



AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PROSPECTUS 2024

Grow with
Guyana





Invest in Guyana's
Agriculture Today!

The Premier Destination for Investment

Guyana's economic development over the last four years is unparalleled, positioning the country as a regional leader in the areas of climate services, energy, and food security.

Key Figures for Agriculture Investment

- **Economic Growth:** Real GDP Growth for 2024 is projected at **42.3%**
- **Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Sector:** Growth for 2024 is projected at **10.9%**
- **Non-Traditional Crops:** Growth for 2024 is projected at **12.7%**
- **Arable Land:** Guyana has more than **420,000** hectares of available arable land
- **Fresh Water Resources:** Guyana has abundant fresh water with annual average rainfall of 90 inches

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Foreword: An Invitation to Join Guyana's Agricultural Revolution



**His Excellency, Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali,
President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana**

The world is currently grappling with a pressing food security crisis. In the Caribbean, this challenge is felt acutely as we work to reduce our region's spiralling food import bill. As such, there has been a renewed focus on growing more of what we consume and consuming more of what we grow. With rising food costs and increasing scarcity, it is more critical than ever to strengthen food security.

Guyana, with its abundant arable land and generations of experience in agriculture, stands poised to make a significant contribution to this objective. Agriculture has long been the mainstay of our economy, with the sectors of agriculture, fishing, and forestry recording an impressive growth of 7% in 2023. We are now leveraging our natural resources and human expertise to position Guyana as a major food-exporting nation.

In pursuit of this goal, we are keenly focused on attracting investments in our agricultural sector. The government has prioritized production and productivity to meet the expanding food demands of both our local population and the wider Caribbean region. This commitment is demonstrated through

various initiatives designed to enhance agricultural output and efficiency, upgrade infrastructure, integrate digital solutions, and foster a favourable environment for investment.

To make the agricultural sector even more attractive for investors, we have implemented a range of fiscal incentives, including the removal of Value Added Tax (VAT) on essential machinery, equipment, fertilizers, and pesticides. These measures significantly reduce investment and operational costs, creating a more accessible and profitable environment. Additionally, the government is investing heavily in vital infrastructure projects, such as farm-to-market roads, to ensure better connectivity and greater efficiency across the sector.

Our vision for the future is clear: we aim to establish Guyana as a regional food hub, producing and exporting high-quality food products for international markets. We are actively seeking partnerships with both local and international investors to help realize this vision. By working together, we can create a robust food distribution network that meets regional demands and strengthens our position on the global stage.

Investing in Guyana's agricultural sector is more than a business opportunity; it is an opportunity to be part of a broader narrative of ensuring greater food security.

We are committed to developing the entire agricultural value chain—from production and processing to distribution—in a way that respects our ecosystems their biodiversity and the services they provide to humanity. This holistic approach not only enhances food security but also drives job creation and economic growth.

Guyana's agricultural potential is immense, with opportunities for exponential rewards. Investors in Guyana are already contributing to the nation's growth and positioning themselves to benefit from a burgeoning market for premium agricultural products.

Guyana also has an established track record in advancing agricultural development within CARICOM, with initiatives designed to reduce the region's food import bill. This focus on regional food security creates a unique opportunity for investors to engage in a market that promises both growth and significant impact.

I therefore warmly invite you to explore the vast opportunities that Guyana offers. Now is the time to invest in our agricultural sector. Together, we can unlock the potential of this dynamic industry and create a prosperous future for all. 🌱

His Excellency, Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Honourable Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P., Minister of Agriculture during a visit to Victoria Greens Hydroponic Farm





MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Honourable Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P. Minister of Agriculture

Guyana, a land of unparalleled natural beauty and rich agricultural resources, presents an exceptional opportunity for investors seeking to capitalize on the burgeoning global demand for sustainable food and agricultural products. Strategic investments in our agricultural sector are not only essential for unlocking our vast potential but are also key to transforming Guyana into a regional agricultural powerhouse. These investments will help diversify our economy, modernize farming practices, and create value-added industries, ensuring that agriculture continues to drive growth in parallel with other sectors like oil and gas.

Our government is firmly committed to this transformation, which is aligned with the ambitious Vision 25 by 2025 initiative. This vision aims to reduce the Caribbean's high dependence on extra-regional food imports by 25%, a goal that will strengthen food security and resilience across the region. To achieve this, we are modernising agricultural systems, fostering innovation, and boosting local and regional food production.

The Caribbean's reliance on external food sources makes the region vulnerable to global supply chain disruptions and price fluctuations. Recognizing this risk, Guyana is taking proactive steps to enhance

regional self-sufficiency. We are making steady progress towards the 25 by 2025 target through crop diversification, aquaculture expansion, and livestock development, all designed to reduce our reliance on imports and boost local production.

However, increased production alone is not enough. To truly secure the future of our food systems, we must fundamentally transform them. This means creating systems that are inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. By adopting climate-smart agriculture and innovative farming techniques, we are working to ensure that our food production systems meet the nutritional needs of all citizens while minimizing environmental impact. The challenges posed by climate change – including extreme weather patterns, flooding, and rising sea levels – only heighten the urgency of this transformation. In response, we are focusing on de-risking our agriculture sector by investing in sustainable water management, infrastructure upgrades, and practices that enhance resilience.

Our policies are designed to drive this revolution in agriculture, supporting investment in key areas such as agro-processing, renewable energy, and high-value agriculture. With a conducive

environment for investment – from hydroponics and shaded cultivation to livestock farming and aquaculture – Guyana is positioning itself as a prime destination for investors who want to be part of a rapidly growing agricultural sector.

Guyana's unique position and continued efforts have placed us on the path to becoming the regional food hub of the Caribbean. By expanding food production, enhancing supply chains, and increasing our export capabilities, we are solidifying our role as a leading regional food producer and exporter. This development not only addresses domestic and regional demands but also opens doors to global markets for high-quality, sustainable food products.

As we strive toward Vision 25 by 2025 and beyond, we invite investors from around the world to join us in shaping a prosperous and sustainable future for Guyana and the wider Caribbean. Together, we can unlock the potential of Guyana's agriculture sector and build an economy that ensures long-term food security, resilience, and shared prosperity. 🌱

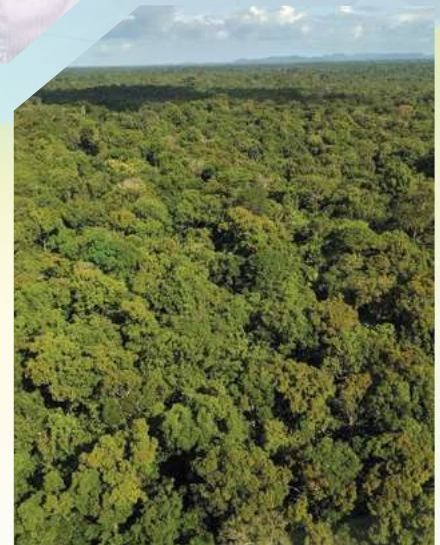
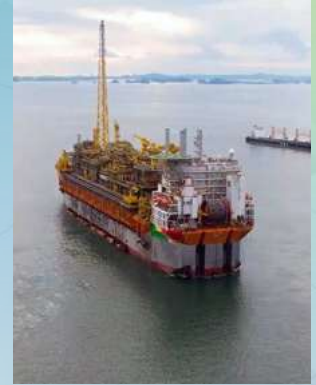
Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P. and other officials distributing Black Giant Chicks



Grow with Guyana



His Excellency, Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, during a visit to Victoria Greens Hydroponic Farm



Economic Growth Rate with Growing Demand for High-Value Food Products. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts growth of 43.8% in 2024 and 14.4% in 2025. Income per capita is growing robustly, boosting domestic demand and willingness to pay for high-value products.

Stable Pro-Enterprise Government is making robust **investments in infrastructure** and economic diversification with a very generous and attractive investment regime with equal treatment and protection for both local and foreign investors. Guyana has become a **travel hub with several airlines** offering scheduled direct flights. **Maritime transport** will be improved with the introduction of the **Regional Ferry Service between Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago.**

Vast Markets in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), North America, South America and recently the Middle East. Guyana is a member of CARICOM, which has a market of

nearly 20 million citizens and receives more than 30 million annual visitors. Your products if produced in Guyana could enjoy preferential access to the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, European Union, and CARICOM. Over 75% of Guyana's exports enter destination markets duty-free.

Abundant Energy not only from oil resources, solar and wind energy are also expanding, and a major hydroelectric project is in the pipeline. **In 2025 the cost of electricity will be reduced by 50%** with a 300 megawatt power plant (phase 1), a 250 megawatt combined-cycle power plant and a Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) plant (phase 2) as the **gas-to-energy project** comes on stream, lowering business costs and ensuring energy stability.

Sophisticated customers that demand sustainability efforts will find that Guyana has **tangible green credentials** from its **vast forests and biodiversity**, and both are further enhanced with the Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030

and a US\$750 million forest climate services deal between 2022 and 2032. Guyana will join other partners with states, regional and global institutions, to launch the **Global Biodiversity Alliance** in 2025. This Alliance will seek, among other things, to create a **biodiversity credit programme to incentivize the preservation of global biodiversity.**

Guyana's location is away from both hurricane and earthquake zones.

Guyana offers a climate between 25°C (77°F) and 29°C (84.2°F) all year round.🌿



Red Beans under cultivation at Tacama, Berbice, Region 10

Agriculture: A Key Driver of Guyana's Economic Growth

Guyana is celebrated for its stunning natural beauty and rich biodiversity. However, beneath its lush landscapes lies a vital sector that serves as a cornerstone of its economy: agriculture. With a history deeply rooted in farming and food production, agriculture is not only a source of food for the population but also a key driver of economic growth and development.

Agriculture as the Backbone of the Economy

Agriculture remains a key pillar of Guyana's economy, even with recent growth in the oil and gas industry. In 2023, agriculture contributed 23.8% to the nation's non-oil Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provided employment for 13.8% of the population. The sector encompasses a diverse range of activities, including rice and sugar production, livestock farming, aquaculture and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Rice, in particular, stands out as one of the country's most important agricultural exports, with Guyana being one of the leading rice producers in the Caribbean.

The Government is actively expanding the cultivation of crops such as corn, soya beans, coconuts, citrus, and spices in the Hinterland Savannas. This strategic move is part of a broader

effort to diversify agricultural production and reduce reliance on traditional staples. In 2023, these efforts paid off as exports of non-traditional crops generated over US\$8.8 million, underscoring the success of Guyana's agricultural diversification initiatives.

In recent years, the agricultural sector has shown resilience and adaptability, even in the face of global challenges such as climate change and fluctuating market prices. The government has recognized the importance of agriculture in driving economic growth and implemented various policies aimed at enhancing productivity, sustainability, and food security.

Food Security and Nutrition

As Guyana strives to achieve food security for its population, agriculture plays a crucial role in ensuring that citizens have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. The government's commitment to promoting local food production is evident in initiatives aimed at supporting farmers, improving agricultural practices, and investing in infrastructure. By bolstering domestic food production, Guyana not only reduces its reliance on imports but also enhances the nutritional status of its population.

Opportunities for Sustained Growth

The future of agriculture in Guyana is bright, with numerous opportunities for growth and development. The government is actively promoting investment in the agricultural sector, encouraging both local and foreign investors to explore the potential of Guyana's fertile lands. The expansion of agro-processing industries presents a significant opportunity to add value to raw agricultural products, creating jobs and boosting the economy.

As dietary preferences shift towards more meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, and processed foods, the local agriculture sector can capitalize by expanding grain production for livestock feed, growing more organic and conventional produce, and boosting food processing. Additionally, investing in agriculture is crucial not only to meet rising domestic demand but also to diversify the economy and seize market opportunities regionally and internationally.

As Guyana continues to invest in its agricultural future, it is poised to reap the benefits of a thriving sector that nourishes both its people and its economy. 🌱



Soya Bean cultivation at Tacama

Key Figures in Agriculture

23.8% is Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing contribution to non-oil GDP in 2023

13.8% of total employed Population is in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (2021)

10.9% is Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing projected growth in 2024

8.5% of the national budget is allocated to Agriculture (US\$464.76 million in 2024)

Top 10 Destinations Driving Growth for Guyana's Agricultural Exports

As Guyana's agricultural sector continues to flourish and diversify, it is essential to identify the key markets that drive its growth. We present the top 10 destinations for Guyana's agricultural exports in 2023, shedding light on the countries that play a vital role in supporting the nation's farmers and boosting its economy. From traditional trade partners to emerging markets, these destinations offer a wealth of opportunities for Guyana's agricultural products to thrive on the global stage.

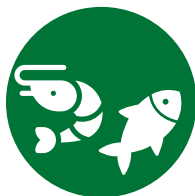
1		Venezuela	US\$49.4 million
2		Cuba	US\$45.2 million
3		Portugal	US\$38.7 million
4		United States of America	US\$36.5 million
5		United Kingdom	US\$31 million
6		Trinidad and Tobago	US\$30.2 million
7		Jamaica	US\$28.4 million
8		Canada	US\$13.8 million
9		Brazil	US\$11.7 million

Exports by Sub-Sectors (2023)

Rice
US\$211.7 million



Fish
US\$54 million



Sugar
US\$24.9 million



Other Crops
US\$10.9 million



Guyana's Agricultural Policy: A Five-Year Transformation



On Farm Trial for GRDB Rice Variety

Guyana is currently experiencing an unprecedented period of remarkable economic growth, unparalleled in the country's history. This growth is largely fuelled by strategic Government policies aimed at promoting a robust and increasingly competitive non-oil economy. Agriculture, in particular, is emerging as a cornerstone of this economic transformation, playing a pivotal role in driving sustainable growth and diversification in Guyana's non-oil economy.

The Government of Guyana recognizes the crucial role agriculture plays in the national economy. As a labour-intensive sector, agriculture not only provides widespread employment but also contributes significantly to the country's food security, GDP, and foreign exchange earnings. Unlike the capital-intensive oil and gas industry, agriculture remains central to the livelihoods of many Guyanese, and it forms the backbone of Guyana's manufacturing sector.

Since 2020, Guyana's agriculture sector has undergone a remarkable transformation. After years of stagnation since 2015, the sector has undergone a remarkable transformation,

evolving into a dynamic force that now propels economic growth. Strategic interventions by the Government, alongside substantial investments in infrastructure, research, and modernisation, have revitalized the industry. The focus on productivity and expansion has created new opportunities, leading to increased job creation and income growth. These efforts are positioning agriculture as a key pillar of the country's non-oil economy, contributing to the sustainability and diversification of Guyana's economic landscape.

The Starting Point: A Year of Recovery and Strategic Planning

In 2020, the agriculture sector was severely underperforming, weighed down by years of underinvestment, outdated infrastructure, and inadequate support systems. Sugar production, once a cornerstone of Guyana's economy, had collapsed, with a 3.7% contraction, and sugar estates lay abandoned. Rice, although showing resilience, was burdened by high costs and insufficient Government support, while the other agriculture productive sectors were similarly constrained. The livestock

industry also faced limitations due to poor genetic stock and lack of modern farming practices. Additionally, the fishing industry struggled with declining marine production, exacerbated by pandemic disruptions.

The Government's recognition of agriculture as a vital sector was the first step toward revitalization. In 2020, US\$87.62 million was allocated to restore this critical industry, with a clear focus on reversing the damage inflicted by neglect and natural disasters such as floods. Key initiatives included reopening sugar estates, reducing land rent and drainage fees for farmers, and implementing modern farming techniques to boost productivity. However, the journey toward growth was only the beginning.

The Transformation begins: Mechanisation, Modernisation, and Investment

From 2020 onwards, the Government pursued an ambitious agenda to modernize and expand the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors. Mechanisation became a central theme, especially in the sugar industry. Estates that had been shuttered were gradually brought back online, with significant investments in retooling factories and converting thousands of hectares for mechanized harvesting. These efforts, coupled with the rehiring of over 4,600 workers, began to breathe new life into a once-crumbling industry. By 2023, sugar production had grown by 28%, and new packaging plants at Albion and Blairmont further expanded the sector's capacity to target premium markets.

The rice industry, another cornerstone of Guyana's economy, experienced remarkable growth due to the Government's strategic investments. Through focused research and the introduction of high-yielding, climate-resilient rice varieties, production levels were significantly boosted, ensuring the industry's continued expansion and sustainability. These advancements not only improved yields but also strengthened the sector's resilience

against climate-related challenges, positioning it for long-term success. By 2024, rice yields had reached 6.6 tonnes per hectare, a significant improvement from 2020, when inefficiencies and poor infrastructure hampered growth. The expansion of mechanized sowing, fertilizing, and agrochemical application further increased productivity. With continued Government support, including investments in drainage and irrigation, the rice sector has firmly positioned itself as a major contributor to Guyana's agricultural output.

Diversification and Expansion in Non-Traditional Crops

One of the most transformative developments in Guyana's agricultural sector has been the strategic diversification into non-traditional crops. While sugar and rice, the traditional pillars of the sector, continued to receive crucial support, the Government placed significant emphasis on broadening the agricultural base by promoting the cultivation of crops such as corn and soya, millet, coconuts, citrus, spices, and high-value crops like broccoli, peppers, cauliflower, and lettuce. This diversification strategy is not only aimed at increasing food security but also enhancing export potential, reducing import dependency, and introducing higher-value agricultural products to both domestic and international markets.

The Government's approach involved introducing innovative farming methods and technologies, such as shade houses, hydroponics, and improved irrigation systems. These technologies have allowed farmers to grow crops more efficiently, maximizing yields and reducing the risks associated with unpredictable weather conditions. The use of shade houses, for example, has expanded the production of high-value crops that thrive in controlled environments, such as bell peppers, kale, and tomatoes, contributing to a more resilient agricultural sector capable of supplying both local markets and high-demand sectors such as the tourism industry.



Hot Pepper Project in Guyana

Coconut

A standout example of diversification is the significant growth in the coconut industry. By 2024, over 31,500 acres of coconut had been cultivated, a substantial increase from the fragmented and small-scale operations in 2020. The Government's investments in establishing new coconut nurseries and introducing hybrid seed nuts, imported from Brazil, helped boost both yield and quality. These efforts positioned coconut not just as a staple crop but as a high-value export commodity. Furthermore, value-added processing of coconut products, including coconut water, coconut oil, and coconut fiber, opened new revenue streams for farmers and agro-processors, enhancing the profitability of the sector.

Corn and Soya

Corn and soya production in Guyana has seen remarkable growth from 2020 to 2024. Initially, production levels were minimal, but by 2023, nearly 10,000 acres of these crops were under cultivation, thanks to substantial public and private investment. By 2024, the area under cultivation is expected to expand to 26,000 acres, with a goal of 30,000 acres by 2025. This rapid growth is positioning Guyana to achieve self-sufficiency in producing animal feed, significantly reducing costly imports and supporting the livestock industry.

