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## ACRONYMS

<b>ASSP</b>	<b>Agricultural Support Services Project</b>
<b>CABA</b>	<b>Caribbean Agribusiness Association</b>
<b>CAC</b>	<b>Central American Agricultural Council</b>
<b>CARICOM</b>	<b>Caribbean Community</b>
<b>CSM</b>	<b>CARICOM Single Market</b>
<b>CSME</b>	<b>CARICOM Single Market and Economy</b>
<b>EBA</b>	<b>Everything but Arms</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>European Union</b>
<b>FTAA</b>	<b>Free Trade Area of the Americas</b>
<b>GAP</b>	<b>Good Agricultural Practices</b>
<b>GOJ</b>	<b>Government of Jamaica</b>
<b>GRICA</b>	<b>Group for the Implementation of the Agreements on Agriculture and Rural Life of the Summits Process</b>
<b>HACCP</b>	<b>Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points</b>
<b>IDB</b>	<b>Inter-American Development Bank</b>
<b>IICA</b>	<b>Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture</b>
<b>IPM</b>	<b>Integrated Pest Management</b>
<b>LDCs</b>	<b>Less Developed Countries</b>
<b>OAS</b>	<b>Organization of American States</b>
<b>PROCICARIBE</b>	<b>The Caribbean Agricultural Science and Technology Network System</b>
<b>SPS</b>	<b>Sanitary and Phytosanitary</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>
<b>WTO</b>	<b>World Trade Organization</b>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) Office in Jamaica, is pleased to present its National Agenda 2006 – 2010, which outlines the strategic framework for IICA’s continued support to the community of agriculture and rural life in Jamaica for the period.

This document was developed through a process of consultation and consensus building with a number of institutions and professional personnel within the community.

We acknowledge the contributions of all individuals from the public and private sectors, national, regional, international organisations, rural women and farmers, who participated in the consultations and dialogue and the final elaboration of elements of this National Agenda.

We wish to thank those individuals and institutions that provided guidance and collaboration over the years and look forward to their continuing cooperation and support as we implement the new Agenda.

We also wish to acknowledge the efforts of the staff at the IICA Jamaica Office for their commitment to the preparation of this document.

Trevor W. Murray  
IICA Representative in Jamaica

## I. INTRODUCTION

IICA promotes the preparation of a new technical cooperation agenda in order to align the Institute's actions more effectively with the needs of the actors of the community of agriculture and rural life. The preparation of this National Agenda for Jamaica derives from the mandate given by the Director-General, as part of the vision for repositioning IICA to meet the continued challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

An important element of this vision is that the Institute must seek to become more aware of, and responsive to, the specific needs of its clientele, so that its technical support could be more relevant and meaningful. In order to achieve this, it is necessary that an in-depth and broad based process of consultation be undertaken with all relevant stakeholders in the national agri-food system.

The guidelines provided for the preparation of the National Agenda, included a review of pertinent documentation at the national level, a consultative process involving organisations in the public and private sectors, non-governmental organisations and civil society. After reaching consensus among the major stakeholders, a draft document was prepared which identified the areas of IICA's collaboration in support of the country's national priorities and which are consistent with the Institute's areas of focus and the available support services.

This document presents the rationale, methodology and results of the consultative process, and serves as a guiding framework for IICA's actions in Jamaica, over the period 2006 – 2010.

## II. THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

### 2.1 Methodology Adopted

In the preparation of the IICA National Technical Corporation Agenda for Jamaica, a wide cross-section of comments was obtained in its development. This was generated by three targeted approaches. These are:

- (i) Formal discussions with the major stakeholders in the agriculture sector and rural life in Jamaica;
- (ii) Informal dialogue; and
- (iii) Analysis and internal evaluation of IICA's past and current programmes in Jamaica by national technical specialists.

The process started in April 2006 when Jamaica, like the other IICA member countries commenced work on their Plan of Action. On May 4 2006, the IICA Office in Jamaica held its annual forum to present the results of its interventions in Jamaica for 2005. The Office also took the opportunity to organize a National Consultation with its stakeholders to discuss the priority areas for the Institute's strategic emphasis for the period 2006-2010.

