



IICA Strategy for

**JAMAICA**

2014-2018



Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

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## Glossary of Partner Organization

ACP	Agricultural Competitiveness Program
BB	Banana Board
Bodles	Bodles Research Station, MOAF
BSJ	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
BWA	Bureau of Women's Affairs
CABI	Centre for Agricultural Biosciences International
CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CASE	College of Agriculture Science and Education
CONACYT	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología
CIB	Coffee Industry Board
CIBJ	Coconut Industry Board Jamaica
CICY	Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IRAP	International Research Applications Project
J4-H	Jamaica 4-H Clubs
JAS	Jamaica Agriculture Society
JBDC	Jamaica Business Development Corporation
JDDDB	Jamaica Dairy Development Board
JEA	Jamaica Exporters Association
JNRWP	Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers
JPFA	Jamaica Pig Farmers Association
JSIF	Jamaica Social Investment Fund
JYBT	Jamaica Youth Business Trust
LIFE	Local Initiative for the Environment
MIIC	Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce
MOAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MOH	Ministry of Health
NSFC	National Food Safety Committee
NCSU	North Carolina State University
PCA	Pesticide Control Authority
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
SDC	Social Development Commission
SIDS	Small Island developing State/s
TPDCo	Tourism Product Development Company
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

## Introduction - What is the IICA Country Strategy (ICS)

The IICA Jamaica strategy (IJS) comprises all technical cooperation activities delivered and organized under the four instruments of action (Flagship Projects, Externally Funded Projects, Rapid Response Actions, FonCT) for technical cooperation considered in the 2014-2018 Medium Term Plan.

The ICS will respond to requests from the Member States, recognizing the heterogeneity of the hemisphere and the specificities of each region or country, and attempting to reflect the articulation and coordination of IICA's work at the hemispheric, regional, multinational, and national levels, thereby strengthening the concept of "a Single IICA."

The ICS will adopt a renewed vision of a regional dimension that, although rooted in current structures, should evolve towards multinational cooperation models and will promote greater articulation among actors in the agricultural chains and the rural areas.

The ICS will define the areas in which IICA should concentrate its efforts and capabilities by means of technical cooperation processes framed by the four proposed instruments of action. The topics will be selected jointly with the relevant actors in country who are involved in the agricultural sector, including the private sector, academia and the public sector over a period of 4 years.

The ICS is the maximum expression of results-based management; these results are expressed in "deliverable products" that IICA must show at the end of the period. All technical cooperation projects or activities that are carried out annually in the member countries, regardless of the origin of the resource and should lead to the achievement of the objectives defined in the Strategy responding to the 11 Contributions outlined in the MTP. Once a year, a progress report on the ICS should be given to the national authorities and other counterparts.

## Methodology

Stakeholder needs were identified through stakeholder consultations, bilateral consultations with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MOAF), written requests sent to the office for technical cooperation from private and public sector entities, IICA headquarters and requests made directly to Dr. Victor Villalobos and in consultation with partners from ongoing or longstanding projects.

The majority of the current suite of projects was developed in response to direct requests from stakeholders for said technical cooperation. Projects are also identified through leveraging international partner funding to address needs expressed by the MOAF while at the same time facilitating the partnering institution's achievement of their goals. The partnership with the International Research Applied Project (IRAP) to develop an Early Warning System for Coffee Leaf Rust is a good example. Another is the GIZ CATS (Caribbean Aqua Terrestrial Solutions) Program is requesting facilitation of their new cashew Initiative.

A comprehensive review was undertaken of the Government of Jamaica Agriculture Sector Plan in their Vision 2030 document and the MOAF 2013 – 2016 Strategic Business Plan. Both documents are used to guide the selection of activities to be undertaken under the ICS to align our IJS with the country's long term national development plan.

