



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR JAMAICA

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2016 - 2019

October 2015



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## I. Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Jamaica. The goal is to bring together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during four years from 2016 to 2019.
2. The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with representatives of: Ministries of Government and their agencies including Agriculture and Fisheries, Education, Health, Labour and Social Security, Youth and Culture, Environment; with private sector entities including farmers groups and with feedback from development partners including UN sister agencies.

## II. Country context and priorities

3. The national development agenda of Jamaica is well defined over the medium and long term through a series of national plans. At the highest level is the strategic road map - Vision 2030 Jamaica which is a comprehensive and integrated plan that sets out the targets and programmes for the country to realize its goals of sustainable development and prosperity by 2030. All major sectors are represented and expected to contribute to the success of the plan. Under Vision 2030, key outcome areas in which FAO can contribute include internationally competitive industry structures (including agriculture), sustainable use of environmental and natural resources, hazard risk reduction and adaptation to Climate Change, sustainable rural development, healthy and stable population and effective governance.

At the sectoral level, Agriculture, which contributed 6.6% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014, is seen as an important economic driver, providing employment, foreign exchange earnings and anchoring rural livelihood and development. The sector is guided overall by the *Agriculture Sectoral Plan* which is the sector-specific strategy of *Vision 2030*. The *Agriculture Sector Plan* promotes increased competitiveness and productivity of agricultural output, including: increasing the application of capital equipment, small tools and mechanization; developing economies of scale through clustering of activities and facilities; strengthening the use of modern farming systems and best practices; diversifying into higher value-added production; and strengthening the application of technology, innovation, research and development to agricultural production. The plan specifies strategies for the development of key agricultural sub-sectors, including traditional and non-traditional crops and fisheries. Further operational guidance is provided in *The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Business Plan 2015 – 2018*, the most recent document which sets out the strategy for sector development. It is consistent with Vision 2030, and particularly the *Agriculture Sector Plan*. Among the key priority programmes identified here are policy development, support for agro-park expansion, strengthening food safety infrastructure, import substitution, capacity building of the Ministry's entities to deliver services and Plant Genetic Resources.

In addition to the above, other relevant plans, policies and strategies which are guiding the national development include the *National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan*, the draft *School Feeding Programme Policy*, and the *National Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy (2014) and its draft National Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategic Plan*. With respect to gender, Jamaica has a *National Policy for Gender Equality* which was released in 2011. Aligned with national development priorities as expressed in Vision 2013, and international and regional instruments including CEDAW, the policy is also closely linked to other related national policies. It sets out goals for each of the major sectors including

promoting prevention of violence against women, providing equal access to services and public goods for women and other traditionally marginalized groups such as youth and the disabled.

4. Within the framework of the five Strategic Objectives of FAO, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has prioritized three Regional Initiatives which target key areas of work – 1) Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean (related mainly to SO1, SO3); 2) Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development (related mainly to SO3, SO5); and 3) Agricultural and Food Value Chain Development – Improving Food and Feed Systems (related mainly to SO2, SO4).

Further, the Caribbean Sub-region has developed a strategic plan with four main programme elements based on the last CPF process, the three Regional Initiatives and the five Strategic Objectives. These programme elements were approved at the meeting of Caribbean Ministers attending the FAO Regional Conference in March 2014. They are as follows:

- a. Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative
- b. Value Chain (Food and Feed Systems) Initiative and Small Scale/Family Farming
- c. Risk Management, Resilience and Territorial Development
- d. Public Policy and Governance

The priority areas identified by the Jamaican stakeholders for their new CPF are clearly integrated into this framework and continue to build on the advances that have been made in the concluding CPF (2012 – 2015).

