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9. ABSTRACT

This extension survey is an evaluation of the total extension program in a developing tropical country. This is in context with the over-all "systems approach" to development and has the following objectives: 1) to define the objectives of the livestock extension program for Guyana, South America (Ministry of Agriculture Objectives), 2) to evaluate the administrative organization of the livestock and veterinary components of extension, 3) to determine areas of livestock extension involvement, 4) to determine government program plans for livestock producers, 5) to identify the source(s) of information available to livestock producers, 6) to identify problems encountered by those persons implementing extension program plans, 7) to evaluate incentives which may be used to maintain qualified livestock extension personnel, and 8) to evaluate livestock extension training programs. The over-all survey objectives thus would be to define the extension services' plans for implementing production changes relevant to the livestock production enterprises in Guyana. As a result of this survey, during the discussions which were held with Ministry personnel, several objectives were described which, in unspecific terms, were the over-all extension objectives. They are: 1) to diversify agricultural production; 2) to develop ranching systems (cooperatives, corporations, and small production systems) for beef cattle production in order that the income derived from such systems might be increased; 3) to develop livestock programs based on regional priorities; 4) to develop programs for income distribution between the small and large livestock sectors; and 5) to increase export promotion.

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APPENDIX II

211-d Livestock Project  
Carver Research Foundation  
Tuskegee Institute

Department of Agricultural Sciences

SURVEY OF LIVESTOCK EXTENSION PROGRAMS IN GUYANA

Conducted in Cooperation With  
The Guyana Ministry of Agriculture and National Development  
and  
The United States Agency for International Development

by

Edward T. Braye  
Professor of Veterinary Medicine

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Director, Cooperative Extension Program

George E. Cooper  
Assistant Professor of Animal Science

July 31, 1975



## INTRODUCTION

In the design and implementation of development policies for livestock production and extension, several functions need to be identified. These functions include the following: 1) A definition of a National Policy framework; 2) A description of production inputs; 3) The establishment of minimum standards of performance; 4) The creation of a local problem solving system; 5) The provision of the necessary leadership directives; and 6) The provision of the necessary research infrastructure to generate production information to support extension activities. Despite the existence of inadequate research infrastructures in many developing countries, technology has advanced enough, such that with careful planning, satisfactory decisions can be made on the likeness of success in proposing changes for livestock production.

## PURPOSE OF EXTENSION SURVEY

The real purpose of this 211(d) extension survey is to provide those persons involved with extension planning at Tuskegee Institute, an opportunity to evaluate the total extension program in a developing tropical country. This is in context with the overall "systems approach" to development. The objectives would be summarized as follows:

1. To define the objectives of the livestock extension program for Guyana, South America (Ministry of Agriculture Objectives).
2. To evaluate the administrative organization of the livestock and veterinary components of extension.
3. To determine areas of livestock extension involvement.
4. To determine government program plans for livestock producers.

5. TO identify the source(s) of information available to livestock producers.
6. To identify problems encountered by those persons implementing extension program plans.
7. To evaluate incentives which may be used to maintain qualified livestock extension personnel.
8. To evaluate livestock extension training programs.

In an attempt to evaluate the above objectives, the 211(d) staff from Tuskegee Institute, arranged meetings with key personnel within the Ministry of Agriculture (February 13, 1975) in order to get an overview of the extension program plans for Guyana. Travel along areas of the coast was also arranged in order that those persons responsible for implementing livestock extension programs could be interviewed. This was facilitated by utilizing a prepared questionnaire (Appendix I). The schedule also allowed informal visits with livestock producers located within the coastal areas of Guyana. In designing discussions and interviews in this manner, it was hoped that the detailed program plans proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture could be defined, and program plans could be evaluated as they were being implemented by livestock and veterinary assistants.

The overall survey objectives would thus be to define the extension services' plans for implementing production changes relevant to the livestock production enterprises in Guyana.

## RESULTS

During the discussions which were held with Ministry personnel, several objectives were described which, in unspecific terms, describe overall extension objectives. These objectives are described as follows:

- I. To diversify agricultural production.

