



# THIRD DRAFT NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The National Agricultural Development Plan (NADP) sets out Jamaica’s ten-year roadmap for transforming the agrifood system into one that is resilient, competitive, inclusive, and sustainable. It responds to a rapidly changing global environment in which climate change, technological disruption, shifting trade patterns, and geopolitical uncertainty are reshaping how countries produce, distribute, and secure food. Around the world, extreme weather events, rising temperatures, water scarcity, and supply chain volatility are undermining agricultural productivity and increasing the cost of food and inputs. At the same time, technological innovation—from precision agriculture and automation to biotechnology, renewable energy, and digital platforms—is redefining competitiveness and enabling countries to achieve higher yields, reduce losses, and strengthen market positioning.

For Jamaica, these global pressures are intensified by structural vulnerabilities, including high import dependence, exposure to climate shocks, limited arable land, and high production costs. Yet Jamaica also offers significant opportunities in niche exports, sustainable fisheries, agro-processing, climate-smart agriculture, and digital integration. The NADP positions the country to seize these opportunities while building resilience to global disruptions and strengthening national food security.

Within Jamaica, agriculture remains a strategic pillar of the economy, supporting rural livelihoods, employment, food security, and export earnings. The sector spans crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, agro-processing, and input supply systems, supported by an enabling public sector framework led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining and its portfolio agencies. The landscape is characterized by a predominance of smallholder farmers, growing demand for fresh and traceable foods, increasing interest in protected agriculture and renewable energy, and a fisheries sector that faces overexploitation and climate impacts but holds strong potential for aquaculture expansion. Despite these strengths, productivity remains below potential, value chains are fragmented, and the sector requires modernization to meet national development goals.

The challenges confronting the sector are multifaceted. Climate change continues to manifest through droughts, floods, hurricanes, and rising temperatures, all of which threaten production systems and natural resources. Soil degradation, water scarcity, and declining watershed health further constrain productivity. Technological adoption remains uneven, with limited uptake of precision tools, sensors, protected structures, and improved genetics. Post-harvest losses remain high due to inadequate storage, handling, and cold chain infrastructure. Value chains are often fragmented, with weak linkages between producers, processors, and markets, and insufficient certification and traceability systems. Institutional capacity gaps persist in extension, research, data systems, and regulatory frameworks, while access to finance remains a barrier for youth, women, and vulnerable groups. High import dependence exposes the country to global price shocks and supply chain disruptions, underscoring the urgency of a coherent, long-term transformation strategy.

The NADP articulates a clear vision of a resilient, competitive, inclusive, and sustainable agrifood system that strengthens food security, drives economic growth, and enhances national well-being. Its scope spans primary production, post-harvest systems, agro-processing, trade and export development, research and innovation, human capital development, entrepreneurship, governance, finance, and institutional strengthening.

The Plan's Theory of Change is grounded in the belief that strategic investments, institutional strengthening, and technology adoption will catalyze a transformation of the agricultural sector. By investing in infrastructure, digital systems, research, human capital, and financing mechanisms, Jamaica will generate outputs such as modernized production systems, stronger value chains, improved market access, enhanced climate resilience, and more inclusive participation. These outputs will lead to outcomes including higher productivity, reduced losses, increased exports, stronger rural livelihoods, and more sustainable resource management. Ultimately, the NADP aims to deliver a resilient, food-secure, innovation-driven agricultural economy that contributes meaningfully to national development.

The Plan is structured around four integrated thematic areas, supported by seven cross-cutting themes, that together form a coherent framework for transforming Jamaica's agrifood system into one that is resilient, competitive, inclusive, and sustainable. The first thematic area focuses on building resilient, sustainable, and efficient production systems by strengthening climate resilience, environmental stewardship, and productivity across crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture. It advances climate-resilient technologies, irrigation expansion, improved land and water management, renewable energy integration, enhanced genetics, and reduced post-harvest losses to stabilise production and safeguard natural resources.

The second thematic area positions agriculture as a modern, market-driven engine of growth by strengthening competitive and innovative agri-businesses and value chains. It promotes agro-processing, value addition, entrepreneurship, aggregation, and logistics, while deepening linkages with tourism, manufacturing, institutional buyers, and export markets to increase incomes and stimulate private-sector investment. Complementing this is the third thematic area, which focuses on efficient agricultural trade and marketing systems. It addresses the infrastructure and services that connect producers to domestic and international markets, including trade facilitation, marketing and distribution systems, agricultural health and food safety, and critical infrastructure such as farm roads, cold chains, ports, landing sites, and digital market platforms.

