis | 52.7% increase  64.8% decrease |
| * Laboratory diagnostic support | 3,315 blood samples processed | 2,195 assorted samples processed. | 33.8% decrease |
| * Disease surveillance | 721 visits on HPAI surveillance to farms  No testing done in poultry  2,396 blood samples for Brucellosis | 708 visits on HPAI surveillance  599 samples for New Castle and HPAI in poultry  844 blood samples for Brucellosis | 1.8% decrease  Expansion in type of activities. |
| * Training of farmers in various aspects of disease identification and control | 904 farmers trained | 415 farmers trained | Approximately 54.1% decrease |
| * Farm visits * Ambulatory service | 18,717 visits conducted  71,472 animals treated | 12,940 visits  88,390 animal treated | 30.7% decrease  23.7% decrease |

**The Animal Production Unit**

The Animal Production Unit is pivotal to the overall development of the livestock industry of Guyana. This Unit is tasked with overseeing the central livestock facility referred to as the Livestock Farm (LSF) which houses, cattle, both beef and dairy, small ruminants, sheep and goats, a swine unit, a duck production and hatchery unit as well as the forage section. The LSF mandate is to provide animals for research purposes as well as to make available animals of a high quality to the farming communities for breeding purposes.

Additionally, the Animal Production Unit has responsibility for the out stations, which are located at Ebini Region 10, in the Intermediate Savannahs of the Berbice River and St. Ignatius Station Rupununi, which is located in Region 9.

The Extension Sub-Unit also forms part of the Animal Production Unit and in addition to ensuring that the needs of the livestock farming communities as it relate to training and the utilizing of improved production techniques are met, the unit also has the responsibility for the generation of production statistics.

**The Livestock Farm**

**The Duck Unit**

The revitalization of the duck unit was undertaken during the reporting period. In November 2014, 406 Muscovy ducklings were imported from the USA. These ducklings began laying in May of the reporting year. Additionally, in 2015, 4400 Grandparent flock eggs of the Muscovy and Pekin breeds of ducks were imported from France. The imported ducklings and eggs have assisted in the Duck Unit satisfying its mandate of providing quality breeding ducks for the farming community. A total of 4,279 of the imported eggs were placed in the incubator on the 12 January 2015. Table 3 shows the production parameters attained from the hatching of the imported eggs. The mortality figures of the ducklings were 14.33% for the imported Pekin and for the Muscovy it was 3.59%.

**Table 3. The fertility and hatchability % of the imported Muscovy and Pekin grandparent duck eggs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Breed type** | **Total No. of eggs** | **No. of fertile eggs** | **Fertility %** | **Eggs in hatcher** | **Hatchlings** | **% hatchlings** |
| Pekin | 1,920 | 1,680 | 87.5 | 1,487 | 1,221 | 72.68 |
| Muscovy | 2,359 | 2,032 | 86.1 | 1,818 | 1,559 | 76.72 |

The number of ducks at the unit increased by 9.85 during the reporting period.

**Table 4. The duck flock audit for 2015**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Breed** | **Opening stock** | **Closing Stock** |
| Muscovy | 1252 | 1152 |
| Pekin | 685 | 623 |
| Kunshan | 106 | 212 |
| Mixed | 25 | 307 |
| **Total** | **2068** | **2294** |

The demand for the Muscovy breed is greater than that for the Pekin breed; hence the greater number of Muscovy ducks at the Unit. Additionally, the Guyana Muscovy ducks are not as prolific layers as the Pekin of duck and would not supply the number of eggs that the Pekin could provide to the hatchery, (Table 5); therefore, in order to satisfy the demand for the Muscovy ducks by the farming and consuming public, two importations were undertaken. Table 5 summarizes the production of eggs of the three main breeds of ducks on the LSF and the fertility percentage of the eggs supplied

**Table 5. Summary of eggs supplied to the hatchery and the fertility %of the eggs.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Pekin** | **Kunshan** | **Muscovy** | **Total** |
| Number of eggs to hatchery | 51,566 | 54,88 | 44,093 | 101,147 |
| Infertile eggs | 10,518 | 2,454 | 15,621 | 28,593 |
| Fertile eggs | 41,048 | 3,034 | 28,472 | 72,554 |
| Fertility % | 79.60 | 55.28 | 64.57 | 71.73 |

**The Hatchery**

A new duck Incubator and Hatchery Complex was established and commissioned during the reporting year, additionally; the old Incubator which was located in the NAREI compound was transferred to the Incubator and Hatchery Complex. The complex has two incubators each capable of incubating 74,000 eggs and two hatchers each capable of hatching 10,000 eggs. In the Incubator and Hatchery Complex, there is also a candling room, office facilities and a duckling holding area.

The complex also provides toll hatching services for duck and poultry eggs from poultry farmers countrywide. The measure of efficiency production parameters for the Incubator and Hatchery Complex are the hatchability percentage, while that of the rearing operation and handling of the eggs is the fertility %, these parameters are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The figures compare the production parameters of the fertility of duck eggs from both the farmers and the LSF from the period 2012-2015.

**Figure 1: Comparison of the fertility% of eggs supplied by the LSF and farms, 2012 -2015**

**Figure 2: Comparison of the hatchability% of eggs supplied by the LSF and farms, 2012 -2015**

In all four of the years, the fertility percentages of the eggs produced by the LSF were lower than those hatched by the farmers, with the exception of 2013, when LSF had a higher fertility percentage. A similar trend was observed when the hatchability was taken into account, with the eggs delivered by the farmers recording a higher hatchability percentage than those from the LSF. (Figure 2.)

Table 6 shows the number of eggs supplied to the hatchery from the farming community as well as the LSF and the number of ducklings hatched during 2012-2015

**Table 6. Eggs supplied to the hatchery and ducklings hatched from 2012-2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Unit** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** |
| **Eggs supplied** |  |  |  |  |  |
| LSF | eggs | 72,334 | 108,325 | 144,951 | 102,653 |
| Farmers | eggs | 233,444 | 195,291 | 179,633 | 251,131 |
| **Total Eggs Supplied** | **eggs** | **305,778** | **303,616** | **324,584** | **353,784** |
| **Ducklings Hatched** |  |  |  |  |  |
| LSF | Ducklings | 34,979 | 70,860 | 89,207 | 51,728 |
| Farmers | Ducklings | 112,610 | 121,628 | 133,398 | 152,174 |
| **Total Ducklings Hatched** | **Ducklings** | **147,589** | **192,488** | **222,605** | **203,902** |

There was a decline in the number of ducklings hatched in 2015 as compared with 2014, in spite of the fact that more eggs were supplied to the hatchery in 2015. This decline particularly that from the LSF could be attributed to the coming into production of the new flocks hence the reduction of egg production.