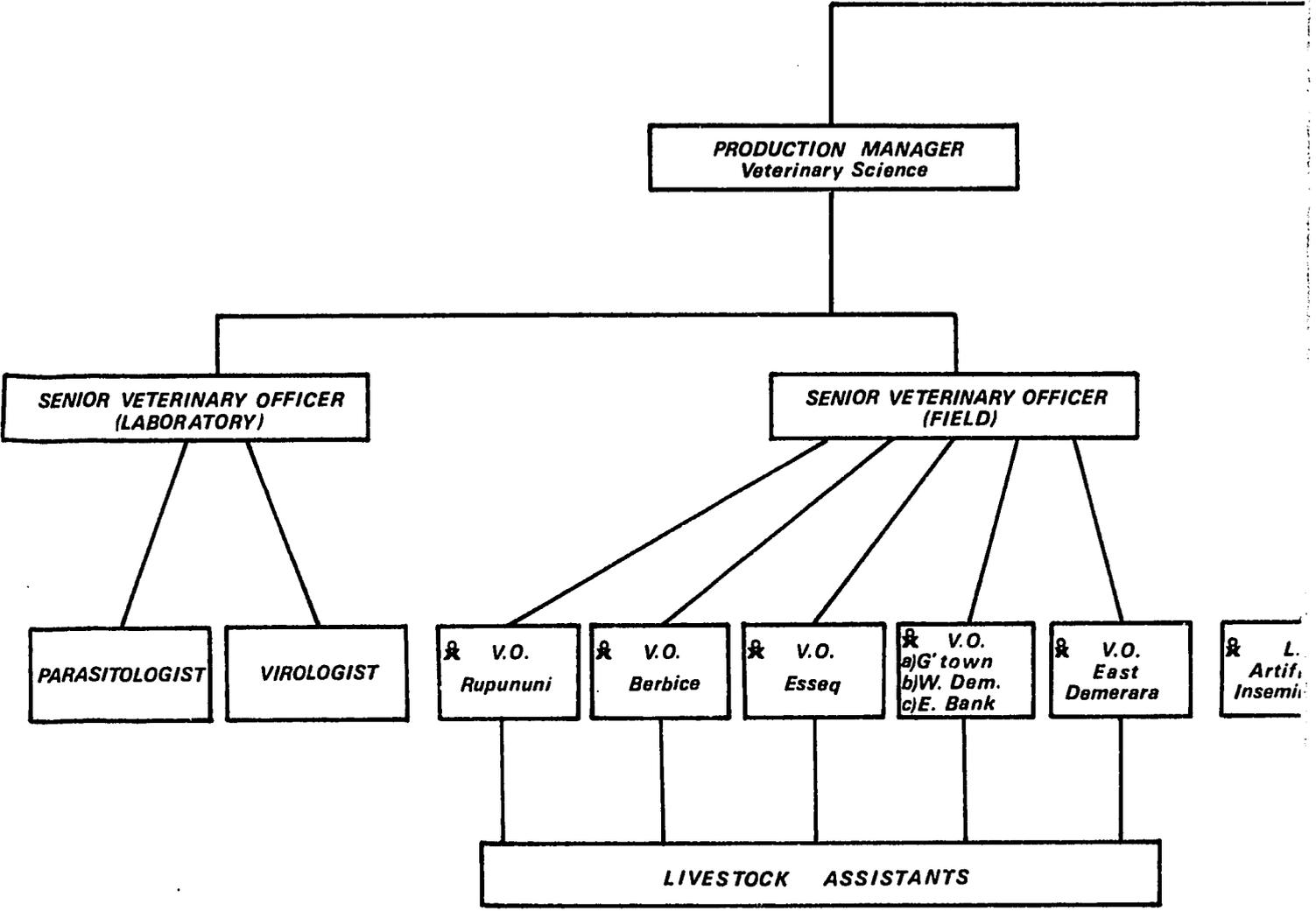
- II. To develop ranching systems (cooperatives, corporations and small production systems) for beef cattle production in order that the income derived from such systems might be increased.
- III. To develop livestock programs based on regional priorities.
- IV. To develop programs for income distribution between the small and large livestock sectors.
- V. To increase export promotion.