## **IICA Country Strategy**

### **I. Analysis of the Context: General State of the Agricultural Sector in Country**

Jamaica's agricultural sector, which covers agriculture, forestry and fisheries, remains an important contributor to GDP, employment, foreign exchange earnings and rural life in Jamaica. It is comprised mainly of small and medium sized farmers with 5 hectares or less, who account for 85.6% of total agricultural holdings. The sector employs approximately 20% of the total labour force (1.1 million) which averages 202,000 persons per annum (STATIN).

The average age of a farmer according to the latest survey conducted by the MOAF is 55 years. The data also shows that the age group of farmers in the sector can be disaggregated as follows; 18-25 (21%), 35-54 (43%) and 55-75 (26%)<sup>1</sup>. Women involved in agriculture accounts for approximately 30% of the overall agricultural labour force.

Agriculture's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the four-year period 2010-14 averages 6.7%. This figure captures output from primary production only and excludes outputs from the foods manufacturing sector such as agro-processing. Since the introduction of trade liberalization measures in the late nineties, Jamaica's agricultural sector has suffered great setbacks with some key subsectors underperforming.

The sector comprises crops and livestock subsectors. Crops are categorized as traditional and nontraditional. Traditional crops include sugar cane, cocoa, coffee, citrus, banana and pimento. These are crops that were previously cultivated during the colonial era. Over the years there has been a downward trend in the production of these crops. This is due mainly to the erosion of preferential treatment from the Europe Union. Bananas for example have shown an 18% decline over the period 2009-2013 down from 45,334 tonnes to 37,211 tonnes.

The sector has been slow in diversifying its outputs into value added products and relies heavily on primary output. In recent years a few companies have made attempts at developing value added products, such as banana chips, coffee and liquors from sugar cane. Some of the plantations have also transitioned into agro-tourism where they provide farm tours for local and foreign visitors.

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<sup>1</sup> Census of Agriculture 2007-Preliminary Report, STATIN

The nontraditional agricultural sub-sector includes the domestic crop production which comprises the legumes, vegetables, condiments, fruits, cereals, roots and tubers. The MOAF has placed a lot of emphasis on this sub-sector, as it provides food for local consumption and quantities that are exported to Diaspora markets in Canada, United States of America and Europe. Figures from STATIN have shown that there is a steady increase in domestic production over the years. For the period 2009-2013 there has been a 25% increase in overall domestic production up from 489,672 tonnes to 614,912 tonnes. The farm gate price index also showed an increase of 17% for the same period up from J\$141.1 to J\$165.3.

The livestock and dairy subsector has also shown decline in production over the years resulting in less animals being slaughtered. For the five-year period 2009-2013, the data shows a 3.4% decline in the number of cattle slaughtered from 21,009 heads down to 20,700. The decline in animal production is due to shocks from past trade liberalization policies and the extent to which the domestic market had opened up to imports. The incidence of a number of diseases such as the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the international market impacted negatively on local demand, resulting in contraction of the sector. There is consolation however, as there has been a 10.6% growth in the number of goats slaughtered, up from 805 heads in 2009 to 1,144 heads in 2013.

Jamaica continues to experience a negative trade balance contributed partly by a high food import bill of US\$669.7 million as reported by STATIN for 2013. Total food exports from Jamaica for the year in question was \$174,809 up from \$164,409 in 2012, reflecting a 6% increase in exports from both traditional and nontraditional sectors<sup>2</sup>. In recent years the import policy has changed towards one of import substitution. Imports are only allowed into the island if there is consensus among the Ministry and other industry players that there is scarcity of a particular commodity.

Additionally, other challenges low productivity, use of inappropriate technologies, praedial larceny, high cost of capital, inadequate research and development have also contributed to the overall decline in output adversely impacting the sector's contribution to GDP over the past years.

The sector continues to experience fluctuations in growth owing to adverse climatic conditions including longer periods of drought and heavy rainfall. In 2013 the island experienced severe drought for the first six months resulting in recorded declines in the first two quarters of 11.3% and 6.3% respectively. The domestic food crop sector also showed similar patterns of decline, 12.1% and 5.5% respectively<sup>2</sup>.