Between FAO's mandate and its gender equality goal and objectives there is a clear synergy. FAO believes that progress towards eliminating hunger and poverty will result from: i) ensuring that its programmes and projects, as well as its normative work, reduce the gap between rural women and men in access to productive resources and services; ii) ensuring that women and men have the ability to influence programme and policy decision-making, and building institutional responsiveness and accountability (voice); and iii) ensuring that rural women and men can take up economic opportunities to improve their individual and household well-being (agency). Women's ability to articulate their needs and priorities will facilitate the ability of rural institutions in member countries to address women's needs and become more accountable to both women and men farmers. Both women and men need an enabling environment to exercise choices and transform them into desired actions and outcome

### III. FAO's contribution and expected results

5. The following are the three priority areas that have been identified for collaboration between FAO and Jamaica over the period 2016 – 2019:

#### I. Value Chain Development for strengthening food systems

#### II. Food And Nutrition Security

#### III. Building Resilience And Sustainable Livelihoods

Additionally, FAO will continue to advocate for global and inter-regional dialogue and collaboration, where appropriate, support the country to participate in the normative work of bodies, treaties, commissions such as but not limited to CODEX<sup>1</sup>, IPPC<sup>2</sup>, OIE, WECAFC<sup>3</sup>, Plant and Genetic Resources Commission, and JMPM<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> CODEX Alimentarius - FAO and WHO food and veterinary standards body.

<sup>2</sup> International Plant Protection Convention,

<sup>3</sup> Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

<sup>4</sup> FAO/WHO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management

The selected priority areas are well aligned with the national development agenda, as reflected in both national level planning and sectoral plans of key ministry partners. In addressing these priorities, FAO's support can directly contribute to providing a strategic approach to the national development agenda. The priority areas are also well aligned with the current focus of FAO work in the region and therefore will fully benefit from the programmes of work, available resources and capacity of the Organization to deliver effectively.

It should also be noted that strategic partnerships with non-state actors are crucial for achieving the CPF results. At a national level, it can be achieved by mobilizing other actors to work together in sharing the best available knowledge and capacities to provide the most effective services toward common goals. These partners should include academia and research institutions, civil society - including technical NGOs, producers' organizations and cooperatives, and the private sector. It should also consider UN agencies, funding and development partners, south-south cooperation governments, international financial institutions (IFIs) and inter-governmental entities.

Currently, Caribbean countries, including Jamaica, are in the process of developing a United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) of assistance which will replace the UNDAF<sup>5</sup> as a mechanism for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) delivery. It seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA), the first step in the preparation of the UNMSDF has been drafted. It provides an analysis of the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing states (The Samoa Pathway) and SDGs. The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The proposed SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

In this regard, the development of the CMCA is in the preliminary stages of identifying priority areas. Social Inclusion and Equality, Health and Well-being and Food and Nutrition Security under the social thematic area, and sustainable agriculture under the Environmental thematic area are those most relevant to FAO's support to Jamaica. Each of these aligns closely with the priority areas identified for the CPF and therefore provide opportunities for synergies and joint programming with other UN agencies.

6. For each of the priority areas, the FAO's support will focus on the following:
  - a. **Value Chain Development for strengthening food systems** – the main issues to be addressed include strengthening institutions, producers' organizations, key input suppliers, research institutions to participate effectively in the development of value chains with identified growth potential. In particular it will be important to support the incorporation of a gender focus in the development and implementation of value chains. FAO's support will also facilitate the forging of new industry development and promoting good value chain governance and management and improved information exchange across value chain actors and stakeholders.. In these areas close collaborations with farmers' organizations, youth and women entrepreneurs, research institutions and private sector entities will be critical. To ensure participation of some of these traditionally marginalized groups, FAO will encourage widely inclusive mechanisms for planning, implementation and monitoring.

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Development Assistance Framework

- b. **Food and Nutrition Security** – importantly, the work in this area will focus on supporting the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan which was formulated under the previous CPF. Promoting mechanisms for integrated action between various state actors will be a focus, along with developing improved consumption choices and public purchasing systems which can link small producers and family farms to the School Feeding Programme. In support of nutrition strategies to reduce the Non-Communicable Diseases burden, development of nutritional surveillance systems will be pursued. Rural community participation, schools and youth organizations will be implementation partners. The role of women and other marginalized groups will be supported to ensure equitable benefit sharing under the focus of voluntary directive of gender.
- c. **Building resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods** - under this priority FAO will focus on supporting the implementation of national systems such as the Agriculture Disaster Risk Management System, which promote a sequential and integrated approach to building resilience to the effects of Climate Change and disasters in rural development and agriculture. In particular strategies will be included that ensure the role of small farmers, youth and women in the implementation of the interventions.