The reduction in the number of ducklings hatched correspondingly had a reduction in the number of ducklings sold and the amount of revenue collected. Ducklings are sold to the public at $200.00 each and the hatching of eggs for the farming communities are $70.00 each. Table 7, shows the amount of eggs supplied to the hatchery from the farming community as well as the LSF and the number of ducklings hatched for 2012-2015.

**Table 7: Ducklings hatched and revenue accrued for 2012-2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ducklings Sold** |  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** |
| LSF | Ducklings | 9,735 | 64,961 | 81,278 | 44,175 |
| Farmers | Ducklings | 69,032 | 116,825 | 120,113 | 136,601 |
| **Total Ducklings Sold** | **Ducklings** | **78,767** | **181,786** | **201,391** | **180,776** |
| **Unit Price:** |  |  |  |  |  |
| LSF | $ | $ 200 | $ 200 | $ 200 | $ 200 |
| Farmers | $ | $ 70 | $ 70 | $ 70 | $ 70 |
| **Actual Revenue:** |  |  |  |  |  |
| LSF | $ | $ 1,947,000 | $ 12,992,200 | $ 16,255,600 | $ 8,834,950 |
| Farmers | $ | $ 4,832,260 | $ 8,177,740 | $ 8,407,940 | $ 9,562,070 |
| **Total Actual Revenue** | **$** | **$ 6,779,260** | **$ 21,169,940** | **$ 24,663,540** | **$ 18,397,020** |

**Small Ruminants**

**The Sheep Section**

In 2015 there was a 21% increase in the sheep flock at the LSF, but the production parameters were not very impressive. The unit has three breeds of sheep the Barbados Blackbelly, the Virgin Island White and the Texel/Texel crossed animals.

Unfortunately the production data did not take into consideration the breed differences; therefore, it is not possible to report on the performance of the breeds but only on the performance of the sheep flock at the LSF.

The overall lamb mortality was 30.4 %, and the weaned sheep mortality was 3.8%. The small ruminant section also sold 20 breeding animals, during the reporting year, 11 weaned males and nine weaned females. The lambing percentage was 1.43, and 26 of the male lambs and 14 of the females lambs were twin births. Table 8; show the stock movement of the sheep flock at the LSF.

**Table 8. The sheep flock audit for 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification** | **Opening Stock** | **Births** | **Sales** | **Deaths** | **Closing Stock** |
| Breeding Rams | 12 |  | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Cull Rams | 0 |  | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ewes | 38 |  |  | 2 | 55 |
| Rep. Ewes | 8 |  |  | 0 | 8 |
| Weaned Males | 0 |  | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Weaned Females | 12 |  | 9 | 0 | 17 |
| Male Lambs | 6 | 40 |  | 12 | 5 |
| Female Lambs | 15 | 29 |  | 9 | 8 |
| **Total** | **91** | **69** | **25** | **25** | **110** |

**Goat Production**

The goat unit was started in 2014 with the importation of 15 goats; there were four births during the reporting year. The breeding bucks are also used for semen collection by the AI Laboratory

**Table 9. The goat flock audit for 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification** | **Opening Stock** | **Births** | **Sales** | **Deaths** | **Closing Stock** |
| Breeding Bucks | 2 |  |  |  | 3 |
| Cull bucks | 4 |  |  |  | 3 |
| Breeding does | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |
| Rep. does | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Weaned Males | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Weaned Females | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |
| Male Kids | 0 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Female Kids | 0 | 1 |  |  | 0 |
| **Total** | **9** |  |  |  | **12** |

**The Swine Unit**

The swine unit was established in 2013, with the importation of three breeds of pigs the Landrace, the Large White and the Duroc, The unit has an overall total of 42 pigs at the end of the reporting year. There were 71 births, the mortality rate for the still born piglets was 15.5 % and the pre-weaned mortality was 23%.

**Table 10: The audit of the Swine Unit of the LSF**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification** | **Opening Stock** | **Births** | **Sales** | **Deaths** | **Closing Stock** |
| Breeding Boars | 4 |  |  |  | 4 |
| Sows | 6 |  |  |  | 8 |
| Rep. Boars | 0 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Rep. Gilts | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Weaned Males | 3 |  | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| Weans Females | 3 |  | 18 |  | 4 |
| Piglets | 6 | 71 |  | 16 | 18 |
| **Total** | **24** |  |  |  | **42** |

**Table. 11 The average birth weight of the piglets at the LSF**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Breeds** | **Male Weight (kg)** | **Female weights (kg)** |
| Landrace | 1.40 | 1.43 |
| Large White | 1.73 | 1.6 |
| Duroc | 2.08 | 2.2 |

The average weight of the piglets born at the LSF are shown in table 11, the Duroc piglets recorded the highest weight for both male and female piglets, with the Landrace piglets recording the lowest weights. (Table 11)

The piglets were weaned at 35 days and the average weaning weights of the piglet’s ranges from a low of 7.6 kg for the Duroc female piglets to the 11.7 kg for the female Large White.

**Table 12. The average weaning weight of the piglets at the LSF**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Breeds** | **Male Weight (kg)** | **Female weights (kg)** |
| Landrace | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| Large White | 11.02 | 11.7 |
| Duroc | 9.37 | 7.6 |

**The Cattle Section**

The cattle section is made up of both beef and dairy cattle, the dairy cattle was imported into the country in 2014, and were of the following breeds, the Jersey, Brown Swiss and the Holstein.

**Table 13: The cattle audit of the Large Ruminant Unit of the LSF**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification** | **Opening Stock** | **Births** | **Sales** | **Deaths** | **Closing Stock** |
| Breeding Bulls | 7 |  |  | 1 | \*4 |
| Cows | 19 |  |  | 8 | 12 |
| Heifers | 3 |  |  | 0 | 2 |
| Weaned bulls | 0 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Weaned Heifers | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |
| Male calves | 7 | 7 |  |  | 11 |
| Female calves | 11 | 2 |  |  | 13 |
| **Total** | 47 | 9 |  | 10 | 43 |

* Three bulls were sent to Ebini

**The Pasture Section**

A total of 10 ha of pastures were planted at the LSF in 2015, the forage species used *were E. pyramidalis and B. arrecta.*

**The Ebini Livestock Station**

The Ebini Livestock Station is located in the Intermediate Savannahs; these Savannahs are regarded as part of the country’s hinterland and represent the ‘next frontier’ for agricultural and agro-industrial development. These savannahs are situated in the Berbice river district some 130 km from the town of New Amsterdam. The savannahs comprise an area of some 5,000 square km of undulating land interspersed with small bush islands. The altitude is about 24m above sea level. The natural vegetation is coarse grasses which are palatable to stock when freshly burnt. The predominant vegetation **Trachypogon** is the most common, and **Andropogon** are frequent. Forage analyses which have been done are reported to show that these grasses are extremely low in nutritive value.