The consultation included a review of the National Agenda 2002 – 2006, which highlighted the processes through which the last National Agenda was developed. The Review also identified the four strategic areas under which the 2002-2006 plan was implemented and the goals and priority actions undertaken in these areas. The strategic areas were: Policy, Trade and Integration; Agribusiness Development; Sustainable Rural Development; and Food Safety and Agricultural Health. Four supporting areas were also noted which provided the support structures to ensure that the strategic areas of the National Agenda were implemented in a timely and effective manner. These were: Information and Communication; Education and Training; Technology and Innovation; and Horizontal Technical Cooperation

The discussions on the National Agenda (2006 – 2010) were facilitated by a consultant who organized the consultations by grouping the participants into the six thematic areas identified:

- Sustainable Rural Development
- Promotion of Trade and the Competitiveness of Agribusinesses
- Promotion of Agricultural Health and Food Safety
- Promotion of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment

- Hemispheric Integration
- Developing Human Capital

Each participant was invited to complete a worksheet in the first instance, which focused on major lessons learnt and should be adopted from IICA's existing National Agenda; key issues to be included in the new National Agenda; priority areas for the new National Agenda; and the identification of other organisations and their likely roles to partner with IICA in the successful implementation of the new plan. Participants were further requested to work together in their groups sharing their thoughts and ideas and developing a group presentation on the key areas. The Consultation was participatory and interactive, fully supported by the staff of the IICA Jamaica Office who assisted in the management of the process.

Informal dialogue was also initiated in several fora to obtain general opinions of IICA's work in Jamaica and provide suggestions for future activities. This approach proved very useful in informing the specific and necessary actions to be undertaken in certain areas.

The technical staff of IICA Jamaica also held a consultation among themselves to analyse the work of the Office over the period of the last National Agenda and to make recommendations for incorporation into the future work plans.

## **2.2 Sampling of organisations to be involved in the consultations**

The organisations which participated in the National Consultation for the preparation of the National Technical Agenda, included a mix of both Government/Public and Non-Government/Private organisations including educational institutions. A total of fifty-seven (57) persons representing these organizations attended the National Consultation. (Appendix 1).

## **2.3 Issues considered in building a new National Agenda**

The agricultural sector is a major contributor to Jamaica's economy and the lives of its people. Currently, the sector accounts for over one tenth of all merchandise exports. In addition, it is estimated that the domestic food crop sub-sector produced over the last three (3) years, an average of approximately US\$400 million at farm gate prices. Almost one half of the Jamaican population lives in rural areas and agriculture employs approximately 19% of the total employed labour force. The incidence of poverty is relatively high and approximately 60% of the poor reside in rural areas.

### **2.3.1 External Environment of IICA's Office**

#### **Major Global, Hemispheric and Regional Factors**

**Globalization and Trade Liberalization:** As the process of globalization continues, the full impact of the WTO Agreements and their implementation on the agriculture sector has been varied. The launch of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations under the WTO and the expanded negotiating agenda offer opportunities for small economies like Jamaica to make necessary adjustments to their policy framework which can significantly improve agriculture and rural development.

#### **Hemispheric and Regional Integration**

There has been steady progress towards the establishment of a CARICOM Single Market (CSM) and the strengthening of economic relations in countries of the region. In addition, negotiations for the establishment of a Free Trade Area of the Americas continue. The progress of efforts to construct the FTAA, which (aims to create a hemispheric market of 8,000,000 people) offers a very positive perspective for boosting production and trade in Agri-Products. The challenge for Jamaica's agriculture is to be able to effectively compete with other Caribbean states and the larger and more efficient producers in Latin America for increased market share in the Hemisphere.

#### **Preferential Market Agreements**

Jamaica's agriculture has traditionally depended on the preferential markets in Europe and North America for trade of its traditional export products, primarily sugar, banana, citrus and pimento. This dependence reinforces the major role of these sub-sectors in relation to the domestic non-traditional crops and livestock sub sectors. The preferential markets will be less important as preferential trade agreements are likely to totally disappear in the near future. In addition to the WTO decisions on banana and sugar, the Jamaican agricultural sector also stands to be affected by the "everything but arms" (EBA) proposal of the European Union EU which would allow free access by all less developed countries (LDCs) to the market of the EU. The challenge for Jamaica now, is to reorient its agricultural production, marketing, distribution and trading arrangements to diversify its export products so that they can effectively compete, not only in the former preferential markets but also in the new and emerging markets.