Key investments, such as the development of roads, silos, and drying facilities in the Tacama area, have been crucial in supporting this expansion. The Government has allocated more than US\$6.67 million in infrastructure improvements and an additional US\$4.60 million for 2024 to enhance the processing and storage capacities. If production continues at this pace, Guyana is expected to save approximately US\$60 million annually by producing enough feed for local and regional markets


Millet

Millet cultivation in Guyana saw notable growth between 2020 and 2024 as part of the Government's push for agricultural diversification. By 2024, over 1,300 acres of millet were being cultivated at the Tacama Mega Farm, contributing to food security and reducing reliance on imports. Millet, known for its resilience in drought conditions, was introduced into livestock feed, with technical support from India. This development aligns with Guyana's broader agricultural strategies and CARICOM's goal to cut the regional food import bill by 25% by 2025.

These diversification efforts have not only improved Guyana's food security and export profile but have also created new employment opportunities and fostered greater resilience within the agricultural sector. By expanding into non-traditional crops and incorporating modern agricultural techniques, Guyana has laid the groundwork for a more dynamic and sustainable agricultural economy.

Spices (Ginger, Turmeric, Black Pepper, Nutmeg)

Over 51,000 kilograms of ginger and turmeric planting materials were distributed, benefiting more than 1,200 farmers across the country. Investments were made to enhance processing facilities for ginger and turmeric, reducing drying times from 3-5 days to just 8 hours. New facilities were established in Hosororo and Parika, increasing production to 300 metric tonnes. Black pepper, cinnamon, and nutmeg were introduced to further diversify the spice industry, with the government targeting 58,000 kg of planting materials in 2024.



Agriculture Minister,
Hon. Zulfikar
Mustapha, M.P.
examines some
Black Pepper that
was grown by
NAREI in Hosororo

High-Value Crops (Broccoli, Peppers, Cauliflower, Lettuce)

The government launched a successful programme engaging over 100 youths in growing high-value crops like broccoli, peppers, cauliflower, and lettuce. In 2023 alone, 200 additional shade houses were procured, expanding production across the country. Shade houses and hydroponic systems enabled year-round production of high-value crops, supporting both local consumption and the growing tourism sector. The focus on high-value crops created employment for farmers and entrepreneurs, particularly in rural and hinterland areas, contributing to economic diversification and sustainable livelihoods.

Agro-Processing

From 2020 to 2024, the Government of Guyana achieved significant progress in the agro-processing sector, positioning it as a key driver of economic diversification and value addition. A number of agro-processing facilities were established in areas like Sophia, Parika, Mabaruma, Orealla, and Charity, allowing farmers and small-scale producers to efficiently process raw materials such as cassava, sweet potatoes, ginger, and turmeric. Cold storage facilities in Bartica and solar dryers in Crabwood Creek, Nappi, Baracara, and Kamarang were also introduced, improving preservation and drying times for crops, particularly for value-added products like dehydrated ginger, turmeric powders, and cassava-based goods. In parallel, training programmes reached over 2,740 farmers and 131 agro-processors, focusing on climate-smart practices, product development, and post-harvest management, which strengthened value chains and expanded market access. The creation of 16 new Guyana Shop Corners, both locally and in Barbados, gave small producers greater visibility and sales opportunities. The government also invested in high-value crops, such as broccoli, cauliflower, and peppers, which met rising demands in local and regional markets, particularly from the tourism sector. Through these initiatives, the agro-processing sector contributed to enhancing food security, increasing rural incomes, and driving innovation in post-harvest production, marking a transformative period for Guyana's agricultural economy.

Revolutionising the Cattle and Livestock Sector

From 2020 to 2024, Guyana's cattle and livestock sector experienced significant transformation, driven by strategic Government interventions aimed at boosting productivity, improving infrastructure, and expanding market access.



Silas Ignatius, an agro-processor from Region 10 examines a sample of green seasoning produced at the facility



Agro-processed commodities on display at an exhibition



One of the GLDA's breeding bulls on display at Guyana's Agri-Investment Forum and Expo

In 2020, the sector was struggling with outdated practices, inadequate infrastructure, and limited support. The Government's commitment to modernising the industry began with investments in breeding programmes, improved genetic stock, and the establishment of new support systems for livestock farmers. Over the years, these investments resulted in enhanced meat production, increased dairy output, and the introduction of new technologies for sustainable farming.

By 2024, the sector had undergone a dramatic transformation, with the introduction of modular abattoirs in key livestock-producing regions, modern dairy processing facilities, and large-scale pasture rehabilitation. The Black Belly Sheep Programme, initiated in collaboration with Barbados, brought 1,000 high-quality breeding sheep to Guyana, boosting mutton production and creating new opportunities for local farmers. Additionally, new poultry hatcheries were established in Regions 4 and 5, producing 20,000 broiler chicks weekly, significantly increasing local meat supply. The Government also focused on improving the quality of meat products through better processing, packaging, and storage facilities, while enhancing biosecurity measures to protect the industry from diseases. These initiatives positioned the livestock sector for long-term sustainability and profitability, contributing to food security and economic growth.



Broiler Chicks that were donated to farmers

Transformation of the Fisheries Sector

The fisheries sector in Guyana also saw remarkable transformation between 2020 and 2024, evolving from a challenged industry to one marked by sustainability and expansion. In 2020, the sector faced significant challenges, including declining fish stocks, high production costs, and competition from international markets. Recognizing the potential of this vital industry, the Government implemented a series of reforms to revitalize the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. These efforts focused on sustainable fishing practices, infrastructure development, and aquaculture expansion.

By 2024, the fisheries sector had grown considerably, with the introduction of new shrimp farming operations and marine cage fishing systems for species like tambaqui. The Government invested heavily in developing aquaculture, which saw a 75% increase in production by mid-2024, with brackish-water shrimp and vannamei shrimp production thriving. Additionally, the sector benefited from improved cold storage, better fishing equipment, and enhanced monitoring systems to ensure sustainable practices. New market opportunities were created through the development of a shrimp hatchery and expanded brackish-water shrimp farming across 83 acres, with 205 more acres expected by year-end. These efforts, combined with improved infrastructure and market access, positioned Guyana's fisheries sector as a key contributor to both the local economy and food security.



Harvest of Tambaqui from the four aquaculture cages at Lake Capoey on the Essequibo Coast

Revitalising the Forestry Sector

The forestry sector, too, has experienced a resurgence, driven by demand from the construction industry. In 2020, the sector was struggling with declining production levels, inadequate investment, and the impacts of unsustainable practices. The Government recognized the potential of this sector to contribute to both economic growth and environmental sustainability. As a result, the Government implemented a series of strategic reforms and investments aimed at increasing production, promoting sustainable forestry practices, and enhancing market access.

By 2024, the forestry sector had been reinvigorated, with annual growth rates reaching 5.4% and timber production expanding to approximately 446,000 cubic meters. A key driver of this transformation was the Government's focus on promoting sustainable logging practices and improving the efficiency of forestry operations. Investments in new technologies and infrastructure helped reduce the environmental impact of logging activities while improving productivity. The sector also benefited from the introduction of sustainable certification programmes, which allowed Guyanese timber products to access premium international markets. In addition to traditional logging, the Government promoted the development of value-added products such as furniture, plywood, and other wood-based goods, further expanding the sector's economic footprint.

Another notable development in the forestry sector during this period was the emphasis on reforestation and conservation efforts. The Government implemented policies to ensure that deforestation was minimized, and replanting initiatives were expanded to preserve forest biodiversity. These initiatives aligned with Guyana's broader climate goals, positioning the country as a leader in sustainable forest management in the Caribbean region. By 2024, the forestry sector not only contributed significantly to the national economy but also played a crucial role in Guyana's efforts to combat climate change and promote environmental stewardship.

The Impact of Government Investments

From 2020 to 2024, Government investments in Guyana's agriculture sector have played a pivotal role in transforming the industry, driving significant growth and enhancing its resilience. Under the leadership of H.E. President. Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, the administration has prioritized the revitalization of key agricultural sectors, such as rice, sugar, livestock, and non-traditional crops,

while also focusing on upgrading infrastructure and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. During this period, the Government's commitment to expanding these critical industries is reflected in the substantial increase in budgetary allocations from 2020 to now, which saw a remarkable rise of approximately 430.43%, signalling a strong dedication to sustainable agricultural development.

In 2020, the agricultural sector received US\$87.62 million to reverse years of neglect and support key areas like rice, sugar, and livestock. By 2024, this grew to US\$464.76 million, a fivefold increase, reflecting the Government's focus on modernising agriculture, improving infrastructure, and expanding agro-processing and fisheries.

Budgetary Allocations for Agriculture in Guyana from 2020 to 2024

Year	Budgetary Allocation	% Increase	Key Initiatives
2024	US\$464.76 million	61.59%	Further mechanisation, expansion of drainage and irrigation infrastructure, support for high-value crops, agro-processing, and large-scale farming.
2023	US\$287.62 million	110.45%	Increased mechanisation, investment in high-value crops, agro-processing expansion, and sustainable fisheries and livestock practices.
2022	US\$136.67 million	26.99%	Focus on agro-processing, climate-smart agriculture, and expansion of non-traditional crops like coconuts, corn, and soya beans.
2021	US\$107.62 million	22.83%	Investments in drainage and irrigation, support for agro-processing, promotion of crop diversification, and livestock development.
2020	US\$87.62 million	7.60%	Recovery efforts, reopening of sugar estates, support for rice and non-traditional crops, modernization of livestock and fisheries sectors.

Key infrastructure projects during this period, such as the construction of cold storage facilities, solar dryers, and agro-processing plants, enhanced value chains by enabling farmers to process and add value to their produce. Additionally, farmer and agro-processor training programmes expanded significantly, while the establishment of Guyana Shop Corners created new market opportunities for local products across the country. These investments laid the foundation for a more sustainable, diversified, and competitive agricultural economy, positioning Guyana as a regional leader in agriculture.

A Sector Poised for Continued Growth

The agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors are projected to grow by 10.9% in 2024, with all subsectors expected to contribute to this expansion. Rice production is anticipated to reach an all-time high of 720,000 tonnes, reflecting continued improvements in technology and farming practices. Non-traditional crops, such as corn, soya beans, coconuts, and high-value vegetables, are expected to grow by 12.7%, further diversifying Guyana’s agricultural output.

Overall, the transformation from 2020 to the present reflects a remarkable shift in the performance of Guyana’s agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors. What began as a recovery effort has evolved into a comprehensive strategy for sustainable growth, diversification, and modernization, positioning Guyana as a leader in regional food security and a prime destination for investment in agriculture and agri-business.



Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P., holds a bottle as it is being filled with green seasoning

Contributions of the Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry Sector to Non-oil GDP from 2020 to 2024

Year	Contribution to GDP (%)	Key Highlights
2024	23.5% (Projected)	Anticipated growth due to increased mechanisation, diversification, and investments in agro-processing, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable practices across the sector.
2023	23.8%	Significant gains in the fisheries and livestock sectors, along with increased rice production and coconut cultivation.
2022	24.8%	Expansion in non-traditional crops, agro-processing initiatives, and the introduction of climate-resilient practices.
2021	24.8%	Continued recovery and expansion in rice and other crops; significant efforts in reopening sugar estates and modernising farming techniques.
2020	28.5%	Recovery efforts focused on reopening sugar estates, investments in rice and other crops, as well as modernising the livestock and fisheries sectors.

Guyana’s Agricultural Development Policies and Strategic Initiatives (2020-2024)

From 2020 to 2024, the Government of Guyana launched a transformative agricultural development agenda, prioritizing food security, economic diversification, and sustainability. Central to this effort was reducing reliance on imports by significantly boosting local production across a wide range of crops. The government expanded the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and spices while revitalising traditional sectors such as rice and sugar. At the same time, there was a targeted effort to diversify into high-value crops, including turmeric and ginger, which hold strong export potential.

Key investments were made in critical infrastructure, such as farm-to-market roads and enhanced drainage and irrigation systems, facilitating the expansion of non-traditional crops. These improvements not only supported farmers in adopting climate-smart agricultural practices but also opened new opportunities for sustainable growth in rural communities. The government’s strategy has laid the foundation for a resilient agricultural sector, better equipped to meet both local demands and regional export needs.

Guyana's Agricultural Policy Milestones: 2020 to 2024



FOOD SECURITY & DIVERSIFICATION:

- Policies to boost local production of fruits, vegetables, and spices to reduce import reliance
- Continued support for rice and sugar, promoting high-value non-traditional crops (turmeric, ginger, legumes, corn, soya)
- Incentives and subsidies for transitioning to non-traditional crops, with increased funding for research in climate-resilient varieties
- Partnerships to promote large-scale cultivation and processing of non-traditional crops, and the launch of a 'Made in Guyana' branding strategy



SUGAR INDUSTRY REVITALIZATION:

- Reopening of key sugar estates (Rose Hall, Skeldon, Enmore) with investments in mechanisation and infrastructure
- Financial and technical support for cane farmers and diversification into value-added products like molasses and ethanol
- Improve efficiency in sugar production with a focus on job creation and international market expansion



RICE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT:

- Expansion into new markets and reduced operational costs for farmers (land rent reductions, VAT removal on inputs)
- Investments in drainage, irrigation, and climate-smart practices, including climate-resilient rice varieties
- Policies to promote value-added rice products like rice flour and snacks, alongside partnerships for industry mechanisation



AGRO-PROCESSING & VALUE ADDITION:

- Modernization of agro-processing facilities with tax incentives and grants for SMEs
- Focus on 'Made in Guyana' branding to expand market reach and partnerships for product innovation
- Establishment of agro-processing zones and promotion of value-added goods (processed foods, condiments)



CATTLE & LIVESTOCK:

- Policies to boost livestock production, improve breeding, and develop modern meat processing facilities
- Promotion of dairy processing and the introduction of the Black Belly Sheep project to enhance food security
- Investments in veterinary services and climate-resilient livestock practices



FISHERIES:

- Modernization of fisheries infrastructure with support for aquaculture and sustainable fishing practices
- Financial support for fishermen affected by oil exploration, and policies to improve fishing sector security
- Promotion of climate-smart fisheries and aquaculture practices, alongside market expansion efforts



DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION & PRODUCTIVITY:

- Strengthened flood control measures, including the rehabilitation of drainage and irrigation systems
- Emphasis on water-efficient irrigation technologies and climate-resilient infrastructure for agricultural protection
- Incentives for private sector involvement in drainage and irrigation projects



CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE:

- Promotion of climate-resilient crops and sustainable farming practices, supported by NAREI
- Integration of climate considerations into agricultural policies and support for early warning systems
- Financial incentives for adopting climate-smart technologies and renewable energy in agriculture

A Thriving Business Environment to Grow Your Investments



NAREI's Tissue Culture Lab

Guyana presents a wealth of opportunities for investors looking to tap into the growing demand for agricultural products in the Caribbean. Major CARICOM retailers like Massy Stores, EcoMax, Leader Price, and Carrefour are exploring sourcing fresh and processed agricultural goods from Guyana, as long as quality and supply standards are reliably maintained. This demand opens up exceptional investment prospects in the production of meat, poultry, dairy, cocoa, coffee, seasonings and spices, corn, soya, and other value-added products, not only for local consumption but also for export across the Caribbean.

Guyana's Agriculture Growth and Food Security Agenda

1. Encourage investments in large-scale agriculture by opening new lands and developing high-yielding, pest-resistant, and climate-resilient crop varieties
2. Enhance agricultural diversity by expanding into high-potential, non-traditional crops such as corn, soya beans, spices, and coconuts, among others
3. Expand aquaculture, including shrimp farming, alongside the cultivation of new crops and the growth of livestock production
4. Focus on high-potential, low-carbon sectors with strategic investments in climate-smart agricultural practices
5. Expand the agro-processing industry and explore new value-added opportunities
6. Implement measures to enhance the investment climate for agriculture by streamlining agricultural operations by improving extension services, integrating ICT into farming, and advancing flood and drought forecasting systems
7. Investment in Agriculture Infrastructure
 - a. Flood resilient drainage and irrigation infrastructure
 - b. Farm to market access roads and support services
 - c. Commission a tissue culture laboratory
 - d. Construction of abattoirs meeting international standards
 - e. Construction of a feed mill

Key Incentives for Investing in the Agriculture Sector

Guyana's agricultural sector plays a vital role in economic development and food security, offering significant opportunities for investment and growth. Recognizing its importance, the Government has introduced a range of fiscal and general incentives to attract and facilitate investment in agriculture.

► Fiscal Incentives for Agricultural Investments

1. Waivers of Import Duty and VAT on a wide range of machinery and equipment for land preparation and cultivation including agricultural hand tools
2. Tax Concessions on agriculture investment in agro-processing facilities, cold storage and packaging
3. Waivers of Import Duty and VAT on agro-processing equipment
4. Waivers of Import Duty on a wide range of agrochemicals (e.g., insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.)
5. Tax Deductible Allowances for expenditures incurred for development and cultivation purposes
6. Concessions for large scale livestock farming



Display by NAREI at the Guyana Energy Conference and Supply Chain Expo 2024

► General Incentives Supporting Agriculture Growth

1. No VAT on electricity and water
2. No VAT on building and construction materials
3. Used tires are allowed to enter the country
4. Vehicles over 8 years old are allowed to enter the country
5. Renewal fees for motor vehicle licenses were reduced
6. Removal of 14% VAT on all-terrain vehicles
7. Address deficiencies in Drainage and Irrigation (D&I) systems across the Low Coastal Plain
8. Providing farm-to-market roads
9. Reversal of land lease fees across all sectors and water charges back to 2014 rate, and the reversal of land taxes and drainage and irrigation charges back to 2014

► Programmes Supporting Agricultural Growth

Corn and Soya Bean

- Special incentives are available for corn and soya bean producers:
 - For the construction of a 47 KM road which will ensure accessibility to 61,000 hectares of prime farmland for corn and soya cultivation
 - For the construction of a drying and storage silo to ensure adequate storage capacity and reduce post-harvest losses
 - An allocation of approximately US\$5 million was earmarked during 2021 and 2022 for further infrastructure development related to corn and soya cultivation
 - In 2023, the government invested US\$715,000 in the construction of a wharf in the Tacama area. This wharf will provide critical riverain access to the area under cultivation
 - All taxes and duties on the imports of machinery, equipment, and spares have been removed



Guyana's President H.E. Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P. and Director General of FAO Qu Dongyu at the 38th Regional Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean, hosted in Guyana

Coconut

- Free distribution of chemicals to help improve productivity by addressing pest and disease management and fertilisation
- Research and Development Initiatives, including the production of clean planting materials through embryos and the utilization of coconut byproducts to produce biochar and potting mixtures
- Supply of quality and affordable planting materials via the establishment of Coconut Nursery in main coconut producing regions
- National Coconut Sensitization Programme to revitalize and expand industry

Poultry Production

- Strengthening the National Poultry Association for a competitive industry in Guyana
- Allocating 25,000 acres of land to produce rice as an input to feed
- Procuring vaccines for baby chicks that will reduce the cost per chick by US\$2.86
- Further equipping the Guyana Livestock Development Authority's nutrition laboratory
- Reducing the cost of transport for live birds and feed to Regions 1, 2 and 7
- Construction of an additional 20,000 chicks per week hatchery

- In 2023, budgetary allocations were made for the construction of a broiler breeding facility to enable Guyana to begin the production of hatching eggs rather than depending on the importation of eggs



Distribution of Black Giant Chicks to the farmers of Region 5 at the Onverwagt Office (MMA/ADA)

Agro-Processing

- Establishment of processing facilities in several regions
- Provision of packaging materials at a subsidized cost
- Establishment of agribusiness incubators in several regions

Transportation

Improving transportation and logistics to facilitate efficient trade in agri-food products is a key priority of the 25 by 2025 Initiative.