The fourth thematic area strengthens national food security and nutrition by ensuring that all Jamaicans have consistent access to safe, affordable, and nutritious food. It reinforces the pillars of food availability, utilisation, and stability through nutrition-sensitive agriculture, increased domestic production of priority foods, improved dietary practices, and enhanced preparedness for climate, economic, and supply-chain shocks. These thematic areas are underpinned by seven cross-cutting themes—policy and institutional development; research, innovation and technology; workforce enhancement; human resource and capacity development; youth, gender and vulnerable groups; producer mobilisation; and praedial larceny prevention—which together ensure that transformation is well-governed, inclusive, knowledge-driven, and secure.

Implementation is structured across three phases. The Foundation Phase (Years 1–3) establishes the institutional, policy, data, and financing architecture required for transformation, including strengthened governance, updated legislation, expanded extension services, deployment of digital agriculture systems, piloting of climate-resilient production models, and early investments in irrigation, farm roads, cold chains, and post-harvest infrastructure, with targeted support for youth, women, vulnerable groups, and praedial larceny prevention.

The Scaling Phase (Years 4–7) accelerates productivity and value-chain development by expanding climate-resilient production systems, agro-processing, agro-parks, aquaculture

hubs, renewable energy solutions, and structured market linkages with tourism, institutional buyers, and export markets, supported by increased private-sector investment.

The Consolidation Phase (Years 8–10) institutionalises reforms and ensures the long-term operation and financial sustainability of infrastructure and systems, strengthens food reserves and emergency response mechanisms, embeds nutrition-sensitive agriculture across social systems, deepens regional and international market integration, and consolidates learning and innovation, ensuring that the transformation of Jamaica’s agrifood system is deliberate, adaptive, and enduring.

The financing strategy adopts a blended model that combines government budget allocations, private-sector investment, concessional financing, development partner support, climate finance, grants, credit facilities, risk-sharing mechanisms, and public-private partnerships. Priority investments include irrigation expansion, protected agriculture, fisheries infrastructure, digital systems, research, and agro-processing.

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning are anchored in a robust Results-Based Management Framework that includes clear indicators at the output, outcome, and impact levels. Annual performance reviews, mid-term evaluations, real-time monitoring tools, and knowledge-sharing platforms ensure accountability, transparency, and adaptive management. Stakeholder engagement remains central throughout the process, with mechanisms for dialogue, feedback, and continuous improvement.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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4-H	Jamaica 4-H Clubs
ABIS	Agricultural Business Information System
AHFS	Agricultural Health and Food Safety
AIC	Agro Investment Corporation
AISU	Agriculture Information Systems Unit
ALEX	Agri-Linkages Exchange
ALMD	Agricultural Land Management Division
API	Agricultural Production Index
B2B	Business to Business
BIB	Banana Industry Board
BSJ	Bureau of Standards Jamaica
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CASE	College of Agriculture, Science and Education
CEF	Credit Enhancement Facility
CIB	Coconut Industry Board
CRPS	Climate Resilient Production Systems
CSG	Climate Studies Group
CST	Climate Smart Technology
DBJ	Development Bank of Jamaica
DCFS	Department of Cooperatives and Friendly Societies
DRF	Dispute Resolution Foundation
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESSJ	Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica
EU	European Union
EXIM	Export-Import Bank
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLI	Food Loss Index
FLW	Food Loss and Waste
FNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
g	Grams
g/An	Grams per animal
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
ha	hectares
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IICA	Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IoT	Internet of Things
IPDM	Integrated Pests and Disease Management
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
JACRA	Jamaica Agricultural Commodities Regulatory Authority
JAMIS	Jamaica Agricultural Marketing Information System