#### IV. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

7. The total resource requirement for the CPF is **USD 2 399 000**. With an anticipated TCP allocation of USD 300 000 per biennium, a total of USD 600 000 will indicatively be available as new TCP support during the period of the CPF. Existing TCP support will provide 289 000 to support the development of sea cucumber management. This means that the additional USD 1 510 000 will need to be mobilized from other sources. The new TCP allocation will need to be used strategically and catalytically for leveraging other resources. Support for areas under food security and nutrition, particularly those related to initiatives for strengthening the school feeding programme are expected to be available through ongoing south-south cooperation with Brazil (GCP/RLA/180/BRA) and the extent is to be finalized. Chilean cooperation support will be pursued to address nutritional surveillance development, following on from successful cooperation in early childhood nutrition in 2015. Other potential sources of mobilization that will be assessed include the CELAC FNS initiative (south-south cooperation), PetroCaribe FNS initiative and EU grant resources. Additionally resources are indicatively available to the country under GCP/RLA/208/VEN to address country priorities in the areas of food security and nutrition and the reduction of poverty. Further discussions are required to elaborate the potential.

Although the potential for resource mobilization at the national level has been limited, it is important to review and investigate new and innovative partnerships. The current economic situation of the country is characterized by tight fiscal space which provides limited opportunity for Unilateral Trust Funds. However, where possible, the Government, through the Ministry partners is willing to work with the FAO as a technical partner in a tri-lateral arrangement with other development or donor partners in specific areas. Such sources of funding to implement the CPF may include projects being undertaken nationally with support of other donors, regional initiatives through entities such as CARICOM, CELAC and PetroCaribe, and through joint programming possibilities with other UN agencies. It is important to note that FAO can act as a GEF implementing agency. Therefore, as the focal point for GEF (nationally and regionally), the Ministry of Land, Water, Environment and Climate Change will also be engaged in discussions around the thematic areas of building sustainable and resilient livelihoods. The mobilization of resources for the CPF will also be supported by the FAO sub-regional and regional offices and a Resource Mobilization Strategy will be developed to provide a systematic approach to the efforts.

Beyond funding mobilization, FAO can also support the country development agenda in the role of a neutral entity which can broker partnerships, bringing together several actors (civil society, private sector, public sector, and academia) to dialogue and develop strategic partnerships. This can facilitate improved governance and public policy that supports the achievement of national development goals.

8. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Jamaica and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Jamaica and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for successful implementation of the CPF.
9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will be the lead line ministry with which the FAO will work jointly to undertake the implementation and monitoring of the CPF. In addition, the Planning Institute of Jamaica will provide oversight and support the coordination of necessary inter-ministerial actions in furtherance of the CPF. Other key ministries and their agencies will participate in implementation committees specific to the thematic area.

A yearly review of the CFP progress will be undertaken during an accountability meeting which will be jointly chaired by the FAO Representative and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The progress of the CPF will be measured against the CPF Results Matrix (Annex I). Revisions and adjustments as well as support to promote the achievement of the CPF will be discussed in this forum.

10. Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

This document represents the commitment of FAO, subject to the availability of funding, to assist Jamaica in addressing its development agenda. The CPF is co-owned and implemented by the Government of Jamaica, principally through its Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the FAO.

The Government of Jamaica fully embraces the CPF 2016-2019, and through signature of the CPF document, declares its commitment to effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programming Framework.