- Plans are underway to launch a Regional Ferry Service connecting Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados, aimed at boosting intra-regional transportation and trade connectivity

► New Opportunities for Investment in Agriculture

- Rice
- Sugar
- Seafood and Aquaculture
- Tropical Fruits
- Value-Added Processing
- New Crops such as soyabean, corn, black-eye, coffee, cocoa
- Livestock Industry Development: Cattle, Small Ruminants, Poultry (and egg), Dairy,
- Apiculture
- Agri-Technology
- Transportation / Cold Storage / Post-Harvest 🌱



Residents from Talogie and other surrounding communities on the Corentyne Coast, Berbice benefitted from improved drainage with the addition of over US\$300,000 worth of heavy duty equipment

Services Offered by Key Agricultural Agencies

The agriculture sector is further supported by a well-established network of institutions and service providers. Investors can leverage technical assistance, skill development programmes, and other supporting services. There are many distributors of farm equipment, offering everything from very large tractors and machinery to small hand-held tillers, along with seeds, irrigation equipment, fertilizer, and agricultural chemicals.



National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI)

NAREI is Guyana's premier research and extension organization, plays a pivotal role in driving innovation and development in the cultivation of non-traditional crops, with a particular focus on fruits and vegetables.



Guyana Livestock Development Authority (GLDA)

GLDA is dedicated to the improvement and sustainability of the livestock sector through research, breeding programmes, animal health services, and extension support. GLDA focuses on advancing the quality of beef, poultry, dairy and small ruminants to increase local production and improve food security while providing training and technical assistance to farmers.



Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB)

GRDB supports the rice industry through research, marketing, quality control and extension services. GRDB provides ongoing innovations to keep the industry competitive, while its extension services bridge research and practical application for farmers. Through targeted marketing support, including export facilitation and promotion, GRDB expands access to both regional and global markets. Additionally, GRDB's Quality Control Department ensures high standards, grading and certifying rice products for trade.



Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department oversees the management, regulation and promotion of Guyana's fisheries resources, aiming to ensure sustainable development for the benefit of stakeholders and the national economy. The fisheries industry encompasses three primary components including aquaculture, marine fisheries and inland fishery. The department supports these areas through specialized divisions focused on responsible resource use and sectoral growth.



Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCCO)

GUYSUCCO produces high-quality sugar and value-added products with a commitment to customer satisfaction, employee growth, environmental stewardship and safe practices. Dedicated to contributing to Guyana's economic and social development, GuySuCo focuses on achieving sustainable profitability and growth.



National Drainage and Irrigation Authority (NDIA)

NDIA serves as Guyana's leading organization responsible for the management and enhancement of drainage, irrigation and flood control infrastructure and services. In fulfilling its mandate, the NDIA prioritizes the improvement and upgrading of drainage and irrigation systems nationwide, thereby boosting the competitiveness and productivity of various sectors. Through its efforts, the NDIA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, works to better protect agricultural land from adverse weather events, ensuring greater resilience and sustainability in the agricultural sector.



New Guyana Marketing Corporation (NGMC)

NGMC facilitates and coordinates the development of quality non-traditional agricultural produce for export. They also provide exporters of non-traditional agricultural products with marketing advice, assistance for sourcing supplies, harvesting, cleaning, packaging, and facilitating logistical arrangements for exports.



Hydrometeorological Service (Hydromet)

Hydromet provides essential weather forecasting with climate data, and water resource management information to support agricultural planning and risk mitigation. Through its climate monitoring and advisory services, Hydromet aids farmers in managing weather-related challenges, enhancing resilience in the face of climate change.



Guyana Food Safety Authority (GFSA)

GFSA offers a range of services to ensure compliance with health standards and food product registration to guarantee food safety and quality across the country. The Guyana Food Safety Authority incorporates measures to ensure compliance with international phytosanitary requirements related to trade, quarantine and border control, hospitality and food services, and the surveillance of food-borne illnesses. Its responsibilities also encompass inspections for meat, food, and agro-processing, farm certification, crop protection, and training in risk communication.



Guyana School of Agriculture (GSA)

GSA is Guyana's leading institution for agricultural training, promoting agricultural development through education and hands-on training. Established with the goals of providing theoretical and practical agricultural instruction, GSA also manages and operates commercial farms, following best practices in farming. Guided by its mission to educate and train young people pursuing agricultural careers, GSA plays a key role in preparing skilled professionals for Guyana's agriculture sector.



Hope Coconut Industries Limited (HCIL)

HCIL plays a significant role in transforming agriculture through the revitalization of the coconut industry by providing farmers with easy access to high quality coconut seedlings at an affordable cost. They are responsible for the production of high-quality coconut seedlings, introduction of new coconut varieties and training of farmers in various aspects of coconut production and quality control. HCIL also promotes the conversion of coconut waste into value added products.



Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB)

PTCCB oversees the management of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Guyana. The Board is responsible for licensing, registration, training, inspection and enforcement related to these substances. Through these activities, the PTCCB aims to ensure the responsible management of chemicals, mitigate risks to human health and the environment, and promote food safety in agricultural production across the country.



Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary Agricultural Development Authority (MMA/ADA)

MMA/ADA oversees drainage and irrigation works in Region 5, Mahaica-Berbice, and manages state lands between the Berbice and Mahaica rivers. Its key functions include controlling water for coastal lands and providing essential drainage and irrigation services. The MMA/ADA supports approximately half of Guyana's rice production, 30-35% of livestock production, and 10-15% of national sugar production, contributing significantly to the agricultural sector and national development.🌱

Agricultural Investment Opportunities in Guyana's Regions

Abundant Land and Support for Agricultural Development

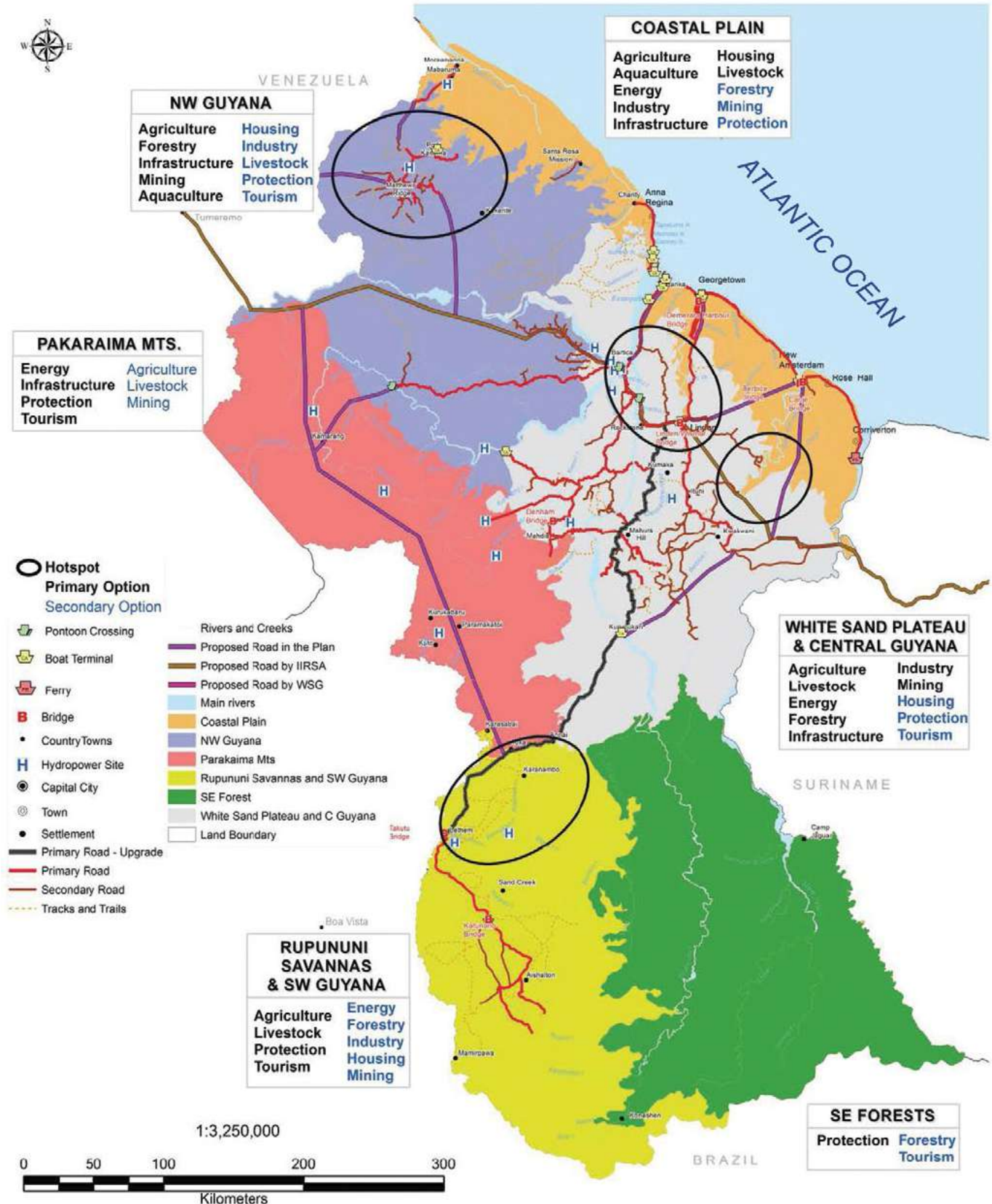


Vast tract of fertile land

Guyana boasts vast tracts of fertile land, perfect for productive agricultural ventures. The availability of long-term agricultural leases on public lands, ranging from 25 to 50 years, with some extending up to 99 years, makes Guyana an attractive location for sustainable agricultural investments. The country's comprehensive drainage and irrigation infrastructure ensures optimal water management, enhancing agricultural productivity across various crops.

Geo-Map of Agro-Ecological Zones and Investment Opportunities

Development Options

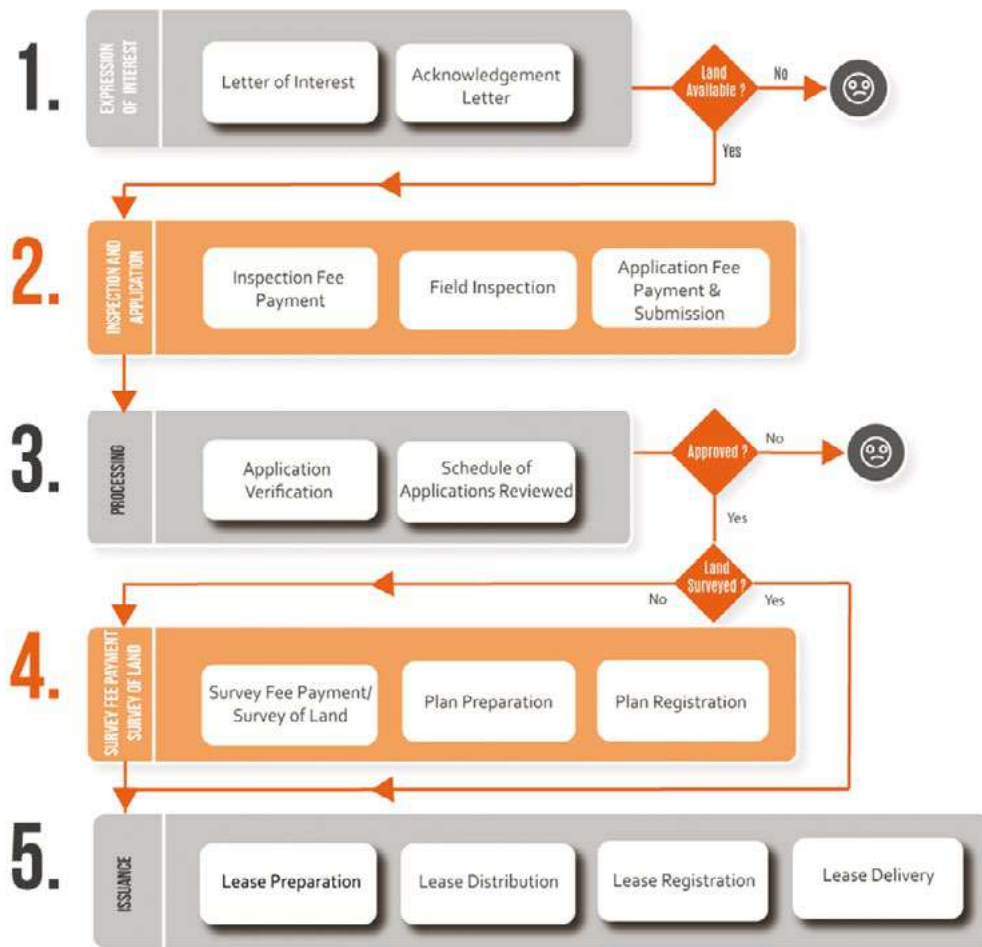


Source: Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission

Application Process for Accessing Public Agricultural Lands

GUYANA LANDS AND SURVEYS COMMISSION

FIVE STEPS TO YOUR LAND LEASE



Soya Bean cultivation at Tacama

Key Areas for Potential Agricultural Investment by Region

Barima-Waini: Region 1

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT Barima-Waini: Region 1



Size: 20, 399 km²
Population: 26, 941

The Barima/Waini region extends from the Atlantic Ocean at its northern extremity, which borders a narrow strip of coastal plain and extends to the tributaries of the Cuyuni and Waini River.

Cocoa



Coffee



Ginger



Tumeric



Fruits



Vegetables



Pomeroon-Supenaam: Region 2

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT

Pomeroon-Supenaam: Region 2



Size: 6,195 km²
Population: 46,810

The Pomeroon/Supenaam region extends from the North-West by the Pomeroon River and on the South-West by the Supenaam River along the coast. It comprises of the Hinterland forest, the Low Coastal Plain and the Hilly Sand and Clay Region.

Rice



Coconut



Coffee



Cocoa



Fruits



Vegetables



Ginger



Tumeric



Essequibo Islands-West Demerara: Region 3

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT Essequibo Islands-West Demerara: Region 3



Size: 3,755 km²
Population: 107,416

The Essequibo Islands / West Demerara extends from the East bank of the Essequibo River to the West Bank of the Demerara River. The Region has a number of islands at the mouth of the Essequibo River. It comprises of mostly of the Coastal Plain, the Hilly Sand and Clay Region and small portions of the Hinterland Forest Region.

Rice



Sugar



Fruits



Vegetables

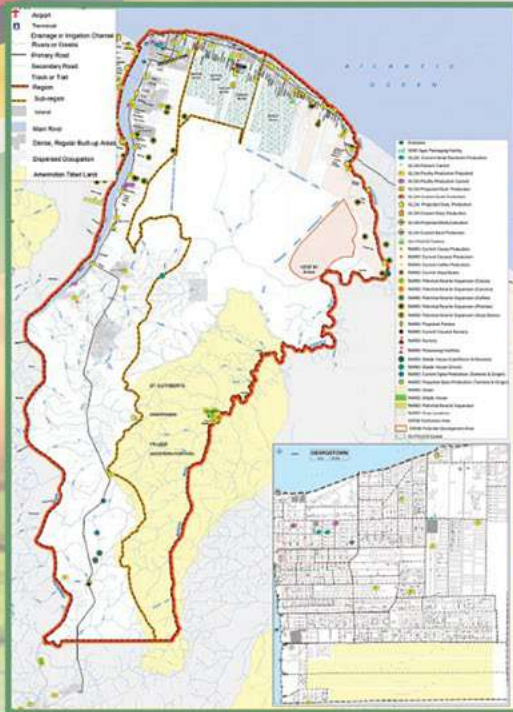


Fishing Ports



Demerara-Mahaica: Region 4

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT Demerara-Mahaica: Region 4



Size: 2,232 km²
Population: 313,429

The Demerara/ Mahaica Region extends from the East Bank of the Demerara River to the West Bank of the Mahaica River along the coast and to the South by the Moblissa River.

Rice



Sugar



Fruits & Vegetables



Poultry



Duck



Pasture



Agro-Processing

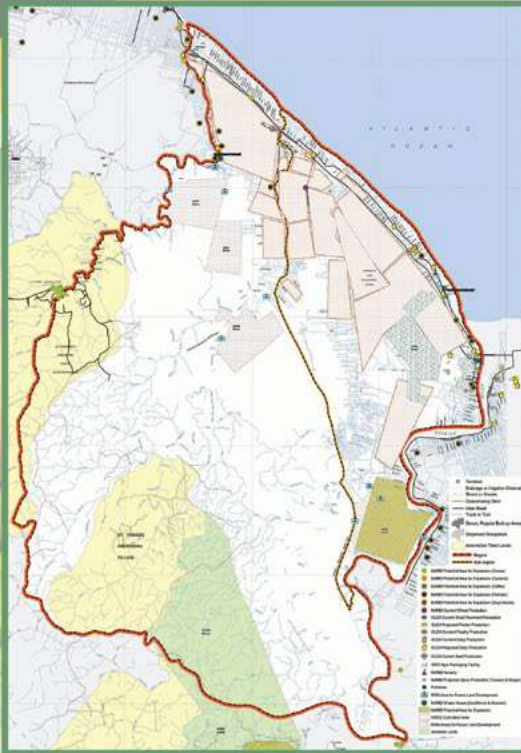


Fishing Ports, Fisheries



AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT

Mahaica-Berbice: Region 5



Size: 4,190 km²
Population: 49,723

The Mahaica/Berbice Region extends from the East bank of the Mahaica River to the West bank of the Berbice River. It comprises of the Low Coastal Plain, the Hilly Sand and Clay Region and the Hinterland Forested Regions.

Fruits & Vegetables



Dairy



Aquaculture



Cattle



Mutton

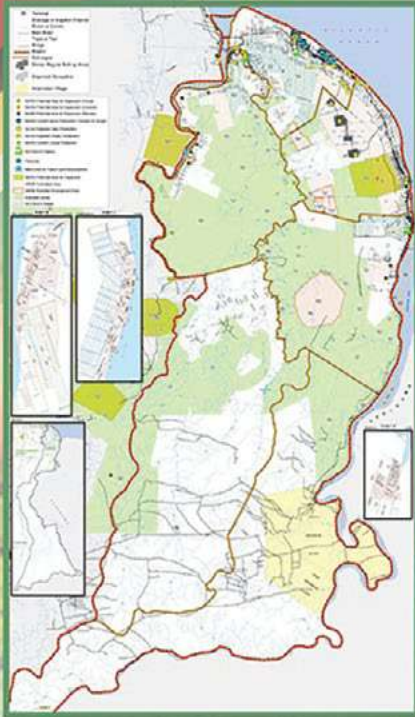


Poultry



East Berbice-Corentyne: Region 6

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT East Berbice-Corentyne: Region 6



Size: 36,234 km²
Population: 109,431

The East Berbice/ Corentyne extends from the East bank of the Berbice River to the West bank of the Corentyne River. It comprises of the Hinterland Forest, the Low Coastal Plain and the Hilly Sand and Clay Region.