The Agricultural Development Bank of Jamaica (ADBJ) has recorded fluctuations in the total value of loan allocations to agricultural industry over the period 2009/2013. In 2010 the lowest allocation of J\$29 million was reported, whilst the highest disbursement of J\$2.1 billion was recorded in 2013. The poultry and sugar sub-sectors had the highest allocations in 2013; J\$1.1 billion and J\$344 million respectively.

As a small island developing state (SIDS) Jamaica is impacted by natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, landslides, extended droughts, heavy rainfall. Agricultural production is dependent to a great extent on rainfall, domestic production is conducted on

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<sup>2</sup> Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (2013) - STATIN

slopes greater than or equal to 20 degrees. According to a 2013 report by the IDB and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the impact of climate change in Jamaica, between 1994 and 2010 the loss to agriculture as a result of climate change can be estimated at J\$14.4 billion<sup>3</sup>. The MOAF reported that during the prolonged drought in quarters two and three of 2014, approximately 2,190 hectares of crops valued at J\$954 million was lost or damaged due to drought and fires. This impacted some 18,309 farmers across the drought stricken areas<sup>4</sup>.

The IDB/FAO Report further stated that, on average the impact of major climate extremes on agriculture accounted for 20 percent of the total impact on the country. There have been increases in temperature of 0.6°C or an average rate of 0.14°C. Since 1995 there has been an increase in Tropical cyclones, especially categories 4 and 5 hurricanes. Additionally, according to the Report, the projections of mean annual rainfall from various models show a decline in rainfall for Jamaica.

## **II. International Vision and Hemispheric Trends in Agriculture and Rural Life**

As the region endeavors to become food secure and take advantage of opportunities presented by an ever growing global demand for nutritious food, one of the greatest challenges to the Agricultural sector for SIDs is competition from imports resulting from trade liberalization and removal/expiration of special trade agreements. SIDs struggle to achieve economies of scale to adequately mechanize operations for improved cost efficiency for all foods produced in the Caribbean. Further, mechanization requires costly capital inputs and with high risks which makes the sector in the Caribbean not particularly attractive to Foreign Direct Investment and access to finance still out of reach for the majority of farmers in the region. This coupled with need to improve productivity of agricultural systems in the Caribbean limits severely growth and investment in the sector.

In the Caribbean, the high cost of energy and inputs such as land and agricultural equipment, Climate Change resulting in more severe weather events (hurricanes, fronts leading to flooding and drought leading to fires) and higher losses to production systems against a backdrop of an aging farmer population with traditional practices of food production which results in low earning potential makes the Agricultural sector unattractive to Youth as a career option. There is an urgent need for the modernization and diversification of food production systems to boost productivity and profitability, attract Youth for succession planning, achieve food and nutrition security and improve rural life in the Caribbean. Efficient use and management of the soil and water resources in the region are intrinsically linked to accomplishing the afore mentioned goals.

At the production level use of inappropriate or old crop varieties and animal genetic stock that easily succumb to pests and diseases, arrival of new pests and diseases as Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and Praedial Larceny continue to cripple the Agricultural sector in the Caribbean. Further a lack of a value chain and value added approach severely impedes growth of the Agricultural sector and minimizes opportunities for employment in Rural Communities in the Caribbean.

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<sup>3</sup> Climate and Jamaica – FAO/IDB Report (2013)

<sup>4</sup> JIS/MOAF Ministerial Statement on the Effect of the Drought on Schools and Agriculture - 2014

On the national front, a vision for the Jamaican agricultural sector in response to hemispheric trends has been articulated in the Agriculture Sector Plan, which was created as part of the country's long term national development plan – Vision 2030. The vision for the sector is “to ensure the dynamic transformation of the Jamaican agricultural sector through a sustained, research-oriented technological, market-driven and private sector-led revolution, which revitalizes rural communities, creates strong linkages with other sectors and emphatically repositions the sector in the national economy to focus on production of high- value commodities and contribute to national food security.”