The Ebini Livestock Research station was establishedin 1941 in an effort to utilize the abundant grazing resources of the Intermediate Savannahs, and to investigate the reasons for the wasting away of the animals, which were held in that location prior to them being transshipped to the coast. The station was established principally to study the problems of the mineral deficiency of the grazing lands with the view to their improvement through economic stocking. In this regard the GLDA has maintained the responsibility for the maintenance of the Intermediate Savannahs Livestock Production Unit at Ebini.

The livestock programme of GLDA at Ebini has as part of its mandate, the responsibility to investigate and develop improved production systems for cattle, sheep and goats in the savannahs. This programme over the years has been instrumental in ensuring that the national livestock programme is enhanced by providing quality breeding animals to the farming community, but more importantly ensuring that the production parameters for cattle and sheep in particular in the Intermediate Savannahs continue to improve.

**Cattle**

The GLDA assumed responsibility for the Ebini Livestock Station in 2012, and in late 2014 and the first quarter of 2015, a total of 203 heifers/cows were purchased from farmers on the coast and transported to the Station to augment the breeding herd, additionally, three pure bred breeding bulls were transferred from Mon Repos to the Ebini Station. Unfortunately during the reporting year four of the breeding bulls died, thereby considerably reducing the bull power available. Additionally, although there was the presence of a senior technical officer resident on the station, reporting of all issues particularly technical issues were not undertaken during the period from May to November. Therefore it was not possible to ascertain a true record of the technical parameters of the beef cattle programme during the reporting year.

**Table 14: Beef cattle stock audit at the Ebini Unit 2015**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Physiological**  **Classification** | **Opening Stock** | **Closing**  **Stock** |
|
| Breeding Bulls | 04 | 03 |
| Breeding Cows | 103 | 326 |
| Bulls (1-2yrs) | 00 | 17 |
| Bulls (2-3 yrs.) | 00 |  |
| Steers | 15 |  |
| Heifers (1-2 yrs.) | 171 |  |
| Heifers (2-3 yrs.) | 00 |  |
| Male calves | 17 | 14 |
| Female calves | 29 | 31 |
| **Total** | **339** | **391** |

**Small Ruminants**

The small ruminant programme of the Ebini Unit was restructured during the reporting year, in 2015 there were two introductions of the breeding males into the flock, the first introduction was done in January to facilitate lambing in May and the second introduction was done in December to facilitate lambing in April 2016. In the first introduction all 10 breeding males were introduced to the females resulting in a total of 135 lambs being born in May 2015, (no records are available to show the births for June and July), in the second introduction 60 ewes were selected and two male was placed with the ewes, the males were kept in the flocks for 60 days.

**Ovine**

**Table 15: The sheep stock audit at the Ebini Unit 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Physiological Classification** | **Opening Stock** | **Births** | **Deaths** | **Closing Stock** |
| Breeding ram | 10 |  |  | 9 |
| Breeding ewes | 175 |  |  | 142 |
| Weaned rams | 00 |  |  | 20 |
| Weaned Ewes | 00 |  |  | 36 |
| Male lambs | 02 | 56 | 36 |  |
| Female lambs | 01 | 79 | 43 |  |
| **Total** | **213** | **135** |  | **207** |

The flock total at the beginning of the reporting year was 213 head and at the end of the reporting year there were only 207 sheep at the unit, despite an increase of 135 during the reporting year. The lamb/weaners mortality percentage was 58.5 % as extracted from the available data.

**Caprine**

**Table 16: The goat stock audit at the Ebini Unit 2015**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Physiological Classification** | **Opening stock** | **Closing Stock** |
| Breeding Bucks | 2 | 2 |
| Breeding Does | 14 | 14 |
| Weaned Males | 00 |  |
| Weaned females | 03 |  |
| Male Kids | 01 |  |
| Female Kids | 07 |  |
| Total | 26 | 16 |

Serious decisions must be taken about the rearing of goats at Ebini, if the GLDA is prepared to undertake this venture then it cannot be an afterthought, the stock audit is shown in Table 16.

**Developmental activities**

The livestock corral was completed during the reporting year and the scale was also installed. A building housing four members of staff in individual one bedroom apartments was completed, in 2015 also work was undertaken to finally complete the Ebini Staff house.

**Weather Issues**

There has been a reduction in the available rainfall in Ebini both in 2014 as well as 2015, Figure 3.

**Figure 3. Rainfall in mm at the Ebini Unit for 2014 and 2015**

The total rainfall recorded at the Ebini Station during the reporting year was 1974.1 mm as compared to 1332.7 mm for the previous year. The reduced rainfall total had a negative effect on pasture production and coupled with the grass fires that destroyed most of the reserved pastures the effect on livestock production particularly the cattle production at the location was severe.

**Figure 4. Rainfall days at the Ebini Unit for 2014 and 2015**

In addition to the total rainfall, rainfall days is another important criteria in determining the effect of the weather on animal’s production in the Intermediate Savannahs, in 2014 there were 171 rainfall days and in 2015 there were 230 rainfall days, with May, June and July recording the highest number of days in 2015 of between 25-30 days and February, March, April and December recording between 20-24 days. October in both 2014 and 2015 had the lowest rainfall.

**Livestock Extension Sub-Unit**

The Livestock Extension Sub-Unit was staffed in May 2015 with a Senior Livestock Extension Officer to carry out the following objectives.

1. Develop, document and extend best practices for livestock husbandry, fodder production, animal health, marketing and farm management for perspective farmers.
2. Maintaining a high level of knowledge, analytical and communication qualities of the extension staff.

With the above in mind the unit was tasked with the coordination of the function of the following areas:

1. Livestock Extension Activities
2. **Livestock Extension Activities**

Livestock extension involves systematic and organized communication with livestock owners with a view to helping them in such a way that the livestock owners:

* obtain a better insight into their present and future position as livestock owners;
* acquire sufficient knowledge and skills necessary to increase production and/or reduce cost of production;
* develop positive attitudes of livestock development
* able to identify problems, look for solutions, solve the problems identified; and
* evaluate the results within the farming system situation in which they are operating.

**Activities Performed during the period.**

* Consultation with Technical Heads towards the preparation of the 2015 work plan using the SMART objectives
* Completion and submission of two drafts of the work plan using the SMART objectives
* Discussion with technical officers/heads on the approaches to enhance the delivery of effective extension services.
* Participate in Ambulatory Boat trip to the Berbice river.
* Coordination and executing the activities for expositions.
* Conduction and facilitating several seminar/Workshops for the regional staff.

