Draft 2012 to 2015 Country Programming Framework - Jamaica

Cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of Jamaica

4/18/2011

Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS 2

I. INTRODUCTION 4

II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS 5

A. National Context 5

B. Situation and Outlook for Food Security and Rural Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Relevant Policies and Programmes 5

C. Main Actors and Institutions 8

D. FAO and the International Cooperation 9

E. Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural and Rural Development 10

III. PRIORITIES OF FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 11

A. Introduction 12

B. Definition of Thematic/Priority Areas for FAO Cooperation in the Country 13

Thematic Area 1: Value Chain Development 13

Thematic Area 2: Creating of an Enabling Framework for the Transformation of the Agricultural Sector 15

Thematic Area 3: Sustainable Management of Resources 16

Thematic Area 4: National Food Security 17

IV. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION 18

A. Implementation Mechanisms 18

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms 18

C. Resource Mobilization and Partnerships 19

D. Assumptions and Risks 19

V. ANNEXES 20

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPF	Country Programming Framework
EC	European Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOCR	Country Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Agriculture
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Jamaica
MTP	Medium Term Plan 2010 -2013, FAO
NIC	National Irrigation Commission
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority

TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UNCCA	United Nations Common Country Assessment
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I. INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is an intergovernmental organization of 192 member countries and one member organization, the European Community. FAO is a knowledge based organization whose mandate is to raise nutrition levels; improve agricultural productivity and the lives of rural populations and contributes to growth in the world economy

FAO has cooperated with the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) in the development of the agriculture and natural resources sector for decades with the mechanisms for assistance being:

- The Technical Cooperation Programme
- The Technical Cooperation Programme Facility
- Telefood

FAO's global goals and related principles underpin its results based Medium Term Plan for 2010 to 2013 (MTP). The strategic, functional objectives, organizational results and core functions of the MTP have informed the development of Jamaica's Country Programming Framework (CPF) for the 2012 to 2015 period. The CPF is expected to contribute to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 – the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability and MDG 8 – Develop a global partnership for development

The 2012 to 2015 CPF is an update of the 2006 to 2010 National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF). It provides a national framework for continued technical cooperation between FAO and the Government of Jamaica through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF) and is a programming instrument for guiding FAO's technical assistance and that of other international development agencies.

A participatory, consultative and analytical process was used in the development of Jamaica's 2012 to 2015 CPF to ensure that it reflects the felt needs of Jamaica's agricultural sector. Existing and proposed cooperation with Jamaica's other development partners, some already cooperating with the FAO at the national regional levels have been taken into account in the interest of the harmonization of interventions to prevent duplication. The CPF facilitates effective monitoring, evaluation and review.

The national goals and key outcomes of Vision 2030, Jamaica's national development plan, launched in 2009 and the Agriculture Sector plan component have been the basis for the selection of the priorities for FAO cooperation in Jamaica during the 2012 to 2015 period. A clearer definition of the priority areas of cooperation was determined through stakeholder consultations and priority setting workshops.

Four thematic areas for FAO cooperation during the 2012 to 2015 period have been identified:

1. Value chain development;
2. The creation of an enabling framework for the transformation of the agricultural sector;
3. The sustainable management of natural resources

4. National food security.

II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

A. National Context

The global economy registered its first decline in over five decades in 2009. Despite this, global economic activities were estimated to have grown during the second half of the year due largely to the implementation of effective monetary and fiscal policies.

The Jamaican economy, in contrast to the performance of the global economy, continued to experience low or negative growth with the contraction of GDP by 2.7% in 2009 following an annual average real GDP growth of 1.1% per year for the 2004 to 2008 period. This low / negative growth was accompanied by relatively high inflation and large deficits in external current account balances. For the first half of 2010 Real GDP contracted by an estimated 1.5% relative to the similar period of 2009. Real GDP is estimated to have contracted by 0.6% for the October to December 2010 quarter. [1] The 2009 inflation rate was 10.2% and there was a nominal depreciation of the Jamaican dollar of 21.4%. 2010 inflation was 11.7%. The 2010-2011 targets for GDP and inflation are 0.0 to 1.0% and 7.5 – 9.5% respectively.

Jamaica's adverse financial situation and its vulnerability to changes in the external environment, especially within the context of the global financial crisis, resulted in the country signing a 27 month standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund in 2010 January. This agreement that ends on 2012 March is for an amount equivalent to SDR820.5 million or 300% of quota (approx. US$1300 million)

In 2009 the Goods Producing and service industries contracted by 8.5% and 0.6% respectively with all goods producing industries recording lower value added with the exception of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector that recorded growth at 12.1%. The Goods producing industry declined by 0.7% for the October to December 2010 period with the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector declining 6.0%.

B. Situation and Outlook for Food Security and Rural Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Relevant Policies and Programmes

Approximately 65% of the Jamaican population live in rural districts and towns. In 2009 the Planning Institute of Jamaica reported that urbanisation continues to be a significant feature in Jamaica's population distribution and one of the population trends shaping its future. This is consistent with FAO's report of dynamic urbanisation in developing countries that include a massive population shift from rural to urban areas.

The general poor economic performance and the decline of the agricultural sector has triggered this population shift with the increased rural to urban migration including migrations from deep rural

[1] Planning Institute of Jamaica – Review of Economic Importance – October to December 2010 Volume 15 #3 & Overview of Jamaican Economy 2010

districts to rural towns resulting in congestion and increased incidences of squatting, especially in towns adjacent to tourism resorts. The 2009 Economic and Social Survey found that population growth continues to be evident and in tourism resorts such as Montego Bay and, Ocho Rios.

Increased investment in tourism has displaced agriculture as the engine of economic development in some rural parishes and offers opportunity in the increased demand for food and value added products. Tourism investment, accompanied by investment in construction and the service sectors, has been neither sufficiently widespread geographically nor generated enough employment to significantly reduce the impact of the decline in agricultural production and the bauxite/alumina industry on rural development in Jamaica, however. Rural farming communities adjacent to tourism resorts are yet to exploit the opportunity for significant increase in the demand for food with the demand being met currently by primarily imports. These sectors have created employment opportunities that compete directly with the agricultural sector for labour.

Goal No. 5 of the Agricultural Sector Plan: *"Contributor to Rural Development"* has incorporated the goals of the sustainable rural development policy, drafted by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) in 2004. The related outcomes and major strategies are the provision of sustainable livelihoods for agriculture community residents; comprehensive land use planning and utilisation for agricultural development that includes the establishment of a policy and planning framework to protect and develop suitable agricultural lands and; establishment of a culture of wholistic community development

The agricultural and natural resources sector in Jamaica has been adversely impacted by changes in land use patterns and the significant decline in the production of major sub-sectors especially the production of traditional export crops such as sugarcane, bananas and coffee. Banana exports ended in 2008 and sugar and coffee exports have declined 23% and 13% respectively between 2004 and 2009.

The policy development programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries [2] is the framework for addressing these challenges and for exploiting emerging and existing opportunities. MoAF's interventions, implemented through a number of projects and programmes are supported by local and international development partners, including the FAO.

The decline in the actual area of land used for active farming, over the last two decades in particular, has resulted in the reduced contribution of the agricultural sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product and economic development. The growing pressure for the change in the use of prime agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes such as industrial and commercial expansion has intensified. Jamaica has lost 25%, a quarter, of Jamaica's 184,000 hectares of flat, mechanisable lands.[3] This has had a negative impact on food security and the livelihood of agricultural communities particularly the rural farmers. The changes in the use of agricultural lands between 1997 and 2006 are shown in Table 1 of Annex 2.

[2] MoAF's Policy Development Programme at 2011 January is shown in Annex
[3] 2010 to 2011 Budget Speech of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

The Agricultural Land Use policy document is now being prepared and its Implementation is expected to achieve the goals of enhanced national food security; diversified, dynamic and productive use of agricultural land; environmentally sustainable use of agricultural land resources, and the creation of an enabling environment that promotes agricultural development activities through the provision of infrastructure and support services.

Jamaica's agricultural production is predominantly rainfed with only approximately 25,000 hectares, or 10% of cultivated lands in Jamaica being currently irrigated. Jamaica, the land of wood and water, has adequate water resources that can significantly increase agricultural productivity in areas with arable and irrigable lands that are still available for agricultural production. 50% or approximately 15,000 hectares of the 30, 000 hectares of these arable lands with irrigation infrastructure are idle and offers opportunity for renewed private sector investment in the agricultural sector. Irrigation costs in areas served by the National Irrigation Commission (NIC) benefits from an eighty percent (80%) subsidy although NIC has strategies to gradually implement full cost recovery thereby increasing revenues needed for the maintenance of these highly capital intensive systems.

The Policy Framework for Sustainable Fisheries development, aimed at improving the institutional capacity and present management practices of the fishing industry is well advanced. A draft Fisheries bill has been developed and the legislation is being finalized. A fifteen year strategic plan is to be developed once the policy is adopted. Despite a reported 64% increase in inland fish/shrimp production between 2004 and 2009, and a 32% increase in marine fish production, the marine fishing industry continues to be adversely affected by overfishing, introduction of invasive species such as lion fish, coastal degradation and development, especially on the north coast of Jamaica that has destroyed nursery and breeding grounds. This industry is of critical importance to food security and sustained livelihoods in many rural areas.

MoAF has placed priority on finalizing the Food and Nutrition Security policy that will define the food and nutritional goals that are be met if Jamaica's agriculture and food systems are to deliver adequate and appropriate quantities of food especially to low income and vulnerable groups. It will also prescribe a structured food import substitution programme and a reorientation of Jamaica's food import and distribution system with the aim of increasing the availability of good quality nutritious foods to all Jamaicans. MoAF is collaborating with the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute and the Ministry of Health in the development of the policy and technical assistance from the FAO would facilitate greater coordination and expedite the drafting and adopting of this critical policy.

MoAF continues to cooperate with the Bureau of Standards and other relevant government agencies in the development of appropriate standards for the sector has developed some capacity in standardization and certification. The existing gaps in policy formulation and institutional capacity building offer opportunities for FAO cooperation and are in accordance with FAO's regional results.

A Plant Health policy that has the objective of establishing a coordinated, sustainable and internationally compliant plant health system is in place. This policy is expected to foster consumer, plant and

environmental health and food security and an action plan is to be developed with the input of the National Plant Health Coordinating Committee.