JAMPRO	Jamaica Promotions Corporation
JAPA	Jamaica Agroprocessors Association
JAS	Jamaica Agricultural Society
JBDC	Jamaica Business Development Corporation
JB I	Jamaica Bauxite Institute
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
JDDDB	Jamaica Dairy Development Board
JFCU	Jamaica Fishermen Co-operative Union Limited
JMEA	Jamaica Manufacturers and Exporters Association
JNRWP	Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers
JOAM	Jamaica Organic Agricultural Movement
JSLC	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
kg	kilograms
kg/An	Kilograms per animal
LAMD	Land Administration and Management Division
LAMP	Land Administration and Management Programme
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEGID	Ministry of Economic Growth and Infrastructure Development
METT	Ministry of Energy, Transport and Telecommunications
MIIC	Ministry of Investment, Industry and Commerce
MLGCD	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MOAFM	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining
MoESYI	Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information
MoETT	Ministry of Energy, Transportation & Technology
MoFPS	Ministry of Finance and Public Service
MOHW	Ministry of Health & Wellness
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoNS	Ministry of National Security
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MSJ	Meteorological Service of Jamaica
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTF	Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework
MWECC	Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate Change
NADP	National Agricultural Development Plan
NAHFSCC	National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Coordinating Committee
NAITS	National Animal Identification and Traceability System
NCBJ	National Certification Body of Jamaica
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NCRA	National Compliance and Regulatory Authority
NCU	Northern Caribbean University
NEPA	National Environment and Planning Agency
NFA	National Fisheries Authority
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
NIC	National Irrigation Commission Limited
NIDP	National Irrigation Development Plan
NIS	National Insurance

NTAC	National Total Allowable Catch
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PATH	Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PIR	Productive Investment Relief
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PQ/PI	Plant Quarantine/Produce Inspection Branch
R&D	Research and Development Division
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
RPFPG	recommended population food goals
RYEPP	Rural Youth Economic Empowerment Programme
SCJH	Sugar Company of Jamaica Holdings
SIA	Sugar Industry Authority
SIDS	Small Island Developing State(s)
SPI	standardized precipitation index
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
THI	Temperature Humidity Index
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UWI	University of the West Indies
VSD	Veterinary Services Division
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

# 1 INTRODUCTION

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Jamaica’s agricultural sector stands at a decisive moment. Rapid shifts in the global agrifood system—driven by climate variability, geopolitical instability, evolving dietary preferences, technological innovation, and rising expectations for sustainability and equity—are reshaping how food is produced, traded, processed, and consumed. These global dynamics carry direct implications for Jamaica’s food security, rural livelihoods, and economic resilience, underscoring the urgency of a coordinated, long-term transformation agenda.

## **Jamaica in the Global Agrifood System**

The global agrifood system functions across four interconnected domains: primary production, the midstream<sup>1</sup> “hidden middle,” downstream<sup>2</sup> markets, and an enabling environment of policies, finance, standards, and governance. Jamaica is deeply embedded within this architecture, yet its position is marked by structural vulnerabilities. Heavy reliance on imported food, feed, fuel, and agricultural inputs exposes the country to external shocks. Climate risks continue to intensify, and the midstream—where value, power, and efficiency typically concentrate—remains underdeveloped and under-capitalized.

At the same time, Jamaica possesses significant strengths: strong domestic demand, a robust tourism sector, an entrepreneurial private sector, and emerging opportunities for regional integration and access to green and blue financing. These assets provide a foundation for strategic transformation.

## **Structural Tensions Shaping Agrifood Systems**

Jamaica’s development trajectory is influenced by four global tensions that define modern agrifood systems:

- Productivity versus environmental sustainability
- Efficiency versus resilience
- Global integration versus local sovereignty
- Profitability versus equity

For Jamaica, these tensions are not theoretical—they shape the daily realities of farmers, fishers, processors, and consumers. The country must raise productivity while protecting fragile ecosystems; improve efficiency without deepening import dependence; leverage global markets

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<sup>1</sup> Midstream markets in the agrifood system refer to the intermediary entities and activities that handle supplying inputs and trading, storing, processing, and distributing food to the consumer.

<sup>2</sup> Downstream markets in the agrifood system refer to the segments of the value chain that are involved in the final stages of food processing, distribution, and consumption.

while safeguarding food sovereignty; and expand profitability while ensuring inclusion of smallholders, youth, and women.

### **Key Challenges Facing Jamaica's Agrifood System**

A diagnosis of Jamaica's position within the global system highlights several pressing challenges:

- Primary production is dominated by smallholders with limited access to finance, technology, and risk-management tools.
- Climate change, manifested through droughts, floods, hurricanes, and shifting pest and disease patterns, is already undermining production stability.
- Midstream markets suffer from weak logistics, high post-harvest losses, inadequate storage and processing capacity, and limited investment.
- Downstream markets reflect a dual structure of informal vendors and modern retail, contributing to a food environment that drives malnutrition and diet-related diseases.
- The enabling environment, while supported by strong policy intent, faces coordination gaps and uneven implementation.