**Externally Funded projects**

1. **(APP)/IICA/CARDI Small Ruminant Activities**

The GLDA signed a MOU with IICA/CARDI to execute: Improving the transfer and adoption of Applied Agricultural Production and Processing Research Results and technologies and Where Appropriate, Generate New Technologies for targeted Commodities. For GLDA, Small Ruminants was given focus with the main action being the Development of the capacity of selected stakeholders to access, multiply and manage improved germplasm and animal breeds. The sub actions are:

1. Strengthen the arrangement and facilities for acquiring and producing germplasm in Guyana
2. Develop the capacity of selected institutions and small producer groups/entrepreneurs for the multiplying and managing improved and animal breeds.
3. **Activities undertaken during the reporting period**

* Sensitization meeting with the IICA Guyana office on the procedure to implement the project.
* Preparatory meeting with the GLDA staff on the approach to be taken by GLDA for the project implementation.
* Preparation and submission of work program/implementation schedule for the IICA Guyana office approval.
* Discussions with IICA Guyana office on the rescheduling of activities for a June 2015, start-up time.
* Hosting of Validation workshop.
* Attendance of CARDI funded Harmonization workshop in Trinidad June 20-24.
* Preparation of reports on sensitization workshop and Trip report for Trinidad.
* Re-working of the strategy and approach to execute the program due to a reduced time period from 21 months to 10 months.
* Procurement of supplies and equipment such as ear tags and applicators for proper animal identification and record keeping.
* Ongoing development of a perpetual calendar for proper record keeping system for small ruminants.

**The Livestock Industry Development Unit**

The Livestock Industry Development Unit has the responsibility for market forecasting and the planning of the production of livestock products with a view to satisfying domestic consumption and exploring international markets. In order to fulfill its mandate the LIDU must foster the formation, organization and development of livestock clusters and industry stakeholder associations representing all areas within the livestock sector.

**Analysis of livestock production sector**

**The Beef Sub-sector**

Beef production over the past three years continues be flat, both at the supply and demand sides respectively. The price for this commodity remained relatively stable, with a retail price of $924/kg. A number of constrains have been identified as having negative effects on its growth and expansion. These included the absence of an abattoir of international standard and processing facilities for the processing of meats for the export market; low carcass weight, poor daily weight gain, long maturity time taken market animals; poor nutrition among other factors.

During the period under review the industry produced approximately 2.3 M kg of beef. However the slaughter of productive female continues to be a serious issue. The authority’s policy of buying productive female from the abattoir will significantly contribute in reducing the number of female slaughtered.

**Meat and Egg production**

One of the mandates of the GLDA is to ensure that our farmers respond to the demands of the consuming public by making available locally produced meat and milk. In 2015, the poultry industry recorded an increase in production for both meat and eggs these products increased by 9.2% and 12.25 % respectively over that as reported in 2014, with the poultry meat recording a total of 30,000 M T and egg production 26 million eggs produced. There was a 32% decline in the amount of pork produced and sheep meat also had a significant decline of 56 % over that as reported in the previous year. Table 17, shows the comparison of production data on selected livestock products for 2014 and 2015, and the computations used.

**Pork Production**

Production continued to be stubbornly low, with comparatively high prices for scarce breeding animals. This scenario was due to prevailing market forces. It was reported that a number of mega farms owned by the some Chinese have shut out local producers from the restaurant pork market. Thus the available alternative markets are depressed due to crowding; this has created difficulty for a number of farmers to get good price for this commodity.

**Table 17: Summary of Comparison Livestock Commodities Data 2014/15**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Commodities** | **Output levels** | | |
| **2014** | **2015** | **% Variance (+/-)** |
| Broiler meat | 28,421,395 kg | 30,677,682 kg | +9.2 |
| Table eggs | 22,990,224 | 26,135,685 | +12.25 |
| Beef | 2,667,398 kg |  |  |
| Pork | 418,446 kg | 281,824kg | -32.64 |
| Mutton/chevron | 114,730 kg | 60,981kg | -56.71 |
| Dairy Milk | 52,315,445 liters |  |  |

***Formula/Technical coefficients used to determine production***

1. ***Poultry meat: The production of broiler meat is calculated by using the following.***

*Number of cases of hatching eggs imported (300 eggs/case)*

*The percentage hatchability (78%)*

*The mortality rate (10%)*

*The dress out weight of poultry (1.6 kg)*

1. ***Table eggs production: The production of table eggs is calculated by using the following***

*Number of hatching eggs per case=300 eggs*

*50% cockerel is subtracted from the total number of hatched chicks*

*6% mortality is subtracted from pullet population*

*12% mortality is subtracted from pullet population after the 6% is accounted for*

*The two populations are added and the average is found. This is going to be the laying population (P1+P2/2)*

*67% of the hens will be laying in the first 16 weeks (112 days) =75% hen days production (0.67\*112 days)\* laying hen population=# of eggs collected*

*70% of the hens will be laying in the first 16 weeks (112 days) =78% hen days production (0.70\*112 days)\* laying hen population=# of eggs collected*

*50% of the hens will be laying in the first 20 weeks (140 days) =70% hen days production (0.50\*140 days)\* laying hen population=# of eggs collected*

*Total eggs produced for the year is = the sum of the three phases*

1. ***Beef production: The production of beef is calculated by using the following***

*The number of animals slaughtered is obtained from the Guyana police Force*

*The following is applied:*

*The number of bulls slaughtered multiplied by 205 kg as dressing out weight*

*The number of cows slaughtered multiplied by136 kg as dressing out weight*

*The number of heifers slaughtered multiplied by 91 kg as dressing out weight*

1. ***Pork Production: The Production of pork is calculated by using the following***

*The number of pigs slaughtered multiplied by 68kg as dressing out weight*

1. ***Mutton production: the production of mutton is calculated by using the following***

*The number of animals slaughtered multiplied by 14kg as dressing out weight*

**Mutton Production**

Mutton/chevron production continued to be low due to weak local demand and high prices. The production output for 2015 was recorded at 101,814 kg. However a few supermarkets and restaurants paid high prices for quality mutton and in the case of the latter, the meat was used in special dishes for tourists. Meat from the “Texana” cross was in demand to satisfy this niche market due to its high dressing out percentages and excellent quality.

Pressure exerted by high pound fees and dwindling grazing areas in number of communities impacted negatively on this sub-sector. In order for farmers to turn these challenges into opportunities, the different production systems employed in the domestication of small ruminants will have to be analyzed and adjustments made, where necessary, to improve performance efficiency. It was also the widely held view that if the prices demanded for this commodity were to be reduced, then domestic consumption can increase. This will be beneficial to both the producers and the consumers.