Sugar



Rice



Fruits & Vegetables



Cattle



Aquaculture



Brackish Water Shrimp



Fishing Ports



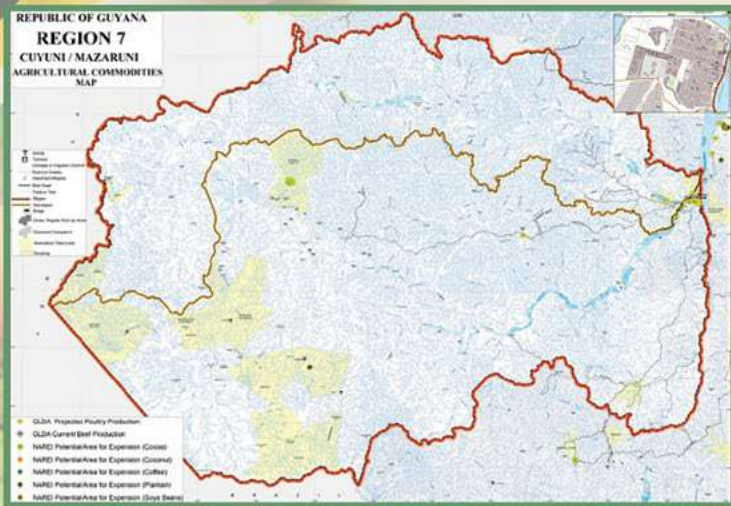
Hemp



Cuyuni-Mazaruni - Region 7

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT

Cuyuni-Mazaruni: Region 7



Size: 47,213 km²
Population: 20,280

The Cuyuni/Mazaruni Region is bordered on the East by Venezuela and by the Essequibo River on the Western side. It comprises of a vast amount of Forested Hinterland and a small amount of Hilly Sand and Clay region.

Fruits



Vegetables



Cassava

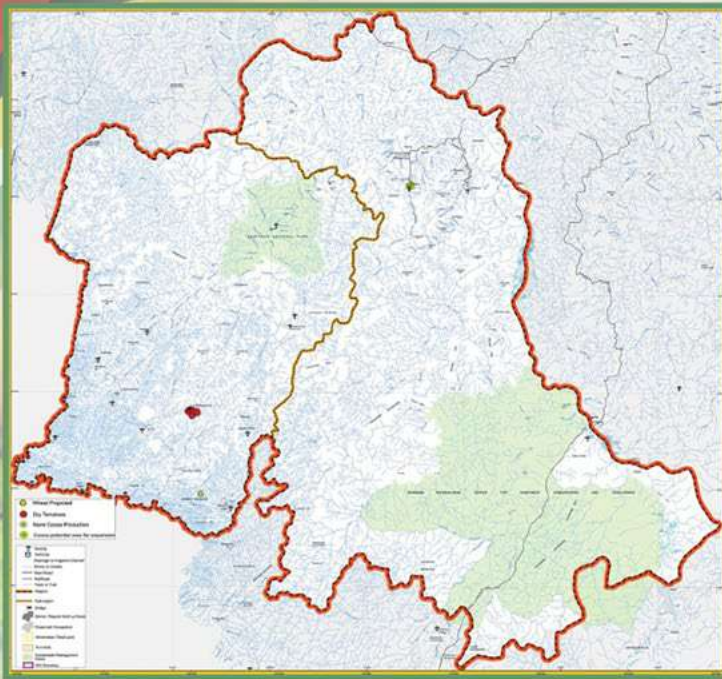


Coconuts



Potaro-Siparuni: Region 8

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT Potaro-Siparuni: Region 8



Size: 20,051 km²
Population: 10,190

The Potaro/Siparuni Region gets its name from the Potaro and Siparuni tributaries of the Essequibo River. It comprises the Pakaraima Mountains and Forests.

Wheat



Tomatoes



Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo: Region 9

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT

Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo: Region 9



Size: 57,750 km²
Population: 24,212

The Upper Takutu/ Upper Essequibo Region is made up vast savannahs and the Kanuku and Kamao highlands. The international border between Guyana and Brazil marks its Southern and Western boundaries. It comprises of Hinterland Forest and Rupununi Savannahs.

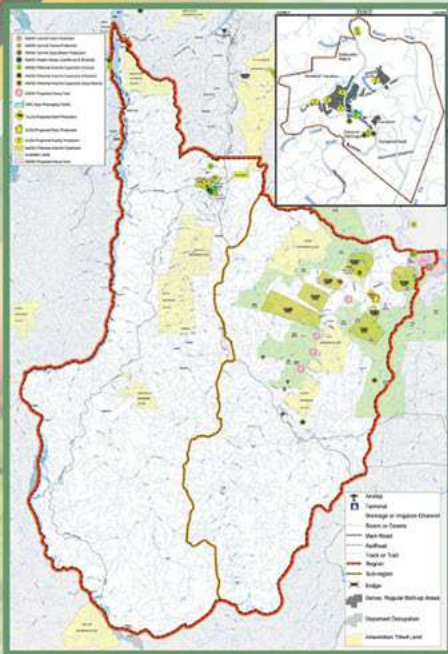


Cattle



Upper Demerara-Berbice: Region 10

AREAS OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice: Region 10



Size: 57,750 km²
Population: 24,212

The Upper Demerara/ Upper Berbice Region is situated within the eastern center of the country and is bordered by all regions with the exception of Regions 1, 2 and 9. It is the only one that does not have a coastal boundary or International Frontier. It comprises of mostly the Hilly Sand and Clay Region and Hinterland Forested Region.



Pasture



Dairy



Cattle



Mutton



Corn



Soya



Fruits & Vegetables



Coconut



Achieving CARICOM Food Security with Vision 25 by 2025



Guyana's President H.E. Dr. Mohammed Irfaan Ali, CARICOM's Lead Head for Agriculture, presents on CARICOM Food Security Initiative. Seated at his right is Dr. Carla Barnett - CARICOM Secretary-General, and to his left - Dr. Armstrong Alexis, CARICOM Deputy Secretary-General

Vision 25 by 2025: A Strategic Blueprint for Agricultural Growth and Transformation

The "25% by 2025" initiative is a transformative CARICOM-led strategy aimed at reducing the region's food import bill by 25% across member states by 2025. This ambitious goal is being realized through targeted investments in agriculture, agribusiness, and integrated food production systems. By fostering regional food security, the initiative is also enhancing economic resilience across the Caribbean.

Guyana has been a driving force behind this regional transformation, dedicating substantial resources to modernize its agriculture sector. Guyana's commitment extends beyond financial investments, prioritizing the involvement of women and youths in agriculture, which is essential for sustaining long-term innovation and resilience within the sector.

By 2026, CARICOM aims to achieve self-sufficiency in core crops such as corn and legumes, underscoring the region's commitment to agricultural independence. Through Vision 25 by 2025, Guyana is not only elevating its national food production capabilities but is also significantly contributing to the collective resilience and economic vitality of the Caribbean.

Regional Progress and Milestones in Vision 25 by 2025

In 2023, the CARICOM “25% by 2025” initiative demonstrated exceptional performance, achieving 70% of its overall target with multiple sectors exceeding expectations.

The Caribbean’s food import bill has significantly decreased, dropping from US\$4.7 billion in 2018 to US\$4.2 billion in 2023, a 12% reduction. Since the programme’s inception in 2021, the bill has declined by over US\$250 million in real terms, with a continued downward trajectory expected through 2025.

Q1 2024 Results

Caribbean agricultural markets are showcasing notable resilience. CARICOM’s ambitious food security initiative has achieved 23% of its 2025 targets by the end of Q1 2024, despite widespread drought conditions impacting production across member states.

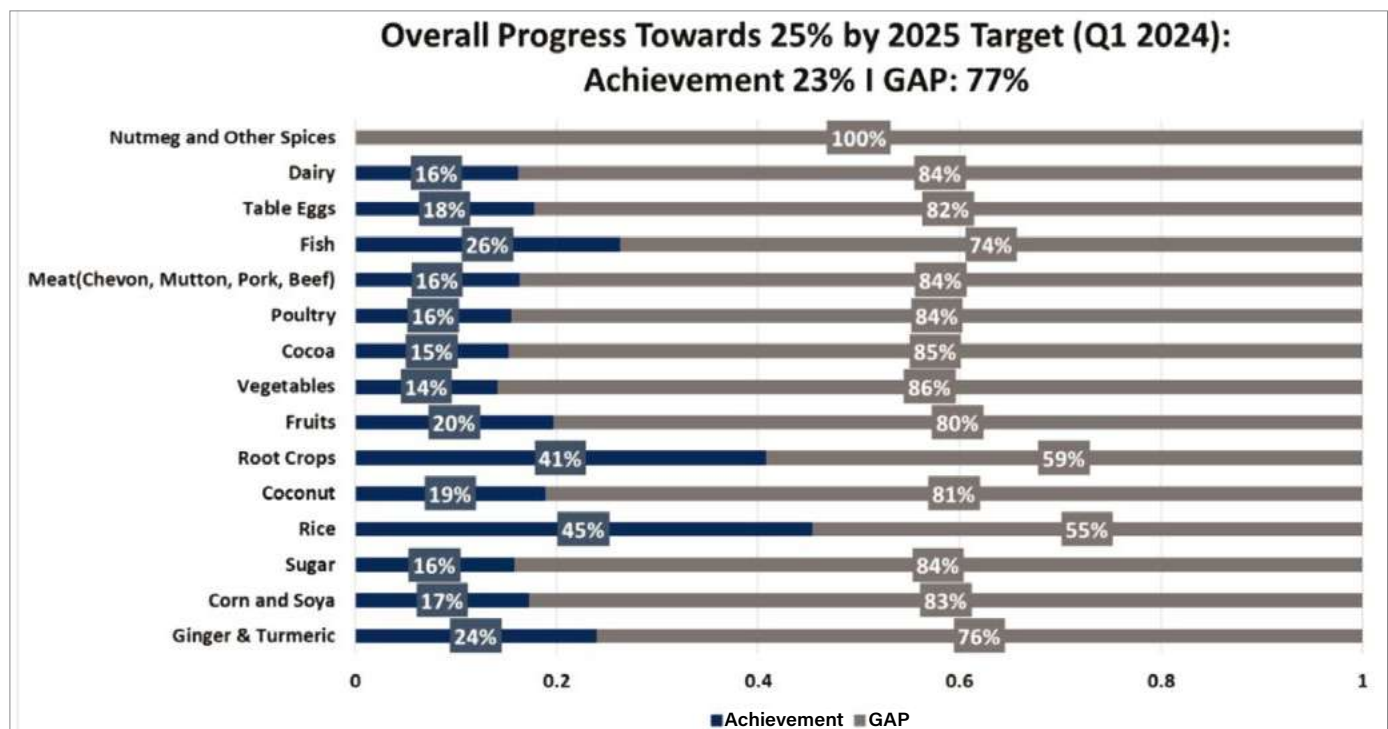
The region’s agricultural transformation has already delivered 1.05 million metric tonnes against a target of 4.56 million metric tonnes, with several sectors emerging as particularly strong performers. Rice leads the pack, achieving 45% of its target, followed by root crops at 41% - impressive figures that signal growing investment opportunities in these established markets.



Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P. officially launched the high-yielding GRDB-18 Rice variety

Strategic growth areas are also emerging in specialty crops, with ginger and turmeric reaching 24% of targets, while traditional Caribbean staples like fruits (20%) and coconuts (19%) continue along steady growth trajectories. The corn and soya complex, though currently at 17%, shows promise with recent infrastructural investments.

The fisheries sector, achieving 26% of its target, presents particularly interesting opportunities as regional demand for protein continues to grow and sustainable aquaculture practices gain traction.



Mid-2024 has seen several game-changing developments across the region:

- Guyana emerges as a major agricultural power player, expanding both its aquaculture sector and soya/corn production facilities
- Montserrat's new Tissue Culture Lab positions the island as a potential hub for agricultural biotechnology
- Strategic investments in drying house infrastructure are revolutionising onion production
- St. Kitts and Nevis's Plant Protection Bill 2024 strengthens the regulatory environment for agricultural investments

Guyana has led production growth in rice, turmeric, coconuts, and fish, while Belize has excelled in corn and soy, Jamaica in root crops, and both Belize and Guyana in fruit production.

Guyana Advancing Agriculture Innovation and Sustainable Growth

Guyana is also playing a pivotal role in advancing agricultural innovation and sustainability across the Caribbean, positioning itself as a regional leader through strategic collaborations and impactful initiatives.

The USAID-funded **Caribbean Agricultural Productivity Improvement Activity (CAPA)** is partnering with regional agencies to provide technical support. CAPA has worked with

the Guyana Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Control Board to enhance cherry production in Laluni through better packaging and practices. Demand assessments in Guyana, Dominica, and Suriname are underway, with plans to introduce new technologies. CAPA is setting up 12 demonstration farms and has trained over 600 participants, including a Shade House Management Study in St. Vincent. CAPA also collaborates with the National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) and One Guyana to train youths.

Guyana is at the forefront of the **Agricultural Investment Notes** initiative by leveraging its experience in sustainable agriculture, infrastructure development, and regional food security to support CARICOM's broader goals. In partnership with the Special Ministerial Task Force, CARICOM Secretariat, and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), this initiative focuses initially on resilient infrastructure and irrigation, targeting up to US\$200 million in investments across six member states: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. This initiative offers a significant opportunity for investors to drive sustainable agricultural growth and food security in the region. By 2030, the objective is to increase agricultural production by 30% through advancements in resilience, research and development, technology, and financial instruments. 🌱

30 by 2030: Advancing Agricultural Resilience and Production



Research and Development

1. Product Differentiation - shorter cycle and higher value
2. Proposals ready for commercialisation / financing



Technology

1. Extensive training to upskill HR
2. Introduce digital tools in agri-food system
3. Data and Science



Financial Instruments

1. Agri-insurance such as REAP
2. Regional Adaptation Fund - USD 2 Million

Guyana's Leadership in Agriculture and Regional Impact



H.E. President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali received the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) award for his Leadership in Food Security and Sustainable Development at IICA Headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The Head of State, who is leading CARICOM's drive to reduce its food importation bill by 25% by 2025, was recognised for his leadership in agricultural transformation, food security and support for building resilient economies in a sustainable manner in Guyana and the Caribbean.

During his speech, the Head of State said that Guyana is focused and remains a strong partner in expanding the agricultural food systems to meet the goals of food security in the region.

Guyana's Agri-Vision 2025

Through its Agri-Vision 2025, Guyana is positioning itself as the agricultural hub of the English-speaking Caribbean, playing a pivotal role in the CARICOM's mission to reduce the regional food import bill by 25% by 2025. Guyana's agriculture sector is undergoing a transformative shift to create a more expanded, diversified and modernized, resilient and competitive sector. Key efforts driving the transformation of Guyana's agricultural and food systems include:

Expansion of Productive Capacity

- Large-Scale Agricultural Investments: Expanding cultivation across new lands
- Crop Innovation: Development of high-yielding, pest-resistant, and climate-resilient crop varieties
- Modern Farming Techniques: Establishing modern farms, promoting advanced technologies, and adopting efficient farming practices
- Aquaculture and Diversification: Promoting aquaculture and the introduction of new crops and livestock commodities

Infrastructure and Human Resources Development

- Infrastructure Modernization: Upgrading critical infrastructure such as roads, drainage, irrigation systems, laboratories, and processing facilities
- Enhanced Support Services: Strengthening extension services, weather forecasting, financial mechanisms, and upskilling human resources in the sector
- Transformation of the Guyana School of Agriculture into a Centre of Excellence that will be research and innovation-driven

Food Production and Availability

With abundant natural resources and vast agricultural lands, Guyana stands out as a major food producer in the Caribbean region. The country is self-sufficient in producing all six key food groups in the Caribbean: staples, animal-based foods, legumes, vegetables, fruits, and fats/oils. Currently, Guyana produces about 60% of its total food consumption, double the Caribbean regional average of 30%. Over the years, Guyana's agricultural output has steadily increased, reinforcing its role as a regional food security leader.

Climate Change and Food Stability

One of the greatest threats to the stability of Guyana's food system is climate change. In 2023, El Niño brought prolonged dry conditions, lasting from July until April 2024, with no significant rainfall expected until May/June. This extended drought has increased food production vulnerabilities, highlighting the need for substantial rainfall to recover agricultural stability.

In response to the 2023-2024 El Niño phenomenon and ongoing climate change, Guyanese farmers have employed various adaptation strategies to mitigate the effects of prolonged drought and fluctuating rainfall patterns. Key strategies include rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, and planting drought-tolerant crops like cassava, rice, and millet. Agroforestry and soil conservation practices, such as mulching, help retain soil moisture. External support from organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Government has been vital, providing drought-resistant seeds and technical guidance to promote climate-resilient farming.

Strengthening Guyana's Role as a Leading Agricultural Exporter

To boost Guyana's position as a top exporter of fresh and processed agricultural products, the Government is focusing on key priorities:

- Removing restrictive regional trade barriers
- Improving transportation and logistics
- Improving food standards and traceability systems
- Strengthening horizontal and vertical coordination across the supply chain to support large-scale marketing and reduce risk through contract farming

Major Plans for Guyana's Agricultural Sector

Guyana is unveiling a comprehensive suite of strategic initiatives aimed at transforming its agricultural sector into a regional powerhouse. These major plans focus on enhancing production capabilities, ensuring food security, and establishing Guyana as a leading supplier in the Caribbean market.



A Hub for Regional Agricultural Events in the Caribbean

Positioning itself at the forefront of agricultural innovation and collaboration, Guyana is increasingly becoming the host of key regional agricultural events in the Caribbean. These gatherings bring together industry leaders, policymakers, investors, and experts to discuss strategies for boosting food security, advancing sustainable practices, and driving economic growth within the sector.

HOSTING OF THE 38TH SESSION OF THE FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (LARC 38)



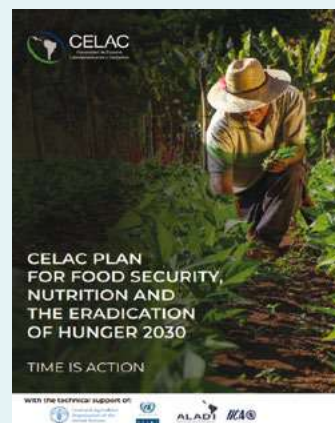
Picture: Heads of States, Ministers and Officials who attended the 38th FAO Regional Conference in Georgetown, Guyana

The Government of Guyana successfully hosted the 38th Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC38), held in Georgetown, Guyana, from March 18 to March 21, 2024. LARC38 served as a critical forum for Ministers of Agriculture and high-level officials from across Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss key challenges and collaborate on solutions related to food and agriculture for a brighter future.

LARC38 was a landmark gathering that showcased Guyana's commitment to fostering regional cooperation, promoting sustainable development, and addressing shared challenges. Over the course of four days, participants engaged in insightful discussions, exchanged valuable knowledge, and forged meaningful partnerships.