### **A Sector at a Critical Juncture**

Over the next decade, geopolitical, social, technological, and climate-related shifts will reshape global food systems. As a small island developing state, Jamaica is particularly exposed to these disruptions but also well-positioned to seize new opportunities.

#### ***Geopolitical Instability and Supply Chain Vulnerability***

Global supply chains have become increasingly fragile. Disruptions in key maritime corridors, volatile commodity markets, and shifting trade relationships have heightened risks for import-dependent countries. Jamaica's reliance on imported fuel, fertilizers, and food staples magnifies these vulnerabilities. Fertilizer shortages, export restrictions, and rising freight costs have increased production expenses and placed upward pressure on food prices. Although global food prices have not spiked dramatically, international agencies warn of potential delayed increases, risks that Jamaica cannot ignore.

#### ***Social and Demographic Shifts***

Ageing rural populations, limited youth engagement, and labour shortages are reshaping the agricultural workforce. Meanwhile, consumer demand is shifting toward healthier, safer, and more sustainably produced foods. These trends create new market opportunities but require innovation, quality assurance, and stronger value-chain coordination.

#### ***Technological Transformation***

Advances in digital agriculture, biotechnology, renewable energy, and climate-smart technologies offer powerful tools to boost productivity and resilience. However, Jamaica continues to face

constraints in financing, digital infrastructure, and technical capacity. Addressing these gaps is essential to ensure equitable access to innovation.

### ***Escalating Climate Risks***

Climate change remains one of the most significant threats to Jamaica's agricultural future. Increasing temperatures, extreme weather events, and changing ecological conditions directly affect yields, production stability, and rural livelihoods. Building climate-resilient systems and strengthening risk-management mechanisms are, therefore, national imperatives.

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

Jamaica's food system relies on domestic production supplemented by substantial imports, leaving the country vulnerable to price volatility and supply disruptions. Even when food is available, affordability and accessibility remain challenges for vulnerable households. At the same time, Jamaica is experiencing a nutritional transition marked by rising consumption of processed, energy-dense foods and increasing rates of obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. Expanding the supply of diverse, safe, and nutritious local foods is essential for improving national health outcomes.

### **Leverage Points for Transformation**

Despite these challenges, Jamaica has significant opportunities to reshape its agrifood system:

- Strengthening the midstream through logistics hubs, cold chains, feed and input systems, and digital traceability, offers the most powerful lever for systemic transformation.
- Aligning domestic production with healthier, culturally grounded diets can reduce import dependence and improve nutrition.
- Embedding climate resilience as the organizing principle of production will stabilize supply and protect livelihoods.
- Expanding access to finance for farmers and agrifood SMEs, and repurposing incentives toward climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive value chains, will accelerate innovation and investment.
- Deepening regional integration and leveraging green and blue financing can expand markets and attract capital.

### **Vision, Purpose, and Structure of the National Agricultural Development Plan**

The National Agricultural Development Plan (NADP) sets out a clear vision: to build a resilient, competitive, inclusive, and sustainable agrifood system that strengthens food security, drives economic growth, and enhances national well-being.

Grounded in global trends and national priorities, the NADP provides a unified, long-term framework to guide agricultural transformation over the next decade. It addresses Jamaica's vulnerabilities

while positioning the sector to capitalize on emerging opportunities in technology, value addition, and stronger linkages with tourism, manufacturing, and export markets.

The Plan adopts a systems and value chain approach, covering primary production, post-harvest handling, agro-processing, trade and marketing, and the enabling environment—including research and extension, infrastructure, land and water management, finance, risk management, and institutional coordination. It is designed to support evidence-based decision-making, guide public and private investment, and strengthen partnerships across government, industry, academia, and development partners.

The chapters that follow move from contextual analysis to strategy and implementation. They outline Jamaica’s agricultural landscape, present the NADP’s vision and theory of change, and detail the thematic areas, objectives, strategies, and priority actions required to drive transformation. The document concludes with the implementation framework, financing plan, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning system to ensure accountability, adaptability, and sustained progress.

## 2 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE: COUNTRY CONTEXT, PERFORMANCE AND CHALLENGES

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### 2.1.1 Physical Environment

Jamaica, as a small island developing state (SIDS), relies heavily on its natural resources and is significantly exposed to climate change. Its landscape features mountains, limestone areas, coastal plains, and river networks that shape how land is used and what can be grown. The island experiences a tropical climate with bimodal rainfall, but increasing weather variability has led to frequent droughts, stronger hurricanes, and more floods.