**Importation of meat**

Importation of chicken, pork, lamb and beef were insignificant in terms of quantities, but these imports represent an opportunity for the livestock farming community, a total of 29,000 kg of high quality pork, along with 38,000 kg of beef, 119,000kg of chicken and 370 kg of lamb are imported. These meat imports along with that of processed meats were imported at a cost of G$159M. The imported meats could be easily supplied by the local farmers; however the quality of meat on offer from the local livestock farmers has to be improved.

Overall the sector performed creditably, except for the pig and small ruminant industries. These industries continued to suffer from, in some instances, the unavailability of quality breeding stocks; the high cost for feeds; unfocused and appropriately qualified pig/small ruminant development extension officers; a lethargic private sector, as it related to the advancement of the industry; lack of an abattoir of international standard; an underdeveloped animal health programme to address health issues specific to the rearing of pigs and small ruminants and an absence of supportive legislations to enhance the sustained development of these sub-sectors.

The cattle industry, especially as it related to the development of the beef cattle industry with export of beef to CARICOM countries, which was a pivotal component of the Agriculture diversification programme, has not met the majority of key milestones set to measure the advancement of this sub-sector.

The allocation of suitable zoned land for cattle pasture development did not receive the level of administrative support that encouraged cattle farmers to invest more in this sub-sector. On the other hand the use of proven technologies to improve cattle production has been underutilized. This latter area will have to be the focus of future endeavors if the industry wants to be competitive.

The sheep and goat industry suffered similarly in terms of lack of adequate land for grazing animals, larceny and conflict with crop farmers and an absence of a relevant legislative agenda to catalyze its development. In addition, both of these meats were not eaten as staples, but rather consumption was influenced by culture, religion and seasonal demand. The high prices also served as a disincentive, especially with carcasses having low dressing out percentages (high bone to meat ratio).

The poultry industry demonstrated resilience despite a plethora of global challenges it faced. The industry continued to grow, but such gains were quickly overtaken by increased demands for this staple on the local market. The slowing down of the mining sector has negatively impacted on the rapid growth of this sector of the economy. The traditional market lacks the capacity to adequately absorb the volume of meat which the mining sector uses to consume. Thus future development of the industry will have to be strategically done. The need to penetrate overseas markets will have to be pursued with vigor, purpose and urgency.

**Genetic Improvement Unit**

**The Artificial Insemination Programme.**

The improvement of the genetics of livestock is one of the many programmes undertaken by GLDA. There are AI technicians located in the coastal regions. A total of 2,105 cattle inseminations were undertaken in 2015 as compared to 2,014 in 2013 and 1,927 in 2014 (Table 18). Additionally, the efficiency of the inseminators has improved with the services per conception decreasing from 4.69 in 2013 to 1.30 in 2015, Table 18.

**Table 18. Number of inseminations, percentage change and services/conception**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Inseminations** | **% change** | **Services/conception** |
| 2013 | 2014 |  | 4.69 |
| 2014 | 1927 | -4.31 | 1.93 |
| 2015 | 2105 | +9.23 | 1.302 |
|  |  |  |  |

Figure 5: Total number of inseminations per month 2015

**Semen Collection and Processing**

The Semen Collection and Processing Unit became fully operational in 2015. The initial use of this unit was to train regional participants of the Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Suriname, St. Lucia and Guyana in artificial insemination of goats, the participants were trained in the entire process from semen collection, processing and freezing of semen. In addition to the aforementioned the participants were taught how to inseminate goats.

The Semen Collection and Processing facility during the reporting year was also able to obtain and store semen from the pigs, small ruminants and the bulls located on the LSF. The unit has stored to date the following:

**Table 19. The number of straws processed from the 4 animal species**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Animal Species** | **Number of Straws** |
| Bulls | 162 |
| Rams | 63 |
| Bucks | 254 |
| Boars | Semen used fresh |

Semen is available for the Beefmaster and Brangus breeds of cattle, the Barbados Blackbelly breed of sheep and the Boer and Anglo Nubian bucks.

**International Cooperation**

**Veterinary Microbiology Training**

The first of three training workshops on Veterinary Microbiology was sponsored by the PAHO/WHO, the training programme was held in December 2015 and was conducted by Professor Aweeda Newaj Fyzul, and the training was conducted at the VDL. The training was not restricted to the GLD staff only; an invitation was also extended to personnel from the Food and Drug administration and the University of Guyana.

**Sheep Production and Management**

A small ruminant consultant Mr. Gerry Thomas, of Barbados was contracted by the FAO in November 2015 to conduct a number of training courses on Sheep Production and Management systems. The contracted period was for three weeks and training was also made available to a number of production groups.