#### **Advance in Information and Communication Technology**

Rapid changes in Information and Communication Technologies offer new opportunities for the development of agriculture. They provide easy access to information thereby increasing new trading opportunities, customer preference and competitors around the world. The new technologies are facilitating increased globalization and market integration and influencing changes in the demand and supply of food in the local market. Jamaica's agriculture needs to exploit these opportunities provided by the new

technologies to increase the country's competitiveness of its products and in the new markets.

### **Consumer Preference**

As consumers become increasingly aware of the importance of nutrition for health and well being, and with their growing concern at the appearance of diseases linked to food consumption, they are demanding products that are environmentally friendly and healthy. New trade regulations place greater emphasis on human health and safety. Consequently, the domestic agriculture sector needs to become more responsive to these legitimate requirements while at the same time, maintain a high level of vigilance to identify when standards employed by trading partners constitute technical barriers to trade.

### **Environmental Protection**

In the past, it has been argued that agricultural development has led to environmental degradation, including water pollution, land degradation, the loss of bio-diversity and habitat. The global trends in sustainable agricultural development strategies demand increasing recognition and respect for the environment and the better management of natural resources. The challenge for Jamaica's agriculture is to provide the foods required by a growing population without depleting the land, air and water resources. These issues and concerns are relevant to Jamaica as it seeks to diversify its production and export base, while at the same time conserving its environment for the sustainable development of the economy.

### **Biotechnology**

Over the past twenty years, there have been spectacular developments in biotechnology and genetic engineering, especially in the developed countries. However, in developing countries, the possibility of improving yields and agricultural production with these breakthroughs remains a challenge because of the level of the human and financial resources available for the adoption of the new agro-biotechnologies. Jamaica needs to develop the human resources and institutions to enable the full exploitation of these emerging technologies while offering protection from the possible negative effects.

## **2.3.2 Major National Factors**

The IICA Office in Jamaica has collaborated with the government of Jamaica and most specifically, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands to support its work in developing the domestic agriculture sector. With the rapid changes in the global environment, Jamaica's agriculture sector continues to be affected by several major challenges. These challenges consequently, will continue to significantly impact the work of the Institute at the national level. A new approach to the effective development of the sector is no doubt, an urgent necessity.

### **Trends in Jamaica's Agri-food Sector**

Like all Caribbean countries, a long-term trend in Jamaica has been a decline in agriculture's contribution to overall economic development. There have been declines in the employment in agriculture, and resource productivity; increasing consumption of imported foods; continued high rural/urban drift and the aging farm population. Effective strategies are critically needed to drastically increase farm productivity thereby contributing to increased food security, incomes and employment.

### **Reduced Role of the State**

Like most countries, Jamaica has embarked on structural and economic reform programmes, which among others have redefined the state's role towards agriculture. The private sector has a greater role to play in the overall economic development as the public sector continues to reduce its size and redefine its role in the economy. While the private sector is expected to increase its role in the new economic order, the challenge for policy makers is to design appropriate strategies and provide an appropriate policy mix of the incentives to increase private sector investment in agriculture, for the development of new value added products, effective marketing and trade channels.

### **Capitalization in the Sector**

Investments in agriculture remain relatively low and resource mobilization for reinvesting poses significant challenges. While generally, interest rates are trending down, nonetheless, the rates still constrain borrowing by most farmers, young entrepreneurs and potentially new entrants into agriculture. In addition, human capital is limited, particularly to meet the new challenges and exploit emerging opportunities for the sector.

### **Inadequate Infrastructure**

Infrastructure facilities (roads, transport, irrigation, etc) continue to significantly affect domestic agricultural production in the efforts of diversification, particularly the non-traditional industries, small farmers and general rural development. These, together with inadequate social infrastructure and low level of employment opportunities are the major push factors for the increasing rural/urban migration from the rural milieu.

## **2.3.3 Internal Environment of IICA Office**

### **Mandate of the Director General**

The Director General has mandated that IICA reposition itself to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Many of these challenges, are as outlined above, while others will have to be quickly identified, if the repositioning exercise is to be successfully achieved. It is imperative, that appropriate strategies be developed to assist the Government of Jamaica

and the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands in its efforts to modernize the domestic agricultural sector.