Because of its location and physical characteristics, Jamaica faces major challenges from climate change, especially along its coasts. Forecasts show increasing temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, rising sea levels, and more severe storms. These changes threaten crop yields, livestock health, fisheries, and rural infrastructure nationwide.

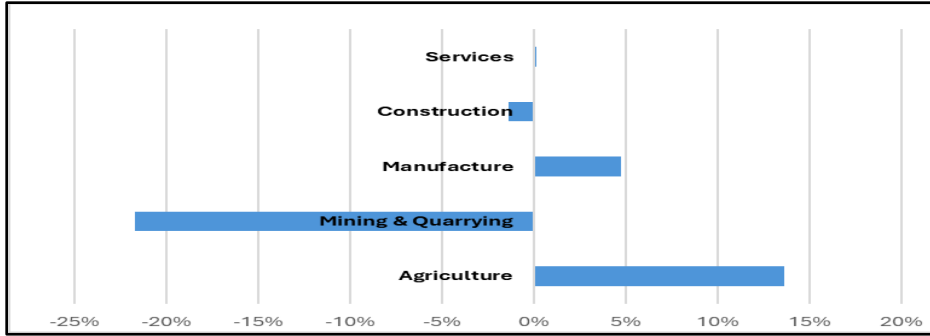
### 2.1.2 Socio-Economic Context

**Demography:** Jamaica's population was 2.7 million in 2024, with 68.3% in the working-age group (15–64) and more females than males (ESSJ, 2025). The population fell by 1.3% from 2023 due to migration, low fertility, and aging, raising the median age to 31.1 years. Despite these trends, Jamaica's demographic structure remains favourable, offering an opportunity to benefit from a demographic dividend, including the potential to strengthen agricultural labour supply through greater engagement of the working-age population, particularly youth.

**Economy:** Jamaica is an upper-middle-income country, with GDP per capita estimated at J\$1,154,600 (US\$7,384) in 2024 (ESSJ, 2024). The services sector dominated the economy, contributing 79.5% of GDP, while goods-producing accounted for 25.3%. Services include tourism, finance, transport, communication, energy, utilities, and trade; goods-producing covers agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and construction.

Figure I shows sectoral GDP shifts from 2015 to 2024. Agriculture grew most at 8.5%, manufacturing rose 4.7%, and construction increased 1.4%. Services saw weak growth, mainly due to the pandemic's effect on service industries. Mining and quarrying declined, linked to lower demand for bauxite and alumina.

*Figure I: Change in GDP Contribution of Main Sectors (2015/ 2024) (%)*



Source: Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, various years

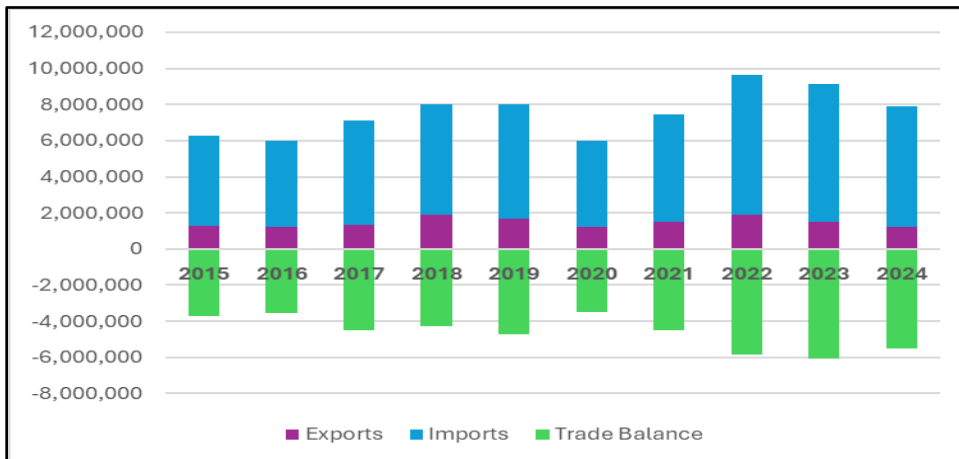
Jamaica has exhibited comparatively slow economic growth within the Latin America and Caribbean region. The country's progression is affected by persistently low productivity, limited economic diversification that results in a concentration of activity in the services sector, high vulnerability to external shocks such as hurricanes, droughts, and vector-borne diseases, as well as elevated levels of crime and violence. Agriculture and tourism, which collectively represent more than half of total employment, are especially susceptible to climate-related disruptions.