**FINANCE**

**Table 20: Budget vs. - Actual as at December 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GLDA** | | | | | |
| **Guyana Livestock Development Authority -Recurrent Expenditure -2015** | | | | | |
| **Budget Request Vs. YTD Actual as at December -2015** | | | | | |
| **Chart of Accounts** | **Detail of Expenditures** | **Budget Request 2015** | **YTD Actual-2015** | **Variance -2015** | **Variance % Used** |
| **Total Appropriation Expenditure** |  | **398,511,000** | **453,074,584** | **(54,563,584)** | **114** |
| **Total Employment Cost** |  | **250,221,000** | **284,963,372** | **(34,742,372)** | **114** |
| **Total Salaries & Wages** |  | **250,221,000** | **284,963,372** | **(34,742,372)** | **114** |
| **6116** | Contracted Employees | 250,221,000 | 284,963,372 | **(34,742,372)** | **114** |
| **Overhead Expenditure** |  |  |  | **-** |  |
| **Revision of Wages and Salaries** |  |  |  | **-** |  |
|  |  |  |  | **-** |  |
| **Total Other Charges** |  | **148,290,000** | **168,111,212** | **(19,821,212)** | **113** |
| **Expenses Specific to Agency** |  |  |  | **-** |  |
|  |  |  |  | **-** |  |
| **Materials, Equipment & Supplies** |  | **33,000,000** | **55,026,572** | **(22,026,572)** | **167** |
| **6221** | Drugs & Medical Supplies | 5,000,000 | 5,310,126 | **(310,126)** | **106** |
| **6222** | Field Materials and Supplies | 20,000,000 | 36,231,697 | **(16,231,697)** | **181** |
| **6223** | Office Materials & Supplies | 5,000,000 | 9,587,122 | **(4,587,122)** | **192** |
| **6224** | Print & Non-Print Material | 3,000,000 | 3,897,627 | **(897,627)** | **130** |
| **Fuel and Lubricants** |  | **12,000,000** | **12,388,677** | **(388,677)** | **103** |
| **6231** | Fuel and Lubricants | 12,000,000 | 12,388,677 | **(388,677)** | **103** |
| **Rental and Maintenance of Bldg.** |  | **8,540,000** | **9,489,523** | **(949,523)** | **111** |
| **6241** | Rental of Buildings | 2,040,000 | 1,624,712 | **415,288** | **80** |
| **6242** | Maintenance of Buildings | 4,000,000 | 5,581,297 | **(1,581,297)** | **140** |
| **6243** | Janitorial & Cleaning Supplies | 2,500,000 | 2,283,514 | **216,486** | **91** |
| **Maintenance of Infrastructure** |  | **6,000,000** | **4,626,994** | **1,373,006** | **93** |
| **6253** | Maintenance of Drainage and Irrigation | 1,000,000 |  | **1,000,000** | **-** |
| **6255** | Maintenance of Other Infrastructure | 5,000,000 | 4,626,994 | **373,006** | **93** |
| **Transport, Travel and Postage** |  | **24,750,000** | **25,687,958** | **(937,958)** | **104** |
| **6261** | Local Travel & Subsistence | 10,000,000 | 9,469,745 | **530,255** | **95** |
| **6263** | Postage Telex & Cablegrams | 250,000 | 71,234 | **178,766** | **28** |
| **6264** | Vehicle Spares & Service | 8,000,000 | 11,287,482 | **(3,287,482)** | **141** |
| **6265** | Other Transport, Travel & Postage | 6,500,000 | 4,859,497 | **1,640,503** | **75** |
| **Utility Charges** |  | **21,000,000** | **15,605,050** | **5,394,950** | **74** |
| **6271** | Telephone Charges | 4,000,000 | 2,404,686 | **1,595,314** | **60** |
| **6272** | Electricity Charges | 15,000,000 | 13,082,728 | **1,917,272** | **87** |
| **6273** | Water Charges | 2,000,000 | 117,636 | **1,882,364** | **6** |
| **Other Gds & Services P'chased** |  | **22,000,000** | **22,037,602** | **(37,602)** | **100** |
| **6281** | Security Services | 6,000,000 | 7,391,947 | **(1,391,947)** | **123** |
| **6282** | Equipment Maintenance | 5,000,000 | 4,650,421 | **349,579** | **93** |
| **6283** | Cleaning & Extermination Services | 3,000,000 | 1,443,072 | **1,556,928** | **48** |
| **6284** | Other | 8,000,000 | 8,552,162 | **(552,162)** | **107** |
| **Other Operating Expenses** |  | **15,000,000** | **17,745,730** | **(2,745,730)** | **118** |
| **6291** | National & Other Events | 7,500,000 | 10,193,596 | **(2,693,596)** | **136** |
| **6293** | Refreshment and Meals | 3,500,000 | 5,496,667 | **(1,996,667)** | **157** |
| **6294** | Other | 4,000,000 | 2,055,467 | **1,944,533** | **51** |
| **Education Subvention & Training** |  | **6,000,000** | **5,503,106** | **496,894** | **92** |
| **6302** | Training (including Scholarships) | 6,000,000 | 5,503,106 | **496,894** | **92** |

**HUMAN RESOURCE**

**Table 21: List of Staff Employed, Assigned, Promoted, Resigned, Dismissed and Terminated in 2015.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | NAME | DESIGNATION | DATE |
| 1. RECRUITMENT | | | |
|  | Bhagwattie Rikiram | Internal Auditor | 2015-02-02 |
|  | Selwyn Anthony | Snr. Livestock Extension Officer | 2015-04-20 |
|  | Donette Andrews | General Worker | 2015-05-04 |
|  | Athina Hercules | General Worker | 2015-05-04 |
|  | Alicia Wallerson | General Worker | 2015-05-04 |
|  | William Wallerson | General Worker | 2015-05-04 |
|  | Charlton Jacobus | General Worker | 2015-06-12 |
|  | Glenrick Lyte | Driver | 2015-07-01 |
|  | Steve Rogers | General Worker | 2015-07-23 |
|  | Maria James | Laboratory Assistant | 2015-07-28 |
|  | Joel Barker | General Worker | 2015-07-28 |
|  | Alicia Monize | Trade Officer | 2015-08-03 |
|  | Christina Henry | Quarantine Inspector | 2015-08-03 |
|  | Margret Scott | Confidential Secretary | 2015-08-03 |
|  | Sven Anthony | Laboratory Attendant | 2015-08-03 |
|  | Rawle Barte | Quarantine Inspector | 2015-09-12 |
|  | Stefan Hilken | Quarantine Inspector | 2015-09-19 |
|  | Joel Dilchand | Veterinary Officer | 2015-10-01 |
|  | Duanne Grant | Veterinary Officer | 2015-10-01 |
|  | Doreon Wilson | Veterinary Officer | 2015-10-01 |
|  | Johanine Mc Allister | Veterinary Officer | 2015-10-01 |
|  | Hamwantie Nauth | Veterinary Officer | 2015-10-01 |
|  | Shevon Layne | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-10-01 |
|  | Collette Dey | Accounts Clerk | 2015-10-26 |
|  | Tricia Peters | Confidential Secretary | 2015-10-26 |
|  | Omawattie Rampersaud | Cleaner | 2015-11-05 |
| 1. TEMPORARY STAFF | | | |
|  | Sasha Robert | Stores Clerk |  |
| 1. GoG SCHOLARS ASSIGNED TO GLDA | | | |
|  | David Wong | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Shane Fullerton | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Shennel Singh | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Bianca Marques | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Charles Henry | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Renae Turney | Veterinary Officer | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Rondel Cameron | Livestock Ext. Officer | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Mark Hope | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-12-01 |
|  | Wayne Johnson | Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-12-01 |
| 1. PROMOTION | | | |
|  | Gavin Peters | Head Animal Production Unit | 2015-04-01 |
|  | Carol Webb-Grant | Senior Livestock Ext. Assistant | 2015-09-01 |
| 1. RESIGNATION | | | |
|  | Nardeo Bassoodeo | Veterinary Officer | 2015-04-11 |
|  | James Peters | General Worker | 2015-07-21 |
|  | Colita Mohamed | Accounts Clerk | 2015-08-18 |
|  | Pratima Diayal | Confidential Secretary | 2015-09-01 |
|  | Maria James | Laboratory Assistant | 2015-09-03 |
|  | Gavin Peters | Head Animal Production Unit | 2015-10-01 |
| 1. DISMISSAL | | | |
|  | Patrick Williams | General Worker | 2015-06-27 |
|  | Rawle Jones | Driver | 2015-10-12 |
| 1. TERMINATION | | | |
|  | Athina Hercules | General Worker | 2015-08-01 |
|  | Alicia Wallerson | General Worker | 2015-08-01 |
|  | Aruph Hamid | Accountant | 2015-12-16 |
|  | Dr. Dindyal Permaul | Chief Executive Officer | 2015-09-30 |