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' 2013 – 2016 Strategic Business Plan outlines programmes that seek to modernise the agricultural sub-sector, expand the extension services, introduce and expand the application of technology, strengthen farmer education, improve production and productivity through targeted and focused intervention in specific crops production, infrastructural development, value chain development, greater use of market intelligence, as well as renewed emphasis on research and development with a strong focus on value-added.

Against the background of the country's National Development Plan Vision 2030 and various plans to rationalise and modernise the public sector, the Ministry has identified the development of the following eight policies as priorities over the medium term.

- 1) Animal Health Policy: seeks to develop a coordinated, sustainable and internationally compliant animal health and welfare system;
- 2) Food Safety Policy: seeks to implement programmes that promote high standards of food hygiene and maintain systems of surveillance and control to ensure compliance with those standards;
- 3) Banana Policy: provide a platform for the restructuring and re-orientation of Jamaica's banana industry in light of the decline of the export banana sector;
- 4) National Organic Policy: will encompass food and farming systems, accreditation of certification bodies, and development of national organic standards and legislation which govern the production and trade of organic food;
- 5) Food and Nutrition Policy: will define the country's food and nutritional goals and guide the country's agricultural and food systems to meet those goals;
- 6) Agricultural Land Utilisation Policy: seeks to ensure environmentally sustainable use of agricultural land resources; and conserve, protect and manage forest lands so as to lead to sustainable economic and social benefit;
- 7) Policy Framework and Strategic Plan for Sustainable Fisheries Development in Jamaica: seeks to improve the institutional capacity and current management practices in the fisheries industry and mitigate further deterioration in the resource base of capture fisheries;
- 8) Plant Health Policy: seeks to establish a coordinated, sustainable and internationally compliant plant health system that enhances Jamaica's plant health status and promote consumer, plant and environmental health and food security.



### III. Challenges and Opportunities for Agriculture

The Jamaican agricultural sector has experienced periods of growth and decline over the past decade and continues to face several challenges that hinder sustained development of the sector. The main challenges, as outlined in the Agriculture Progress Report 2009 – 2012 for Vision 2030, are listed below:

- 1) Declining competitiveness of agricultural production, as manifested in declines in some export sub-sectors and rising imports, due to: the small size of landholdings, high cost of inputs, praedial larceny, and limited application of modern technology
- 2) Limited staffing and resources for extension services
- 3) Gaps in key infrastructure, including: inadequate maintenance of feeder roads, inadequate irrigation works, and lack of sorting, grading, packaging and storage facilities
- 4) Weaknesses in marketing, including: high levels of informality in marketing and distribution channels, limited information services, and relatively weak linkages to other economic sectors, industries and non-traditional export markets
- 5) Aging farmer population
- 6) Loss of agricultural lands to urban settlement and housing development
- 7) Limited capacity for research and development
- 8) Environmental issues including: soil erosion from over-cultivation and inadequate soil conservation techniques in hillside farming, use of chemical fertilizers, impact of natural hazards, and deforestation resulting from clearing of hillsides, illegal settlements, monoculture farming and uncontrolled harvesting of trees.

Despite these challenges, the agriculture sector has shown considerable resilience as evidenced by the sector's ability to bounce back from periods of difficulty. In fact, the agriculture sector is being promoted as a key growth sector in the economy and is seeking to continue to attract private sector investment. In recent years, the government has divested several sugar estates to local and overseas private companies. Additionally, the Agro Parks are included in the country's International Monetary Fund agreement as one of the country's flagship projects to grow the economy. The sector can contribute significantly to increased employment and earnings in rural communities that are not likely to be touched by other sectors of the economy. A major opportunity for the sector will be the ability to produce for new export markets and to replace current imports where possible.

The Ministry has commenced work on several projects and programmes that are considered priority actions or opportunities in the 2013-2016 medium term, as outlined in the Ministry's Strategic Business Plan for the period. The major actions are listed below.