The conference focused on developing strategies for building resilient and sustainable food systems in the region. Key themes addressed during LARC38 included environmental sustainability, economic resilience, social inclusion, and technological innovation. Delegates also discussed strategies for enhancing regional integration and promoting trade.

The outcomes of LARC38 are expected to play a vital role in advancing food security and sustainable agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Government of Guyana has indicated its commitment to working with the regional partners to implement the recommendations made during the conference such as the implementation of the four pillars of the CELAC Plan for Food Security and Nutrition and the Eradication of Hunger 2030.



THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD (SOFI) 2024 GUYANA: A JOURNEY TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITIONAL RESILIENCE

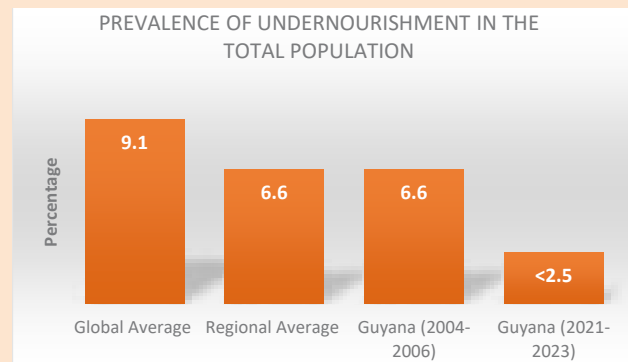
Guyana's food security landscape is a dynamic interplay of innovative agricultural practices, forward thinking economic policies and robust social initiatives. The country has made notable progress in increasing food production, aiming not only to achieve self-sufficiency but also to emerge as a regional exporter of key commodities such as poultry, animal feed (corn, soya), black-eye peas, high-value crops, honey, coffee, cocoa, and hatching eggs.

The government has committed substantial resources to enhance infrastructure that supports local farmers, including access to credit, training programmes, and advanced technology to improve crop yields. These policies and initiatives reflect a visionary approach to fostering innovation, diversifying agriculture, and establishing new industries, all crucial for ensuring the country's food security.

As the world grapples with food insecurity and malnutrition, Guyana stands out as a beacon of progress, as highlighted in the latest State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2024 report.

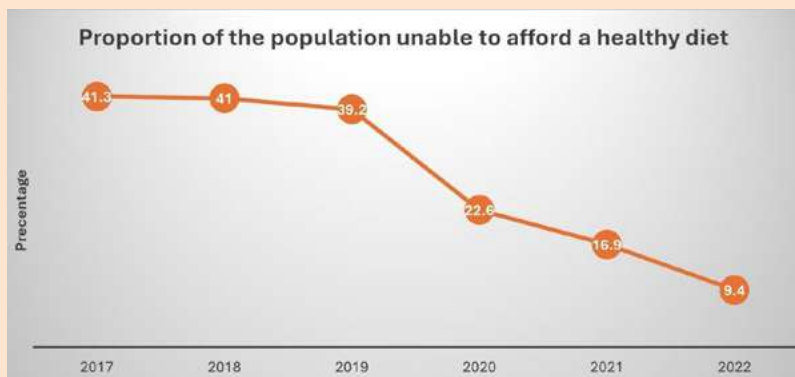
Guyana's Progress in Food Security

One of the most significant achievements for Guyana is its remarkable reduction in undernourishment. From 2021 to 2023, the undernourishment rate fell to less than 2.5%, significantly lower than the regional average of 6.6% and the global average of 9.1%. This decline is a testament to the country's efforts to enhance food availability and access, enabling citizens to lead healthier, more active lives.



Guyana has also made commendable progress in food security. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity stands at 25.5%, lower than the regional average of 31.3% and the global average of 29%.

The cost of a healthy diet is a critical factor in determining food security. In 2022, the cost of a healthy diet in Guyana was US\$ 5.53 per person per day, which poses challenges for low-income households, especially as the global economy faces inflationary pressures. To alleviate this burden, the government has implemented measures such as the distribution of a one-off US\$500 cash grant for every Guyanese aged 18 and older, aimed at improving the affordability of healthy food. Noteworthy, the percentage of the population unable to afford a healthy diet has decreased to 9.4%, indicating progress in economic conditions and access to nutritious food. This is well below the regional average (27.7%) and the world's average (35.4%). This improvement indicates positive trends in economic conditions and access to nutritious food.



In the realm of child nutrition, Guyana has successfully reduced the prevalence of overweight among children under five to 5.7% in 2022, which is below the regional average of 8.6% and slightly above the global estimate of 5.6%. These trends reflect the effectiveness of public health initiatives aimed at promoting healthy eating habits and physical activity among young children.

Guyana's journey towards food security and nutritional resilience is a story of progress and hope amidst the challenges. With a commitment to reducing undernourishment and improving access to healthy diets, the nation is paving the way for a healthier future. As Guyana continues to address the complexities of food insecurity and malnutrition, it serves as an inspiring example for other regional countries.

Vision 2030: Pioneering Agriculture Innovation and Investment in Guyana

Vision 2030 is not just a policy framework; it embodies the dreams of generations of Guyanese who have long envisioned a nation where progress is a lived reality. This Vision pays tribute to past struggles while laying a foundation for a future where every citizen can thrive amidst the challenges of a rapidly changing world. It addresses urgent needs like food security, climate resilience, environmental sustainability, and energy independence through an integrated approach that leverages our natural resources responsibly. Vision 2030 is about securing our future - making Guyana a leader in climate-smart solutions and ensuring our food systems withstand global disruptions. This roadmap prioritizes sustainable job creation that uplifts the economy while providing people with dignity and purpose. The private sector is the engine of wealth generation that will drive transformation in the agriculture sector alongside government efforts.

On the global stage, Vision 2030 positions Guyana as a leader in food production, as we engage international partners to project our values and secure our place as a beacon of progress for others to follow.

“

“Vision 2030 positions Guyana as a leader, not a follower. Positions Guyana as a partner with the rest of the world, not as a challenger. Our vision is to create friendship and partnership and deploy our human assets”

”

Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali



Promoting Biodiversity. At the heart of the agriculture sustainable development agenda is the Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030, aligning the green economy, the blue economy and the biodiversity economy. Emphasis is currently being placed on expanding carbon sequestration and ecosystem opportunities in mangroves, honey production and sustainably managing fisheries stock.

By 2030

- Agricultural output is projected to grow by over 30 percent.
- Rice production will exceed 1,000,000 mt. and productivity will increase from 6.5 t/h to 8 t/h.
- Sugar Production is projected to achieve 140,000 mt.
- Guyana will establish a wide range of food processing industries.
- Agricultural exports increased by 30% by 2030, especially in high value markets.
- Guyana aims to establish 10 food hubs and agro processing centers.
- Technology and mechanization will be increased by 15%.
- A facility will be built in Guyana to produce all the vaccines needed in the livestock sector, for Guyana and the CARICOM region via a public private partnership.
- The Guyana School of Agriculture will be transformed into a Centre of Excellence.
- At least 50% of newly established agribusiness ventures should be led by women and youths.
- 1000 homesteads will be allocated to youths and female single parents.
- By the end of 2027 we will be producing all the hatching eggs we import.
- By the end of 2026 we will be producing all the beans we import



One of the two Female Excavator Operators in the Agriculture Sector

Innovation and Technology

The agricultural sector in Guyana is rapidly transforming with the utilization of cutting-edge technologies aimed at increasing efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. As part of the Government's efforts to diversify and modernize the industry, key advancements such as hydroponics, shade house technology, biotechnology, and digital farming solutions are being introduced.

By 2030, Guyana will adopt advanced solutions and increase the use of high-quality, low-cost solutions technologies to increase farm productivity and increase food production. There will be a quantum leap in biotechnology for newer crops and animal breeding programmes, resulting in improved resilience of crop and animal varieties. We will increase technology and mechanisation by 15%. In the rice industry, there will be 55% full mechanisation by 2030, transforming agricultural practices and supporting more sustainable rice farming.

Animal protein production will continue to play a key role in improving farmer livelihoods. Therefore, as a solution to create a more sustainable pathway for animal healthcare, Guyana will commence the production of vaccines for livestock. We will build a facility in Guyana to produce all the vaccines needed for Guyana and the CARICOM region via a public-private partnership. As early as 2025, we will begin producing 60-90 million doses with an initial investment of US\$800,000 to US\$1 million, targeting vaccines for poultry, cattle, equine, and pigs.



Dr. Renita Lashley performing Artificial Insemination

MANGROVE RESTORATION IN GUYANA BUILDING COASTAL RESILIENCE AND COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Guyana, a country defined by its low-lying coastlines, has placed mangrove conservation at the forefront of its environmental strategy, recognizing these ecosystems as essential natural defenses against coastal erosion and flooding. The National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) has spearheaded the Mangrove Restoration and Management Programme since 2010. This program aligns closely with the Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 and aims to enhance coastal resilience while contributing to the global fight against climate change.

Strategic Restoration for Coastal Protection

NAREI's Mangrove Restoration Programme, employs Ecological Mangrove Restoration (EMR) to revive these habitats naturally, which involves encouraging the regrowth of mangroves in their natural environment. Furthermore, a "green-grey" infrastructure approach has been adopted, which combines mangrove restoration with selective engineering solutions like geotextile tubes and rock groyne. This method effectively bolsters natural barriers while reducing maintenance costs associated with traditional coastal defenses.

Since its launch, the programme has successfully restored over 500 hectares of mangroves across the coast. These efforts directly contribute to improved coastal resilience, protecting local communities and supporting biodiversity along the shoreline.

Advanced Monitoring and Research

To manage and monitor these ecosystems effectively, NAREI collaborated with SERVIR Amazonia, utilizing remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) to create the Guyana Mangrove Information System (GuyMIS). Launched in September 2023, GuyMIS leverages machine learning to offer accessible data on mangrove coverage and health, allowing policymakers, community groups, and environmental agencies to make informed decisions. Future updates will expand this platform to include metrics like biomass and ecosystem connectivity, enhancing the understanding of mangrove dynamics.

Community Engagement and Sustainable Livelihoods

NAREI's approach includes engaging local communities, who play a vital role in maintaining and protecting mangrove areas. Through initiatives like the Village Mangrove Action Committees (VMACs), NAREI provides training and resources to community volunteers, empowering them to become stewards of the environment. These programmes not only support ecological restoration but also promote sustainable livelihoods, such as beekeeping and ecotourism, which generate income while reducing the pressure on mangrove resources.

Mangroves as a Climate Solution

Guyana's mangrove restoration efforts illustrate a multifaceted approach to climate resilience, combining scientific research, community involvement, and innovative engineering. Mangroves play a crucial role in carbon sequestration, acting as significant "blue carbon" sinks, which helps mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Their conservation thus not only protects Guyana's coastlines but also aligns with global efforts to combat climate change, making them an attractive area for climate-conscious investment.

Through the Mangrove Restoration and Management Programme, Guyana is demonstrating its commitment to sustainable coastal protection and climate resilience, inviting investors to be part of a model of environmental stewardship that supports both economic and ecological sustainability.

Centre of Excellence

As part of the broader food transformation, empowering women, youths and marginalized groups we will foster innovation, increase productivity, and create more inclusive growth across the food value chain with innovative project such as The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) Centre of Excellence. This will enhance education, foster innovation and will embrace digitalization in our food ecosystem. The Centre of Excellence will:

1. Offer specialized training in the latest agricultural techniques, technologies, and practices
2. Serve as a hub for agricultural innovation, promoting research and development in the areas of digital agriculture, precision farming, and the use of advanced technologies
3. Serve as a space to develop innovative, technology-driven solutions to address challenges in agriculture and rural development
4. Facilitate entrepreneurship with a dedicated focus on youths through agribusiness
5. Work in conjunction with the Situation Room project to provide data, monitoring, and decision-making tools

Empowering Women and Youths in Agriculture

Women and youths are essential to the future of agriculture in Guyana. The government will continue to find innovative ways of ensuring that young people and women are included in the food ecosystem. Currently, the agricultural diversification strategy involves 35% women and 30% youths. By 2030, at least 50% of newly established agribusiness ventures should be led by women and youths, making them key contributors to the food economy.



Educating the next generation on agriculture



Female farmer harvesting a bountiful crop of Carrots

To ensure access to land and ownership, the government has launched the Homestead Programme, a critical barrier for women and youths. By 2030, the programme will aim to allocate 1000 homesteads to youths and female single parents.



Artist's Impression of Homestead Project - Shade House (AIEP Project)

Market Opportunities: Trade, Diversification and Niche Markets

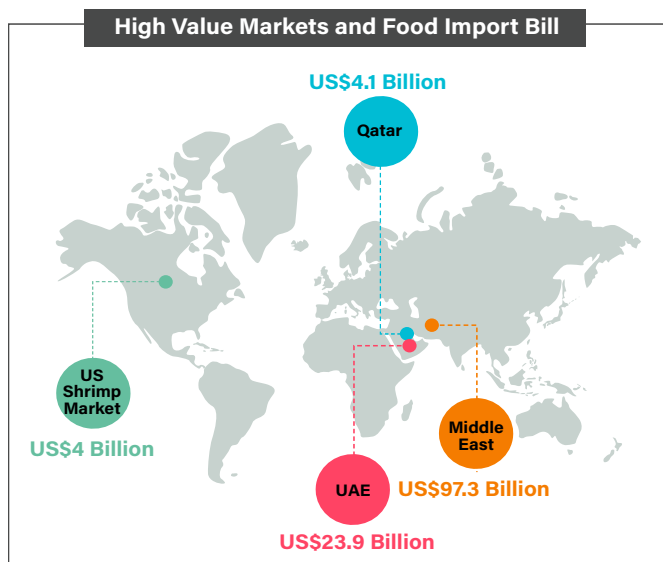
Guyana is developing a regional food hub to address key challenges in agriculture trade, such as transport and logistics, compliance with phytosanitary requirements, and access to modern testing facilities. This hub will streamline trade across the Caribbean, making it easier and more efficient to move agricultural products.

At the same time, Guyana's food processing sector is set for major growth. By 2030, the country aims to establish a wide range of food processing industries centered on agricultural products like sugar, rice, coconuts, cassava, fruits (for juices), livestock, and aquaculture.

The establishment of Export Promotion Zones is expected to further stimulate growth and boost agricultural exports by 30% by 2030, especially in high-value markets.

The creation of an efficient food ecosystem is key to enhancing market access, both regionally and globally.

By 2030, Guyana aims to establish 10 food hubs and agro-processing centers, which will serve over 10,000 farmers, these hubs will be located in strategic regions, facilitating exports to CARICOM, North America, Europe and Asia. This will be completed by the transport network that will be established to address the logistics and cold chain infrastructure.



Tunnel House Production in the Poultry Industry

Guyana's poultry industry is poised for transformation with the adoption of climate-smart tunnel house technology, aiming for full domestic production of hatching eggs within the next two years. Announced by Minister of Agriculture Zulfikar Mustapha, this initiative seeks to reduce dependency on imported hatching eggs, currently around 53 million annually. In partnership with the Guyana Livestock Development Authority (GLDA) and private sector stakeholders, the Ministry of Agriculture is driving this effort, opening new investment opportunities in a rapidly modernising sector.



Tunnel House under construction at Bounty Farm Ltd.

The adoption of tunnel houses in poultry farming marks a major step forward for Guyana's agricultural sector. These structures maintain optimal air temperatures, creating a controlled environment that boosts production by ensuring consistent quality and yields of hatching eggs. Early results are impressive, with production increasing from 27,000 eggs last year to 94,000 in the first half of this year. This tunnel house technology is set to reshape the poultry industry by improving efficiency, promoting climate resilience, and supporting food security as part of Guyana's broader agricultural advancement goals.

Guyana will also be implementing new rules to allow poultry farmers to accelerate depreciation on capital investments. This is part of an effort to modernize the poultry sector and make agriculture a key part of Guyana's non-oil economy.

Transformative Agricultural Projects Driving Growth



Romaine Lettuce in cultivation at Victoria Greens Hydroponic Farm

Guyana's agricultural sector is undergoing rapid transformation, fuelled by several key projects that aim to enhance food security, boost exports, and modernize the industry. These initiatives, ranging from dairy farming to agro-processing and regional food hubs, are not only creating jobs but also positioning Guyana as a leading player in the Caribbean's agricultural market. With significant investments and collaborations, these projects are designed to increase local production, improve agricultural infrastructure, and promote sustainable practices that benefit both local communities and the broader region.

Soil Lab

The rehabilitation of the US \$271,428 soil laboratory at Mon Repos is a prime example of how innovation and technology are transforming Guyana's agricultural sector.

Now equipped with cutting-edge tools like soil grinders, total organic carbon analysers, and nitrogen analysers, the National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) can offer precise soil testing to help farmers make informed nutrient management decisions. This capability boosts crop yields and promotes sustainable agricultural practices.

Projects like this soil laboratory renovation and the provision of specialized equipment for extension services demonstrates the government's commitment to building a sustainable and productive future for Guyana's agriculture sector.



Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P. and a representative from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) at the commissioning ceremony of the Soil Laboratory

The Hope Dehydrating Facility: Advancing Agro-Processing in Guyana

The Hope Dehydrating Facility, located at Plantation Hope Estate, East Coast Demerara, was officially inaugurated on August 15, 2024, by Minister of Agriculture, Zulfikar Mustapha and the General Manager of the New Guyana Marketing Corporation, Teshawna Lall. This facility represents a critical milestone in Guyana's agro-processing development, being the nation's first public dehydration center.

This state-of-the-art US\$68,095 facility is designed to support over 200 local farmers, agro-processors, including women and youths, by adding value to their agricultural products. Equipped

with two electric dehydrators, each holding 80 trays, it can dry a variety of crops, such as fruits and vegetables, extending shelf life and reducing waste. With a processing capacity of 80 kilograms per hour (or 192,000 kilograms per month), the facility boosts small-scale profitability and supports Guyana's food independence and regional food security. By reducing post-harvest losses and preserving nutrients, the dried products are well-suited for health mixes, cereals, and snacks, targeting local and international markets.

Many farmers and agro-processors have shown strong interest in using the facility, which will source produce from major agricultural communities including Hope, Unity and Clonbrook. Minister Mustapha emphasized that this initiative demonstrates the government's continued commitment to improving the nation's agro-processing capabilities, making the agricultural sector more resilient and innovative.

The Hope Dehydrating Facility initiative aligns with CARICOM's broader strategy of reducing the regional food import bill by 25% by 2025, positioning Guyana as a key player in the supply of high-quality, dehydrated agricultural products within the Caribbean and beyond.



The Hope Estate Dehydrating Facility



Two State of the Art Electric Dehydrators at the Hope Estate Dehydrating Facility



Preliminary design of Regional Food Hub

The Soesdyke-Linden Highway Regional Food Hub

The Caribbean grapples with a staggering annual food import bill of around US\$6 billion, largely due to its dependence on imported wheat, animal feed (corn and soy), and processed foods. In response, CARICOM has launched strategic initiatives to slash food imports by 25% by 2025, a move aimed at strengthening food security and enhancing regional resilience. A key component of this effort is the Guyana-Brazil Food Terminal, developed in partnership with Brazil's Roraima state. This terminal is projected to meet 10% of the Caribbean's food demand, bolstering food security and reducing supply chain risks.