On behalf of:

The Government of Jamaica  
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations  
Representation in Jamaica, The Bahamas and  
Belize

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Hon. Derrick Kellier  
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

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Mr. Jerome Thomas  
FAO Representative in Jamaica  
The Bahamas and Belize

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Date:

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Date:

**Annexes:**

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2: UN-system linkage (explicit reference and linkage to the wider UN-system developmental context within the country)

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline -- potential areas of support

#### IV.1.1 CPF Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2019

### Government Priority 1: **VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR STRENGTHENING FOOD SYSTEMS**

**Related UNMSDF <sup>6</sup>Outcome:** In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

**Regional Priority:** IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) <sup>7</sup>					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required <sup>8</sup>	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Value chain strategies are developed for alternative, non-traditional crops.</p> <p>[ 2.2.2 Countries are supported to strengthen national governance frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management]</p> <p>[4.2.3 Number of countries provided with FAO support to implement inclusive, efficient and sustainable value chains ]</p>	<p>At least two by December 2018 with emphasis on gender focus</p>	100	0	0	0	100	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Producers' groups, Rural Women's Network, Bureau of Gender Affairs, UWI Institute for Gender and Development Studies; Colombia as a potential SSC<sup>9</sup> partner</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> A Marketing platform developed for Jamaica to improve monitoring of markets for select crops.</p> <p>[4.3.3 Number of countries receiving FAO support to monitor, analyse and reform food and agricultural policies ]</p>	<p>1 monitoring system introduced by 2019</p>	80	0	0	80	0	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Marketing Division, Producers and agri-processors organizations, food trade groups</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> A strategy for reducing food losses along value chains prepared.</p> <p>[4.2.2 Number of countries provided FAO support for reducing food waste and loss]</p>	<p>At least one strategy for reduction of post-harvest loss, overall food losses and waste is developed by 2018</p>	100	0	0	100	0	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, producers organizations, national consumer affairs commission, producers, agri-processors and food trade organizations</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.4:</b> Capacity building provided to improve production and productivity in selected value chains such as onion, cassava and</p>	<p>At least 5 good production practices are prepared and</p>	250	0	0	0	250	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, RADA, relevant</b></p>

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework. The replacement for the UNDAF

<sup>7</sup> An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

<sup>8</sup> Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

<sup>9</sup> South-South Cooperation

## Government Priority 1: VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR STRENGTHENING FOOD SYSTEMS

Related UNMSDF <sup>6</sup>Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Regional Priority: IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) <sup>7</sup>					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required <sup>8</sup>	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>small ruminants.</p> <p>[2.1.1 Number of FAO-supported initiatives that use inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production]</p>	<p><i>disseminated by 2019</i></p>						<p><b>producers organizations</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.5:</b> Institutional framework and governance capacities are strengthened to support small farmers and producers (including fishers)</p> <p>[3.1.1 Number of countries in which support was provided to create an enabling environment for rural organizations and institutions as well as empowerment of the rural poor]</p> <p>[4.2.3 Value Chain actors are provided with technical and managerial support to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agrifood chains]</p> <p>[3.1.4 Number of countries in which support was provided for the design and implementation of policies and approaches promoting innovative, pro-poor and gender sensitive rural services delivery systems and rural infrastructure models]</p>	<p><i>At least 10 producer management clusters receiving training by 2019</i></p> <p><i>At least one training to improve data management system by 2017</i></p> <p><i>At least one system developed to improve innovation development capacity by small producers by 2019</i></p>	<p><b>500</b></p>	<p><b>0</b></p>	<p><b>0</b></p>	<p><b>500</b></p>	<p><b>0</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture, Small Farmer/Producers Associations and organizations, Cooperatives Department, Business Development organizations</b></p>