An organizational chart for personnel associated with the livestock sector of the Ministry of Agriculture is presented in Figure I. This chart presents positions by job title, however it is not supplemented with a description of job responsibility. It is apparent from this chart that many important positions within the Veterinary and Livestock section are unfilled (As of February 13, 1975).

The organizational chart further indicates how severely the Ministry is limited in professionally trained persons. The following list of names presents those individuals who fill professional and administrative positions within the Veterinary and Livestock sector of the Ministry:

- Dr. P. Fernandes, Principle Veterinary Officer [PAO (V & LS)]
- Dr. L. Applewhaite, Vet. Officer, Rupununi
- Dr. R. Raja, Vet. Officer, Berbice
- Dr. G. Smart, Vet. Officer, Essequibo
- Dr. S. Ramudit, Vet. Officer, Georgetown
- Dr. A. Fox, Vet. Officer, Georgetown
- Dr. E. Sanford, Vet. Officer, East Demarara (On Study Leave)
- Mr. M. Persuad, Livestock Officer, Artificial Insemination
- Mr. J. Jaigoo, Livestock Assistant, Poultry and Swine
- Mr. G. Nurse, Livestock Assistant, Dairy and Grassland
- Mr. D. Fung-On, Livestock Officer, Swine and Poultry
- Mr. C. Edwards, Livestock Officer, Matthew's Ridge
- Mr. C. Shaw, Livestock Assistant, Swine Credit Scheme
- Mr. V. McPherson, Livestock Officer, Ebini
- Mr. N. Holder, Livestock Officer, Ebini

There are seven (7) Veterinarians employed by the Ministry, however, there are eight (8) Veterinarians in the country of Guyana, when Dr. P. L. McKenzie (LDP) is included.



✱ Positions filled as of 2/13/75

Figure

**AGRICULTURAL  
OFFICER  
(and Livestock)**

**PRODUCTION MANAGER  
Animal Science**

**SENIOR LIVESTOCK OFFICER  
(DEVELOPMENT)**

**SENIOR LIVESTOCK OFFICER  
(PRODUCTION)**

**O.  
Official  
nation**

**L.O.  
Animal  
Nutrition**

**L.O.  
Animal  
Breeding**

**L.O.  
Pasture  
Management**

**⌘ L.O.  
Poultry**

**⌘ L.O.  
Dairy**

**⌘ L.O.  
Swine**

**⌘ L.O.  
Sheep  
& Goats**

**⌘ L.O.  
Matthews  
Ridge**



The Ministry of Agriculture demonstrates an interest in the development of livestock industries in the principal geographical areas of Guyana (Coastal, Intermediate Savannah, Rupununi Savannah, and Northwest Region). At present, a majority of all extension efforts are carried out within the coastal area. This is where a majority of the 714,233 population lives. Extension efforts in other geographical areas are meager at best. Essentially all of those persons employed by the Ministry of Agriculture, and assigned to work with livestock in areas other than the coast, are associated primarily with the support of Government research facilities. (i.e. Ebini and Matthew's Ridge). Of the sixty-one (61) persons employed in the Veterinary and Livestock Sector as administrators, professional staff, and extension staff, only ten (10) or 16.4% work outside of the coastal area of Guyana (Appendix II).

In program plans developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, there are plans for future involvement in all major livestock production areas (Beef, Dairy and Swine). There is also major interest in the production of poultry and only limited interest in the production of small ruminants (sheep and goats).

In implementing these plans, it is apparent from our discussions that initial development efforts and immediate projections for improvement will only involve a small number of the already established producers. Development plans do not describe an attempt to involve a significant number of the small livestock producers. Except for the Rupununi, and especially along the coast, a significant number of the livestock producers interviewed were small and only earned an income of less than G\$ 5,000 annually. This is a difficult problem when development in the livestock sector is being planned, however it is a problem that must be dealt with.

## LIVESTOCK PROJECTS

DAIRY: The Ministry of Agriculture has proposed the development of commercial dairies in several locations throughout the country of Guyana (Mon Repos, Moblissa, Ebini and Matthew's Ridge). However, due to several problems (i.e. a high water table, high cost of drainage infrastructure, etc.), the Ministry has decided to cancel its efforts to initiate a large scale dairy at Mon Repos. Most of the efforts associated with milk production on a large scale commercial basis will be carried out at the other locations.