Guyana is positioning itself as a major regional food exporter with the launch of a US\$3.8 million Regional Food Hub along the Soesdyke-Linden Highway. This hub will facilitate trade between South America and the Caribbean, reducing shipping costs, and improving access to fresh agricultural products. By serving as a central transit point, it aims to streamline operations and enhance efficiency in food distribution.

Specializing in the aggregation, distribution, and marketing of traceable food products from Roraima, the hub will provide essential services such as cleaning, sorting, packaging, labeling, and temperature-controlled storage. It will also create jobs in rural areas, empowering smallholder farmers with access to larger markets and integrating them into global supply chains. Beyond infrastructure, the hub will serve as a centre for agricultural education and training programmes, boosting local skills and productivity. This focus on capacity building is expected to boost productivity and professionalism in Guyana's agricultural sector, promoting long-term sustainability.

Supported by the Government of Guyana through tax incentives and infrastructure investments, this initiative presents a compelling opportunity for investors to tap into the growing agri-logistics sector while promoting food security in the Caribbean and South America.

Unlocking New Opportunities in Agriculture and Tourism

Guyana is actively developing agri-tourism as a strategy to diversify its agriculture and tourism sectors, leveraging its agricultural heritage, unique landscapes, and rich cultural traditions. Through immersive experiences on farms, plantations and rural communities, the government aims to position Guyana as a distinctive agri-tourism destination.

A collaborative effort led by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce, the Guyana Tourism Authority, and the Inter-American Institute for Collaboration on Agriculture (IICA) is underway to create a national agri-tourism roadmap and policy. This initiative seeks to establish agri-tourism as a value-added activity associated within the agricultural sector. By enhancing the technical and vocational capacities of stakeholders, the policy is designed to equip participants to deliver high-quality agri-tourism experiences. This approach not only adds value to primary agricultural products but also creates jobs and generates additional income streams to the primary activities.

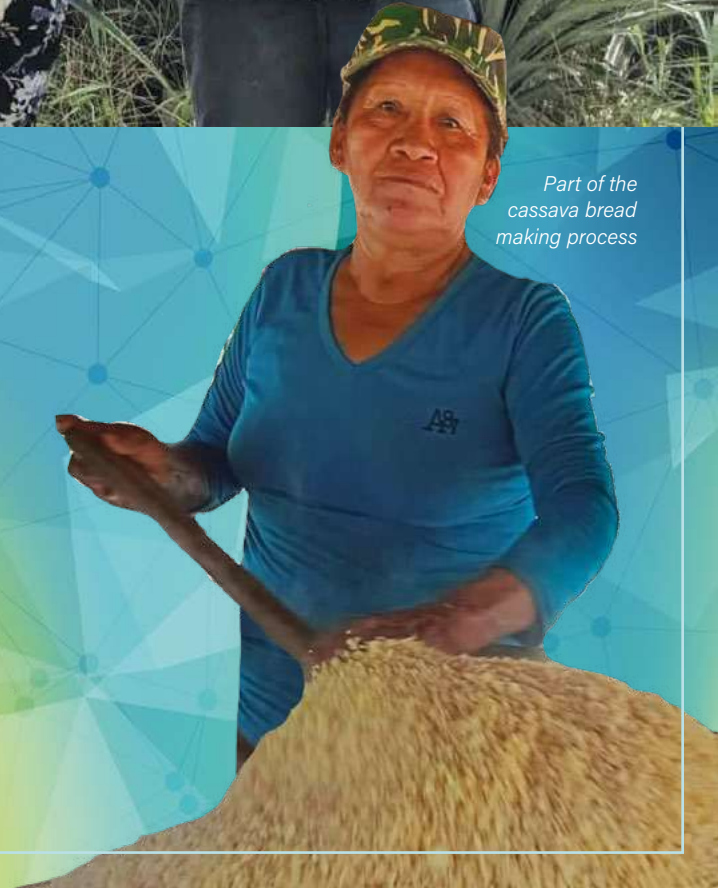
Agri-tourism offerings will include farm stays, farm tours, agro-processing demonstrations, and food festivals, showcasing local cuisine and sustainable agricultural practices. Community-based events like village fairs, community markets, and food trails showcase regional culture and produce, while initiatives like the Agri-Investment Forum and Expo have attracted investor interest and boosted the sector's visibility.

For farmers, agri-tourism provides a path to diversify their income streams while connecting with a broader audience, enhancing the resilience of small farms and strengthening rural economies. Agri-tourism also offers an appealing entry point for young people, highlighting the value of agriculture beyond its traditional role. 🌱



British High Commissioner, Jane Miller displays a pineapple while touring a farm in Canal #1

As Guyana continues to build its reputation as a leading agri-tourism destination, the emphasis will be on sustainability, community involvement, and enhancing the visitor experience. With its rich agricultural traditions and diverse landscapes, Guyana is well-positioned to offer tourists a unique blend of adventure, education, and cultural immersion.



Part of the cassava bread making process

Technological Advancements Driving Agricultural Innovation



Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P. engages with a member of a delegation of technical experts from India at the Tissue Culture Lab managed by NAREI

The agricultural sector in Guyana is undergoing a transformative shift through the integration of cutting-edge technologies aimed at increasing efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. As part of the Government's efforts to diversify and modernize the industry, key advancements such as hydroponics, shade house technology, biotechnology, and digital farming solutions are being introduced.

Hydroponics and Shade House Technology



AGRICULTURE INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM
ONE GUYANA AGRICULTURE INC.

STRATEGIC GOALS

- 1** Empowerment Through a Dynamic Incubator Program
- 2** Cultivating Collaborative Partnerships
- 3** Pioneering Agricultural Innovation through Technology
- 4** Ensuring Financial Resilience

MAKING THE WAY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE THROUGH CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- More than 400 shade house are managed by youths country-wide
- Over 75% of participants became independent agri-business owners
- Reduced importation
- Catalyzed youths involvement in agriculture
- Established value-added product line, through agro-processing
- Maintained more than 60% of female enrolment

The Government continues to expand the country's production capabilities via the establishment of new industries, such as high-valued commodities that will bring more revenue and employment in Guyana. To add to this, His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Irfan Ali, launched the Agri-Innovation and Entrepreneurship Programme (AIEP) hydroponics project at the Agri-Investment Forum and Expo on October 20, 2023. The US\$4.5 million programme is expected to benefit 300 youths from Regions 2, 5, and 10, introducing them to advanced technology in growing, processing, and marketing. Construction of facilities has commenced.

Brazil and other foreign investors have shown interest in hydroponics farming, which is being utilized for high-value crops such as broccoli, strawberries, and blueberries. This non-traditional farming method is a key part of Guyana's push to increase food production without relying on soil, improving yields, and enabling year-round cultivation.

Biotechnology and Research

Partnerships with Brazil, including collaboration with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), are helping to introduce advanced biotechnology to improve crop yields, pest resistance, and agricultural efficiency in Guyana.

Tissue Culture Facility

The Government of Guyana through the Ministry of Agriculture and The Energy Resource Institute (TERI) of India signed an agreement to develop a tissue culture facility at the National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI). This facility will increase plantlet production from 13,000 to 1 million annually, focusing on crops like plantain, pineapple, breadfruit, sweet potato, coconut, blackberries and more. It will also enable

the first-time large-scale cultivation of cassava, citrus, cut flowers, ginger, turmeric, strawberries, and raspberries. This expansion will diversify Guyana's agricultural output and support the growing demand for both local and export markets.



Operations at the Ministry of Agriculture Tissue Culture Laboratory

The Government is currently upgrading 11 nurseries at NAREI, which will significantly increase seedling production from 200,000 to 500,000 annually. This expansion will enhance the availability and accessibility of new plant stock, supporting the growing demand and boosting the country's agricultural development initiatives. Furthermore, the facility will include a state-of-the-art food safety laboratory, ensuring the highest standards in agricultural produce and reinforcing Guyana's commitment to both local food security and export quality.

Digital Farming Solutions

The Government is actively harnessing the power of digital technology for the upliftment of the citizens and services provided by the various government institutions.

The vision for a thriving digital ecosystem will:

- Enhance education, foster innovation, embrace digitization and advance equity
- Lead to the delivery of effective, accountable, secure and inclusive digital services
- Mitigate the risk of being left behind globally; and
- Advance sustainable economic and social development in Guyana

The government is leveraging technology to modernize the agriculture sector, aiming to create more jobs, improve efficiency, and promote sustainable growth. Drones are already being utilized in the fields for tasks such as dispersing seeds and fertilizers. Plans are underway to further integrate smart farming technologies to enhance productivity, optimize resource use, and strengthen food security.

Technology-driven initiatives, such as the use of digital tools for better crop monitoring and management, are gradually being introduced. This includes using GPS and satellite imagery for precision farming, enabling farmers to monitor their crops more effectively, increasing productivity, optimizing resource use, and ensuring food security.

Agriculture Information System

Guyana's newly launched Agriculture Information System (AIS) is a prime example of technological advancement in the agriculture sector. This innovative system provides real-time data on agriculture production, farm issues and weather conditions, empowering farmers to make informed decisions and optimize their agricultural practices. By leveraging technology, the AIS enhances the efficiency and productivity of the agricultural sector, ultimately contributing to food security and economic growth.



The AIS is an internal system used by the Ministry of Agriculture to consolidate and streamline the workloads of various agencies into a unified platform. It has three main modules:

- **Farmers Register Module:** This creates a comprehensive database of farmers, including unique identifiers, contact information, demographics, geo-reference, and production details
- **Extension Module:** This allows for the recording of farm visits, production data, recording pathogens, farmer profiles, and data verification
- **Survey Module:** This enables the creation and processing of custom surveys. It has already been utilized to conduct the 2024 Farm Survey

Through the AIS, valuable information on planting and harvesting times, pest and disease management, and production trends will now be easily available. This empowers farmers to make data-driven decisions, reducing risks and increasing their profitability. It will also facilitate the creation of more successful market linkages between producers and buyers.

Additionally, the AIS enables policymakers to monitor agricultural production, identify potential challenges, and implement targeted interventions to support the sector's development. By harnessing the power of technology, Guyana is paving the way for a more sustainable and resilient agricultural future.

Drone Technology

Guyana's agriculture sector is embracing technology to revolutionize farming practices. Drones are playing a pivotal role in the rice industry. Through partnerships with organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB) is equipping farmers with drone and GIS technology.

This innovative approach empowers farmers to monitor their crops, identify potential issues, and make informed decisions about irrigation, fertilisation, and pest control. By leveraging drone technology, Guyana is enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of its rice production, ultimately contributing to food security and economic growth.



Drones handed over to Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P by FAO's Country Representative in Guyana, Dr. Gillian Smith



One of the drones in operation

Drainage and Irrigation

The **Guyana Coastal Adaptation and Resilience (CARes) Project**, funded with **US\$45 million** through the **Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF)** in partnership with the **World Bank**, aims to enhance climate adaptation and reduce flood risks in Guyana's coastal regions. The project will improve drainage infrastructure by repairing, rehabilitating, and replacing over 60 drainage structures, while also strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture's National Drainage and Irrigation Authority (NDIA) through asset management training and updated flood risk guidelines. Key outcomes include enhanced resilience to climate change, improved urban living conditions, better drainage and irrigation services, and a stronger institutional framework for managing flood risks, contributing to long-term economic growth and more secure livelihoods in vulnerable areas.🌱

GUYANA COASTAL ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE (CARes) PROJECT



Canal No.1 Sluice – West Demerara, Region 3



Greenfield Sluice – East Coast Demerara, Region 4



Garden of Eden (GDF) Sluice – East Bank Demerara, Region 4

Sector Performance and Key Opportunities for Investment



Rice

Guyana's rice sector is a cornerstone of its agricultural economy, accounting for over 60% of agricultural exports. The industry has demonstrated resilience and growth, backed by government initiatives and technological advancements, positioning it as a competitive player in regional and global markets.

1. Industry Performance and Growth

- **Exports and Revenue:** Rice is the leading agricultural export in Guyana. From 2020 to mid-2024, exports totalled 2.1 million metric tonnes, with revenues reaching US\$979 million
- **Yield and Production Growth:** The average yield rose from 5.9 metric tonnes per hectare in 2019 to 6.6 by 2024, a 12% improvement. Production is expected to surpass 700,000 metric tonnes by the end of 2024
- **Drivers of Growth:** Factors like high-yield rice varieties, enhanced farming practices, and quality seeds and fertilizers have contributed to a 7% industry growth in 2023 alone

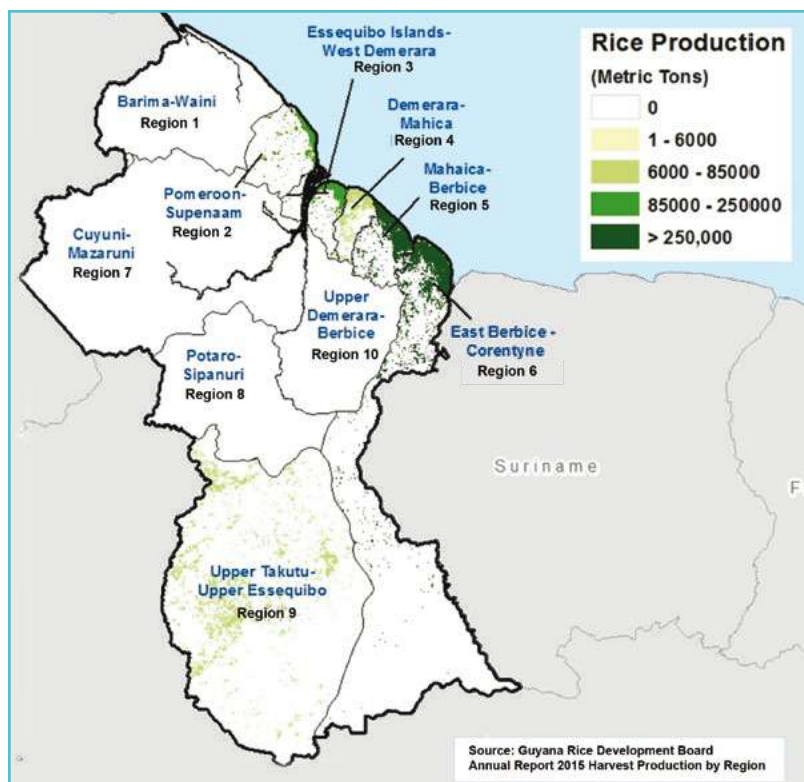
2. Government Support and Incentives

- **Tax Waivers and Subsidies:** The government provides tax incentives, including waivers on import duties and VAT for essential machinery, agrochemicals, and fertilizers
- **Infrastructure Investment:** In 2024, US\$344 million was allocated to drainage, irrigation, and road maintenance to support agriculture
- **Training and Equipment:** Farmer training programmes promote mechanized farming, while resources like seed processing facilities and bio-control laboratories bolster productivity and pest management

3. Strategic Expansion Plans by the Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB)

The GRDB plays a pivotal role in enhancing productivity and sustainability across the rice sector, focusing on increased production, research, and technology adoption.

- **Production Goals:** By 2030, the GRDB aims to increase the national average yield to 8 metric tonnes per hectare. Programmes to



improve pest management, seed availability, and training for low-yield farmers are in place

- **Research and Development:** New high-yield, climate-resilient rice varieties are being developed. Specialty varieties like biofortified and aromatic rice are also part of the strategy to tap into niche markets
- **Value-Added Products:** Research into rice-based products, including snacks, baby food, and beverages, aims to diversify income sources. Pilot projects in collaboration with local bakeries have introduced rice flour-based foods to the market

4. Investment Opportunities in Guyana's Rice Sector

Guyana's rice industry offers promising investment opportunities, including:

- **Mechanisation and Technology:** Investment in farm mechanisation, such as direct seeders and mechanical transplanters, enhances efficiency
- **Regional Expansion:** Region 9 presents untapped potential for rice production due to its vast savannah lands
- **Value-Added Processing:** Potential exists for developing rice-based products (e.g., noodles, snacks, cereals) and using milling by-products for energy

5. Emerging Export Markets

Guyana has seen growth in rice exports to Latin America and is exploring opportunities in Africa:

- **Latin America:** Exports to Latin America increased from 107,025 metric tonnes in 2022 to 200,584 in 2023

- Africa: Recognizing Africa's demand, Guyana is building trade relations with nations like Sierra Leone and Angola. Key markets include Ivory Coast, South Africa, Ghana, and Senegal, which together account for 31% of Africa's rice imports

6. Technological Advancements and Modernization

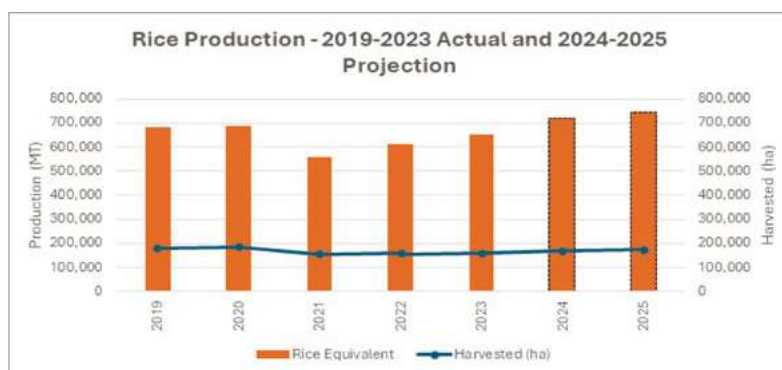
- Drone Technology: The integration of drone and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping enhances farm management through precision agriculture, improving productivity and reducing costs
- Digitization and Quality Control: A US\$12 million project aims to digitize all rice plots for data-driven decision-making. Efforts are also underway to certify regional laboratories and introduce standardized pricing models for transparency

Guyana's rice sector is on a path of sustainable growth and diversification, supported by the Guyana Rice Development Board's initiatives and government-backed infrastructure. As international demand grows, particularly from Latin America and Africa, the sector is poised for expanded export capacity and value-added product development. Strategic investments in

mechanisation, technology, and market expansion will continue to drive the competitiveness of Guyana's rice industry, creating new opportunities for investors and reinforcing its position as a leading rice exporter.

Key Statistics (Production, Exports ~ Qty and Value)

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Paddy Production (MT)	1,049,874	1,057,752	861,214	939,377	1,005,701
Rice Production (MT)	682,418	687,539	559,789	610,595	653,706
Yield (MT/ha)	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.3
Quantity Exported (MT)	526,617	588,783	435,422	357,608	375,218
Export Value (US\$M)	222.7	243.2	201.4	195.6	211.7



FAO Director General Qu Dongyu visiting GRDB's Rice Research Station at Burma, Mahaicony

Sugar

Guyana's sugar industry has undergone significant revitalization over the past five years, with investments in modernising factories and cane fields. These efforts have spurred growth, evidenced by a 28% increase in sugar production in 2023, reaching over 60,000 metric tonnes. The sector benefited from favourable weather, improved yields, and the reopening of the Rose Hall Estate. Additionally, a 28% rise in sugar manufacturing was recorded, primarily driven by a focus on value-added products.