## Government Priority 2: **FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY**

**Related UNMSDF Outcome:** In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems.

**Regional Priority:** IR1

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) <sup>10</sup>					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required <sup>11</sup>	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Public purchasing mechanisms developed to link agriculture production and markets with public programmes and institutions such as School Feeding Programme.</p> <p><i>[1.1.2 Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders to develop and implement legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms to realize the right to adequate food and to promote secure and equitable access to resources and assets]</i></p> <p><i>[1.2.1 Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders for strategic coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition]</i></p> <p><i>[3.3.1 Number of countries in which support was provided by FAO for improving the design and implementation of pro-poor, age- and gender-sensitive social protection systems that target rural populations]</i></p>	<p><i>1 public purchasing mechanism developed and piloted by end of 2016 with gender focus to ensure equal participation of all stakeholders</i></p>	200	20	0	130	50	<p><b>Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, PIOJ, relevant school communities, small farmers and producers organizations , Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Ministry Labour and Social Security, Bureau of Gender Affairs, UWI Institute for Gender and Development Studies, Social Development Commission, GCP/RLA/180/BRA</b></p>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Nutrition strategies developed and systems supported to reduce Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs).</p> <p><i>[1.1.2 Number of policy processes with enhanced incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives in legal frameworks as a result of FAO support]</i></p> <p><i>[1.3.1.Number of countries that improved monitoring and analysis of food security and nutrition, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making as a result of FAO support]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2017 at least two gender responsive policy processes are supported for implementation in food labelling and infant or school feeding programme</i></p> <p><i>By 2016 a national nutrition surveillance system is reviewed and strengthened.</i></p>	300	0	0	220	80	<p><b>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, PAHO/WHO, UWI Institute for Gender Studies, PIOJ</b></p>

<sup>10</sup> An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

<sup>11</sup> Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

## Government Priority 2: **FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY**

**Related UNMSDF Outcome:** In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems.

**Regional Priority:** IR1

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) <sup>10</sup>					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required <sup>11</sup>	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> The country has interagency implementation mechanism, with the assistance of FAO, to support Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) policy initiatives and related social protection elements.</p> <p><i>[1.2.1 Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders for strategic coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2017 an inter-sectoral management mechanism is operational with the assistance of FAO to support the implementation of the FNS Policy and Action Plan</i></p>	50	0	0	0	50	<p><b>Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, PIOJ, relevant civil society groups in the area of FNS</b></p>
<p><b>Output 2.4:</b> Capacity of the country to manage natural resources (including fisheries and forestry) for sustained livelihoods strengthened</p> <p><i>[3.1.2 Number of countries provided with support for the design, monitoring and implementation of approaches, policies and interventions that promote equitable access to and sustainable management of productive natural resources]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018 a public awareness, advocacy and education campaign is designed and support is provided for implementation to contribute to the sustainable fishing livelihoods</i></p> <p><i>By 2018 integrated resource use pilot of good land husbandry practices integrating forestry and agriculture land management in upper watershed areas is developed</i></p> <p><i>By 2018, sea cucumber management system is developed with the support of FAO</i></p>	439	289	0	150	0	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Division, Fishers cooperatives, Producers groups, Coastal and Environmental management NGOs, Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change, TCP/JAM/3502, Mexico as a potential SSC partner</b></p>

## Government Priority 3: **BUILDING RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

**Related UNMSDF Outcome:** In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Disaster Risk Reduction. Indicative Goal 3. Climate Change and variability.