Initial efforts at Moblissa will be associated with the development of a national dairy herd and involve the establishment of improved grasses and legumes and the construction of various physical facilities for staff support. Imported heifers will serve as the nucleus of this herd. In addition to this activity, there will also be a program initiated where twenty-one (21) dairy farmers will be resettled in the Moblissa area. These dairy farmers will be divided into two groups based on the initial size of their operation. Group one will be composed of sixteen producers with 26 animal units each. Group two will be composed of sixteen producers with ten animal units each. The dairy producers scheduled to participate in this program already own their cattle.

The dairy herds at Ebini and Matthew's Ridge will continue to be supported with Government funds and operated commercially.

BEEF: The Ministry of Agriculture, in an attempt to establish a beef corporation, will re-organize the Ebini beef cattle ranch under the direction of the Livestock Development Company. The Government feels that this change will aid the development of an organization similar to that of the rice marketing corporation, where aspects of research, financing,

commercial production, marketing and by-product utilization will be handled. Once established, the government will function solely in the role of policy making, regulation and extension.

The commercial beef herd at Matthew's ridge will continue to be operated with government support. Its primary purpose will be to conduct research on by-product utilization in livestock rations, and to supply a limited number of good quality bulls to beef cattle producers.

The livestock Project Division (LPD), utilizing funds from a World Bank Loan, will continue to make loans to beef cattle producers. In 1975, it anticipates that sixteen beef producers will qualify for loans. There will be three loans in the Rupamuni involving 1,000 cattle; seven loans in the Corentyne, involving 2,400 cattle; and six loans in the Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary areas involving 1,500 cattle. These loans are based on evidence that the enterprise will be economical and allow producers who qualify to meet the loan charges and repayments. These loans are limited to current producers and require the ownership of cattle.

SWINE: In expanding programs in swine production, the Ministry plans to provide interest free credit (G\$ 1 Million) to swine producers. In an attempt to expand its extension efforts, there is also a planned breeding unit in the Hoptown/Belair area. This unit will provide a source of breeding stock to some producers, and serve to demonstrate breeding, farrowing and weaning techniques. Research will also be conducted in order to evaluate the use of local feed ingredients in swine rations and include other aspects of management and production.

POULTRY: The government is proposing that a feed subsidy (G\$ 3.5 Million) be made to commercial poultry producers. This will also include duty free concessions on poultry equipment. This subsidy is expected to increase egg

and broiler production by ten percent.

SMALL RUMINANTS: Like many developing countries, Guyana underestimates the importance of small ruminants in food production. Despite this oversight, the Ministry is planning to increase the number of sheep and goats at the Matthew's Ridge unit and initiate programs in sheep and goat production in the Intermediate savannahs. Plans are also being made to establish demonstration centers along the coast in an attempt to evaluate production and management schemes for small ruminants. Research will also be conducted in order to evaluate the use of crop by-products in the feeding of sheep and goats.

#### SOURCES OF LIVESTOCK EXTENSION INFORMATION TO PRODUCERS

The most utilized method of disseminating information to producers is through personal contact with extension specialist on their routine visits. Agricultural information, not specific to livestock production, is also available through the use of the following methods: 1) Radio - this method is only utilized for about thirty minutes per week; 2) Newspaper supplements - there are presently six such supplements per month; and 3) Seminars - although not widely utilized, they were re-initiated last year.

The Extension Ministry is scheduled to be revitalized in order that a regular a regular extension paper might be prepared and circulated. One individual has been trained in communications in order to initiate this activity. The Ministry anticipates to utilize World Bank Funds to support this project.

#### PROBLEM AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH EXTENSION PROGRAMS

The livestock extension assistants were classified by the Ministry

of Agriculture according to the producers which they served. They served as production specialist and were therefore classified as either: 1) Swine and poultry; 2) general livestock (beef, dairy, sheep and goats); 3) Veterinary assistants (all health problems associated with livestock and poultry); 3) Veterinary assistants; or 4) Artificial insemination technicians. Eleven basic questions were asked in order that the efforts of these livestock extension assistants might be evaluated (the questionnaire was described earlier in Appendix I).