### **Caribbean Integration Process**

The continued trust for Caribbean integration and the implementation of the CSM will no doubt, have a significant impact on the execution of IICA's programmes of work both nationally and regionally. As the leading hemispheric organization in agriculture, IICA's day-to-day activities must focus on providing effective Technical Corporation to assist its member states through this transitional stage. The use of its hemispheric network will definitely be an asset in this effort.

### **IICA's Mission**

At the outset of the 21st century, the mission as stated is to support the member states in their pursuit of progress and prosperity in the hemisphere through the modernization of the rural sector, promotion of food security, and development of an agricultural sector that is competitive, technologically prepared, environmentally managed and socially equitable for the peoples of the Americas. It is expected that the Institute will form a strong link in the chain toward fulfilling this mission.

## IV. THE NATIONAL AGENDA

Arising out of the consultations with stakeholders, and taking into account the 2007 strategic guidelines for the repositioning of the Institute as issued by the Director General, the proposed objective of the National Agenda for technical collaboration in Jamaica is as follows:

*To contribute to sustainable agricultural development as the primary mechanism for developing vibrant and prosperous rural communities in Jamaica.*

To assist in achieving this objective, IICA Jamaica will take action and is committed to:

- Fostering dialogue among the leaders in agriculture and rural life at the national, regional and hemispheric level
- Supporting the improvement of living standards in selected rural communities
- Supporting the promotion of policies and processes for technological innovation so as to increase rural prosperity

These actions will be undertaken within the ambit of IICA's strategic areas of technical cooperation, and other support areas.

### ***4.1 Strategic Areas***

For the 2006-2010 period, the IICA Jamaica Office is focusing on the following four strategic areas of technical cooperation:

- (i) Contributing to the repositioning of agriculture and rural life and a new institutional framework
- (ii) Promoting trade and the competitiveness of agribusiness
- (iii) Promoting agricultural health and food safety
- (iv) Promoting the development of rural communities based on a territorial approach

Supporting areas of technical cooperation for the IICA Jamaica Office include:

- Promoting technology and innovation for the modernization of agriculture and rural development
- Promoting sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

## **Priority Areas of Technical Cooperation**

### 4.1.1 Contributing to the Repositioning of Agriculture and Rural Life and a New Institutional Framework

#### **OBJECTIVE**

*The Office will support the public and private actors of the community of agriculture and rural life in Jamaica towards repositioning the sector favourably within the country's development agenda. Assisting the country to modernize the institutional framework for agriculture and rural development is also a key plank of this thrust.*

#### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Consensus facilitated on the strategies for The Alliance, CSME and the Jagdeo Initiative and support provided to monitoring progress with the respective strategies.
- Assistance provided for conducting strategic studies showing the true contribution of agriculture and rural development to economic development
- The creation of an inter-agency agenda for development promoted
- Support provided to enhancements in agricultural education and information management through curriculum development and coordination of agricultural libraries
- Support provided to the Ministerial Delegate in the formulation of the Agriculture and Rural Life Report to GRICA (Hemispheric Agenda 2008-2009)
- Support provided to the development of the Information System for the follow up and evaluation of the Agro Plan and the CAC agreement
- Technical collaboration provided for the promotion of a new state policy for agriculture and rural life

### 4.1.2 Promoting Trade and the Competitiveness of Agribusiness

#### **OBJECTIVE**

*The IICA Office will support the efforts of the country to promote the competitiveness and integration of agri-food chains, agricultural trade and the establishment of free trade areas and trade agreements.*

#### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- The development of a marketing approach for producer associations of non-traditional agricultural products facilitated
- Promotion of value-chain analysis in key commodity areas and support provided for functional linkages along the chain (e.g. between farmers and agro-processors)
- Cross-border strategic alliances supported toward improving producers' access to external markets
- Farmers and food processors informed about funding sources, with linkages promoted between financial institutions and such producers
- Forum/ training programmes in quality control and traceability facilitated
- Productivity improvement initiatives for agro-processing ventures facilitated

- Support provided to CABA
- Support provided to ongoing trade negotiations and management of the resulting agreements
- Promote alternative agricultural methods, such as hydroponics, organic production and greenhouse technology