**Regional Priority:** IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements ('000 USD) <sup>12</sup>					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required <sup>13</sup>	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> National systems are strengthened to reduce agriculture risk and vulnerability to climate change and disasters, including mainstreaming gender for agriculture sustainability and resilience planning</p> <p><i>[5.3.2 Number of countries with improved application of measures that reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats or crises as a result of FAO support ]</i></p> <p><i>[5.2.2 Number of countries that have improved resilience/vulnerability mapping and analysis as a result of fao support]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018 the national Agriculture Disaster Risk Management (ADRM) inter-sectoral mechanism operational with the support of FAO</i></p> <p><i>By 2018, a strategy is developed for mainstreaming gender into resilience planning in agriculture</i></p> <p><i>By 2019 at least one gender specific coping mechanism developed and piloted</i></p>	300	0	0	300	0	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and its relevant agencies, ODPEM, Ministry of Land Water Environment and Climate Change including for potential GEF resources, PIOJ, UNWomen</b></p>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Appropriate insurance models are developed to support small producers, Family Farmers and fishers.</p> <p><i>[5.1.2 Number of countries and regions that improved investment strategies and programming for risk reduction and crises management as a result of FAO support]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2016 a study of risk insurance models are prepared</i></p> <p><i>Small scale fisher risk insurance model policies and products designed and validated with the support of FAO by 2016</i></p>	80	0	0	0	80	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Fisheries Division, US Department of State, relevant civil society partners including small producers, fishers, Development NGOs and academia</b></p>
<p><b>Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 1 = USD 1 030 000; Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 2 = USD 989 000; Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 3 = USD 380 000;</b></p>							
<p><b>Total resource requirements for the entire CPF = USD 2 399 000</b></p>							
<p><b>Rationale for FAO's assistance:</b> &lt;Describe the main issues to be addressed and how the proposed outputs will contribute to UNDAF and the Government Outcomes; identify possible synergies with other Development Partners' interventions, potential risks and mitigation measures &gt;</p>							

<sup>12</sup> An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

<sup>13</sup> Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

## IV.1.2 Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The decision has been taken to formulate a UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) for the Region. For the purposes of this framework, the region is defined as the fourteen members of the Caribbean Community excluding Haiti, who are members of the United Nations<sup>14</sup>. The United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) as the collective and integrated response of the UN system in the Caribbean. It seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) will be implemented to provide the basis for policy dialogue and design of UNMSDF and will analyze the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing states (The Samoa Pathway) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The proposed SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

The regional approach through the UNMSDF is expected to lighten the burden on national governments and prompt a more coherent response to regional and national challenges, needs and priorities. This approach is expected to lead to better strategic positioning to leverage regional resources, and serve as a resource mobilization framework while strengthening capacity to support implementation and monitoring. It will also increase UN integration, coordination and coherence.

At the time of the development of this CPF, the CMCA is in the preliminary stages of drafting priorities and undertaking national stakeholder consultations to determine both regional and national priorities. The indicative priority areas which have been identified have strong alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals. They are as follows:

1. **Economic**
  - Lagging Economic Growth
  - Debt
  - External Financing
  - Infrastructure
  - Labour Markets, Demographic Shifts and Decent Work
  - Competitiveness, Science and Technology and Innovation
2. **Social**
  - Poverty and inequality
  - Social inclusion and equality
  - Health and Well-being
  - Education: access and quality
  - Gender equality and women's empowerment
  - Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture
3. **Environmental**
  - Disaster risk reduction
  - Climate Change and variability
  - Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems

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<sup>14</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica. St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

- Energy
- Water and Sanitation

4. **Governance**

- Human Security and Safety
- Institutional transparency and accountability
- Data monitoring

### IV.1.3 Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

The TCP Indicative Pipeline below, represents a list of **potential** TCP projects that have been identified from the CPF. This pipeline provides an opportunity to fast-track the development of these TCP/TCPFs at the time they are required for implementation. It is imperative to note that the number and value of TCP projects will only be approved and operational is only to the extent and value of the TCP country allocation. It is also of note that other TCPs ideas which are not indicated here, can be developed as required.