In general, the programs involving the swine and poultry producers appeared to be better organized. This is proportional to the assistance which has been provided to those producers involved in these two production activities. A great deal more has been provided in assisting these producers with production, management and marketing than has been done for beef, dairy, sheep and goat producers. Extension specialist associated with poultry and swine programs were also more knowledgeable of program plans and projections within their program area. Veterinary assistants also seemed to be knowledgeable of their basic program plans and appeared to be following closely some outlined program. During the interviews, it was very apparent that many of the general livestock assistants were providing services to livestock producers, however in many instances they were unable to adequately define program plans specific to their program area.

Many problems are confronted by all assistants associated with the implementation of livestock programs. These are a combination of extension problems compounded with problems of individual producers. Through limited contact with livestock and Veterinary assistants the following problems were identified:

- I. Transportation. The most utilized method of transportation by extension workers in the livestock sector was public transportation

(i.e. bus and taxi). This limits the ability of the assistant's to travel at will in serving livestock producers. There is also a fixed mileage allowance for extension assistants. If travel expenses exceed this limit there is usually no reimbursement.

II. Availability of Livestock Feeds. This seems to be a very common problem of concern to most livestock assistants we visited.

It appears that program implementation for swine and poultry producers involves subsidies or other assistance in acquiring feed. In many instances producers complain to them about the quantity and quality of feed that they receive. Feed cost also appears to be a problem for the small poultry producer. This problem is more critical in areas which are distant from Georgetown.

III. Availability of breeding stock. The Ministry of Agriculture has interest in supplying breeding stock for swine and sheep producers. However many of the extension assistants feel that the lack of new breeding stock hampers the promotion of extension programs in management and breeding.

IV. Producer management. Despite the materials and advice made available to various producers, there is some resentment on the part of the producer to introduce new techniques into his present system of management. Sanitation is one of the major problems, and includes a high incidence of foot rot, pneumonia, scours and parasites.

V. Social Problems: These problems exist primarily with the development of cooperatives, and are generally associated with personal conflicts between individuals and groups involved within the cooperatives.

- VI. Lack of Adequate Grazing Areas. This is a major problem of dairy producers. In several instances animals must be walked two to five miles each day to find adequate grazing areas.
- VII. Cattle pound fees. This is a major deterrent to beef and dairy producers along several areas of the coast, especially between Abary and Crabwood Creek. This pound fee was designed to keep livestock off of the right-of-way along highways and out of areas which produce crops. Persons may catch animals (legally or illegally) and turn it in at assigned stations and receive half of the pound fee which the producer must pay to have his animal returned. This has frustrated many producers, especially those who have had their animals removed several times illegally, and is causing some producers to sell their entire herds.
- VIII. Lack of published or other materials pertaining to livestock production and management.
- IX. Inadequate supervision and coordination from area headquarters to the field staff and lack of communication among the field staff. Many extension assistants receive very few directives which might reflect new administrative policies
- X. Maintaining qualified personnel in the extension service. This is a problem since there is a difference between Ministries in implementing salary scales. A person who works in another Ministry may receive a higher pay scale. Therefore it is always possible for an experienced extension assistant to transfer to another Ministry and receive a higher salary and other benefits.

## SUMMARY

In evaluating this study, it is clear that the Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary and Livestock Section, has attempted to develop appropriate objectives for immediate and future programs within the livestock sector (research, production and extension). Research and production appear to be established priorities. The Ministry through its extension programs have not seriously addressed the problem of producer education, nor has it appeared to involve producer inputs into the design of these livestock objectives. This appears to be quite apparent in that new programs involve the few commercial producers. Government programs and loans are geared to provide additional capital for these producers, therefore the extension efforts will be concerned with supplying technology to these producers, at the expense of lowering the production output of limited resource producers. Major emphasis is also being placed on current producer involvement. However, there are persons with the desire to become livestock producers, who if properly motivated will contribute significantly to the livestock industry.