Guyana's potential in the regional market is substantial, with the Caribbean market for industrial-grade white sugar around 200,000 metric tonnes, while Guyana's domestic market demand is 20,000 metric tonnes. This demand offers opportunities for Guyana to become a primary supplier in the Caribbean.

In mid-August 2024, the Uitvlugt Sugar Factory resumed operations, indicating ongoing government efforts to revitalize the industry. A further expansion goal includes converting 5,000 hectares of land for mechanized harvesting, with the aim of reaching 110,000 metric tonnes of production by 2025.

Plans for Expansion

- Convert over 7,000 acres of land to facilitate mechanical harvesting and loading
- Promote and expand the production of value-added products
- Modernize, upgrade and strengthen drainage and irrigation systems
- Mechanisation of harvesting

Government Support

- Waivers of Import Duty and VAT on a wide range of machinery and equipment for land preparation and cultivation
- Agro-chemical VAT-free & Waivers of Import Duty on a wide range of agrochemicals (e.g. insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides)
- Reversed Drainage & Irrigation and Land Rent fees



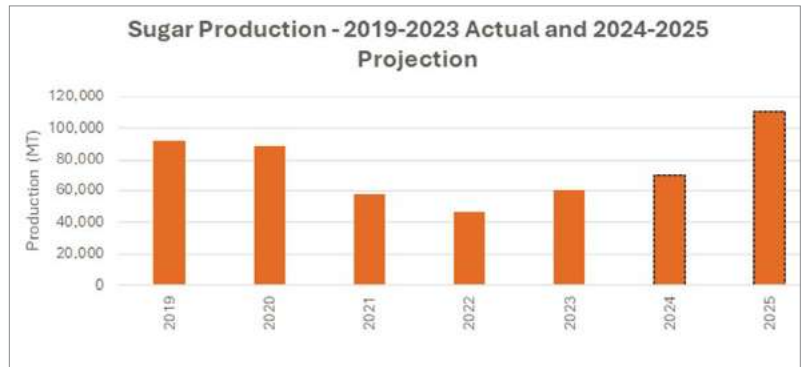
Guyana's very own "Demerara Gold"

Investment Opportunities

- Rehabilitate and modernize sugar factories and fields
- Product diversification:
 - **Skeldon:** Refinery (raw brown sugar), Agro-Energy, Ethanol
 - **Albion:** Agro-Energy, Ethanol, Packaging plant
 - **Rose Hall:** Bagged Sugar, Ethanol
 - **Blairmont:** Packaging Plant (packaged sugar, bagged sugar and sachet sugar), Refinery (refined brown sugar)
 - **Enmore:** Refinery (industrial grade white sugar, glucose, raw brown sugar)
 - **Uitvlugt:** Packaging Plant (bagged sugar), Distillery
- Premium real estate developments, including industrial sites, hotels, and residential communities, within close proximity to the main city

Key Statistics (Production, Exports ~ Qty and Value)

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sugar Production (MT)	92,256	88,868	58,025	47,049	60,205
Quantity Exported (MT)	81,409	61,961	33,386	27,103	35,226
Export Value (G\$M)	5,922	5,398	3,078	3,611	5,380



Operations at Albion Estate, Berbice



Packaged Demerara Gold Sugar being inspected by GUYSUCEO, Paul Cheong



Harvesting at Uitvlugt Estate, West Demerara

Corn and Soya

Guyana's agriculture sector is progressing toward self-sufficiency in corn and soya bean production, crucial for reducing the US\$40 million spent annually on animal feed imports for its growing poultry and livestock industries. Leading this transformation is Tacama Gold Farms, established in 2021, which employs advanced technology, drought-resistant seeds, and high-yield crop varieties tailored to Guyana's tropical climate. By 2024, these efforts have boosted corn yields to 6 tonnes per hectare and soya bean yields to 4.5 tonnes per hectare.

Tacama Gold Farms Contributions:

- **Established Leadership:** Since its establishment in 2021, Tacama Gold Farms has been at the forefront of corn and soya bean production using high-yield seeds, drought-resistant varieties, and mechanized farming
- **Yield Improvements:** Corn yields reached 6 tonnes per hectare, while soya bean yields hit 4.5 tonnes per hectare in 2024, representing a 30% productivity increase due to optimized practices and high-quality seeds
- **Annual Yield Data for Soya Bean:**
 - 2023: 8,790 tonnes
 - 2022: 6,689 tonnes
 - 2021: 4,232 tonnes
 - 2020: 3,380 tonnes



CORN & SOYA INVESTORS

Crown Mining

Farmland Inc.

Guyana Manioc Developments, Limited

Ireng Integrated Farm

Joe Jagmohan

New Frontier

Santa Fe Farm

Sheriff Group

Tacama Gold

SUCCESS STORY: Tacama Gold Farms

By the end of 2025 Guyana will be producing all the corn and soya for its poultry industry, that we currently import. This will allow for a saving of about US\$30 million to be realized.

In partnership with a private sector consortium, Guyana will be cultivating 25,000 acres twice annually, with potential for further expansion.

The Government has made substantial infrastructural developments in the Tacama region, with investments exceeding US\$6.67 million. Key achievements include the construction of 40 km of access roads, the initiation of silo and storage facilities to process and store corn and soy, and construction of a wharf in Tacama for the transport of the commodity to market.

The Government's investment in infrastructure and facilities is expected to significantly increase the yields and profits of farmers, and boost the country's economy.

The overall objective of this project is to have the cost for meat, especially poultry and other meats significantly reduced.



An overhead view of the silos at the Tacama Savannah



Soya Bean harvested and processed at Tacama

Economic Impact:

- Reduced Imports: By 2025, Guyana aims to reduce livestock feed imports, potentially saving up to US \$30 million
- Lower Costs for Farmers: The increase in local feed production has lowered operational costs for livestock farmers, contributing to national food security and enhancing the competitiveness of local poultry and livestock products

Tacama Gold Inc. is the consortium of investors leading the feed production project. The company has invested nearly US\$2.7 million (G\$570 million) so far and plans to utilize over 15,000 acres of land. They aim to export significant amounts to the CARICOM Market 2027. The company has reported better-than-expected yields and intends to grow two crops per year. By 2026, they plan to have 50,000 acres under cultivation, supported by investments in infrastructure, including road construction and a drying and storage facility.



Silos in the Tacama Savannah for Corn and Soya Bean projects

Government Support

The Government continues to provide substantial support for corn and soya bean production, aiming for self-sufficiency by 2025.

- Special incentives: All taxes and duties on the imports of machinery, equipment, and spares for corn and soya bean production have been removed to encourage further investment in this sector
- Land Allocation: Up to 85,000 acres available in Intermediate Savannah (Ebini)

The Government allocated approximately US\$4.6 million to enhance the Tacama facility, which includes the following:

- This funding includes the installation of a conveyor system at the Tacama facility
- Over US\$6.6 million has been spent in previous years on infrastructure development
- Completion of a 47-kilometer access road to the Tacama facility
- Construction of a wharf at Tacama, expected to be completed by the end of 2024



Soya Bean cultivation in Tacama

Wheat

H.E. President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali announced that Guyana is aiming to become a major wheat supplier, building on successful trials showing the country can grow wheat. Six strains of wheat have already been tested, and additional small plots were sown in Region 9.

The President has emphasized the need to upscale testing and production, partnering with companies like Seaboard Overseas and Trading Group to expand wheat, corn, and soya bean production.

This initiative is part of a broader strategy to use oil and gas revenues to diversify the economy and build a robust food-production industry that serves both local and regional markets.

The wheat trials were initially launched in response to global price increases driven by the Russia-Ukraine war, with the ultimate goal of achieving self-sufficiency and reducing reliance on imports. The project was also influenced by supply chain challenges faced during the pandemic, highlighting the importance of local food production.

Millet

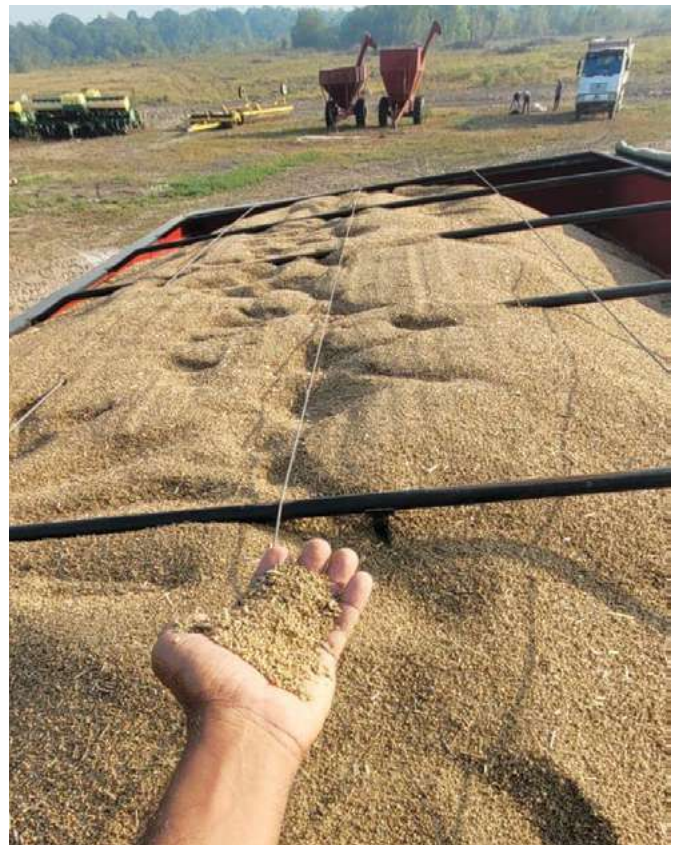


Approximately 4,000 acres of Millet currently under cultivation at Tacama Mega Farm, Berbice River

Guyana has made significant strides in millet production, surpassing its initial target by 100%, with approximately 4,000 acres now under cultivation at the Tacama Mega Farm along the Berbice River. This milestone aligns with Guyana's efforts to diversify agricultural production, strengthen food security, and promote self-sufficiency.

Initially, H.E. President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali pledged 500 acres during his visit to India, and the success of the crop, which is resilient and weather-tolerant, has encouraged expansion beyond this goal. Millets, known for their nutritional value and low production costs, serve as both a food source and animal fodder.

Additionally, trials for millet production are set to begin in Regions 4, 9, and 10, with farmers nationwide expressing interest in joining this venture. In August 2023, Guyana received finger and barnyard millet seeds from the Government of India to support these trials to support this critical food security initiative.



The first harvest of Millet at the Tacama Mega Farm, Berbice River

Coconut

In 2023, approximately 40,000 coconut seedlings were produced, and an additional 1,274 acres were brought under cultivation. As part of this expansion, 297 farmers from Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 received training in various aspects of coconut production. This effort led to a 10% increase in coconut acreage compared to 2020, bringing the total to approximately 31,500 acres.

To further enhance production capacity, the Ministry of Agriculture imported 26,000 high-yielding Brazilian Green Dwarf seed nuts, known for their ability to produce around 75ml of coconut water per nut. A total of 216 farmers were contracted to cultivate this variety. As part of the national coconut decentralization programme, coconut seedlings are now being produced at 10 nurseries across Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9.

In addition, coconut husks are being utilized for the production of coconut fiber and coco peat, with eight fiber machines set to operate in various regions.

The global coconut market is expected to grow substantially, and Guyana is positioning itself to tap into this demand, with potential export markets in the Caribbean, North America, and Europe.

Government Support

- Free distribution of chemicals to help improve productivity by addressing pest and disease management and fertilisation
- Research and Development Initiatives, including the production of clean planting materials through embryos and the utilization of coconut by products to produce biochar and potting mixtures
- Supply of quality and affordable planting materials via the establishment of Coconut Nursery in main coconut-producing regions
- National Coconut Sensitization Programme



Investment Opportunities

- Expansion and mechanisation of coconut estates
- Coconut value-added products – flour, milk, desiccated coconuts, virgin coconut oil
- Packaging of coconut products
- Coconut Waste Management converting coconut waste into green fiber and biochar for soil amelioration and possibly air and water filtration
- Investment in R&D to improve the yield and quality



Agriculture Minister, Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P., examines Brazilian Green Dwarf Coconut seedlings

Brazilian Green Dwarf seed nuts procured for distribution

Fruits and Vegetables

Guyana is leveraging its agricultural potential, particularly in the production of fruits and vegetables, to reduce CARICOM's dependency on imported produce, which currently accounts for about 8% of total food imports. The government is making strategic investments and partnerships to boost the production of high-demand crops such as peppers, lettuce, tomatoes, celery, blueberries, and various tropical fruits like mangoes, citrus, and soursop. By achieving international food safety and environmental sustainability standards, these efforts open doors for preferential access to markets in the United States, the United Kingdom and the European Union.

The National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI), backed by the government, has successfully certified over 1,000 farms. A recent initiative, co-funded by the Caribbean Development Bank, aims to improve food traceability and quality, initially focusing on pineapples and leafy greens.

High-value crops produced in Guyana



Development and Hot Pepper Project: A Growing Export Opportunity

The Hot Pepper Project exemplifies this development, with prefabricated shade houses producing pepper that is processed for export to St. Lucia. So far, over 3,000 pounds of hot peppers have been harvested, boosting productivity, employment, and economic growth.



Shade Houses with cultivation of two varieties of Hot Peppers to supply markets in Saint Lucia

Amerindian Village Horticulture

In partnership with the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, NAREI has initiated horticulture projects in Amerindian villages like Siparuta, Mainstay, Mashabo, and Baracara. These projects support local communities by cultivating crops such as pineapples, coconuts, and citrus fruits, fostering job creation and sustainability.



Shade House in Nappi, Region 9

Hydroponics and Shade House Expansion

NAREI is also advancing hydroponics farming, with systems like the Deep Flow Technique, Deep Water Culture, and the Dutch Bucket System tailored to local conditions. These systems, resilient to power outages, allow for efficient, year-round production of crops, including lettuce, kale, and cucumbers. NAREI supports over 1,000 farmers and has introduced hydroponics to secondary schools, enriching agricultural education. Plans for hydroponics expansion into additional regions address climate change challenges and promise to enhance productivity.

Shade house agriculture, with 494 units constructed by 2024, plays a vital role in climate-smart agriculture. These structures protect high-value crops from extreme weather, improving local yields. Beneficiaries of shade houses include schools, orphanages, farmers, and organizations. The distribution of shade houses across regions highlights a commitment to equitable agricultural development.



NAREI Hydroponics



Hydroponics in Guyana

SUCCESS STORY:

Victoria Greens Hydroponic Project

Presently, the Victoria Greens Hydroponics Farm, located at Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara in Guyana is one of the largest hydroponics farms in the Caribbean. This facility has been in operation since October 2023, and can accommodate 100,000 plantlets.

This project is spearheaded by KARLICO Inc., as they partner with the National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) and integrate Guyanese talents from the Agriculture Innovation and Entrepreneurship Programme (AIEP) into this groundbreaking venture, the first of its kind in Guyana.

With a sophisticated hydroponic system using nutrient film techniques and soilless production, the project focuses on cultivating a variety of high-value crops, including pak choi and over 15 premium herbs such as basil, thyme, mustard, and chai, which will supply local restaurants and hotels. It is designed to revolutionize the non-traditional agricultural sector by offering benefits like year-round cultivation, space efficiency, reduced pest and disease risks, faster harvests, and water conservation.



His Excellency, Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Hon. Zulfikar Mustapha, M.P., Minister of Agriculture, during a visit to Victoria Greens Hydroponic Farm

This initiative represents the Government's strategic investment in innovative, high-value agriculture, creating a significant opportunity for investors to tap into the growing demand for premium produce in Guyana's expanding hospitality sector.

As the project advances in the utilization of a greenhouse system, the aim is also to establish a regional distribution center to process and export agricultural products, meeting USDA and European standards.



Packaged produce from the company

Youths Engagement and Homestead Project

Youths involvement in agriculture is a key focus of the Agriculture and Innovation Entrepreneurship Programme (AIEP), which aims to introduce 300 young participants to advanced hydroponic farming techniques. Currently, land preparations and facility designs are underway in Regions 5 and 10, setting the stage for innovative agriculture practices.

The Homestead Project, a US\$28.57 million initiative along the Linden-Soesdyke Highway, is designed to economically empower single-parent households. Each homestead features a shade house, and a front yard planted with coconut or breadfruit trees, creating sustainable income opportunities and promoting food security.



Artist's Impression of Homestead Project - Shade House (AIEP Project)

Shade House Distribution Across Regions: 2021 to 2024

Shade house installations have expanded across Guyana's regions, with the majority located in Regions 4, 2, and 3. The regional breakdown highlights the government's commitment to equitable agricultural development:

Region	Total	%
1	26	5.3
2	88	17.8
3	51	10.3
4	195	39.5
5	41	8.3
6	53	10.7
7	10	2.0
8	1	0.2
9	9	1.8
10	20	4.0
Total	494	100



Investment Opportunities

Guyana offers a compelling investment landscape in agriculture, driven by strategic initiatives that promote sustainable growth. The development of the fruit and vegetable sector, combined with advances in hydroponics, shade house agriculture, and community-focused projects, supports sustainable growth, food security, and export potential. The government's drive for modernisation and resilience in agriculture positions Guyana as an attractive prospect for investors seeking long-term returns in a dynamic, evolving market.



H.E. President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali during a visit to one of the AIEP Shade Houses located in Mon Repos

Onions

Onion Cultivation

Onion cultivation in Guyana has shown promising results, particularly with the Brazilian variety. The National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) has expanded its trials, aiming to meet local onion demand effectively. The first trial on 2.6 acres produced about 9.5 tonnes per acre, and the government is now actively working on scaling up production. This presents a unique opportunity for investors to engage in a sector with high growth potential and increasing local market demand.



Harvest of Onions from farm at NAREI

Ginger

Ginger cultivation in Guyana is on an upward trajectory, with 350 acres cultivated between August 2022 and May 2023. In 2023, production saw a 4% increase, reaching an impressive 22,212 metric tonnes. To support this growth, targeted distribution of high-quality planting materials to farmers in Regions 1 and 3, has been implemented, further enhancing the sector's expansion and productivity. The growth in ginger production offers a lucrative opportunity for investors looking to tap into a market with strong demand.



The Ginger washer at the Spice Processing Facility in Region 1

Coffee and Cocoa

Guyana's coffee and cocoa industries are undergoing a transformation, driven by government-backed initiatives aimed at revitalising production and expanding export potential. With a renewed focus on securing high-yield, high-quality germplasm from the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE), these sectors are poised for significant growth in both regional and international markets.

Coffee Sector Revival

In 2024, Guyana took a major step in rebuilding its coffee industry by introducing new germplasms, receiving 8kg of seeds, including 5kg of Liberica and 3kg of Arabica varieties from CATIE. These seeds have already been sown across four key regions: 1, 2, 4, and 9, as part of a broader strategy to increase coffee cultivation. While current production remains limited, the introduction of high-yielding varieties and expanded cultivation is expected to boost output significantly in the coming years, opening new export opportunities.