<i>Country</i>	<b>JAMAICA</b>				
<i>CPF implementation cycle</i>	Start: Year	2016	End: Year	2019	
<i>Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline</i>	Start: Year	2016	End: Year	2019	
<b>Ref. to CPF priority and output*</b>	<b>TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*</b>	<b>TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*</b>	<b>Indicative biennium for resource allocation *</b>	<b>Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)</b>	<b>Implementing Government institution/ partner</b>
<b>Country priority 1: Value Chain Development for strengthening food systems</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> The country has new value chains identified and developed for alternative, non-traditional crops.	Value Chain development for non-traditional crops	TCP	2018/19	100 000	Ministry of agriculture/producers' groups
<b>Output 1.4:</b> capacity building provided to improve production and productivity of actors in value chains.	Support productivity initiatives including Agropark	• TCP	• 2017/19	• 250 000	Ministry of Agriculture, producers' groups
<b>Country Priority 2: Food And Nutrition Security</b>					
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Public purchasing mechanisms developed to link agriculture production and markets with public programmes and institutions such as SFP	Developing public purchasing mechanisms to support School Feeding Programme	TCPF	2016/17	50 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Education
<b>Output 2.2:</b> The country has nutrition strategies and systems to reduce NCDs.	Developing nutrition surveillance system for Jamaica	TCPF	2018/19	80 000	Ministry of Health
<b>Output 2.3:</b> The country has interagency implementation mechanism to support FNS policy initiatives and related social protection elements.	Capacity building for the Food and Nutrition Security inter-ministerial coordination mechanism	TCPF	2016/17	50 000	Ministry of Agriculture, inter-ministerial group for FNS Policy and Action Plan
<b>Country Priority 3: Building Resilience And Sustainable Livelihoods</b>					
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Appropriate crop insurance models are developed to support small producers and Family Farmers.	Developing crop insurance models to support smallholder producers and family farmers	TCPF	2016/17	80 000	Ministry of Agriculture

#### IV.1.4 Annex IV: Map of Linkages with regional, sub-regional priorities and opportunities

REGIONAL PRIORITY THEMES		Country Commitments			Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Food and Nutrition Security		Regional	Subregional	National	
Outputs	<b>Output 2.1:</b> Public purchasing mechanisms developed to link agriculture production and markets with public programmes and institutions such as School Feeding Programme.	CELAC FNS plan, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	Brazil, Venezuela,
	<b>Output 2.2:</b> Nutrition strategies developed and systems supported to reduce Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs).	CELAC FNS plan, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	Chile
	<b>Output 2.3:</b> The country has interagency implementation mechanism, with the assistance of FAO, to support Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) policy initiatives and related social protection elements.	CELAC FNS plan, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy	Brazil, Venezuela
	<b>Output 2.4:</b> The country is supported to build public awareness and education for responsible fishing and its impact on fisher livelihood.	CELAC FNS plan, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	Mexico
Family Farming and Territorial Development		Regional	Subregional	National	Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Outputs	<b>Output 1.1:</b> Value chain strategies are developed for alternative, non-traditional crops.	CELAC Family Farming Plan, PetroCaribe	CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Business Plan 2015 – 2018</i>	Colombia
	<b>Output 1.2:</b> A Marketing platform developed for Jamaica to improve monitoring of markets for select crops.	CELAC Family Farming Plan, PetroCaribe	CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	
	<b>Output 1.3:</b> A strategy for reducing food losses along value chains prepared.	CELAC Family Farming Plan, PetroCaribe	CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	
	<b>Output 1.4:</b> Capacity building provided to improve production and productivity in selected value chains such as cassava and onion.	CELAC Family Farming Plan, PetroCaribe	CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	

REGIONAL PRIORITY THEMES		Country Commitments			Opportunities for SS Cooperation
	<b>Output 1.5:</b> Institutional framework and operational systems are strengthened to support small farmers and producers (including fishers)	CELAC Family Farming Plan, PetroCaribe	CARICOM Agricultural Policy, SAMOA Pathway	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	
<b>Sustainable management of natural resources, Climate Change and Risk Management</b>		<b>Regional</b>	<b>Subregional</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>Opportunities for SS Cooperation</b>
Outputs	<b>Output 3.1:</b> National systems are strengthened to reduce agriculture risk and vulnerability to climate change and disasters, including mainstreaming gender for agriculture sustainability and resilience planning .	CELAC FNS plan	SAMOA Pathway, CDEMA Comprehensive Disaster Management	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Plan	
	<b>Output 3.2:</b> Appropriate crop insurance models are developed to support small producers and Family Farmers.	CELAC Family Farming Plan, PetroCaribe	SAMOA Pathway, CDEMA Comprehensive Disaster Management	Vision 2030, Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Plan	Sub-regional SS Cooperation??