**Labour force:** In 2024, the employed labour force reached approximately 1.417 million persons, with the Services Industry emerging as the dominant employer, particularly for women, who comprised 57% of that sector. While the 25–34 age group held the largest share of jobs, youth participation remained the lowest at 12.3%.

The Goods Producing Industry, led largely by Agriculture and Construction, remained heavily male-dominated with a 4:1 gender ratio. Despite a low national unemployment rate of 3.5%, significant disparities persisted; specifically, females and youth faced higher unemployment levels, with female youth disproportionately affected at a rate of 13.7% compared to the 2.7% average for adults over 25.

**Trade:** Jamaica's merchandise trade deficit grew 47.3% from US\$-3.73 billion in 2015 to US\$-5.5 billion in 2024, mainly due to faster growth in imports (34.3%) compared to exports (-4.1%). The COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected exports, causing supply chain disruptions and higher shipping costs.

Figure II: Merchandise Trade – 2015 to 2024 (US\$000)



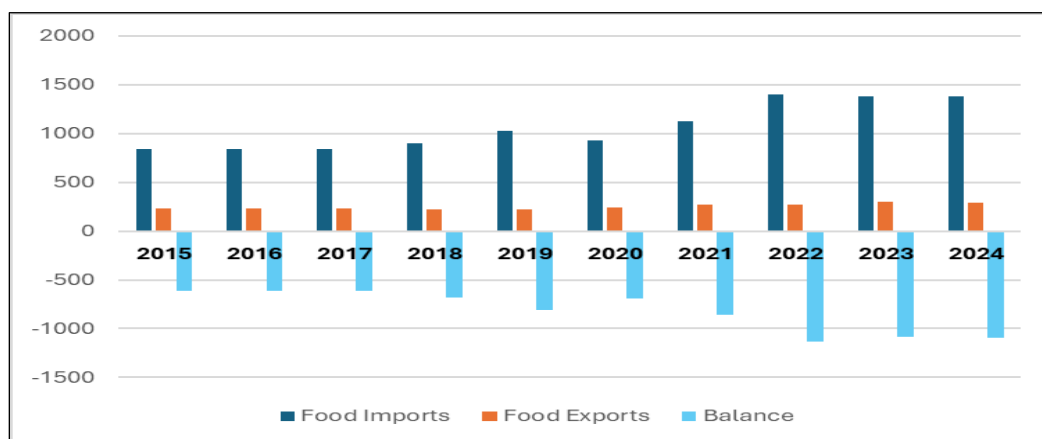
**Source: International Trade Centre's Trade Map**

The United States, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Canada, and Iceland accounted for 74.5% of export earnings (US\$1.39 billion). Top export products included artificial corundum/aluminium oxide/hydroxide, undenatured ethyl alcohol, petroleum oils, roots and tubers, and aluminium ores/concentrates.

Main import partners were the United States, China, Brazil, Japan, and Colombia. Leading imports were petroleum oils (crude and non-crude), motor vehicles, petroleum gas, and medicaments.

**Food and Nutrition Security:** Jamaica's food availability relies on a combination of domestic production and heavy dependence on imports, with the country currently importing approximately 74% of its food supply by value (WFP et al., 2023). While local farmers provide key staples such as roots, tubers, and vegetables, natural and structural limitations necessitate the importation of raw materials and finished goods, raising the food import bill from US\$843.6 million in 2015 to US\$1.4 billion in 2024. This reliance on international markets—specifically for meats, cereals, and dairy—has resulted in a widening negative food trade balance of US\$-1.09 billion (see Figure III), leaving the nation highly vulnerable to global commodity price fluctuations.

*Figure III: Net Food Imports US\$ million (2015 to 2024)*



**Source: Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, various years**

Climate change and extreme climatic events such as Hurricane Melissa in 2025 undermine food security and nutrition by reducing agricultural productivity through crop and livestock losses, while also disrupting food supply chains, infrastructure, and distribution systems. These shocks lower incomes for communities dependent on natural resources, limiting their ability to purchase food, and often drive-up consumer prices and food inflation, making healthy diets less affordable. The impacts are felt most severely by vulnerable groups such as small-scale farmers, women, children, and the elderly, who face disproportionate challenges in maintaining access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.