A medium term policy framework for Jamaica's cattle sector has been drafted. To exploit the existing potential for the export of meat, fish and meat products the development of a Veterinary public health system with supporting legislation and fast-tracking of the development of the Animal health policy is considered to be of critical importance. Provision of infrastructure such as abattoirs and appropriate legislation that facilitates the required ante and post-mortem inspection of livestock ensuring that animals are transported and slaughtered in accordance with international standards are expected to be some of the direct benefits of the introduction of this system.

The implementation of a national animal identification and traceability system, starting with cattle, has been affected by budgetary constraints and the InterAmerican Development Bank has been approached for assistance.

The management and conservation of Jamaica's forest resources are the responsibility of the Forestry Department, an executive agency. The mandate of the Forestry Department is outlined in the Forest Act of 1996 and a Strategic Forest Management Plan for the 2009 – 2013 period has been drafted.

In 2008 approximately 333,000 hectares or 30% of lands in Jamaica were categorized as forests, approximately 88,000 hectares of which is classified as closed broadleaf forest with a closed canopy and minimal human disturbance. Most of the remaining forest is "disturbed broadleaf" (showing varying degrees of human disturbance) or natural dry open forest. The estimated overall deforestation rate is 0.1% per year but the extent and rate to which forest cover and biodiversity is being degraded as a result of the disturbance is unknown. Reducing deforestation and restoring forests are recognized as high national priorities

C. Main Actors and Institutions

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF) has direct responsibility for the administration of public sector programmes and projects of Jamaica's agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The political directorate of the MoAF is headed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries assisted by a Minister of State. The civil service arm of the MoAF is headed by the Permanent Secretary.

The vision of the MoAF is that of being the driver for the sustainable development of the Jamaican agricultural sector and natural resources by the year 2020.

MoAF's mission is to advance the development of a modern, efficient, internationally competitive agricultural sector and the sustainable management of Jamaica's fishery resources, in order to promote food security and food safety, in an effort to contribute to the development and well-being of all Jamaicans

The MoAF is comprised of a four major divisions:

- The Technical Services Directorate that has responsibility for Research and Development, Veterinary Services, Public Gardens, Plant Quarantine and Project Management and Coordination. The Fisheries Division that is now a part of this Directorate is currently in the process of being converted into an executive agency subject to the finalization of appropriate legislation.
- Policy Administration and Coordination that has responsibility for Human Resource Management & Development; Documentation, Information and Access services; Communication & Public Relations; Corporate Planning & Performance Evaluation; Information & Communication Technology; Facilities and Property Management
- Agriculture Planning and Policy that has responsibility for the Economic Planning Division; Agricultural Marketing and Information and International Trade

The MoAF has administrative responsibility for a number of commodity boards, agencies and statutory bodies including the Dairy Development Board, the Sugar Industry Authority and the Forestry Department.

A cabinet directive for a review of the roles and functions of commodity boards was the basis of a study to *Rationalize the Institutional Arrangements and Functions Governing the Production and Export of Selected Agricultural Commodities.* The targeted commodities were coffee, cocoa, coconut, banana and spices. A number of far reaching recommendations that include the repeal of enabling legislation; transfer of regulatory and technical support functions to public sector entities and the divestment of marketing and commercial functions have been made and are now the subject of public consultations that will inform a final proposal to Cabinet.

Statutory bodies include the Rural Agricultural Development Authority that has responsibility for technology dissemination, the Jamaica 4H clubs and the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the country's main farmer's organisation. The Agro-Invest Corporation has assumed the roles and functions of the former Agricultural Development Corporation.

D. FAO and the International Cooperation

The implementation of FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme in Jamaica has been varied. Budgets have ranged from US$5,667 for assistance in developing a National Water Resources Development Water Plan in the 1986/87 biennium to US$480,000 in the 2010/2011 biennium for assistance in the management of the Citrus Greening Programme in Jamaica that is still operationally active. There are currently twelve operationally active TCP programmes in Jamaica. These include provision of technical assistance for a value chain analysis of Jamaican dairy and beef cattle; analysis of agricultural education in Jamaica and disaster response and emergency assistance. [4] Jamaica also benefits from a number of TCP regional projects such as the provision of technical assistance in support of the Regional Special Programme for Food Security for CARIFORUM

[4] List of currently active FAO projects shown in the annex

Jamaica has also benefitted over the years from the Technical Cooperation Programme Facility that enables FAO Country representatives to respond to the urgent needs of government by the provision of a maximum of US$200,000 per biennium for urgent small-scale development assistance.

Since 1977 more than 2700 TeleFood projects have been approved in 130 countries, 627 located in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Jamaica has benefitted from 31 Telefood projects financed from TeleFood 1997 to 2009 campaigns. The 14 operationally active projects are being implemented with the technical support of the Rural Agricultural Development Authority and the Jamaica 4H Clubs and include school garden, poultry rearing and beekeeping projects.

FAO is currently cooperating with GOJ and the European Union in the implementation of a two year project, "Strengthening Jamaica's Food Security Programme" commonly called the EC Food Facility project. The main objectives of this project are the reduction of poverty and the enhancement of food security for vulnerable groups through improved availability of safe, affordable and nutritious food for the rural population and urban poor. Partnership with the Common Fund for Commodities in a regional project is aimed at the improvement of livelihoods along the root and tuber crop commodity chain through the use of appropriate marketing and production technologies.

The FAO office in Jamaica has contributed to the United Nations Common Country Assessment (UNCCA) completed in 2010 December and is currently partnering with other United Nation agencies viz. PAHO, UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO in the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) especially the UNDAF pillar of Environment.

In pursuit of its vision and mission the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is partnering[5] with a number of other international partners.

E. Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural and Rural Development

The challenges for agricultural, rural development and food security are summarized as follows:

- Sustained poor macroeconomic performance for more than two decades resulting in severe budgetary constraints and Government's ability to adequately provide critical services such as research, development and other technical support services to agricultural investors
- The long term implementation of structural adjustment policies that included the institutionalization of an inflationary monetary policy and the liberalization of trade and foreign exchange. These policies, although offering some advantages, especially for the financial and service sectors, have had a negative impact on the goods producing sectors such as manufacturing and agriculture resulting in significant job losses and increased poverty. Many agricultural investors lost property and other assets as a result of the high interest rate policies and subsequent action to save the financial sector from collapse. Potential agricultural investors have, therefore, become even more risk averse because of the negative experience.

[5] See list of MoAF's Internationally funded projects; list of FAO projects and the UNDAF Environment Results Matrix in Annex

- Changes in international trading arrangements resulting in the loss of preferential markets for traditional export crops such as bananas, sugar, coffee and other commodities
- The recent economic recession and rising food prices in a country that is dependent on imports to meet its food security needs.
- Increased urbanization and the change in the use of arable agricultural lands for housing and industrial development.
- Increasing incidences of natural disasters such as hurricanes. Between 2004 and 2008 Jamaica's agricultural sector was adversely affected by two tropical storms ad four hurricanes
- High levels of crime including praedial larceny
- Low education performance levels and inadequate skills training resulting in capacity issues compounded by inadequate research and development activities and the development of appropriate and new technologies.

Rising world food prices and the strong domestic demand for food offers major opportunities for renewed investment in Jamaica's agricultural sector boosting MoAF's strategy of targeted import substitutions of critical agricultural produce. MoAF has determined that some 30% of food imports could be substituted by local production. This will require change in some of the existing trade policies.

This import substitution strategy, and the value chain approach that seeks to identify competitive and comparative advantage in domestic and international markets and encourage public and private sector investment that can exploit such advantage along the value chain, can result in significant foreign exchange savings and the creation of jobs in rural areas. Significant investment in new hotel rooms and related tourism attractions can be exploited by this strategy as the tourism sector is a major market for both fresh and processed foods, most of which are now imported.

Jamaica, despite the change in land use, has 87,000 acres of lands with irrigation infrastructure of which only 50% is currently being utilized. 67,738 acres is owned privately and 20,200 acres by Government. The use of these lands that are available for investment can significantly improve agricultural productivity levels if they are the subject of appropriate crop zoning aimed at optimizing land use efficiency.

III. PRIORITIES OF FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) embody a core global agenda and framework for outcome-focused development cooperation.[6] The MDGs are the world's time-bound and quantified targets, with a deadline of 2015, for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions. The MDGs of greatest relevance to the agriculture and natural resources sector are:

- Goal No. 1: Eradicated extreme hunger and poverty
- Goal No. 7: Ensure environmental sustainability and
- Goal No. 8: Develop a global partnership for development

FAO's results based, strategic development planning framework is guided by its vision of a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

To foster the achievement of this vision and of the Millennium Development Goals, FAO will promote the continuing contribution of food and sustainable agriculture to the attainment of three global goals:

- Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods;
- Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The strategic and functional objectives, organizational results and core functions of the Medium Term Plan 2010 to 2013 have informed the development of the 2012 to 2015 Country Programming Framework and the selection of the priority areas for FAO cooperation. The CPF also takes cognizance of the priority action areas for the Latin American and Caribbean region documented in the review of the MTP. This review has shifted some of the priorities of the organizational results related to each strategic objective. In the case of Strategic Objectives A and B, for example, higher emphasis will now be placed on the promotion of an integrated systems approach that exploits opportunities for synergies between crop and livestock systems.

Jamaica's 2012 to 2015 Country Programming Framework links the FAO's strategic objectives to the national goals, outcomes and priority sector strategies of Jamaica's Agriculture sector plan, a component of Vision 2030 Jamaica, Jamaica's National Development Plan that was launched in 2009. A vision of "Jamaica the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business" is the strategic guide or roadmap for Jamaica to achieve developed country status by 2030.

The four thematic areas identified for FAO cooperation are:

[6] CL136/16 FAO Council – Elements for the Draft Strategic Framework Medium Term Plan 2010 to 2013

1. Value Chain Development
2. Creation of an Enabling Framework for the Transformation of the Agricultural Sector
3. The Sustainable Management of Resources
4. National Food Security

Six strategic priority areas[7] have been identified within the framework of the above four thematic areas for FAO Cooperation.

B. Definition of Thematic/Priority Areas for FAO Cooperation in the Country

Thematic Area 1: Value Chain Development

Food production, agro-processing and distribution is organized along tightly aligned value chains that facilitates the coordination of the flow of inputs, products, information and financial resources among farmers, processors, retailers and other economic actors along the chain. The value chain approach acknowledges and seeks to strengthen livelihoods by improving efficiencies and facilitating synergies along this linked value chain as products move from primary production to the consumer.

Strategic Objective G –Enabling Environment for Markets to Improve Livelihoods and Rural Development, of FAO's Medium Term Plan, 2010 to 2013, assumes that there is significant need for assistance to countries like Jamaica, given the globalization of value chains and the need to be cognizant of developments in international markets and policy and in international trade rules. Analysis and information concerning markets are needed to support the development of appropriate policies and FAO and its partner organizations have the capacity to assist.