- 1) Development of Agro Parks: Agro parks are production zones for targeted crops with supporting infrastructure (irrigation, post-harvest etc) and technical services. The Agro Parks are being implemented under project funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and European Union, and executed by the Agricultural Competitiveness Programme and Agro-Invest Corporation respectively.
- 2) Competitiveness Coffee Enterprises Programme: This programme seeks to expand acreages under production and increase the competitiveness of coffee enterprises.

- 3) European Union Banana Support Programme (EUBSP): The programme seeks to expand the acreage of banana under cultivation and increase banana production, as well as reducing the importation of banana products.
- 4) Diversification of Caribbean Livestock through Small Ruminants Production: Seeks to increase and diversify small ruminant production.
- 5) Redevelopment of the Dairy Sector: Seeks to encourage increased financing of investments in the dairy industry, expand the production of dairy/ livestock, increase annual production of milk, and increase research and development in the sector.
- 6) Redevelopment of Fisheries Sector: This programme comprises the modernisation of the fisheries division (inclusive of the above-mentioned policy framework), development of the aquaculture sub-sector, and development of value-added fisheries products and the business models to support exportation of fisheries products.
- 7) Tumeric Industry Resuscitation Project: Expanding the production of turmeric for the export market
- 8) Ginger Resuscitation project: Expanding the production of ginger to commercially viable levels for export markets
- 9) Rationalisation of Commodity Boards: The aim is to establish a regulatory agency for all commodities and formulate a Commodities Development Plan
- 10) Strengthen the Marketing of Agricultural Products: The overall marketing thrust involves greater penetration of export markets (CARICOM and new markets), increased consumption of local production, integrating the market chain, strengthening linkages with other sectors, and strengthening marketing information systems
- 11) Expansion of irrigation infrastructure utilising modern approaches to improve efficient use of irrigation services: seeks to increase the acreage of irrigable land to 1,700 hectares of land under irrigation.
- 12) Development and design of programmes guided by GAPs, GMPs: Involves the adaptation and application of sector and trade related standards.

#### IV. Needs and requests for technical cooperation and capacity building

Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand/ Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
<b>Project Lead: Elizabeth Johnson</b>									
1	Developing Plant protection Curriculum in agricultural schools	Need	Articulated by PS of MOAF	3	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	To strengthen extension services provided to growers in Agro parks for export markets	CONAC YT, CABI, CASE, RADA,	12
2	Support for Local Livestock Sectors	Demand	Minister of MOAF to DG	2	ExtFin CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	To establish Hybrid Corn and Sorghum Trials	JDDB, Bodles, Pioneer	24
3	Development of the Jamaica Orange Flesh Sweet Potato Industry -	Demand	ACP	2 & 8	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	To establish Sweet potato clean seed programme	ACP, Bodles, NCSU Hort Science	24

	Execution of IICA/ACP General Agreement 30 Sep 2013 - Agribusiness and commercialization								
Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand/ Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
3	Development of the Jamaica Orange Flesh Sweet Potato Industry - Execution of IICA/ACP General Agreement 30 Sep 2013 - Agribusiness and	Demand	ACP	2 & 8	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	To improve and promote Sweet potato good agronomic practices	ACP, RADA, NCSU and LSU Extension Programs	48
		Demand	ACP	10	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	To establish Sweet potato Post harvest systems	ACP, Spanish Grains Storage, NCSU	24
		Demand	ACP	4 & 5	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.4.1:ER2.1-P2.1.4	To establish Jamaica Sweet Potato	ACP, RADA, Agro park	36

	commercialization						Commission	growers, Spanish Grains Storage	
4	Building capacity for the commercial production of orange flesh sweet potato varieties in the Agro park system for export - Execution of IICA/ACP General Agreement 30 Sep 2013 - Agribusiness and commercialization	Demand	ACP	4 & 11	RRA CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	1) Familiarize decision makers in MOAF and ACP on Sweet Potato Trade	ACP, MOAF	9

Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand/ Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
4	Building capacity for the commercial production of orange flesh sweet potato varieties in the Agro park system for export - Execution of IICA/ACP General Agreement 30 Sep 2013 - Agribusiness and commercialization	Demand	ACP	2	RRA CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	2) Building capacity and Networks between R&D of MOAF and Research in Sweet Potato Industry	ACP, RADA, BODLES	9
		Demand	ACP	10	RRA CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1:ER2.1-P2.1.3	3) Feasibility study for adapting post harvest handling and storage facility for orange flesh sweet potato for export	ACP, Spanish Grains Storage, NCSU	1

5	Establishment of Coconut Agro Park and visit to Queretaro Agropark - Execution of IICA/ACP General Agreement 30 Sep 2013	Demand	Minister of MOAF to DG	2; 3 & 4	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1 :ER2.1-P2.1.3	1) To establish lethal yellowing resistant coconut varieties in Tree-crop Agro park by Mar 2015 2) To build capacity in CIB technical staff in coconut pollination and micropropagation 3) To observe large scale Agropark operations in Queretaro Mexico	ACP, Coconut IB, CICY, RADA, Bodles	48
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Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand/ Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
6	Rare and Release of Army Worm Predators	Demand	RADA	3	RCRM	C3:ER3.1:P 3.1.2:A 3.1.2.1	1) Identify most efficient predators for army worms in Jamaica 2) Develop rare and release protocols and build capacity in RADA to do same 3) Determine efficacy of control	RADA, CABI, BODLES, FAO, CARDI	48
7	Early Warning System for Coffee Leaf Rust	Demand	Coffee Industry Board	3; 7 & 10	RCRM	C3:ER3.1:P 3.1.2:A 3.1.2.1	1) To identify climate indicators of CLR 2) to determine accuracy of forecasting	Coffee IB, IRAP, Coffee Growers Associations, Coffee Buyers,	48



							<p>tool</p> <p>3) To assess grower acceptance and factors influencing climate info to take action to control CLR.</p> <p>4) To assess potential of fungi associated with and pathogenic on CLR in Jamaica for use as biocontrol agent</p> <p>5) To determine the race composition of CLR in Jamaica for use of host resistance</p>	<p>UWI Mona, Purdue University, CABI</p>	
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Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand/ Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
	<b>Project Lead: Shauna Brandon</b>								
8	Support to the Caribbean Forum of ACP States in the Implementation of Commitments Undertaken Under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) - Execution of EU 10th EDF SPS Project in Jamaica	Demand	HQ	3	ExtFin - RCRM-SPS	C3:ER3.1: ER3.2: ER3.3	Strengthening food quality and food safety systems in Jamaica through 1) Harmonization of AHFS legislation, regulation, protocols and guidelines 2) Supporting national and regional coordination mechanisms in SPS 3) National and/or Regional regulatory	MOAF Veterinary and Quarantine Divisions, BB, USDA, BSJ, MIIC, PCA	36

							and industry Capacity and Capability Building to meet SPS requirements for international trade		
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Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
9	Transitioning Small and Medium Sized Enterprises into Mainstream Markets - Capacity building of	Need	Follow on from Rural Women Working Capital Project	4	Family Farming	C4:ER4.1: P 4.1.1	1) Conduct an assessment of selected women enterprise groups to determine gaps and needs for	RADA, BWA, LIFE, JNRWP, JYBT, JBDC	48

	women operated enterprises						capacity building, 2) Facilitate pilot capacity building programme for beneficiaries in the Rural Women Revolving Loan Scheme to improve their abilities to operate successful businesses and meet regulatory standards		
10	Transitioning Small and Medium Sized Enterprises into mainstream markets - Guidelines documented	Need	Follow on from Rural Women Working Capital Project	10	Family Farming	C4:ER4.3: P 4.3.1	1) Requirements, recommended steps and available resources for the development	BSJ, RADA, LIFE, NFSC, JBDC	24

	for agro-processing						t of agro-processing enterprises documented. 2) At least one sensitization session held to disseminate the guidelines.		
Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
11	Guideline documented for rural tourism	Need	Follow on from Buff Bay Valley Agrotourism program	4 & 5	Family Farming	C2: ER2.1: P2.1.1: A2.1.1.2; A2.1.1.3	1) Compilation of existing rural tourism enterprises to identify scope and opportunities. 2) Document requirements, recommend	TPDCo, SDC, RADA, JISF	24