#### 4.1.3 Promoting Agricultural Health and Food Safety

##### OBJECTIVE

*The IICA Office will support the country in its efforts to ensure agricultural health, the safety of foods and the elimination of the use of sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures as barriers to trade.*

##### EXPECTED RESULTS

- Participation of local officials in WTO/SPS fora facilitated and an understanding of such international agreements for food safety and traceability (e.g. through training) promoted
- The development and implementation of programmes/ projects to address GAP, HACCP and IPM issues to improve local capabilities facilitated
- Support provided for institutional strengthening in agricultural health and food safety to include greater collaboration among related ministries and agencies
- Support provided to emergency and emerging issues
- Promotion for the provision of clean, disease free planting materials (Good Agricultural Practices)

#### 4.1.4 Promoting the Development of Rural Communities Based on a Territorial Approach

##### OBJECTIVE

*The IICA Office will support the country in the modernization of rural communities via the application of territorial strategies, for the purpose of promoting rural prosperity, creating employment opportunities and reducing the development gap between rural and urban populations.*

##### EXPECTED RESULTS

- Assistance provided for the development of opportunities to attract and keep young persons in agriculture
- Support provided to rural women producers
- Strategies for the development of rural territories designed and implemented
- The development of rural entrepreneurship and farmers' organizations promoted
- Strategies for increasing irrigation, water catchment and water harvesting initiatives promoted

## **Supporting Areas of Technical Cooperation**

### 4.1.5 Supporting Technology and Innovation for the Modernization of Agriculture and Rural Development

#### **OBJECTIVE**

*The Office will support the country's efforts to modernize agriculture and boost its contribution to economic, social and environmental development, through the promotion of policies and processes of technological and institutional innovation that will promote and facilitate the incorporation of new knowledge and technologies into production processes, in pursuit of greater levels of competitiveness, economic growth and rural prosperity.*

#### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Support provided to national efforts in biotechnology policy development, including the commercialization of biotechnology products, regulatory issues and capacity building
- Linkages to research agencies such as PROCICARIBE supported
- Modern agricultural techniques and innovations promoted

### 4.1.6 Promoting Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment

#### **OBJECTIVE**

*The Office will support the efforts of the country to reform its institutions with a view to ensuring the management of the environment and natural resources for the sustainable development of agriculture and the rural milieu.*

#### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Promotion of soil conservation methods
- Promotion of agro forestry as a watershed management strategy
- Management strategies of reclaimed bauxite soils developed
- The inter-relationship of agro-biodiversity/ conservation and food production promoted towards the development of safe and sustainable systems

#### IV. EXTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECTS THAT CAN SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA

Over the years, IICA Jamaica has cooperated with a number of national, regional and international development organisations in the joint implementation of projects and programmes that benefit the sector. There are a number of possibilities and opportunities which must be explored for joint collaborative efforts.

- USAID Farmer-to-Farmer Technical Assistance Programme: Partners of the Americas, a non-profit organization based in Washington D.C., USA is currently implementing in Jamaica, the USAID-funded *Farmer-to-Farmer* Program which is a technical assistance program targeting high-value, non-traditional, specialty crops and products produced by small and medium size farmers, agro-processors and others in the commodity chain.

The program targets commodities in several sub-sectors particularly those which have good potential in local, regional and export markets, including hot peppers, sweet potatoes, herbs and spices, and small ruminants.

Operationally, the *Farmer-to-Farmer* Programme brings together agricultural professionals and practitioners from the U.S. and Jamaica to work together in identifying local needs and subsequently, design projects to address these needs. Special emphasis is placed on the participation of women agriculturalists. The U.S. experts normally spend two to four weeks on volunteer assignments in the country.

- IICA/OAS “*Strengthening of the Tourism Sector through the Development of Linkages with the Agricultural Sector in the Caribbean*”. The objective of this Caribbean wide project is to promote sustainability of the tourism sector by strengthening linkages between tourism and agriculture through research, training and small business development. This project will greatly assist the sector in identifying and establishing new opportunities for the domestic producers in the country.
- Agricultural Support Services Project (ASSP): The Agricultural Support Services Project (ASSP) is a US\$31.5 million project, which begun operating in 2001 was designed as a four year programme but the implementation period has been extended to February 2008. The purpose of which is to enhance the competitiveness of Jamaican agriculture in domestic and global markets. The ASSP is being financed by a US\$22.0 million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and a contribution of US\$8.6 million from the Government of Jamaica (GOJ), with the balance of the funds coming from project beneficiaries. The Project has made US\$7 million available to the Agricultural Support Services and Productive Projects Fund (ASSPPF) Limited.