While Jamaica maintains an adequate physical food supply through its distributive networks, access remains a critical challenge for the poor due to a lack of purchasing power exacerbated by soaring import costs and inflation, which have fed into local prices, thereby adversely impacting the poor and groups vulnerable to food insecurity. The economic shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global cost-of-living crisis led to a significant spike in poverty—reaching 16.7% in 2021—with rural

areas hit hardest at 22.1%. To cope, many households resorted to reducing meal sizes or buying cheaper and less nutritious options. However, expanded social safety nets such as the PATH cash transfers and school feeding programmes have helped stabilize the situation, contributing to a slight reduction in the prevalence of undernourishment to 7.7%.

Jamaica is undergoing a significant nutritional and epidemiological transition, shifting away from locally grown indigenous staples, fruits, vegetables, legumes, and limited foods from animal origin, in preference for diets that are more varied and energy-dense, consisting of foods that are processed (including processed/sweetened beverages), of animal origin, added sodium, sugars and fats, and often more alcohol.

This dietary shift, coupled with the fact that 82% of the population engages in low physical activity, has triggered a rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and obesity. Findings from the Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (2016-2017) highlight that 54% of Jamaicans are overweight or obese—with women particularly affected at a rate of two-thirds—while the prevalence of hypertension has climbed to 33.8%. The prevalence of pre-diabetes (>15 years old), 12 percent, was higher in women, 13.3 percent, and males, 10.7 percent. Diabetes was most prevalent among the 75 years and over age group at 42 percent, in comparison to 10% among persons between 15-74 years.

FAO (2023) estimated that Jamaica's agrifood systems carry hidden costs of \$5.66 billion (2020 PPP), with the vast majority—about 83 percent (\$4.7 billion)—linked to health impacts, particularly the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Environmental costs make up roughly 16 percent, while social costs, such as undernourishment and poverty among agrifood workers or failures in food distribution, account for only 1 percent. The analysis highlights that the most effective way to reduce these hidden costs is by improving dietary habits and nutrition, which would significantly lower the large health-related burden.

In conclusion, Jamaica's food and nutrition security is shaped by a complex interplay of heavy import dependence, climate vulnerability, economic shocks, and shifting dietary patterns. While distributive networks ensure physical food availability, affordability and access remain pressing challenges, particularly for the poor and marginalized. Rising import bills, inflation, and climate-related disruptions exacerbate these pressures, while the nutritional transition toward processed, energy-dense diets has fueled a surge in obesity and non-communicable diseases. The hidden costs of the agrifood system—dominated by health-related burdens—underscore the urgent need for policies that promote healthier dietary habits, strengthen local production, and build resilience against external shocks. Addressing these issues holistically will be critical to safeguarding Jamaica's long-term food and nutrition security.

## **2.2 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OVERVIEW & PERFORMANCE**

**Sector Overview:** Agriculture remains a cornerstone of Jamaica's economy, underpinning income generation, poverty reduction, food security, rural development, and environmental sustainability. The sector contributes 7.5 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), provides employment for one-fifth of the labour force, and generates US\$76.5 million in export earnings (ESSJ, 2024). Farmer registration data for 2026 indicate that of the 267,403 registered farmers, 67% were male and 33% were female, with persons aged 18–25 and 26-35 making up just 2% and 13% of the total farming population, respectively.

Jamaica's agricultural sector is distinctly dualistic, consisting of a structured export industry alongside a dynamic domestic industry. The export sector, once dominated by large plantations producing sugar and bananas, has contracted in recent years following the erosion of trade preferences. By contrast, the domestic industry—anchored by small farmers cultivating vegetables, fruits, roots, tubers, condiments, and livestock—remains vital. Most livestock farming, especially goats, pigs, sheep, cattle, and beekeeping, is done by small farmers, with support from their industry associations and the government. The domestic industry not only sustains local food supply but also contributes significantly to export earnings.

Small farmers cultivating less than one hectare of land make up 78.7 percent of all farms, yet they occupy only 15 percent of the total cultivated area. Challenges such as insecure land tenure, unequal distribution of farmland, and reliance on marginal hillside plots heighten their vulnerability. Many smallholder farmers also lack the resources to adopt climate-smart practices, implement modern technologies, or access and apply climate data in production decisions. Farming on steep slopes, combined with unsustainable methods, has accelerated soil erosion, flooding, and watershed degradation. Moreover, about 60 percent of Jamaica's farmland is concentrated in the island's southwestern half—the leeward side—where semiarid conditions further constrain agricultural productivity.