							ed steps and available resources for the development of rural tourism ventures. 3) At least one sensitization session held to disseminate the guidelines.		
12	Capacity building of rural tourism enterprises	Need	Follow on from Buff Bay Valley Agrotourism program	4	Family Farming	C2:ER2.1: P2.1.1: A2.1.1.3	Facilitate capacity building programme for selected rural tourism enterprises to meet market requirements.	TPDCo, SDC, RADA, JISF	48

Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
13	Capacity building of youth in agriculture	Need	Identified by Youth in Agribusiness Awards Selection Committee	2; 4 & 5	Family Farming	C4:ER4.1: P 4.1.1 C2: ER2.1: P2.1.1: A2.1.1.3	1) Conduct an assessment of selected young persons in agribusinesses to determine gaps and needs for capacity building. 2) Develop capacity building programme based on assessment. 3) Youth in Agribusiness Awards programme continued to recognize and promote excellence	4H Club, MOAF, JAS, RADA,	48

							among youth in the sector. 4) Initiate discussion to facilitate incubator programme for graduates of agricultural schools.		
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Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
<b>Project Lead: Ainsworth Riley</b>									
14	Development of export platform and commodity chains ACP/MOAF - Execution of IICA/ACP General Agreement 30 Sep 2013 -	Demand	ACP	4	ExtFin - CSAC	C2:A.2.1.1.1 . ER21-P2.1.1	1) Export platform development, Farm enterprise management capacity building	ACP, Farmers in Agro parks, JEA, US Fresh Produce Buyers	12
		Demand	ACP	4	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.1.1. ER21- P2.1.1	Completion of ongoing contract with consultant Nancy Cely and Frank Lam in development of export platform to get produce from Agro parks to US markets	ACP, Farmers in Agro parks, JEA, US Fresh Produce Buyers	12

Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
15	Support for Development of Local Livestock Sectors	Demand	JDDB	2; 4 & 9	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1: ER2.1-P2.1.3	1) Build capacity in appropriate use of forage and fodder species for establishing nurseries to produce fodder for dairy and small ruminants. Visit of IICA Specialists for selection and	JDDB, Bodles	48

							establishment of nurseries		
		Need	PS of MOAF	2	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.3.1: ER2.1-P2.1.3	2) Developing dairy curriculum in agricultural schools	CONAC YT, CASE, Ebony Academy, JDDDB, Bodles	18
		Demand	JPFA	5	CSAC	C2:A.2.1.4.1. ER2.1-P2.1.4	4) Development of Pork Council	JPFA	48

Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
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16	ADRM Planning and Policy	Need	From Consultations with Farmers and RADA	1 & 7	RCRM	C2:ER2.2-P 2.2.1: A 2.2.1.2	1) To assess country's status with respect to ADRM plans 2) provide necessary technical assistance to policy makers and other stakeholders regarding the preparation of executable agriculture disaster risk management plans that will address agricultural disaster, risk management and insurance	MOAF, RADA, ODPEM, MLG	12
17	ADRM Farmer Field School Methodology	Need	From Workshops with Small Ruminant	4, 5 & 7	RCRM	C2:ER2.2-P 2.2.4: A 2.2.4.1:	To train local extension technicians how to use Farmer Field School	MOAF, RADA, JAS	0.5