- EU Banana Support Programme: Introduction to Rural Diversification Programme: This programme aims to promote sustainable development in the traditional banana growing areas of Jamaica. Some of the major activities include: conducting sound marketing and feasibility studies as the basis for making informed decisions to promote new economic agricultural and non-agricultural activities for farmers; organize individuals into, and strengthen existing, marketing groups around sub-projects, and provide training in business and management skills; strengthen existing markets and facilitate creation of new market opportunities for agricultural and non-agricultural products; and, support demand-driven sub-projects through on- and off-farm investments. The project is to be implemented in the banana producing parishes of St. Mary, Portland, Clarendon, St. Thomas, St. James and St. Catherine.

## **V. ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED AT THE NATIONAL OFFICE IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL AGENDA**

- The technical specialists must be encouraged to become more proactive in their efforts to garner external resources to support their programmes. Joint initiatives with public and private sector agencies for the funding of activities will have to be initiated.
- Development of more attractive incentive programmes for staff and more frequent assessment of the prevailing emoluments in the country.
- Continuation of efforts at promotion and publicity of the projects, programmes and activities, through public awareness programmes at the national level, will assist in achieving wider knowledge and support.
- Ensuring all technical specialists positions are filled to enhance delivery of the National Agenda in the specialized areas.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The participatory exercise of developing the four-year Agenda for the Institute is extremely rewarding since it is built on the well-established practice of involving clients and stakeholders in the design and review of its individual projects and programmes.

The economy and its agricultural sector have experienced a downward trend for several years due to a number of factors. These factors have affected not only the sector's performance and the capacity of national institutions in both the public and private sectors to facilitate its development, but also the extent to which donor institutions have contributed effectively to the sector. In this regard, it is important to highlight some of the conditioning factors that can contribute to or affect the success of IICA's actions in the sector. If these factors are not addressed as high priorities by the government, both donor assistance and technical cooperation activities will continue to have limited impacts in the sector.

- Counterpart institutions need to assume greater ownership of projects and actions of technical cooperation.
- Rationalisation of the role of the public sector in the agricultural sector should be high priority of the government. This will contribute to strengthening of national institutions.
- Improved coordination and collaboration among national institutions and between donor and national institutions. This must be strengthened to remain effective.

APPENDIX 1: ATTENDEES AT THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION

	NAME	ORGANIZATION/ADDRESS
1	AMBROSE, BERNADETTE	CABA c/o IICA Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
2	AMIEL, KEITH	c/o Newport Mills Ltd. Myers Wharf, Newport East Kingston 15
3	ANDERSON, HALCYEE	Executive Director Agri-Business Council Hope Gardens, Kingston 6.
4	BERNARD, CLAIRE	Planning Institute of Jamaica Grenada Crescent, Kingston 5
5	BLACKWOOD, CLAUDINE	JAMPRO 18 Trafalgar Road Kingston 10
6	BLAIR, ERIC	RADA 63 Coke Drive, Santa Cruz P.O.
7	BUDHAN, ZULEIKHA	Ministry of Agriculture & Land Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
8	BURTON, THOMAS	Rural Agricultural Development Authority Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
9	CAMPBELL, MAVIS	Ministry of Agriculture & Land Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
10	CUMMINGS, The Hon. VICTOR J.N. <b>Minister of State</b>	Ministry of Agriculture & Lands Hope Gardens, Kingston 6.
11	DORMER, DIANNE	Office of the Environment (Agriculture),USAID 2-4 Haining Road, Kingston 5
12	EDWARDS, KELRAY	Young Farmer – Charles Town, Portland
13	EDWARDS, O	Jamaica Manufacturers Association 85A Duke Street, Kingston.
14	EMMANUEL, KWAME	Institute for Hospitality & Tourism Mona Campus, Kingston 7
15	FARQUHARSON, CODRICK	Agro Grace, H & L Complex 697 Spanish Town Road, Kingston
16	FREDERICK, MARK	CABA c/o IICA, Hope Gardens, Kgn 6
17	FFRENCH, SEAN	c/o Department of Sociology, Psychology & Social Work University of the West Indies Mona, Kingston 7