Regional conferences to review the 2010 to 2013 MTP has validated the approaches in value chain development and the inclusive business models and the capacity building and support services needed to facilitate the integration of small farmers into markets. Emphasis is to be placed on strategies and polices to support small farmer integration into value chain, and also on strategies and institutional strengthening to maximize the development impacts of agri-business and agro-industries.

The need for the revitalization and reorganisation of Jamaica's agricultural sector on the basis of modern technology and management in order to achieve greater efficiency and competitiveness has resulted in priority being placed on a market driven and export led strategy for the sector. This strategy is consistent with a strong long term relationship between GDP growth and export performance. A reported elasticity estimate of 0.84 for the 1980 to 2006 period[8] that indicates that a 10% growth in exports can lead to 8.4% growth in GDP supports this strategy.

[7] See National Medium Term Priority Framework Matrix in Annex
[8] Jamaica – Agricultural Competitiveness Programme

A number of non-traditional crop and livestock products have emerged with good competitive prospects. Structural impediments to improved competitiveness such as poor linkages to markets manifested in inadequate market information; poor market infrastructure especially for post-harvest handling and poor communication or lack of communication within value chains currently limits the sectors ability to effectively exploit these opportunities. The development of value chains are said to be adversely affected by weak linkages of agro-processors with farmers, consumers, service providers – research, extension and finance; and international markets.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, with support from international development partners such as the IDB, European Union and USAID has initiated a number of programmes in support of its strategy to utilize a value chain development approach as the means of exploiting existing and emerging markets.

The US$15 million, IDB financed Agricultural Competitiveness Programme,[9] signed in 2010 November, is the most significant intervention, The general objective of this intervention is to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector through the achievement of three specific objectives:

1. Increase the capacity of small and medium size farmers to access national and international markets
2. Increase the performance of the country's food quality and safety management systems
3. Foster the development of agricultural and agro-processing value chains

The Agribusiness value chain development component of the IDB project promotes the integration of stakeholders into value chains and seeks to leverage greater levels of private sector investment in agriculture. Five pilot experiments of end-to end value chains are to be initiated.

The upgrading of MoAF's Export Division to more effectively exploit advantages along the value chain through the targeted development of the spices industry – pimento, ginger, turmeric and nutmeg, and the redevelopment of the dairy industry are in line with the value chain approach.

The relevant Vision 2030 Agriculture Sector Plan goals and strategic priority areas for the Value Chain development thematic area are:

Goal No. 1 - Efficient competitive diversified value-added agricultural production. The strategic priority area being the utilization of the value chain approach.

Goal No 2: Strong Marketing Systems for Domestic and Export Markets. The strategic priority area being the analysis of the local and international markets on an on-going basis, including new and emerging alternative markets.

The priority areas for FAO's technical assistance and cooperation during the 2012 to 2015 period are:

[9] See List of Internationally funded projects in Annex

- The continued identification of the critical areas where comparative and competitive advantage exist for local and international markets
- The assessment and development of the value chain for key sub-sector areas.

Thematic Area 2: Creating of an Enabling Framework for the Transformation of the Agricultural Sector

The long term vision for the agricultural sector is its dynamic transformation through a sustained, research-oriented, technological, market driven and private sector led revolution that revitalizes rural communities, creates strong linkages with other sectors and repositions the sector to focus on the production of high value commodities and contribute to national food security.

The achievement of this long term vision requires an appropriate legislative and policy framework that is underpinned by capacity building that will result in the strengthening of research and development capabilities' the development of standards and standardization and certification capabilities; identification and mapping of production zones and related production systems and the application of local and international best practices.

The development of appropriate policies and strategies and the strengthening of institutional capacity are consistent with the related organizational results cross cutting most if not all of FAO's strategic objectives and with links existing between a number of these strategic objectives with respect to the creation of an enabling framework for agricultural development and transformation.

Enhanced institutional capacities, policy formulation (including regional coordination and institutional links) and investment is one of the six areas for priority action by FAO in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

MoAF has developed a policy framework for addressing the challenges and exploiting the existing opportunities of Jamaica's agricultural sector. Some policies are still at the concept paper stage and others, although well advanced or even adopted, now require assistance in the development of related strategic plans.

MoAF affected by financial and human resource constraints requires the continued support of its international partners for the creation of this enabling framework. Assistance in the area of protected agriculture/greenhouse technology; capacity building; provision of irrigation infrastructure is currently being provided by international development partners such as the European Union, CIDA, CFC, CARDI and IICA

The relevant Vision 2030 Agriculture Sector Plan goal is Goal #4: Enabling and Facilitating Framework, Infrastructure and Support Services and the strategic priority areas identified are:

1. The strengthened application of technology innovation, research and development to agricultural development
2. Development and maintenance of appropriate modernized policy legislation and regulatory framework for the agricultural sector

FAO technical assistance and cooperation will be required in the following areas:

- Conservation and improvement of genetic livestock and crop resources (including honey bees) through implementation of breeding and other relevant programmes
- Legislative framework and policy formulation for a veterinary public health system and related animal health policy and a national seed policy
- The development of a comprehensive fifteen year strategic development plan for the Fisheries industry

Thematic Area 3: Sustainable Management of Resources

The sustainable management of natural resources requires distinct technical disciplines for addressing key aspects of natural resources management, but it also requires a multi-disciplinary and a multi-sectoral approach to reduce competition for these resources. The multi-disciplinary/multi-sectoral approach recognizes that the challenges to the sustainable management of natural resources are predominantly social and hence the solutions are both technical and social.

The transfer of a significant percentage of arable agricultural lands for housing and other commercial use; increasing incidence of natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods and more devastating impacts of these disasters have created significantly increased demand on the country's limited financial and technical resources affecting the poor, the vulnerable and impacting the country's food security. International cooperation in recent years, as shown in the list of projects in the annex, has been concerned with the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector.

Good agricultural practices and the ability to compete in international markets now require strict adherence to the maintenance of environmental integrity as a means of ensuring sustainability. FAO has in the past been integrally involved in the development of appropriate land utilization policies and effective application of soil conservation and land husbandry practices in the agricultural sector. Some of these gains have been eroded with the decline in land use and the loss of arable and other agricultural lands to other sectors.

The relevant Vision 2030 Agricultural Sector Plan goal is Goal #6:Environmentally sustainable sector and the strategic priority areas identified are;

1. The need for an appropriate framework for the sustainable management of agriculture and natural resources
2. The development of a comprehensive hazard preparedness and disaster response and recovery mechanism for the agricultural sector

FAO's technical cooperation and assistance being required in the following areas:

- Development of a framework policy and appropriate legislation for the sustainable management of Jamaica's agricultural and natural resources that will include as key components:
    - The development of risk mitigation framework for the agricultural sector that specifically targets irrigated agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries and,
    - The development of a comprehensive emergency response plan for the agricultural sector utilizing improved technology

Thematic Area 4: National Food Security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary need and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four dimensions of food nutrition and security are availability, access, utilization/national adequacy and the stability of food supply.

Food insecurity exists when people are undernourished as a result of the physical unavailability of food, their lack of social or economic access to adequate food, and/or inadequate food utilization. Food insecure people are those whose food intake falls below their minimum calorie (energy) requirements, as well as those who exhibit physical symptoms caused by energy and nutrient deficiencies resulting from an inadequate or unbalanced diet or form the body's inability to use food efficiently because of infection or disease.

FAO reports that between 2003 and 2005 the food requirement for Jamaica was 1860 kcal/capita/day while consumption averaged 2810/kcal/capita/day. Not everyone in Jamaica consumes 2810 kcal proportionately. The report also shows that Jamaica's undernourishment rate was 5% between 2003 and 2005 which is a 2% reduction from the 1995 to 1997 report.

Imports of food have increased significantly, moving from US$ 453, 838 in 1999 to US$802,332 in 2009. This has severely impacted the country's balance of payments. The widening gap between per capita domestic food production and per capita food consumption is attributed to the growing tourism sector's (46.6% growth in stop over visitors to 1.8 million in 2009 over 1999) demand for food, increased population (by 4.5% to 2.7 million in 2009/1999) and improved standard of living. Cereal imports consisting of rice, maize, wheat and flour accounts for 80% of all food imports.

Food security initiatives of the MoAF include cooperation with the FAO and the European Union through the EC Food Facility Project; the CARICOM/CARIFORUM Food security project financed by the Italian Government; and the Small Ruminant Project financed by the Common fund for Commodities

The relevant Vision 2030 Agricultural Sector Plan Goal is No. 7: National Food Security with the related strategic priority area identified being undertaking key food security projects

The specific areas for FAO cooperation are in keeping with FAO's Strategic Objective H – Improved Food Security and Nutrition and HO1: B O1: Countries and other stakeholders have strengthened capacity to formulate and implement coherent policies and programmes that address the root causes of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. They are also in keeping with Strategic Objective D – Improved quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain with emphasis on DO2: Institutional, policy and legal frameworks for food safety/quality management that support an integrated food chain approach.

The strategic priority area identified is the need to effectively address Jamaica's food security issues within the framework of food safety and the four overarching food and nutrition security objectives of food availability; food access; food utilization/nutritional adequacy and the stability of food supply.

FAO's technical assistance and cooperation are being sought in the following areas:

- Finalizing the drafting of a national food and nutritional policy and the development of appropriate legislation
- The drafting of a Food safety policy
- The development of a programme aimed at building the capacity of small farm families and other vulnerable rural families in the home preservation and storage of foods.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Implementation Mechanisms

The Country Programming Framework for 2012 to 2015 is a joint product of the GOJ and FAO. Implementation of the CPF will be based on close collaboration with GOJ's lead agency, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, its agencies and other relevant government ministries and agencies. The FAO Country Representative (FAOCR) in Jamaica will assume full responsibility and leadership for the implementation of the CPF on behalf of the FAO in the context of FAO's decentralization policy. The FAOCR will receive the full support of the technical officers of the FAO's sub-regional office for the Caribbean with technical and managerial support being provided by the Latin American and the Caribbean regional office in Chile and from the respective FAO Headquarters Divisions in Rome.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

The short and medium term priorities, policies and programmes of Vision 2030, including those of the Agricultural Sector Plan are captured in GOJ's Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework. This implementation framework facilitates consistent monitoring and evaluation, allows the incorporation of domestic as well as global changes into the national development plan that has informed the CPF. This monitoring and evaluation framework is compatible with the medium term framework of the FAO CPF.