The objectives of the Veterinary and Livestock section, especially where extension efforts are concerned, should develop a set of detailed objectives such that they address and describe the following: 1) The type of programs to be supported based on established priorities within the livestock sector; 2) Provide estimates, utilizing current costs and reasonable projections, the amount of capital which will be invested in support of priority programs (grants, subsidy's, loans, etc.); 3) Establish guidelines which clearly indicate the types of producers which the program will serve; 4) Interact with the producers ( in 3 above)

in an attempt to understand their problems and production objectives. Only then can proper technology be provided; 5) Evaluate the overall contribution of limited resource producers in supplying domestic and export market needs with livestock products; and 6) Support specific research programs which generate a valid technology base for the majority of the livestock producers and provide this technology through a dynamic extension program. The government must be prepared to provide a high input of services in order to increase farm output within the livestock sector..

In addition to developing the objectives mentioned above, the total organization should be structured with positions and individuals which are accountable. This means that within the overall structure of the Veterinary and Livestock section, that there must be specific job descriptions with well defined responsibilities. At present the existing organization is inadequately staffed at all levels (administration and staff). At the administrative level, certain individuals are saddled with too many responsibilities outside of extension. At best, many of their efforts are diffuse. It is also apparent that there are a limited number of persons in the field with extension responsibilities. This further magnifies the problem of accountability.

Many of the extension personnel interviewed during the study appeared for work each day and actually made daily rounds, by physically covering a specific geographical area. Within this area, producers with problems specific to their assigned job (i.e. veterinary assistant, swine and poultry, general livestock, etc.) were contacted. If there were no problems or no producers stopped them during their travel for advice or assistance, the extension assistant passed them by. It would seem that the extension assistant should contact producers and establish

producer confidence during this apparently unutilized time. A relative account of how the extension assistant's time is presented in yearly reports to The Ministry of Agriculture. Since this is the case, it is impossible to accurately determine the type of services needed by livestock producers and if these services were actually provided by the extension assistant.

There must be more frequent and more effective methods utilized by the extension personnel in order to inform producers of more efficient technology for livestock production. In most instances, small livestock producers are already obtaining from their animals about as much as can be expected. This is the point where an innovative extension worker would attempt to make an input of a new service in order to improve producer efficiency. This does however require an understanding of the producer, his objectives, capabilities, and resources. At present, most of the information which is available to producers is presented through personal contact with extension assistants. There are few published reports or information leaflets available to producers, nor is there frequent use made of public radio. Currently there are six newspaper supplements per month which address various agricultural topics. This however is not specific to the needs of livestock producers. The Ministry is conscious of this weakness, and is attempting to initiate livestock seminars and to re-vitalize its efforts to publish an extension newspaper. One person has been trained in communications in order to facilitate this change. To supplement these efforts, there must also be other techniques used to educate current and young livestock producers (i.e. demonstration farms, inservice training, agricultural field days and on the farm demonstrations). This would serve as a supplement to the implementation of new management techniques and procedures.

Some consideration should be given to more efficient methods of transportation for extension assistants, since they are assigned to areas which are relatively large for one individual to thoroughly serve. This may be compensated for though by having livestock assistants function as generalists and serve a small geographical area to support all livestock and poultry. Specialized assistance could be provided as requested. Workers could be kept current in management, production, health, etc. through the use of quarterly seminars. Information from these seminars could then be provided on a limited scale to livestock producers in mini-seminars scheduled in selected areas along the coast.

Veterinary Officers should schedule weekly staff meetings to plan and discuss plans for the week. There should also be individual meetings between the Veterinary officers and individual staff to evaluate activities implemented and provide assistance in problem solving when necessary. This would allow the Veterinary Officer to take a closer look at job assignments and make recommendations for additional specialized training as appropriate.



**APPENDIX**

Appendix I

Interview Date \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

211-d Livestock Project

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE  
CARVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Extension/Producer Survey  
For  
Areas of Guyana, South America

Extension Specialist

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Area(s) Served \_\_\_\_\_

Extension Experience \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. Livestock Extension Plans for the Area(s) Served.

2. Approximate Number of people served? \_\_\_\_\_  
Percent (%) involved in livestock production \_\_\_\_\_

Are they cattle producers, sheep and goat producers \_\_\_\_\_

Swine Producers, poultry producers, diversified producers \_\_\_\_\_

3. Major livestock extension problems?

A.