18	GAYNOR, TEMI-ANN	UWI – Student
19	GAYNOR-MILLER, JOAN	President, JNRWP Race Course Oracabessa P. O., St. Mary
20	GOODEN, LORNA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
21	GORDON, DIANE	Jamaica Bauxite Institute Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
22	GORDON, HARVEY	Charles Town Buff Bay P. O. Portland
23	HAMILTON, JOSEPHINE	Secretary JNRWP
24	HARVEY, SHEILA	Ministry of Agriculture & Land, Hope Gardens, Kingston 6.
25	HEADLEY, MARILYN	Forestry Department 173 Constant Spring Rd., Kgn. 8
26	HENDERSON, CHRISTOPHER	Delegation of the European Commission 8 Olivier Road, Kingston 8
27	HOLMES, STACEY ANN	Jamaica Promotions Corporation 18 Trafalgar Road, Kgn 10
28	HOLNESS, JASMIN	Deputy Director of Research, Bodles Research Station, Old Harbour, St. Catherine
29	HYATT, EVERETT	Antilles Chemical Ltd. 96 Marcus Garvey Drive Kingston 15
30	JOHNSON, ANTHONY	Jamaica Labour Party 20 Belmont Road Kingston 5
31	JOHNSON, HERFA	Jamaica Pig Farmers Association Suite # 12, RADA Office Caledonia Road, Mandeville
32	KIRTON, CLAREMONT	Department of Economics University of the West Indies Mona, Kingston 7
33	LAMBERT, HUGH	Jamaica Bauxite Institute Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
34	LAWRENCE, BEVERLY	Caribbean Food & Nutrition Institute University of the West Indies Mona, Kingston 6
35	LAWRENCE, JANET	Caribbean Agricultural Research & Dev. Institute Mona, Kingston 7

36	LUMSDEN, FRANK	Charles Town Buff Bay P. O. Portland
37	MADDEN, LAWRENCE	Jamaica Agricultural Society 67 Church Street, Kingston
38	MANYA, DELROY	Jamaica Pig Farmers Association Suite # 12, RADA Office Caledonia Road, Mandeville
39	MEADE, BILL	USAID – REACT Project 28 Pawsey Place Kingston 5
40	MILLER, SANCHIA	Scientific Research Council Hope Gardens Kingston 6
41	MITCHELL, SYLVIA	Bio Technology Centre, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7.
42	MURRAY, ALVIN	Christiana Potato Growers Co-op. Assn. Ltd. Main Street, Christiana
43	OSBORNE, CLARENCE	Jamaica Bauxite Institute Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
44	REDMAN, ORVILLE	CABA c/o IICA Hope Gardens, Kingston 6
45	REYNOLDS, SONIA	Agribusiness Council of Jamaica Hope Road, Kingston 6
46	RICHARDS, MANSFIELD	WINDALCO P. O. Box 43, Moneague, St. Ann
47	ROBERTSON, ALTHEA	Social Development Commission Lot 15-16 Nashville Subdivision, Mandeville P.O.
48	SHEPHERD-STEWART, ANDREA	Planning Institute of Jamaica Grenada Crescent, Kingston 5
49	SIMPSON, LESLIE	Caribbean Agricultural Research & Dev. Institute Mona, Kingston 7
50	SINGH-SANDERSON, ELIZABETH	Social Development Commission 23 Coke Drive Santa Cruz P. O., St. Elizabeth
51	SPENCE, OMAR	JAMPRO 18 Trafalgar Road Kingston 10
52	STANBERRY, DONOVAN, <b>Permanent Secretary</b>	Ministry of Agriculture & Land Hope Gardens, Kingston 6

53	TAYLOR, HUMPHREY	Cruise Shipping Committee P. O. Box 40 Ocho Rios
54	TOWNSEND, MARTIN	Food Inspection & Storage Agency 15 Gordon Town Road Kingston 6
55	WALTERS, HYACINTH	Pesticides Control Authority Kingston Mall, Kingston
56	WILLIAMS, HILLARY	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade 21 Dominica Drive, Kgn 5
57	WRAY, RACQUEL	Social Development Commission 5 Smatt Road, Port Antonio P.O. Portland