MoAF will use its existing M & E mechanisms that will include quarterly review of the CPF by its Capital Projects committee to ensure that the CPF continues to reflect the felt needs of Jamaica's agricultural

and natural resources sector and that it continues to be compatible with the Agriculture Sector Plan and GOJ's Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework.

FAO and the GOJ will prepare annual progress reports on the implementation of the CPF which will be discussed in an annual CPF Implementation Review workshop. This review will facilitate the incorporation of any changes required to ensure that the CPF continues to reflect the felt needs of Jamaica's agricultural and natural resource sector. Monitoring and evaluation of the CPF will also be done within the framework of the regional results for Latin America and the Caribbean that will be used to guide operational planning and the allocation of resources within each region during the biennium.

The UNDAF[10] for Jamaica is currently being finalized with FAO's contribution to the Environment Pillar. The related MDGs are MDG 7 and 8. The indicator of the UNDAF and localized MDGs constitute the general indicators against which the impact and contribution of FAO's intervention will be assessed and evaluated. Monitoring activities will therefore be harmonized and synchronized as much as possible with the UNDAF monitoring and review process. Specific plans for the results-based monitoring of the CPF will be developed prior to its implementation. These plans will establish key performance indicators for expected outputs and will refine outcome indicators in the strategic priority areas to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process.

C. Resource Mobilization and Partnerships

FAO will continue to use existing mechanisms for cooperation in Jamaica to provide the required financial and other resources needed for the implementation of the CPF. GOJ is expected to provide counterpart contributions in terms of human resources, project offices, access to available data, duty exemptions and by other means.

FAO and GOJ will jointly facilitate the mobilization of external donor resources for the funding of Trust Fund projects through donor consultation and/or joint resource mobilization efforts. The CPF provides the framework for cooperation with other international development agencies in collaboration with the FAO or through direct partnership with the GOJ.

Existing partnerships, detailed in Section II above, will be strengthened and new partnerships sought. Partnerships at the domestic level will be encouraged between the relevant Ministries and GOJ agencies, private sector organisations, Non state actors and other stakeholders.

D. Assumptions and Risks

The successful implementation of the CPF will require effective and timely resource mobilization by GOJ, FAO and collaborating partners. National budget support and the timely release of budgeted funds, the anticipated private sector investment in the sector, political and social stability including further gains in reducing violent crimes, improved capacity of GOJ institutions and non-state groups are factors that can affect expected results.

[10] Draft UNDAF Matrix is shown in Annex

Thematic Area	Sustainable Management of Resources					
National Development Objective t Agriculture Sector Plan Goal	Vision 2030 Goal #3 ^ : u] [• } v } u Ç] • ‰ Œ } • ‰ Œ } µ • _ National Outcome 12 Internationally Competitive Industry Structures Agriculture Sector Plan Goal # 6 An environmentally sustainable sector					
FAO MTP 2010-2013 Strategic Objective F	Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture					
MTP Organizational or Regional Result	Strategic Priority Area for FAO Cooperation	Expected Results	Output Indicator	Means of Verification	Counterparts	Financing Alternatives
F5 t Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges such as climate change and bioenergy	The development of an appropriate framework for š Z u v P u v š } (: agricultural & natural resources Thedevelopment of a comprehensive hazard preparedness and disaster response and recovery mechanism for the agricultural sector	The development of a framework policy for the sustainable management of agriculture resources that will include: A risk mitigation framework for the agriculturalsector developed that includes fisheries, forestry & irrigation sub-sectors and A comprehensive emergency response plan for agricultural sector using improved technology, developed	Policy & related legislation drafted. Risk mitigation framework developed & tested in appropriate sub-sectors Emergency response plan approved and being implemented	Cabinet submission & MoAF reports		

Thematic Area	National Food Security					
National Development Objective t Agriculture Sector Plan Goal	Vision 2030 Goal #3 ^ : u] [• } v } u Ç] • ‰ Œ } • ‰ Œ } µ • _ National Outcome 12: Internationally Competitive Industry Structures Agriculture Sector Plan Goal # 7 National Food Security					
FAO MTP 2010 2013 Strategic ObjectiveH	Improved Food Security and Bet Nutrition					
MTPF Organizational or Regional Result	Strategic Priority Area for FAO Cooperation	Expected Results	Output Indicator	Means of Verification	Counterparts	Financing Alternatives
Regional Result 1 Food and nutrition security	Effectively addressing food security issues within the framework of Food Safety and the four pillars of food security: - Food Availability - Food Access - Food Utilization/Nutritional Adequacy - Stability of Food Supply	Drafting of National Food & Nutrition; Food Safety Policies Programme concerned with home preservation & storage of foods developed for small farm & other vulnerable rural families	Policies & related legislation drafted Programme developed & being implemented	MoAF and GOJ reports and surveys MoAF & GOJ reports		

ANNEX 2: DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR JAMAICA 2012-2015

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

ANNEX 2 - SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

A. National Context

The global economy registered its first decline in over five decades in 2009. Despite this, global economic activities estimated to have grown during the second half of the year due largely to the implementation of effective monetary and fiscal polici

Jamaica continued to experience low or negative growth with the contraction of GDP by 2.7% in 2009 following an annual average GDP growth of 1.1% per year for the 2004 to 2008 period. This low / negative growth was accompanied by relatively high inflation and large deficits in external current account balances. For the first half of 2010 Real GDP contracted by an estimated 1.5% relative to the corresponding period of 2009. Real GDP is estimated to have contracted by 0.6% for the October to December quarter.[1] The 2009 inflation rate was 10.2% and there was a nominal depreciation of the Jamaican dollar of 21.4%. 2010 inflation was 11.7%. The 2011 targets for GDP and inflation are 0.0 to 1.0% and 7.5 to 9.5% respectively.

High levels of public debt that stood at 135% of GDP at the end of 2009 have resulted in sustained high debt service obligations with interest payments alone accounting for 60% of government revenues leaving meager resources for investment in productivity enhancing and so infrastructure investment . The fiscal deficit in 2009 was J$96.3 billion or J$18.1 billion more than budgeted for. The deficit for the October to December 2010 quarter was J$12.2 billion or $2.7 billion lower than budgeted

: u] [• À Œ• situation and its vulnerability to changes in the external environment, especially within the context of the global financial crisis, resulted in the country signing a 27 month standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund in 2010 January. This agreement that ends on 2012 March is for an amount equivalent to SDR820.5 million or 300% of quota (approx. US$1300 million)

In 2009 the Goods Producing and service industries contracted by 8.5% and 0.6% respectively with all goods producing industries recording lower value added with the exception of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector that recorded growth at 12.1%. The Goods Producing industry declined by 0.7% for the October to December 2010 period with the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector increasing 6.0%.

[1] Planning Institute of Jamaica Review of Economic Importance October to December 2010 Volume 15 #3 & Overview of Jamaican Economy 2010

B. Situation and Outlook for Food Security and Rural Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Rural development, as compared to the past, when increased agricultural output was seen as the prime indicator of rural development, now embraces the more far-reaching transformation of the social and economic structures, institutions, relationships and processes in rural areas. Emphasis is placed on the creation of and the equitable distribution of benefits. Long term rural development includes:

- Generation of new employment
- More equitable access to arable land and distribution of income
- Widespread improvement of health, nutrition and housing
- Generally broadened opportunities for all individuals to realise their full potential through education

In 2009, 24.7% of the Jamaican population was living in Kingston and St Andrew, 18.5% in St Catherine and 6.9% in Clarendon.[2] Estimating the assumed percentage of the population living in the city of Montego Bay, the municipality of Portmore and the town of Spanish Town leaves approximately 65% of the Jamaican population living in rural districts and towns.

dZ • ŒÀ] •]v µ•šŒÇU]v îìì õU }všŒ] µš ôíXó9 š} : u] [• 'Œ}•• }u •š] as compared to the 23.9% contribution of the Goods Producing industry.[3] PŒ] µošµŒ [• }všŒ] µš]}v Á • •š]u š š ñXò9 • }u % in the manufacturing and construction sectors respectively. The contribution of the wholesale and retail trade, repair, installation and machinery was the highest at 19.3%. Real value added of the mining sector fell by 50.2% influenced by the bauxite/alumina industry that declined by 46.3% with the production of alumina and crude bauxite falling by 55.6% and 28.1% respectively. The Mining and Quarrying sector lost 6,300 jobs between 2008 October and 2010 April and 700 jobs between 2009 October and 2010 October.

[2] Source Statistical Institute of Jamaica; Reference Economic & Social Survey 2009, Planning Institute of Jamaica
[3] Total GDP at basic prices in 2009 was less 5.5% contribution of Financial Intermediate Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)

The 2009 contribution of the hotel and restaurant industry was 5.8% or only 0.2% higher than that of the Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing Industry.

The introduction of bauxite mining and later investment in tourism in recent decades has resulted in the declining importance of agriculture in many rural parishes. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector experienced a 20% decline in employment, representing the loss of 50,400 jobs, between 1989 and 2004, Planning Institute of Jamaica Statistics[4] show a 15% increase of 30,100 jobs between 2004 and 2009. It is not clear to what extent the inclusion of ^ , µ v š] v P _] v š Z] • š P } Œ Ç Z • Œ • µ o š] v š Z] • Œ o š] À o Ç •] P v] ( ] v š] v production in many sub-sectors, especially the export crop sector. PIOJ reports a loss of 7,700 jobs in the Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing sector between 2009 October and October 2010.

Table 1 depicts the decline in u] a[gricultural exports:

Table 1 - Value of Selected Agricultural Exports from Jamaica, 1989 to 2009 [5]

Export Crop	1989	1999	2004	2009	% change 2009/2004
	US$ Z ì ì ì				
Sugar	66,339	95,319	98,700	75,000	-23%
Bananas	19,261	29,816	12,814	6	-100%
Cocoa	1822	1121	910	1778	95%
Coffee	9357	23,895	38,683	33,815	-13%
Citrus	2584	4294	2057	1710	-17%
Pimento	4590	4924	2164	1753	-19%

Between 2004 and 2009, banana exports ceased; sugar and coffee exports declined by 23% and 13% respectively and sugar production declined by 31% moving from 181,400 tonnes to 126,000 tonnes, yam production declined by 9% moving from 136,167 tonnes to 124,516 tonnes. Yam and banana are major staple foods in addition to being export crops and along with the coffee and sugar industries are significant employers of labour in rural Jamaica with the sugar industry being the most significant.