B.

C.

D.

4. Recommended solutions to problems (in No. 3)
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
5. What type follow-up is used for producers having problems?
6. How is your time spent (schedule/day or/week).
7. What is the extent of supervision and directives received from Georgetown?
8. Is new information presented to livestock producers (i.e. extension leaflets, radio announcements, field days, personal contact, etc)?

9. Do you keep written records of your extension duties to livestock producers (i.e. person visited, date, problem, recommendation, letters, etc).

10. Do you have a budget to support your extension activities (travel, drugs, etc)? \_\_\_\_\_: How is the budget spent?

A.

B.

C.

D.

11. Are you satisfied with the program support from Georgetown? Why or Why not?

STAFF LISTVETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION

Dr. P. Fernambles	- Principal Veterinary Officer
Dr. R. Raja	- Veterinary Officer (Berbice)
Dr. P. McKenzie	- Veterinary Officer (on Secondment to Livestock Proj.)
Dr. S. Ramudit	- Veterinary Officer (Georgetown from 1st March)
Dr. E. Sanford	- Veterinary Officer (East Demerara)
Dr. L. Applewhaite	- Veterinary Officer (Rupununi from 1st March, 1974)
Dr. J. Smart	- Veterinary Officer (Essequibo)
Dr. A. Fox	- Veterinary Officer (Georgetown)
Mr. C. Edwards	- Livestock Officer (Matthew's Ridge)
Mr. P. D. Persaud	- Livestock Officer (A.I.)
Mr. G. Nurse	- Livestock Officer (Dairy and Grassland)
Mr. V. McPherson	- Livestock Officer (Ebini)
Mr. D. Fung-On	- Livestock Officer (Swine and Poultry)
Mr. K. Holder	- Livestock Officer (Ebini)
Mr. M. Juigoo	- Livestock Assistant (Poultry Special)
Mr. C. Shaw	- Livestock Assistant (Swine - Credit Scheme)
<u>Maini Region:</u>	
Mr. C. Percival	- Livestock Assistant (Tosororo/ Maharuma)
<u>North West Region:</u>	
Mr. C. Edwards	- Livestock Officer (Matthew's Ridge)
Mr. L. A. Amsterdam	- Farm Manager (Matthew's Ridge)
Mr. Carmichael	- Livestock Assistant (Kaituma)
Mr. J. Smith	- Livestock Assistant (Grasslands - Matthew's Ridge)
<u>Coastal Plain Region - Berbice:</u>	
Mr. E. Hamdat	- Artificial Inseminator (No. 51 to Crabwood Creek)
Mr. L. Drepaul	- Livestock Assistant (Nos 42 Crabwood Creek Villages)
Mr. K. Moyers	- Livestock Assistant (No. 11- 48)
Mr. C. James	- Livestock Assistant (New- Amsterdam - East Bank Berbice)
Mr. L. Williams	- Livestock Assistant (Poultry & Swine, Corentyne)

- Mr. Koece - Livestock Assistant (Rosignol/Dush Lot)
- Mr. S. Bacchus - Livestock Assistant (Dush Lot/Abury)
- Miss C. Bachai - Livestock Assistant (New Amsterdam - No. 11 - Canje)
- Mr. S. Johnson - Livestock Assistant - Swine & Poultry (Rosignol - Abury)

East Demerara:

- Dr. E. Sanford - Veterinary Officer (Non Repos)
- Mr. W. Lynch - Livestock Assistant - Swine (Plaisance - Abury)
- Mr. G. Rasul - Artificial Inseminator (Abury/Mahaicony Bridge)
- Mr. H. Khan - Livestock Assistant (Mahaicony-Abury and Creeks)
- Mr. J. Dottin - Livestock Assistant (Swine) - (Non Repos)
- Mr. F. Richmond - Livestock Assistant (Mahaicony/Mahaicony and Maholic Creek)
- Mr. K. Cumberbatch - Livestock Assistant (Non Repos - Bel Air)
- Mr. J. Seaton - Livestock Assistant (East Demerara Mahaicony Non Repos)
- Mr. P. Persaud - Agricultural Officer (A.I., Non Repos)
- Mr. C. Hinds - Artificial Inseminator (Non Repos)
- Mr. S. Mohair - Livestock Assistant (Dairy Extension)
- Mr. S. Kandasarran - Livestock Assistant (Dairy Farm) (on study course)
- Mr. A. Clarke - Livestock Assistant (Dairy Farm)
- Mrs. Bynes - Livestock Assistant - Poultry (Upper East Demerara)