President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali at the Coffee Institute of Costa Rica (ICAPE) in San José, where he had a first-hand view of the processes from cultivation to the mixing of the blends. During his engagement with officials there, President Ali spoke of efforts to revitalise the local Coffee Industry and said that Guyana will look to Costa Rica for support, especially through technical expertise

Cocoa Sector Expansion

Guyana's cocoa sector is also set for substantial growth with the introduction of high-quality cocoa germplasm from CATIE. These new scions are designed to enhance crop quality and yield, positioning Guyana as a key player in both local and international cocoa markets. The government's focus on developing the cocoa industry aligns with its strategy to diversify agricultural production, reduce dependency on imports, and tap into niche markets such as organic and specialty cocoa.



*Amy's
Pomeroon
Coffee*

Government Support and Strategic Partnerships

The Guyanese government has been proactive in supporting the coffee and cocoa sectors by offering free distribution of planting materials, conducting farmer training programmes, and forming partnerships with international organizations. These efforts are complemented by improvements in infrastructure, such as nurseries and irrigation systems, and the modernisation of agricultural practices to ensure higher productivity and sustainability.



Investment Opportunities

Investors have a unique opportunity to participate in the expansion of Guyana's coffee and cocoa sectors. Key areas for investment include:

- **Cultivation Expansion:** Increasing acreage for coffee and cocoa production
- **Processing Facilities:** Establishing processing plants for export-ready products
- **Market Development:** Exploring new markets, especially for organic and specialty products

With strong government backing, improved access to high-quality seeds and scions, and a focus on modernising agricultural practices, the coffee and cocoa sectors in Guyana are set to become lucrative opportunities for investors. These industries offer significant potential for trade growth, job creation, and economic development, making them attractive prospects for long-term investment.

The ongoing revitalization of the coffee and cocoa industries, supported by international collaborations and government initiatives, presents a compelling case for investment, with substantial growth expected in the near future.

Poultry

Guyana is mostly self-sufficient in fresh and frozen poultry meat but still imports over US\$3 million in processed poultry products annually, a figure expected to rise with demand from the tourism and offshore oil sectors. Guyana's poultry production is set to reach at least 75,000 metric tonnes by 2026, growing steadily from 50,830 metric tonnes in 2021. The government is strengthening the poultry industry, supporting initiatives like decentralized support facilities, tunnel houses, hatching egg production, production zones, a modular duck processing facility, and improved quarantine stations. These efforts align with broader CARICOM goals to boost food security by reducing poultry imports regionally, which total around US\$149 million annually.

Eggs

Guyana is on the brink of achieving egg self-sufficiency, having launched a breeder programme in 2023 that produced over 27,000 hatching eggs, with plans to double output in 2024. This programme aligns with H.E. President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali's vision to make Guyana a regional egg production hub by 2025, reducing reliance on the 53 million eggs previously imported annually. This initiative offers a valuable investment opportunity in a sector poised for growth and enhanced local production.

Diversification through Black Giant Chickens

To promote food security in the Hinterland, the Ministry of Agriculture started the black giant chicken distribution programme, with over 63,000 chickens distributed across the country, particularly in Hinterland regions. This initiative aims to strengthen the local poultry sector by introducing a resilient breed that produces up to 200 eggs annually and approximately 4.5 kilograms of meat.



Eggs in a hatching incubator at a facility



Black Giant Chickens reared in Region 9

Government Support

- Strengthening the National Poultry Association
- Procuring vaccines for baby chicks that will reduce the cost per chick by US\$3
- Further equipping the Guyana Livestock Development Authority's (GLDA) nutrition laboratory
- Reducing the cost of transport for live birds and feed to Regions 1, 2 and 7
- Construction of an additional 20,000 chicks per week hatchery



Investment Opportunities

- Growing local market demand for tourism and offshore oil sector expansion
- Guyana imports over US\$3 million in processed products annually, creating opportunities for investment in local poultry production
- Potential to develop value-added products for local and international markets
- Excess poultry (chicken and duck) production can be exported to niche' markets regionally and internationally
- Construction of local breeding facilities to enhance domestic production

The Government invested US\$5.7 million in the livestock industry in 2023. There was also the development of Guyana Livestock Development Authority's (GLDA) Genetic Improvement Programme under which 64 breeding bulls were imported from Texas and the implementation of the Embryo Transfer Programme. In the first half of 2024, beef production grew by 21.1%. With systems in place to improve husbandry practices, the outlook for this sub-sector continues to be positive.

Cattle

Over 28,000 acres of pastures were developed across Regions 3,4,5 and 6, significantly supporting livestock rearing. Additionally, three clean milk parlours have been established in Mon Repos, Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary, and Tarlogie, enhancing dairy production and hygiene standards.

Guyana continues to maintain a robust cattle ranching industry, with significant investments being made to enhance infrastructure. One of the key developments includes the expansion of pastureland, this area is critical for cattle farming as it offers vast, open land that minimizes the impact of deforestation.



Cattle in Arnaputa, Region 9



Investment Opportunities

- Great export potential for cattle export of both live animals and processed meat
- Growing demand for Halal meat and milk
- Production of value-added products such as minced, salted, and processed meat products
- Commercial-scale production of pelletized fodder
- Production of leather from hide
- Growing market for dairy products
- The silvi-pastoral system is a potential area for diversification, which allows the coexistence of livestock and the ecosystem
- Large-scale fattening facilities to reach export markets within a specified time frame
- Processing plants to process various cuts of meat at acceptable standards
- Feed production, corn and soya, to support the beef industry

Small Ruminants

The small ruminant market within CARICOM presents a valuable investment opportunity, characterized by a robust demand for mutton and chevron. Each year, CARICOM countries import approximately 10,000 tonnes, primarily from Australia and New Zealand. Within CARICOM, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados are the top consumers of small ruminant meats, with Jamaica leading the way at 1,500 tonnes annually. Guyana itself imports around 14 tonnes of mutton per year.

The Black Belly Sheep Project, launched in March 2022 with a US\$3 million government investment, aims to enhance the national gene pool through the introduction of fresh genetics. This initiative is designed to reduce the import of lamb and mutton products into CARICOM. The project focuses on empowering single parents, female farmers, and differently abled people, fostering inclusive growth within the agricultural sector. With the addition of the 1,000 sheep, Guyana is in a better position to increase the national herd setting the stage for increased capacity. The initiative is set to produce approximately 2,500 tons of mutton over the next five years. During the first half of 2024,

Guyana experienced an increased 68.2% in mutton production, which underscores the potential of the small ruminant sector as a lucrative investment opportunity.



Black Belly Sheep sourced from Barbados

Seafood and Fisheries

Guyana's seafood and fisheries sector offers ideal conditions for investors. Industry plays a significant role in the national economy, with aquaculture emerging as a rapidly growing segment. Key products such as shrimp, catfish, tilapia, and pacu are driving the expansion of this sector, with these seafood exports already establishing robust trade relationships with markets in the Caribbean, North America, Europe, and Asia. This presents an exciting opportunity for investors to capitalize on Guyana's competitive advantage in seafood production and exports.

The fishing subsector achieved a robust 27.7% growth in the first half of 2024, fuelled by a 39.1% increase in marine fish production (9,821 tons) and a 1.9% rise in marine shrimp (9,588 tons). Aquaculture surged 70.6%, driven by favourable conditions and expanded fleet activity. Growth is forecasted to reach 16.8% for 2024.

Aquaculture

Guyana's aquaculture sector is experiencing significant growth, particularly in the production of brackish water shrimp and prawns. To further enhance agricultural output, the government has allocated US\$5.71 million for the development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2024.

The fishing subsector grew by 27.7% in the first half of 2024, driven by expansions in both fish and shrimp production. Marine fish output increased by 39.1% to 9,821 tonnes, while marine shrimp production grew by 1.9% to 9,588 tonnes. Aquaculture production also saw a significant rise of 70.6%. The growth is attributed to favourable climatic conditions and increased fleet activity. The sector is expected to continue growing, with a projected 16.8% increase in 2024.

In the first half of 2024, US\$748,571 was invested in 83 acres of brackish-water shrimp ponds, 5 acres of vannamei ponds, and eight fish cages for tambaqui in Region 2. By year-end, an additional 205 acres of ponds, 50 more cages, and the Mon Repos fish feed mill are set for completion. This strong growth trajectory and continued investment underscore the aquaculture sector's promising potential for sustained expansion and profitability.



SUCCESS STORY: Grandeast Inc. Seafood Processing Company

Grandeast Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fuzhou Hongpu Aquatic Products Co., Ltd. in Fujian, China, a company specializing in processing and trading of fishery products invested US\$25 million to construct a facility at Garden of Eden on the East Bank of Demerara, Guyana.

The processing facility, which stretches across approximately 6.818 acres of land, processes different varieties of seafood products including bangamary, sea trout, croaker, basha, snook, white belly, Atlantic seabob, among other things.

Established with a vision to enhance the quality and sustainability of seafood production, Grandeast Inc. is committed to delivering high-quality products while adhering to international standards.

The company recognizes the importance of responsible fishing and aquaculture practices in preserving marine ecosystems. By sourcing seafood from sustainable fisheries and implementing eco-friendly processing methods, Grandeast Inc. aims to minimize its environmental impact while supporting the livelihoods of local fishing communities.

Grandeast Inc. plays a vital role in the local economy by creating job opportunities for 240 people and supporting the livelihoods of many families. The company's operations not only provide direct employment but also stimulate growth in related sectors, such as transportation, logistics, and retail.

By fostering partnerships with local fishermen and suppliers, Grandeast Inc. contributes to the development of a robust seafood supply chain in Guyana. This collaborative approach not only enhances the quality of products but also strengthens economic resilience.



Processing of Shrimp and Fish for export to China

'Cage Culture' Fish Farming

Cage culture: a method of raising fish in enclosed spaces within water bodies, has shown promising results in regions such as Lake Mainstay and Capoey. The success of these trials has prompted the government to expand the initiative, with plans to install an additional 50 cages in various hinterland communities. This expansion is expected to boost local economies by providing income opportunities and supporting sustainable fish production.



Cage Culture. Marine Cages purchased by the government to boost the Aquaculture Industry



The first harvest of Tambaqui grown in cages at Lake Capoey, Essequibo Coast. Some of the fish weighed as much as 8 pounds



A section of some of the Shrimp ponds that were constructed as part of the Brackish Water Shrimp Project

Onverwagt Fresh Water Prawns

Significant progress is being made on the US\$476,190 freshwater prawn production project at Onverwagt, Region 5, as part of Guyana's aquaculture industry expansion. Construction has begun on 10 one-acre ponds, with the first five already excavated and currently being lined in preparation for the production phase.

Brackish Water Shrimp

The Fisheries Department recorded a total production of 958 MT of brackish water shrimp in 2023, reflecting a significant 54% increase compared to the 621 MT produced in 2022. This growth in production generated approximately US\$6.1 million in revenue for the period, reflecting the sector's increasing importance to Guyana's economy. The government has invested heavily in this area, with approximately US\$2.3 million allocated to support the industry. The goal is to further expand production to reach 120 MT monthly.



Investment Opportunities

- **Aquarium Fishes:** There is a profitable opportunity to export ornamental fish, and Guyana's extensive inland waterways create the perfect environment for this industry. Currently, ornamental fishing is untapped in Guyana, offering opportunities for both wild harvesting and establishing breeding facilities
- **Shrimp Farming:** Shrimp farming, in both saltwater and freshwater environments, presents a significant opportunity to supplement the dwindling supply of wild-caught shrimp. The land at the former Wales Sugar Estate and areas along the Corentyne coast are ideal for such investments
- **Fish Ranching/Mariculture:** As marine resources dwindle and global marine production declines, aquaculture and mariculture are emerging as attractive investments to bridge the supply gap. Guyana is well-positioned for this, with ample land and freshwater resources, combined with a favourable year-round climate

Cut Flowers

The Cut Flower Project is a flagship initiative by the Government, designed to promote agricultural diversification while actively involving young people and women, particularly single parents. In 2023, the project generated US\$19,523 in revenue, producing 23,697 roses—meeting 56% of the demand for the 42,000 roses typically imported each year. This innovative programme not only boosts local production but also provides meaningful economic opportunities for underrepresented groups in the agricultural sector.



A section of the Rose Garden at NAREI



Several female single parents - apprentices with the Fresh Cut Roses Project harvested and packaged Roses for customers on International Women's Day

Agro-Processing

Agro-processing remains a cornerstone of Guyana's agricultural sector, playing a crucial role in enhancing food security while improving the livelihoods of many, particularly single mothers and youths. Recognizing the untapped potential of this industry, the government has invested approximately US\$2.8 million to create more opportunities for agro-processors and exporters. In 2023, Guyana's non-traditional agro-processed exports were valued at US\$3.9 million.

In 2023, 130 new agro-processed products were introduced at the Guyana Shop, increasing market access for local producers. Additionally, 54 new Guyana Shop Corners were established nationwide, bringing the total number in operation to 68, enhancing visibility and accessibility for locally produced goods.

The Government, through the New Guyana Marketing Corporation, has also invested in the development and operationalization of several agro-processing facilities in areas such as Orealla and Crabwood Creek (Region 6), Karaudarnau (Region 9), Watooka (Region 10) and Charity (Region 2). Further, as part of its commitment to improve market access and create successful market linkages, the Ministry has organized thirteen (13) Farmers' Markets in Regions 2,3,4,6,7,9 and 10. This initiative provides a platform for the creation of direct linkages between the producers and the buyers.



SUCCESS STORY: Amaya Milk Company

The Amaya Milk Company, in 2023 started producing fresh pasteurised milk in a state-of-the-art milk plant utilising cutting edge technology, along with stringent quality standards to produce milk of an unmatched quality.

In addition to premium milk, delicious paneer is made by the Amaya Milk Company which is now available at leading supermarkets and shops nationwide.

The Amaya Milk Company is also dedicated to supporting local agriculture. With the capacity to purchase 600 gallons of milk daily, local farmers are already reaping the financial benefits.

Guyana is uniquely positioned for a successful dairy sector boasting abundant land, quality livestock and skilled human resources. Recognizing this potential, the government is actively creating a business environment that would incentivize private investment in the dairy industry by promoting pasture development and establishing clean milk parlors to support improved hygiene and sanitation practices among farmers.



Sample of the milk produced and bottled by the company



Paneer, a by-product of milk, also produced by the company

Government Support

- Waivers of Import Duty and VAT on machinery, equipment, motor vehicles, tools, spares, and supplies for agro-processing (including seafood/ fish processing), land preparation, cultivation and harvesting
- Tax concessions on Investment in Agro-processing Facilities, Cold Storage and Packaging
- Establishment of Processing Facilities in several regions
- Provision of packaging materials at a subsidized cost
- Establishment of agribusiness incubators in several regions
- Exemption from Import Duty and VAT on fish/seafood processing



Various pickled products manufactured in Guyana



Investment Opportunities

- Fruit juices, preserved fruits, semi-processed products such as fruit pulp, and crushed or mashed peppers
- Supply of packaging materials and the opportunity to expand the types of packaging materials available to processors at an affordable price
- TetraPack Coconut Water Processing Plant
- Cold storage hubs equipped with solar panels across the country to reduce post-harvest loss and improve the quality of products
- Central storage and warehouses in different regions for proper storage and distribution of agricultural products
- Transportation services such as reefer transport (cooling units and containers)
- Centralized packaging facilities for preparing produce for markets
- Gas to power project will reduce the cost of energy by almost 50%, ensuring a competitive manufacturing industry



Agro-processed products made in Guyana

Key Government Agencies and Business Partners



Agriculture Investment Contacts

For further information on investment opportunities in Guyana's Agricultural Sector, please contact:



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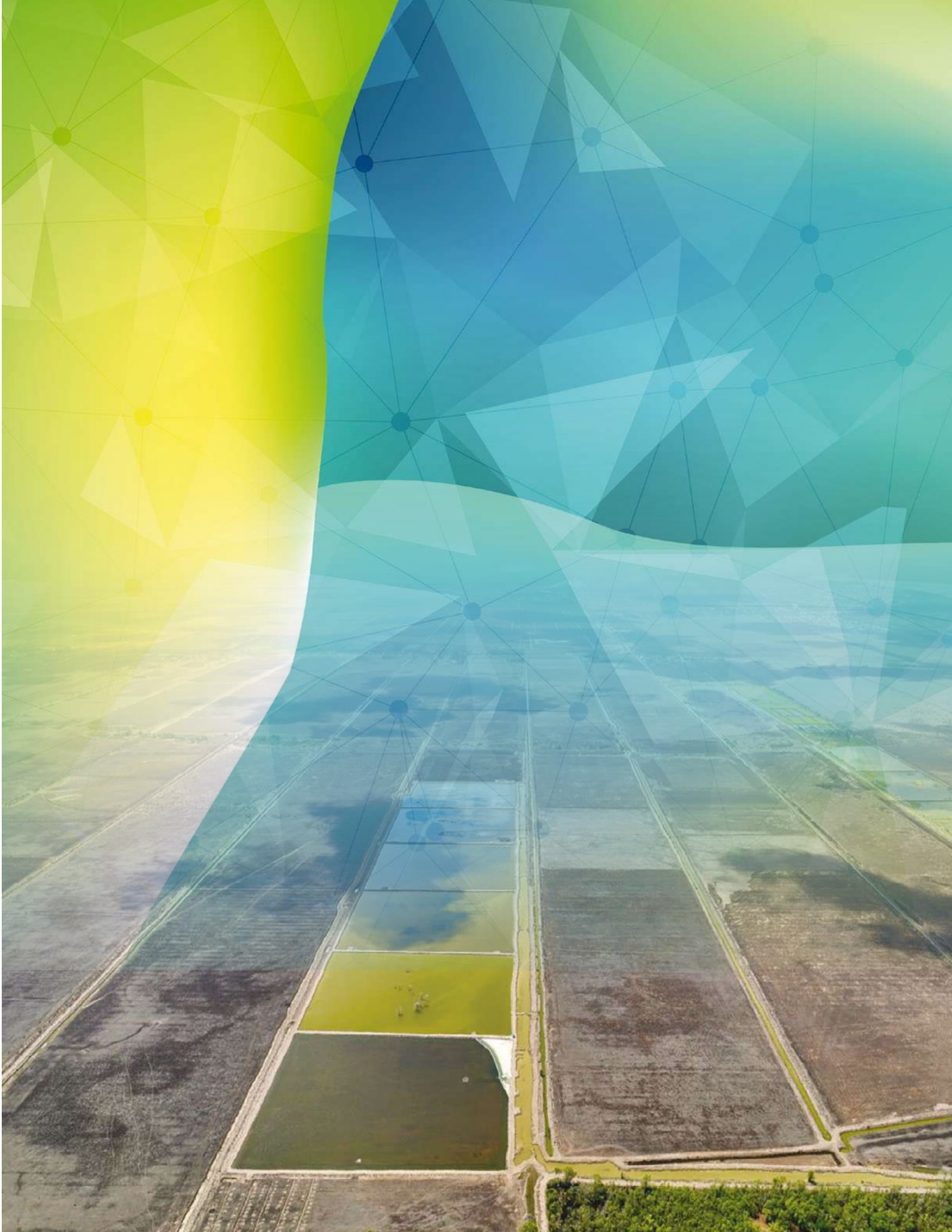
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A publication of the

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