[4] Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica 1989 to 2009

[5] Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica 1989 to 2009. N.B. Jamaica experienced hurricanes in 1988 (Hurricane Gilbert) and in 2004 , 2005 and 2007 (Hurricanes Dennis, Emily and Dean)

The increased investment in tourism, construction and the service sectors have been neither sufficiently widespread geographically nor generated enough employment to significantly reduce the impact of the decline in agricultural production and the bauxite/alumina industry on rural development in Jamaica. This negative impact can be seen in the decline in the quality of rural life manifested in decreased employment, increased poverty, lack of critical services and increased migration to urban areas and overseas especially by the younger and better educated sections of these rural populations. There has also been migration from deeper rural districts to rural towns that have resulted in urban congestion and increased incidences of squatting, especially in those towns close to tourism resorts such as Ocho Rios, Montego Bay and Negril. This increased urbanization, a •]Pv](] vš (šµŒ }(: u] [• ‰}‰µo š]}v]•šŒ]µš]}v v }v }(šZ ‰}µ}µ}o}µ}v}µ}v}µ}v

estimated value of J$383M. Mutton (sheep) production of 17,000 kg in 2009 is insignificant when compared to imports of 2.6M kg valued at J$643M.

: u] [• (}} Œ ‹µ]Œ u v š• Œ]vP u š ‰Œ]u Œ]o Ç Ç]u‰}Œš• •‰]š v ucfiuŒ P]vP í
between 2004 and 2009. It should be noted that the production of yam, a major staple and traditional export crop, declined by 9% over the same period.

In 2008, the total value of selected food imports, (see earlier reference) selected based on opportunities for import substitution, stood at US$466,189,217, highlighting the countries dependence on imported foods. The table below provides values for the import of cereal, meats, milk and milk products and eggs for 2008:

Table 3: Selected Food Imports, Jamaica, 2008

Category	Products	Value of Imports t US$
Cereals	Wheat, Rice, Corn, Flour	US$219,956,283
Meats	Meat of Goat,Swine, Pig Trotters, Cut of sheep and bovine, chicken leg thighs, backs and necks, other poult cuts, turkey necks etc.	US$63,033,024
Milk and Milk products	Milk, milk products, yoghurt and chees	US$45,860,261
Eggs	Hatching eggs, fresh eggs, eggs yol	US$19,429,400

In the reality of rising food prices and reduced food-self (( ]] v Ç]v (}} • •µ Z • u]olU u šU •š ‰o (}} •U : u] [•
from US$730 million in 2007 to US$866 million in 2008 with a 7.4% reduction to US$802 mill v î ì ì õ X D} & Œ ‰}Œš• šZ š šZ ^ š
'Œ}Á &}} _ u‰]Pv v o] Œ š •šŒ š PÇ š} ( ]o]š š]u‰}Œš •µ •š]š4µ šll]ovinZ2009.[8]Œ ‰ Œ •
These savings have been the result of increased production and reduced imports of vegetable and condiments. Similar savings in the import of

[8] Restructuring for Growth: Creating A Sustainable Agricultural Sector 2010 to 201 Budget Presentation to Parliament by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

mutton and goat flesh would require an estimated additional 85,208 breeding females (sheep and goat) to satisfy 30% of the 2009 imports of mutton of goat flesh valued at $1206 million.[9]

The fishing industry is also of critical importance to food security and sustained livelihoods in rural areas. Despite a 64% increase in inland fish/shrimp production between 2004 and 2009, and a 32% increase in marine fish production, the marine fishing industry continues to be adversely affected by overfishing, introduction of invasive species such as lion fish, coastal degradation and development especially on the north coast of Jamaica that has destroyed nursery and breeding grounds. Interventions, some financed by international development agencies include:

In 2008 approximately 333,000 hectares or 30% of lands in Jamaica were categorized as forests, approximately 88,000 hectares classified as closed broadleaf forests (showing varying degrees of human disturbance) or natural dry open forest. The estimated overall deforestation rate is 0.1% but the extent and rate to which forest cover and biodiversity is being degraded as a result of the disturbance is unknown. More vigilant monitoring and seizure of illegally felled timber by the Forestry Department indicates that this deforestation rate is higher. Reforestation and restoring forests are recognized as high national priorities. In 2009, 24.7% of the Jamaican population was living in Kingston and St Andrew, 18.5% in St Catherine and 6.9% in St James.[10]

[9] January 25, 2011 presentation on Small Ruminant Development by Dr. Marc Panton, Chief Technical Director, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

[10] Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica; Reference: Economic & Social Survey 2009, Planning Institute of Jamaica

ANNEX 3 to POLICY FRAMEWORK MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES, JAMAICA

ANNEX 3a Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Policy Development Programme at 2011 January

No.	Name of Policy	Purpose	Stage[11]	Comments & Next Steps
1	A Medium Term Policy Framework for the Cattle Sector	This policy is to stimulate redevelopment of the diary sector through: - Alignment of the value chain to ensure greater equity to all indus stakeholders inclusive of the consumer; - Increasing the international competitiveness of local beef and r production; - Attracting youth and women to ensure continuity	2	The Ministry will be assisting the Jamaica Dairy Developm Board to prepare the policy document from the concept pap during the course of the FY 2010/2011
2	Food Safety Policy	The policy aims to implement programmes that promote high standards o food hygiene and maintain systems of surveillance and control to ens compliance with those standards	4	Policy document redrafted to take into consideration th concerns of the Ministry of Health. Cabinet submission drafted and circulated to Ministry of Health & Ministry of Industr Investment & Commerce for comments
3	Policy Framework & Strategi Plan for Sustainable Fisheries Development in Jamaica	The policy aims to improve the institutional capacity & prese management practices in the fisheries industry; to mitigate furth deterioration of the resource base of capture fisheries and achi sustainability in use of said resource base	5	Three island wide consultations were carried out and the comments are now being incorporated into the policy following which the policy will be submitted to Cabinet for approval
4	Plant Health Policy	The policy aims to establish a coordinated, sustainable and internatio } u ‰ o] v š ‰ o v š Z o š Z • Ç • š u š] v Z] š ‰ o] v š Z]

No.	Name of Policy	Purpose	Stage	Comments & Next Steps
7	National Organic Policy	This policy will cover organic food and farming systems. It will add accreditation of certification bodies, development of national organi standards & legislation that will govern production and trade of organic (} } X / š Á] o o o • } Œ • • ' } À Œ v u v š [• Œ } o development & the provision of extension services & removal of fis disincentives to the organic agricultural sector. Capacity building am farmers and extension officers will also be addressed by this policy	4	The policy will be submitted to Cabinet for approval in t 2011/2012 Financial Year
8	Food and Nutrition Security Policy	The Food & Nutrition Security Policy will: - Define the food and nutritional goals that are to be met so that t } µ v š Œ Ç [• P Œ] µ o š µ Œ v (} } • Ç • š u • nutritionally appropriate quantities of food, especially to low income and vulnerable groups - Make prescriptions for a structured food import replacemen programme and a re-orientation of food imports and the food distribution system, to increase the availability of good quali nutritious foods in Jamaica	4	The Ministry is working with Caribbean Food and Nutriti Institute and MOH to develop the policy. A situational analysis being prepared by the MoAF, MOH and CFNI. Policy develop will continue throughout the FY 2010/2011. The Min anticipates the completion of the first draft by the end FY2010/2011
9	Agricultural Land Utilisation Policy	The goals of the policy are to: - Ensure environmentally sustainable use of agricultural land resour - Create and maintain a diversified, dynamic and progressive utilization of agricultural land - Conserve, protect and manage forest lands that will lead sustainable economic and social benefit - Enable and facilitate development/welfare activities through infrastructure and support services; and - Maintain National Food Security	4	The policy was drafted and presented to a stakeholder gro Comments/concerns from the group were incorporated Wid consultation to include the Ministry of Housing and the Urba Development Cooperation has been recommended by the Office of the Prime Minister
10	National Seed Plan	The policy aims to create a framework for the development of a local s industry plan	4	Concept paper has been prepared and policy development take place during the 2011/2012 FY

ANNEX 3: List of International Development Agency Projects in Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Jamaica 2011

January

ANNEX 3b Status of International Development Agency Projects being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Jamai ca 2011 February

Project Name	Donor/Lending Agency	Type of Assistance	Amount	Details	Status
NATIONAL PROJECTS					
1. Strengthening Jamaica's Foo Security Programme(EC Food Facility)	European Union	Grant	¦ ñ X ô u] o	Overall Goal of Project is poverty reduction & enhanced food security for vulnerable groups.	Implementation started 2009 May with scheduled completion being 2011 April
				Project objective is to assist small farmers living in food secure households by enhancing food production promoting self-sufficiency, new technologies and market access	
2. Improving Jamaica's Agricultural Productivity	Canadian International Development Agency Government of Canada	Grant	US$4.8 million	The goal of the project is the strengthenin of sustainable agricultural productivity in Jamaica. The purpose of the project is the improvement of the productivity of Jamaican farmers and fisher folk through use of greenhouse technology and the practice of sound environmental management in small scale fisheries	3year project that started in

3. Caribbean Development Ban Special Loan Facility	Caribbean Development Bank	Loan	US$7.8 million	Provision of credit to small farmers engaged in productive activity. Includes a technical assistance grant of US$500,000 to establish a monitoring & evaluation syster	Loan funds are onlent by the Development Bank of Jamaica through Approve F Institutions. Implementation started in 2009 July
4. European Union Banana Support Programme	European Union	Grant	¦	To promote sustainable development in the traditional banana growing communities of Jamaica	Implementation started in 1999 with agreement for final year of financing signe
5. Rural Economic Development Initiative Project (RDI)	World Bank/GOJ	Loan & GOJ counterpart funds	US$17.5 million	Assist in the social and economic regeneration of rural communities	Implementation, by the Jamaica Social & Investment Fund, started in 2010 Jan MOAF/RADA to provide technical services based on signed MOU
6. Gustav Agricultural Rehabilitation Project	USAID	Grant	US$3.2 million	Rehabilitation of agricultural sector, post Tropical Storm Gustav through improvement in rural infrastructure and targeted production of selected crops	Project supports MoAF's Produc ion & Productivity Programme and the FARM Cr Programme
7. Marketing Agriculture Jamaica Improved Competitiveness (MAJIC)	USAID	Grant	US$15 million	Objective of project is increased volume and value of Jamaican agricultural commodities marketed profitably & competitively	Implementation started in 2010
8. Wallenford Coffee Company Pre-divestment programme	USAID	Grant	US$57,000	Implementation of critical pre-divestment activities for the Wallenford Coffee Company	Implementation started in 2009 November