**Table 22: Staffing at GLDA, 2015**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **No. of Positions** | **Positions Filled** | **Positions Vacant** |
| Administrative | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| Senior Technical | 58 | 33 | 25 |
| Clerical and Office Support | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| Other Technical and Craft Skilled | 73 | 38 | 36 |
| Semi-Skilled Operatives and Unskilled | 57 | 39 | 18 |
| **Total** | **215** | **128** | **88** |

**Table 23: Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Administrative**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Position**  **Administrative** | **2015** | | |
| **Number of Positions** | **Positions Filled** | **Positions Vacant** |
| Chief Executive Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Deputy Chief Executive Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Administrative and Finance Manager | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Senior Human Resource Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Internal Auditor | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Accountant | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cooperate Secretary | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Human Resource Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Administrative Assistant | 2 | 1 | 1 |

**Table 24: Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Senior Technical**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Senior Technical** | **Number of Positions** | **Positions Filled** | **Positions Vacant** |
| Head Animal Production Unit | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Head Animal Health Unit | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Genetic Improvement Specialist. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Livestock Industry Development Specialist | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Senior Research Scientist | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Veterinary Officer | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Senior Livestock Extension Officer | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Senior Research Assistant | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Veterinary Officer | 22 | 16 | 6 |
| Pasture Agronomist | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Livestock Extension Officer | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| Research Assistant | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Farm Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Trade Officer | 3 | 1 | 2 |

**Table 25: Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Clerical and Office Support**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Clerical and Office Support** | **Number of Positions** | **Positions Filled** | **Positions Vacant** |
| Human Resource Clerk | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Senior Accounts Clerk | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Confidential Secretary | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Accounts Clerk | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Stores Clerk | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Office Assistant | 3 | 1 | 2 |

**Table 26: Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Other Technical and Craft Skilled**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Other Technical and Craft Skilled** | **Number of Positions** | **Positions Filled** | **Positions Vacant** |
| Senior Livestock Extension Assistant | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Senior Quarantine Inspector | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Facilities Maintenance Manager | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Storekeeper | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Laboratory Technician | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Research Technician | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Livestock Extension Assistant | 32 | 15 | 17 |
| Quarantine Inspector | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Senior Artificial Insemination Technician | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Field Auditor | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bee Technician | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Artificial Insemination Technician | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Laboratory Assistant | 3 | 0 | 3 |

**Table 27: Staffing at GLDA, 2015- Semi-Skilled Operatives and Unskilled**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Semi-Skilled Operatives and Unskilled** | **Number of Positions** | **Positions Filled** | **Positions Vacant** |
| Laboratory Attendant | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Livestock Attendant | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Driver | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Senior Security Guard | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Cleaner | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| General Worker | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| Security Guard | 10 | 4 | 6 |

**Table 28: Continuing Livestock Education Credits, 2015**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **# 0f Staff Participated** | **Title of the Lecture/Presentation** | **Name of the Person/Institution conducted the Lecture** | **# of Credits** | **Total Organisational Credits Hours** |
| 99 | Synergies among Organisations | Dr. Dindyal Permaul, CEO, GLDA | 1 | 99 |
| 99 | The Concept of One Health | Dr. Praimnauth Tihul, Regional Coordinator, Region # 3 | 1 | 99 |
| 99 | Duck Meat Production | Dr. Robin Austin, Genetics Improvement Specialist | 1 | 99 |
| 83 | Harmonisation of Strategies, Programme and Projects for Small Ruminants Industry | Dr. Gavin Peters, Head, Animal Production Unit | 1 | 83 |
| 83 | Strengthening Integrated Surveillance of Food Bourne Diseases and Antibacterial Resistance | Dr. Dwight Walrond & Ms. Nalissa Sewnauth | 1 | 83 |
| 7 | Introductory Training of GLDA Authorised Officer | Ms. Monique Ifill, Corporate Secretary, GLDA | 2 | 14 |
| 12 | Regional Training in Artificial Insemination in Goats | Dr. Gabrielle Young | 18 | 216 |
|  | Pig Management and Artificial Insemination in Pigs | Dr. Gabrielle Young | 5 |  |
| **Total Credit Hours** | | | **7** | **477** |

**INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION**

**Table 29: Overseas Trainings/ Workshops/ Conferences- 2015**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | **TRAINING/ MEETING/ WORKSHOP** | **DATE** | **Country** |
| Dr. Dwight Walrond Deputy Chief Executive Officer | Strengthen Integrated Surveillance of Foodborne Diseases and Antibacterial Resistance | January 12-15, 2015 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago |
| Ms. Nalissa Sewnauth, Research Technician | Strengthen Integrated Surveillance of Foodborne Diseases and Antibacterial Resistance | January 12-15, 2015 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago |
| Dr. Gavin Peters, Head Animal Production Unit | Regional Stakeholders meeting on the Harmonisation of Strategies, Programme and Projects for Small Ruminants Industry | March 16-18, 2015 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Dr. Praimnauth Tihul, Veterinary Officer | One Health, First Responders Workshop | March 22-27, 2015 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Dr. Duanne Grant, Veterinary Officer | One Health, First Responders Workshop | March 22-27, 2015 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Dr. Dindyal Permaul, Chief Executive Officer | One Health, Steering Committee Meeting | 27-Mar-15 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Dr. Trebouhan Meghoo, Senior Veterinary Officer | 15th Meeting of Chief Veterinary Officers and the 10th Committee (Carib Vet) | April 20-24, 2015 | Guadeloupe |
| Dr. Joel Dilchand, Veterinary Officer | Animal and Plant Inspection at Ports, Borders and Airports | April 13-21, 2015 | Mexico |
| Dr. Dwight Walrond, Deputy Chief Executive Officer | OIE Meeting | May 23-29, 2015 | France, Paris |
| Mr. Selwyn Anthony, Senior Livestock Extension Officer | Country level Work Plan -APP Component 2 | June 22-24, 2015 | Trinidad |
| Dr. Colbert Bowen, Head Animal Health Unit | International Conference on Avian Influenza | June 22-26, 2015 | Baltimore, Maryland, USA |
| Dr. Randy Storm | Antimicrobial used and Antimicrobial Resistance in Agriculture Training | July 13-24, 2015 | Columbus, Ohio |
| Mr. Michael Welch | Guyana/Barbados 3rd Joint Commission Meeting |  | Barbados |
| Dr. Dane Hartley | Inter- American Meeting on Agricultural Health | September 2-3, 2015 | Brazil |
| Mr. Michael Welch | Breeding Stock Selection | November | Suriname |
| Dr. Doreon Wilson | G.I.S Training for Animal Health Systems | November 9-12 2015 | Belize |
| Ms. Nalissa Sewnauth | Antimicrobial Use and Antimicrobial Resistance in Agriculture | December 7-18, 2015 | Ohio, USA |