			Farmers for improved Feed systems				Methodology towards developing the knowledge and skills of farmers and other agricultural sector players in Agriculture Disaster Risk Management		
Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
18	Soil conservation and water use efficiency	Need	From Consultations with Farmers	6	RCRM	C4:ER4.1-O4.1.1:A 4.1.1.1 C4:ER4.2-P 4.2.1: A.4.2.1.1	To sensitize and encourage farmers of soil conservation and water use efficiency practices so that they are better able to mitigate and	MOAF,R ADA, NIC, JAS	0.5

							later adapt to growing agricultural production challenges due to climate change.		
19	ADRM Community/Institutional Strengthening	Need	From Assessment of Relevant Committees	7	RCRM	C2:ER2.2-P 2.2.3: A 2.2.3.1	To ensure that the local ADRM Committee and subcommittees have the technical capacity, remain in a constant of state of readiness and are prepared/mobilized to manage agriculture disaster related events as they occur.	MOAF, RADA, ODPEM, MLG, SDC	12

Project No.	Project Short Title	Demand /Need from Consultations	Request from	Contribution	2014-2018 Instrument for Technical Cooperation	Component: Activities: Expected Results/Products	Summary of objectives	Partners	Months
20	Silvo Pastoral Systems	Demand	JDDDB	9	RCRM	C1:ER1.1:O1.1.1:A1.1.1.1	To develop the knowledge and skills of the local livestock farmers to implement silvo pastoral systems that utilizes the synergies from the coexistence of diversified plants and animals.	JDDDB, MOAF, RADA, JAS,	0.5
21	Agriculture Policy Programme - Execution of EU 10th EDF in Jamaica	Demand	HQ	1, 4 & 7	ExtFin CSAC-APP		Development of Domestic and Regional Marketing and Information Intelligence Systems, improved	MOAF JNRWP 4-H Club RADA FAO CARDI Small Ruminants Assoc ACP	24

						SME entrepreneurial, marketing and organizational capacities and finance mechanisms to support small ruminant and yellow and white sweet potato Value chains		
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Key to Colour Coding	Flagship Project
	Competitiveness and Sustainability of Agricultural Chains for food security and economic development
	Productivity and sustainability of family agriculture for food security and the rural economy
	Resilience and comprehensive risk management in agriculture



## V. ICS Instruments of action

In 2015, the technical cooperation model of the IICA office in Jamaica is made up of six programs, composed of 21 projects, under three of the four Flagship projects, two regional projects (APP and SPS) funded under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF and an RRA project which will come to an end in Sep 2015. The activities in the IICA Jamaica Technical Cooperation model fall under the Flagship Projects in order of priority (based on number of stakeholder requests)

1. Competitiveness and sustainability of agricultural chains for food security and economic development abbreviated as (CSAC) in this document
2. Resilience and comprehensive risk management in agriculture abbreviated as (RCRM) in this document
3. Productivity and sustainability of family agriculture for food security and the rural economy abbreviated (FF) in this document.

The projects can be classified under six programs by Flagships with deliverables in all eleven (11) Contributions;

- CSAC – (1) Support for the Local Livestock Sector (**4 projects**)  
(2) Execution of IICA/ACP Agreement of 30 Sep 2013: Operationalization of Agro parks (**5 projects**)
- FF - (1) Transitioning Small and Medium Enterprises in Main Stream Markets (**5 Projects**)  
(2) Capacity Building Program for Youth in Agriculture (**1 project**)
- RCRM – (1) Agricultural Disaster Risk Management (**4 projects**)  
(2) Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) (**2 projects**)

Under the Externally Funded, 10<sup>th</sup> EDF (European Development Fund) there are two regional projects

1. Agriculture Policy Program (APP) geared towards strengthening the small ruminant and yellow and white sweet potato value chains
2. Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) project which will support countries in the region implement SPS commitments undertaken under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). This will be done via harmonization of Animal Health and Food Safety (AHFS) legislation, regulations and guidelines, supporting coordination mechanisms of national and regional institutions and building capacity in national or regional regulatory and industry stakeholders to meet SPS standards for international trade.

The third instrument being employed in the country strategy is the Rapid Response Action (RRA) to a request from the MOAF to support taking advantage of export opportunities for the highly nutritious orange flesh sweet potato varieties. Over the next 3 years, it is expected that stakeholders in the sector will demand projects in the Inclusion Flagship Project and as we work towards addressing cross cutting issues in the region FonTC and External Funding Sources will be employed in project development.