9. Cocoa Marketing Coordinator & Valuation Services	USAID	Grant	US$40,000	Development of comprehensive marketing strategy for the cocoa industry & valuation of assets of Cocoa Industry Board prior to divestment	Scheduled completion 2010 July
10. Chinese grant	Government of China	Grant	US$1.1 million	Financing of rice harvesting equipment and irrigation infrastructure	Letters exchanged in 2009
11. Input Supplies Project	Government of Venezuela - Petro Food Fund	Grant	US$2 million	Financing of tractor & machinery pool, fertiliser programme, procurement & distribution of seeds and planting material	
12. Sugar Transformation Project	European Union	Grant/GOJ Budget	¦ô ï X ñ ò u] n	Development & maintenance of a sustainable private sector led sugar cane industry; mitigation of the economic, social & environmental fall out of the industry; maintenance of GOJ macro-economic goals	Implementation started 2007. Project completion date 2020 when transformation completed and gains consolidated
13. National Irrigation Development Project	InterAmerican Development Bank/GOJ				
14. National Irrigation Development Project	InterAmerican Development Bank/GOJ				
15. Centre of Excellence for Advanced Technology	Spanish Government & GOJ	Grant/GOJ Budget	US$410,000 of which GOJ contributes US$20,000	Establishment of a demonstration centre for the transfer of appropriate technology adapted to agro-climatic and social factors. Development of related training programmes	

REGIONAL PROJECTS

16. Promoting CARICOM/CARIFORUM Food Security- GTFS/RLA/141/ITA Phase 11	Government of Italy	Grant	US$4.076 million	Strengthening capacity of CARICOM/CARIFORUM to support regior efforts to formulate, implement & monitor regional food security policies. Support for establishment of effective institutional mechanisms for enhancing trade of fresh & processed products	Jamaica participating since 2010 December & Regional Food and Nutrition Sec drafted.
17.Increased Production of Roo and Tuber Crops in the Caribbean through the introduction of improved	Common Fund for Commodity/European Union	Grant	US$3,392,805 - C'bbean allocation; US$647500 Jamaica's allocation	Contribute to improvement in livelihoods along the Root and Tuber Commodity Chain in the Caribbean through appropriate marketing & production technologies	Project launched 2010 March 4th
18.Increased production of vegetable and herbs through the use of protected agriculture in the Caribbean	Common Fund for Commodity/European Union	Grant	US$2,814,638. Jamaica allocated US$726,571	Strategically adapt & transfer protected agriculture technologies through capacity building & infrastructure enhancement which will develop & intensify food production & security on available lands	Project launched 2010 March 4th
19. Diversification of the Caribbean Livestock Sector through the Production of Small Ruminants	Common Fund for Commodity/GOJ	CFC Grant & GOJ Counterpart contribution	CFC Grant - US$150,000 GOJ contribution - US$120,000	Contribute to the attainment of self-sufficiency in regional meat consumption initially through the development of the small ruminant industry	Implementation 2010 4th quarter

20. Competitive Coffee Enterprises Programme Jamaica	Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) & CoffeeIndustry Board (CIB)	CFC Grant & CIB contribution	CFC- US$200,000 CIB- US$90,000	Capacity building of coffee cooperatives in central and northern Jamaica; Improved competitiveness of small coffee producers promotion of coffee consumption	2010 3rd & 4th quarter
21. Study to improve compliance with the European Commission sanitary standards in the CARIFORUM Fisheries Sector	European Union	Grant	¦ ð ð X ô ò million for W X ¦ ò X million for Œ] v 500,000 for Jamaica	Improve access of Jamaica's fisheries products (conch etc.) to EU & world markets; strengthen export health controls (laboratory upgrade); improved production conditions	2009 to 2014
22.Formulation of Master Plan on Sustainable use of Fisheries Resources for Coastal Community Development in the Caribbean	Japanese funded	Grant	Caribbean allocation- US$3.6 million; Jamaica's allocation- US$300,000	Formulation of Master Plan on Sustainable use of Fisheries Resources for Coastal Community Development in the Caribbean	2009 to 2014

23.Strengthening Fisheries Management in all ACP countries (ACP Fish II)	European Union	Grant	All ACP countries- ¦ ï ì u] o o] } aribbean- US$3.3 million; Jamaica- US$235,700	Sustainable & equitable management of fisheries in Jamaica; improved fisheries policy & management; reinforced control & enforcement capabilities; research strategies; development of business supportive regulatory frameworks to promote private sector investments; increased knowledge sharing on fisheries management & trade in the region	2009 to 2014
24.Diagnostic study to determine poverty levels in Fishing Communities in the CARICOM region	Kingdom of Spain	Grant	Caribbean allocation- ¦ î ï í U ò ì ì V Jamaica's allocation- US$16,500	Determination of poverty levels in selected Jamaican fishing communities & effect on quality of life; design of suitable models for planning & implementation of alternative livelihoods to alleviate poverty in fishing communities; promotion of sustainable development in fishing communities	2009- 2010
25. Development of Caribbean Network of Fisher Folk Organizations	European Union	Grant	Caribbean allocation- US$329,608; Jamaica's allocation- US$23,500	Promotion of improved income earning activities & higher standards of living of fisher folk & sustainable use of fisheries resources; strengthening of management, communication & advocacy capacities of Jamaican NFOs; sharing of information on regional fisheries issues	2006 to 2010

26.Sustainable management of shared living marine resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and adjacent region (CLME)	Global Environment Facility	Grant	Caribbean allocation- US$7.008 million; Jamaica's allocation- US$500,500	Promotion of sustainable management of shared living marine resources of Jamaica through an integrated management approach that will meet WSSD targets for sustainable fisheries	2009-2013
27. MOU between the Caribbean Region Fisheries Mechanism, United Nations, University- Fisheries Training Progamme	United Nations University/CRFM	Grant	Caribbean allocation- US$270,318; Jamaica's allocation- US$16,000	Capacity building in the areas of advanced leadership training for Head of Fisheries Department & Stock Assessment training for Data Manager	2008- 2011
28. Agricultural Competitiveness Programme	InterAmerican Development Bank/GOJ	Loan	US$15 million	Provide support for the development of a modern, efficient, internationally competitive & sustainable agricultural sector	5year project with full implementation initiated 2011 February
CONCEPT PAPERS					
1. Greenhouse Clusters on Mined Out Bauxite Lands	Private Sector including Bauxite Companies/MoAF	Loan/Equity/ Grant	n/a	Expansion of greenhouse production on mined out bauxite lands	Concept paper prepared
2. Banana Accompanying Measures	European Union	Grant	n/a		Banana strategy in support of allocation for accompanying measures programm by Cabinet in 2009 December & submitted to Planning Institute of Jamaica for submission to EU

3. Haiti Assistance Project			MoAF seeking partners to provide support to the reconstruction of the Haitian economy through the establishment of fruit and timber forests & expansion of small livestock production-rabbits & goats		
4. Arable Lands Irrigated and Growing for the Nation (ALIGN)	Private Sector /MoAF/Other Donors		Provide incentives for the agricultural production on prime agricultural lands currently underutilised or unutilised		
5. Establishing Alternative Sustainable Livelihoods in Agriculture through the Development of a Vibrant Fine Flavour Caribbean Cocoa Industry Project	Perez Guerro Trust Fund	Grant	A regional project that will assist Jamaica improving the management of germplasm production, quality and marketing of Jamaica's fine flavored cocoa	Letter of endorsement sent to the University of the West Indies and proposal su trust by UWI, St Augustine, Cocoa Research Unit	

ANNEX 4a: FAO TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME JAMAICA at 31 2011 March

ANNEX 4a - FAO Technical Cooperation Programme in Jamaica at 2011 March

Project Symbol	Project Title	Project Objectives	Total Budget (DWH)	Actual EOD	Actual NTE	Donor	Funding Biennium	Project Status	Results documentation available on FPMIS
TCP/JAM	Emergency assistance following tropical storm Nicole	Emergency assistance following tropical storm Nicole	0			FAO		Active Pipeline	no docs

TCP/JAM/3201	Input supply to vulnerable populations under ISFP	To contribute to the efforts of the donor community and of the Government in their support to the poorest rural families affected by the food price increases.	250,000	2008-07	2010-08	FAO	2008/2009 (TCP)	Operationally Active	
TCP/JAM/3202	TCP Facility	TCP Facility	199,004	2008-08	2009-12	FAO	2008/2009 (TCP)	Operationally Active	
TCP/JAM/3202 BABY01	Rapid Assessment of the Impact of Food Price Increases on the Vulnerable	To assist the Government of Jamaica, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNDP, to assess t impact of rising food prices on the mostvulnerable members of society so that targeted and effective interventions can be developed and implemented. Specifically the project seeks to identify the impact of prices on the consumption pattern of those households.	9,928	2008-08	2009-12	FAO	2008/2009 (TCP)	Operationally Active	

TCP/JAM/3202 BABY02	National Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Plan for the Agricultural Sector	To assist the Government of Jamaica to: ? Review and assess the existing preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms of the agricultural sector to natural disasters. Prepare national disaster preparedness and emergency response plans for the agricultural sector and its subsectors incorporating all the relevant elements of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework. Ensure coordination of the agricultural sector plan with the existing national disaster preparedness and emergency response mechanisms. Build the capacity of the agricultural sector to conduct livelihood assessments in the wake of the natural disasters.	0	2008-08	2009-12	FAO		Operationally Active

TCP/JAM/3202 BABY03	Feasibility study for the establishment of a Grameen Bank model	To assist the Government of Jamaica to: review and evaluate existing mechanisms for micro financing in the agricultural sector; determine the feasibility of establishing a Grameen Bank model as a means of micro financing for small farmers and rural stakeholders; develop a draft plan for a Grameen Bank model in Jamaica (if or as appropriate from the feasibility study.)	0	2008-08	2009-12	FAO		Operationally Active	
TCP/JAM/3202 BABY04	Value chain analysis of Jamaican dairy and beef cattle	To provide empirical data to inform the scope of development and the level of investment required to enable the Jamaican cattle sector to be more responsive to opportunities foreseen at the domestic and export meat markets, the production systems or the breeds level.	0	2008-08	2009-12	FAO		Operationally Active	
TCP/JAM/3203	Promoting rainwater harvesting and small scale irrigation in South Saint Elizabeth	To increase the availability of water on small farmers holdings in South Saint Elizabeth through improved rainwater harvesting and efficient water use technologies.	216,000	2010-02	2011-01	FAO	2008/2009 (TCP)	Operationally Active	
TCP/JAM/3301	TCP Facility	TCP Facility	53,439	2010-06	2011-12	FAO	2010/2011 (TCP)	Operationally Active	