East Bank Demerara:

- Dr. S. Samudith - Veterinary Officer (East Bank)
- Mr. M. Assad - Artificial Inseminator
- Mr. H. Sivari - Livestock Assistant
- Mr. C. Johnson - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. J. Burnett - Livestock Assistant (Moblissa Dairy)
- Mr. B. Luke - Livestock Assistant (Moblissa Dairy) on study course.

West Demerara:

- Dr. S. Samudith - Veterinary Officer
- Miss W. Mossenth - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. W. Daniels - Livestock Assistant (West Bank and Polders)
- Mr. D. Jagdeo - Livestock Assistant (West Coast)
- Mrs. M. Roberts - Livestock Assistant (Poultry)

Essequibo Coast and Islands:

- Dr. G. Smart - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. M. Nichols - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. I. Simpson - Livestock Assistant
- Mr. H. Singh - Livestock Assistant (Anna Regina/Charity)
- Mr. G. James - Livestock Assistant (Essequibo Islands)
- Mr. P. Ramdeen - Artificial Inseminator (Laguana/Wakenaia)
- Mr. B. Batson - Livestock Assistant (Poultry)
- Mr. P. Lakose - Artificial Inseminator (Coast)

Upper Mazaruni Region:

- Dr. G. Smart - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. I. Simpson - Livestock Assistant

Central Mazaruni Region:

- Dr. G. Smart - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. I. Simpson - Livestock Assistant
- Mr. C. Adams - Livestock Assistant (Bartica)

Essequibo Islands:

- Mr. G. James - Livestock Assistant

Soesdyke/Linden Region:

- Dr. S. Ramdutt - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. C. Johnson - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. M. Assad - Artificial Inseminator
- Mr. S. Tiwari - Livestock Assistant

Banin/Bara/Mahaicony Region:

- Dr. E. Sanford - Veterinary Officer

Intermediate Savannahs Region:

- Dr. H. Haje - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. W. Holder - Livestock Officer
- Mr. V. McPherson - Livestock Officer

Upper Berbice River:

- Dr. H. Haje - Veterinary Officer
  - Mr. C. James - Livestock Assistant
  - Mr. W. Holder - Livestock Officer (Ebini)
  - Mr. V. McPherson - Livestock Officer (Ebini)
  - Mrs. L. McPherson - Agricultural Assistant (Ebini)
- Animal Nutrition Laboratory.

Pakaraima Region -  
South Kumunani Savannahs:

- Dr. L. Applewhite - Veterinary Officer (Peritizero)
- Mr. M. Dorn - Livestock Assistant (Abattoir)

Kanuka/Kawuni Region -  
South Kumunani Savannahs:

- Dr. L. Applewhite - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. Pedro - Livestock Assistant

New River/Upper Essequibo Region:

- Dr. N. Raja - Veterinary Officer

River in Region -  
Mara:

- Dr. N. Raja - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. L. Williams - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. E. Raudatt - Artificial Inseminator
- Mr. C. James - Livestock Assistant

Canje Rio:

- Dr. N. Raja - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. L. Williams - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. E. Raudatt - Artificial Inseminator
- Miss Sachai - Livestock Assistant

Libary/Mahicny Creeks:

- Dr. E. Sanford - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. W. Lynch - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. M. Khan - Livestock Assistant

Mahic. River:

- Dr. E. Sanford - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. W. Lynch - Livestock Assistant (Swine)
- Mr. P. Richmond - Livestock Assistant

Essequibo Islands:

- Dr. G. Smart - Veterinary Officer
- Mr. G. James - Livestock Assistant

Veterinary Laboratory:

- Mr. N. Sawh - Agricultural Assistant (Lab.)

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