**GLDA’s ATTENDANCE TO MEETINGS/ WORKSHOPS/ SEMINARS/ ETC- Local**

* A five weeks Web Design Training- Global Technology in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, ministry of Agriculture Boardroom, commencing January 2015. Dr. Doreon Wilson was nominated to participate.
* Food Handlers’ Certificate Training Activities- IICA in collaboration with READ and the Food and Drug Analyst Department- Essequibo Coast, January 26-31, 2015. Ms. Roxanne Langevine attended.
* Extension Meeting- Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture Main Boardroom, January 23, 2015. Dr. R. Overton and Ms. C Bascom represented GLDA.
* Food Handlers’ Certificate Training Activities in collaboration with IICA- Linden, February 3-4, 2015. Ms. A. Bourne and O. Tim attended.
* Presentation of a Draft Drought Early Warning System- Alignment of Guyana’s National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation- Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission, February 5, 2015- GLSC Training Room. Mr. M. Welch attended.
* National Committee on Conformity Assessment- Guyana National Bureau of Standards- February 12, 2015- Training Room of GNBS. Dr. D. Hartley participated.
* Launching of the New Variety GRDB 14 and Maria’s Delight Aromatic Rice- GRDB, February 11, 2015- Guyana International Conference Centre. Drs. D. Permaul and D. Walrond attended.
* National Codex Committee in collaboration with IICA- GLDA’s Boardroom, February 20, 2015. Drs. D. Permaul and D. Hartley participated.
* Provision of Technical Support ADF-GRIF Project- Poultry Rearing- Ministry of Amerindian Affairs- Moruca Region 1- March 16-23, 2015. Mr. H. Bhagwandin participated.
* Biennial Work Programme 201-2015 & 2016-2017- PAHO/WHO in collaboration with Ministry of Health- Grand Coastal Hotel- March 11-12, 2015. Dr. C. Bowen attended.
* Preparation for World Health Day Meetings- PAHO/WHO. Ms. M. Ifill was the focal point representative.
* Seminar on Development of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Indicators- Guyana- UNESCO in collaboration with Ministry of Education and Office of the President- Grand Coastal Hotel-March 30- April 1, 2015. Dr. P. Tihul attended.
* National Codex Committee Meeting- GNBS- Sophia Exhibition Complex- March 17, 2015. Ms. N. Sewnauth represented GLDA.
* Senior staff of GLDA held meetings with the Leather Craft Association of Guyana to discuss the improvement and advancement of the industry- March 3 & 25, 2015- GLDA’s Boardroom.
* First Meeting of the National Committee on Trade Facilitation- The World Trade Ogranisation in collaboration with Guyana Revenue Authority- GRA Training Room- April 9, 2015. Ms. M. Ifill participated.
* Provision of Technical Support in Poultry Rearing- ADF-GRIF Project, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs- Moruca, Region 1. Ms. C. Bascom participated.
* Awareness Session – Promoting the Accreditation of Inspection and Certification Bodies in Guyana to boost Competitiveness and Consumer Protection- Guyana National Bureau of Standards- Training Room, GNBS- April 17, 2015. Ms. N. Sewnauth represented GLDA.
* National Codex Committee Meeting- GNBS, April 9, 2015. Ms. N. Sewnauth attended.
* Climate Vulnerability, Risk and Resilience Workshop- Office of the Climate Change- Regency Suites, April 8-9, 2015. Ms. B. Rikiram participated.
* Consultation on Zoo Regulations – Guyana Wildlife Management Authority, Wildlife Division- Grand Coastal Hotel, April 9, 2015. Dr. T. Meghoo attended.
* Management of Veterinary Pesticides in Guyana- Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Control Board- PTCCB Boardroom, May 27, 2015. Dr. D. Permaul attended.
* Meeting with IICA regarding APP Project Component 2, IICA’s Office, May 6, 2015. Dr. D. Permaul, Dr. G. Peters, Mr. A. Hamid and Mr. S. Anthony attended.
* National Committee on Conformity Assessment- GNBS Training Room, GNBS, June 11, 2015. Dr. D. Hartley attended.
* Agriculture Policy Programme Workshop- APP in collaboration with IICA and CARDI- Trinidad, June 22-24, 2015. Mr. S. Anthony participated.
* National Consultation to review Fisheries and aquaculture environmental monitoring programmes for supporting of SPS Standards- Ministry of Agriculture- Regency Suites Hotel, June 3, 2015. Dr. D. Permaul attended.
* Meeting with GLDA/Ministry of Health and PAHO/WHO to discuss Disease Surveillance System- June 2, 2015 GLDA’s Boardroom. Dr.s Permaul, Bonet and James participated.
* Antimicrobial Resistance in Agriculture Workshop- IICA- Ohio State University, Ohio, USA, June 12-24, 2015. Dr. R. Storm attended.
* Fisherfolk Day 2015- Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture- Charity, Essequibo Coast- June 29, 2015. Dr. D. Walrond attended.
* Swine Management and AI. Facilitated by, CB Group and GLDA, GLDA’s staff, National Swine Association, GSA
* Goat AI and semen collection. Dr Lashley, Mr. Persaud, Stanley and Shamsohan.
* Training to Prepare PRAIS Strategic Report- Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission- October 29, 2015. Dr. D. Wilson attended.
* Technical Forum- Systemization of methods to determine water consumption in agricultural food chains- IICA, November 4, 2015. Mr. W. Washington participated.
* Training Needs- Conflict Resolution and Professionalism, Ministry of Agriculture- November 23 and 25, 2015. Ms. M. Ifill, Mrs. O. Nickram, Mr. N. Sahoye and Ms. M. Husbands attended.
* Meeting- Development of Project Proposal, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance- November 24, 2015. Dr. Walrond and Mr. Welch represented GLDA.
* National Committee on Conformity Assessment- GNBS- December 10, 2015. Dr. D. Hartley attended.
* Opening Ceremony- One Health Leadership Series- Environment and Health Module- December 1, 2015. Mr. Richard Nigel Cumberbatch attended.