TCP/JAM/3301 BABY01	Analysis of Agriculture Education in Jamaica	To assess the status of the secondary and post-secondary agriculture education and training programme and related institutions in Jamaica and draft recommendations for future agricultural education and training for the various target groups and draft the respective curricula.	0	2010-06	2011-12	FAO		Operationally Active
TCP/JAM/3301 BABY02	Market Study of Local value added dairy products (including Packaged Fluid Milk)	To investigate the economic parameters of the market for fresh milk and identify opportunities for locally produced value-added milk products. The study will form the basis for formulating diversification strategies for the future development of a competitive milk/dairy products market in Jamaica, particularly as it relates to the role of small dairy farming clusters.	0	2010-06	2010-08	FAO		Operationally Active
TCP/JAM/3302	Assistance to manage Citrus Greening in Jamaica	A vibrant commercial local citrus industry that is competitive and sustainable, resilient to disease and which contributes to the socio-economic landscape of the of the rural Jamaica	480,000	2010-11	2012-10	FAO	2010/2011 (TCP)	Operationally Active

TCP/RLA/3306	Technical assistance for surveillance of influenza A subtype H1N1 virus in swine populations in the Caribbean	To provide assistance for surveillance of influenza A subtype H1N1 virus in swine populations in the Caribbean	500,000	2010-11	2012-02	FAO	2010/2011 (TCP)	Operationally Active	
MTF /RLA/188/CFC	Increased Production of Root and Tuber Crops in the Caribbean through the Introduction of Improved Marketing and Production Technologies	To contribute to the improvement of livelihoods along the Root and Tuber Crop Commodity Chain in the Caribbean through appropriate marketing and production technologies. This will be achieved with an integrated approach for the production and marketing of selected tuber crops thereby enhancing the incomes across the supply chain. Stakeholder-identified constraints will be alleviated through the use of appropriate technologies, proven training techniques, strengthened farmer organizations and support for the maintenance of quality standards	60,000	2010-04	2013-04	Common Fund for Commodities		Operationally Active	

GCP /GLO/141/GFF	Assessment of Termite Management and Demonstration of Integrated Pest Management Toward Elimination of POPs Use for Termite Control.	- to deliver measures that lead toward the reduction and/or elimination of the use of POPs i termite management and to help countries to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention; - to promote the adoption of sustainable approaches through the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) among Stockholm Convention signatories by devising alternative termite management procedures that emphasize non chemical and least toxic approaches and then demonstrating their application to the protection of buildings and other structures, forest plantations and agriculture under real field conditions in developing countries	0			GEF (UNEP)		Idea	

Project Symbol	Project Title	Project Objectives	Total Budget (DWH)	Actual EOD	Actual NTE	Donor	Funding Biennium	Project Status	Results documentation available on FPMIS
GCP /JAM/018/EC	Strengthening : u] [• & } Security Programme	The overall objective of the project is to reduce poverty and enhance food security for vulnerable groups through improved availability of safe, affordable and nutritious food for the rural population and urban poor. The project is planned for a duration of two years.	8,037,117	2009-05	2011-06	European Union		Operationally Active	

TFD 03/JAM/001	Maxfield Park Children`s Home Garden	1.Provide pupils the knowledge and skills for better agricultural productivity and sustainable agricultural practices, giving environmental education a sustainable and practical]u v•]}vU Z vP]vP attitudes towards agriculture, and teach practical nutrition education and promote healthy diets and lifestyles. 2.Improve food diversity to reduce short-term hunger, enhance the nutritional quality of meals among the children and improve overall food security and nutritional levels. 3.Lower the cost of feeding the children in an environment of declining resources. The specific objective of the project is to produce 1 acre of mix vegetables and poultry to •µ‰‰o u všš Z ,}u programme.	9,030	2005-03	2006-03	Telefood-2003		Activities Completed

TFD 04/JAM/001	Alpha Boys School Farm Development and Management	With the technical assistance of Jamaica Agricultural Society & Rural Agricultural Development Agency (RADA) the objective is to expand and develop the agricultural program in a more technically efficient and productive manner, combining this with good planning & management to produce sufficient crops, vegetables & fruits to help us become 30% self-sufficient in our food needs. Surplus products will be marketed and sold locally. The project will also teach agricultural knowledge, farming techniques and marketing skills to the boys thereby empowering them with a life skill.	6,406	2005-09	2006-09	Telefood-2004		Operationally Active	
TFD 04/JAM/002	Backyard Rabbit Youth Entrepreneurship Project	To provide the materials needed for an at-risk youth entrepreneurship program in small livestock production (rabbit).	9,940	2006-04	2007-04	Telefood-2004		Activities Completed	

TFD 05/JAM/001	Sligoville All Age School - Poultry Production	The primary objectives of this project are as follows: 1. To provide pupils with knowledge and skills in poultry production and slaughtering to meet market requirements. 2. To strengthen the crop production component of the school by providing a constant supply of organic manure. 3. To lower the cost of feeding by providing home grown chicken.	10,000	2007-03	2007-11	Multilateral: Jamaica (100%); Telefood-2005 (0%)		Activities Completed	

TFD-05/JAM/004	Use of Efficient Alternative Cultivation Methods in Schools- Zone C	To teach students how to use alternative technology to cultivate crops to include popular hydroponics and the growing box concept. To teach students the fundamentals of cultivating healthy crops in a pesticide free manner. To make students aware of the importance of biodiversity and the integration of activities in the farming system. To facilitate the improvement of the nutritional and financial health of the students. To teach students how to utilize a low cost, efficient system of cultivating vegetables and compare production while using different systems. To foster community involvement in the project so as to improve the standard of living for farm families. To allow schools and communities to generate an income. To motivate students to accept agriculture as a viable career option in order to ensure food security.	9,162	2008-04	2009-04	Telefood-2005		Operationally Active	
TFD-06/JAM/001	Hampstead Bee Keeping Farmers Group	To improve the standard of living of farm families through improved income from consistent supply and sale of honey and honey products.	9,984	2008-04	2009-04	Telefood-2006		Operationally Active	

TFD 06/JAM/002	Clifton Apiculture t Honey Production	Fifteen(15) farmers in Clifton to produce 30 colonies To conduct four (4) training days in apiculture. To increase honey production from 225 gallons (1,012.50 litres) to 360 gallons (1,620 litres) in one (1) year.	9,089	2007-10	2008-10	Telefood-2006		Operationally Closed	
TFD 06/JAM/003	GRAVEL HILL BE KEEPING PROJECT	Promote civic pride, harmony, and goodwill among the Gravel Hill community and its environs. promote skills training so as to teach skills required for employment and to foster a reduction in the under skilled in the community- engage in sustainable business development, planning and investing activities- encourage agricultural development and promote work ethics- facilitate the establishment and management of community projects	8,285	2008-01	2008-12	Telefood-2006		Operationally Active	
TFD 06/JAM/004	RURAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ST. ANDREW MAVIS BANK TUNNEL HOUSE PRODUCTION PROPOSAL	To increase income from the production of good quality lettuce and broccoli under intensified production technology	9,001	2009-01	2009-09	Telefood-2006		Operationally Active	

TFD 06/JAM/005	RURAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY CLARENDON PORTLAND COTTAGE GOAT UPGRADING PROECT PROPOSAL	To enhance goat production by the introduction of improved bucks to service local does. To provide fifteen (15) native does to one to each beneficiary within the project area; and four (4) improved bucks. To train persons in goat rearing.	9,350	2009-01	2009-09	Telefood-2006		Operationally Active	
TFD 06/JAM/006	Robert Lightbourne High School- Poultry Production	The primary objectives of this project are as follows: To successfully grow and manage broilers; To provide knowledge and skills in broiler production and slaughtering to meet marke requirements; To strengthen the crop production component of the farm by providing a constant supply of organic manure To construct several pile composts and vermi-composts using poultry litter. To lower the cost of š Z • Z } } o [• ( ] v P by providing chicken to the canteen. The specific objective of the project is to establish a poultry unit to house 400 birds and a slaughtering unit to meet health and food safety requirements.	10,000	2009-02	2009-10	Telefood-2007		Operationally Active	

TFD 07/JAM/001	St. Mary Parish Infirmary Poultry Project	To assist vulnerable in institutional care facilities is to establish a poultry unit to house 400 birds and a slaughtering un to meet health and food safety requirements.	9,915	2009-06	2010-05	Telefood-2007		Operationally Active	
TFD 07/JAM/002	Donnington Primary School Poultry Production	The overall objective of the project is to improve the food security and self-reliance of the school. The project has the following specific objectives: To establish a 400-bird broiler unit with a slaughter unit which is up to animal health and hygiene standards; To provide organic manure for the school garden in order to increase its productivity;	9,999	2009-06	2010-03	Telefood-2007		Operationally Active	

ANNEX 4b: Historical Evaluation of FAO Cooperation in the Country

I. INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is an intergovernmental organization of 192 members and one member organization, the European Community. FAO is a knowledge based organization whose mandate is to:

- Raise nutrition levels
- Improve agricultural productivity
- Better improve the lives of rural populations
- Contribute to growth in the world economy

& K[• }À Œ oo ‰ Œ}P Œ uu }(Á•}•Œ•l•]• v(]v À}oµvšÇ Œ Ç }vš Œ] µš]}v•X dZ •• •• }vš Œ] µš contributions set at the biennial FAO conference. Voluntary contributions are provided by members and other partners to support technical and emergency assistance to governmeš • v š} •µ‰‰}Œš & K[• }Œ Á}Œ l X dZ &2011 Œ emium was US$1.005 (}Œ šZ billion and voluntary contributions are expected to reach US$1.2 billion in 2011.

& K[• u Z v]•u• (}Œ ••]•š v]v : u] Œ W

- The Technical Cooperation Programme
- The Technical Cooperation Programme Facility
- Telefood

dZ d Z v] o }}‰ Œ š]}v W Œ}P Œ uu U o µv Z]v íõóòU]• (]v v (Œ}u & short term, •• }vš quick impact technical support to address well defined problems that constrain the ability of the FAO Member country, either individually or collectively, to reach World Food Summit or Millennium Development Goals. Approval of projects under this programme is by the Assistant Director General for Technical Cooperation and a maximum of US$500,000 can be allocated, at the request of the member country for emergency or development assistance.

The Technical Cooperation Programme Facility enables FAO Country Representatives to respond to the urgent needs of the country by providing up to a maximum of US$200,000 per biennium for urgent small scale development assistance.

The annual TeleFood campaign aimed at raising awareness of hunger in the developing world and to raise fund for micro projects, is essentially a direct link between the people who want to help and the families and communities afflicted by hunger. Since 1977 more than 2700 Telefood projects have been approved in 130 countries, 627 located in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

Telefood projects are small self-sustaining projects, costing between US$5000 to $10,000 each, that are based on the following guiding principles:

- Small in scale and directly receives supplies and materials such as seeds and farming tools
- The projects target specific needs, are sustainable, environmentally safe and are designed to continue to produce benefits without additional assistance
- They are linked to other development projects to ensure sustainability and access to technical supervision
- The projects are submitted by FAO member countries or the communities themselves
- Project categories are crops, livestock and fish.

II. HISTORICAL EVALUATION

The cooperation between the FAO and the Government of Jamaica, working through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, its agencies and other GOJ Ministries and agencies, has been one that has been highly beneficial to the government and people of Jamaica. Jamaica has had a v ( ] š š (Œ } u & K [• d Z v] o } } ‰ Œ š] } v W Œ } P Œ u u •] v] š Á • two (32) operationally active FAO projects[12] in Jamaica comprised of thirteen (13) TCP projects; sixteen (16) Telefood projects and three (3) projects being implemented in partnership with other International Development agencies.

[12] Annex 4a provides details on the list of operationally active FAO projects in Jamaica

Thematic Areas of FAO Cooperation 1996 to 2011

Policy Development and Programming/Project Preparation and Implementation

FAO has played a lead role in the area of agricultural policy development and programming in Jamaica. This assistance included the development of a comprehensive rural development programme and the formulation and development of rural development programmes, the development of a National irrigation development plan and programme; the development of a policy framework and strategic plan for sustainable fisheries management; the finalization of the Water Resources Act in addition to other assistance in this area.

Assistance to Jamaica has also included project appraisal, preparation and implementation with examples being preparation for the World v l Æ ‰ } Œ š • Œ } ‰ W Œ } i š] v v & K [• µ Œ Œ v š] u ‰ o u v š š] } v European Union (EU), FAO has also provided assistance for feasibility and market studies.

Emergency Assistance

FAO has played a major role in providing emergency assistance and technical assistance and funding for rehabilitation programmes after each major disaster in Jamaica starting with Hurricane Allen in 1980 and continuing with emergency assistance following the passage of Tropical Storm Nicole in 2010, a project that is still operationally active. In the face of increasing incidences of natural disasters such as hurricanes the • µ ‰ ‰ } Œ š } (& K v : u] [• } š Z Œ] v š Œ v š] } v o À o } ‰ u v š ‰ Œ š v Œ • Z • v Œ] š] o X

Pest and Disease Control

FAO has provided assistance that has helped Jamaica to expedite effective responses to the outbreak of new pests and diseases and in general pest and disease control. Critical technical support for the effective control of the Black Sigatoka disease in bananas, the coffee berry borer and the West Indian fruit fly has been provided and the FAO is currently cooperating with MoAF in the control of the citrus greening disease.

Institutional strengthening of the Plant Quarantine, Veterinary and other divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has been effective in addressing the growing problem of trans boundary pests and diseases and in ensuring that Jamaica has the capacity to meet the requirements of international conventions and standards.

National Food Security

FAO records show assistance in the area of Food Nutrition and Security as early as 1984 but in recent years emphasis is being placed on food security and value chain development in the face of dramatic changes in both domestic and international market places as a result of the situation of rising global food prices.

Vulnerable Communities, Women and Youth

The Telefood Programme has provided meaningful assistance to highly vulnerable groups in deep rural communities working mainly with the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) and also through direct assistance to institutions such as Parish infirmaries [• • Z } } o garden programme, currently being implemented by the Jamaica 4-H Clubs, has also benefitted from the Telefood Programme. Interest is now being expressed in the introduction of the school garden based curriculum in schools.

Throughout the years there have also been a number of special programmes targeting young farmers, rural youth and women

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Other areas of GOJ and FAO cooperation assistance since 1976 include seed production and testing for seed quality, seed production for coconuts and dairy products; livestock development; crop development; soil conservation and forestry; aquaculture development, apiculture development; disaster preparedness and management; agricultural research and extension planning and assessment of the effects of structural adjustment policies.

ANNEX 5: DRAFT UNDAF MATRIX Environment Pillar

Annex 5: Draft UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal#7), Partnership for Development (Goal#8)							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica) ▪ **Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency** ▪ **Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change**							
Outcome	**Indicators, Baseline & Targets[1]**			**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks**	**Key Partners**	**Indicative Resources**
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Targets**				
UNDAF Outcome 1: National, local authorities and communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters ***Contributing UN Agencies:* FAO, PAHO, UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO** ***Outcome Convener:***	Number of policies and plans prepared within an integrated policy framework for natural resources management, sustainable land management and disaster risk reduction	3 draft policies and plans	4 policies and plans finalized	Final Documents - Protected Areas Systems Master Plan; Sustainable Land Management Policy; Disaster Risk Reduction Mitigation Plan; and Climate Change Policy	Clear mandate from decision-makers for a coherent policy framework Lack of continuity and coherence in the decision-making process Slow pace of legislative process Possibility of change of government (Election 2012) Lack of stakeholder participation and buy in	OPM, ODPEM, NEPA, Meteorological Service, Forestry Department, PIOJ	**UNDP:** US$7.361 million **UNEP CAR RCU**: US$1.4 million **UNESCO:** US$120,000 **SUB-TOTAL:** US$8.9 million
	Number of policies approved for phasing out of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in agriculture	Baseline and target to be finalized		Policies		MOA	
	Number of energy policies implemented	National Energy Policy, Action Plan and 5 sub-policies completed	1 energy policy implemented	MEM Progress Reports	Timely completion and stakeholder consultation for Renewable Energy Sub-policy	MEM, OUR, private sector, PIOJ	

[1] **NB: Some indicators, targets and baselines are still under revision and are subject to change.**

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal#7), Partnership for Development (Goal#8)							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica) ▪ **Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency** ▪ **Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change**							
Outcome	**Indicators, Baseline & Targets[1]**			**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks**	**Key Partners**	**Indicative Resources**
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Targets**				
		0 Sub-policy Action Plans prepared			Inadequate capacity for development of Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sub-policy		
	Virtual Community of Practice (COP) on climate change adaptation and hazard risk reduction established	0	1 virtual Community of Practice on climate change adaptation and hazard risk reduction	Launch of COP and Implementing partner project report	Maximum stakeholder engagement Limited participation due to lack of access to IT infrastructure	ODPEM, NEPA, Met Service, Forestry Department, OPM, PIOJ, Ministry of Water, MOAF, Environmental NGOs	
	Number of best practices in sustainable land management (SLM) piloted in selected communities	No best practices in sustainable land management (SLM) in selected pilot sites	5 best practices in SLM in selected pilot sites (in three parishes)	Project Reports	Strong coordination mechanism among partners Targeted communities (pilot sites) will demonstrate capacity for implementation Natural events could interrupt implementation	NEPA, Forestry Department, RADA, Department of Mines and Geology, NLA, NIC, JCDT, OPM, PIOJ	
	Number of natural heritage sites listed and biosphere reserves designated	0 natural heritage site on World Heritage listing 0 Biosphere Reserve designated	2 heritage sites listed as Natural World Heritage site 2 Biosphere Reserves Developed	World Heritage nomination list, WHC World Heritage Report, MAB Biosphere Reserve list		Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, JNHT, JCDT	
	Number of protected areas	32 gazetted protected	2 new protected areas gazetted	Government Gazettes	Stakeholder consensus	NEPA, OPM, Forestry	

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal#7), Partnership for Development (Goal#8)							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica) ▪ **Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency** ▪ **Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change**							
Outcome	**Indicators, Baseline & Targets[1]**			**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks**	**Key Partners**	**Indicative Resources**
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Targets**				
		areas			Slow pace of legislative process	Department, MOAF, Fisheries Division, JNHT, JCDT, TNC, Nature Conservancy, MOHE, PIOJ	
	Number of co-management agreement between the Government and NGOs/CBOs to ensure local community involvement in protected areas management	1 co-management agreement	3 new co-management agreements signed between the Government and NGOs/CBOs	Signed Co-Management Agreements	Lack of coordination among national counterparts could impact program implementation Lack of sufficient funds	NEPA Forestry Department, Environmental NGOs/CBOs	
	Financial mechanism to support protected areas established	0 Specialized Trust Fund capitalized and operational for Protected Areas	1 Trust Fund capitalized and operational ($3.35 million) for Protected Areas	Financial Reports on capitalization of Trust Fund	Commitments for capitalization will be honoured in a timely manner Inability to secure sufficient funds to capitalize the Trust Fund	NEPA, OPM, Forestry Department, MOAF, Fisheries Division, JNHT, JCDT, TNC, Nature Conservancy, MOHE, PIOJ	
	Number of areas rehabilitated in selected watersheds	Baseline and target to be finalized		Forestry Department Reports	Fragmented management of watershed areas	NEPA Forestry Department, Environmental NGOs/CBOs	
	Number of hectares of mangrove forests restored in selected pilot areas	Baseline and target to be finalized		NEPA Reports	Local communities' acceptance of change in economic activities Non-acceptance by local communities of loss of current	NEPA	

UNDAF PILLAR: ENVIRONMENT							
Millennium Development Goals: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Goal#7), Partnership for Development (Goal#8)							
National Development Priorities (Vision 2030 Jamaica) ▪ **Goal 3:- Jamaica's economy is prosperous; National Outcome #10: Energy Security and Efficiency** ▪ **Goal 4:- Jamaica has a healthy natural environment; National Outcomes #13 and 14: Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources; Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change**							
Outcome	**Indicators, Baseline & Targets[1]**			**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks**	**Key Partners**	**Indicative Resources**
	Indicators	**Baseline**	**Targets**				
					economic activities		
	% of farmers in targeted dry areas implementing use of rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation technology	Less than 30% of farmers in targeted dry areas utilize rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation technology	50% of farmers in targeted dry areas utilize rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation technology	NIC progress reports and annual reports	Farmers willing to adopt new culture practices Inability of farmers to garner sufficient funds to apply technologies	MOA&F, NIC	
	Number of farmers trained in good agricultural practices	Baseline and target to be finalized		MOA Reports		MOA&F	
	% reduction in pesticide use at specific pilot sites	Baseline and target to be finalized		MOA Reports	Availability of international financing	MOA&F	