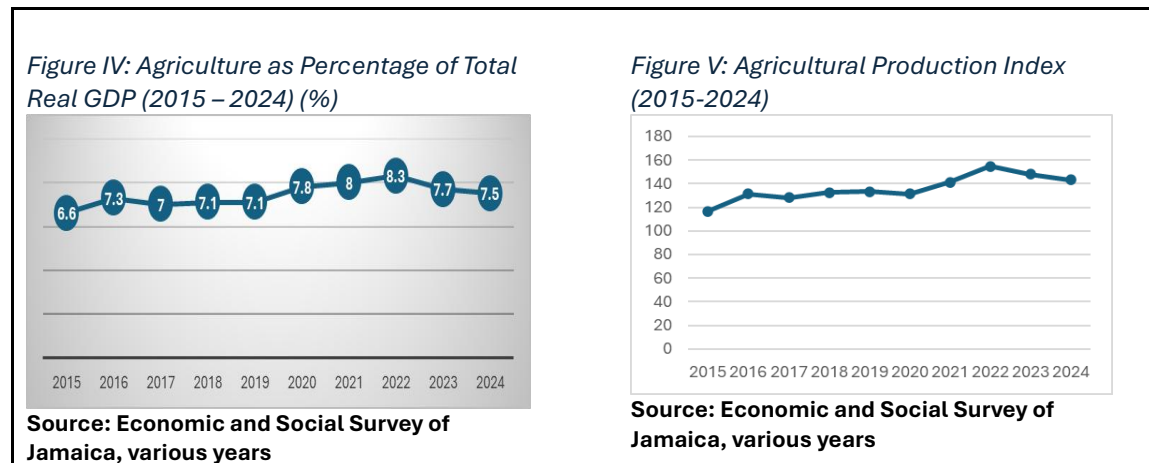
Agriculture in Jamaica relies heavily on land and water resources, making it particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Despite efforts to expand irrigation, smallholder farming remains predominantly rain-fed, with irrigation adoption progressing slowly due to high costs and limited water availability. Of the 325,810 hectares designated for farming, 62 percent is arable and 44 percent irrigable, yet only 12 percent of irrigable land is currently under irrigation. Management of these irrigated lands is evenly divided, with half administered by the National Irrigation Commission (NIC) and the other half managed by private estates.

Jamaica's agricultural sector is steadily embracing modern technologies to boost productivity and reduce costs. Since 2004, greenhouse farming has become a cornerstone of high-value crop production, supporting vegetables such as peppers, tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers, and herbs. Hydroponic systems are also gaining ground, enabling soil-free cultivation of vegetables and strawberries for premium markets. Meanwhile, precision agriculture is gradually expanding, driven by soil testing, IoT-based monitoring, and the growing use of drones provided by both government and private operators.

*Fisheries:* Jamaica's fisheries sub-sector is also dualistic, with small-scale artisanal fishers harvesting species such as fish, lobster, shrimp, and conch—mostly under open-access conditions except for restricted conch and licensed lobster—and a larger industrial fishery concentrated on the Pedro Bank that targets queen conch and Caribbean spiny lobster for export. Queen conch is the country's most valuable fishery, followed by lobster, and the industrial lobster fishery is limited-entry and subject to strict regulations, including closed seasons, size limits, and bans on landing berried females.

Climate change is severely impacting agriculture and related ecosystems. Rising temperatures, shifting rainfall, and frequent extreme weather events—such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, and landslides—have consistently disrupted agricultural production and fisheries. Over the past seventeen years, declines in output have repeatedly coincided with major hydrometeorological shocks, highlighting the sector's vulnerability to climate variability.

**Sector Performance:** Between 2015 and 2024, agriculture contributed an average of 7.4% to Jamaica’s GDP. The sector’s share rose from 6.6% in 2015 to 7.5% in 2024, peaking at 8.8% in 2022 and dipping to its lowest point of 7% in 2017 (see Figure IV). The Agricultural Production Index rose by 21.9% from 116.6 in 2015 to 143.4 in 2024, peaking at 154.7 in 2022 (see Figure V), with stronger sector performance during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Government support programmes, expanded crop acreage, rising demand from hotels and restaurants, and favourable weather contributed to the overall growth in agriculture. However, performance fluctuated due to climate challenges like droughts and excessive rainfall.



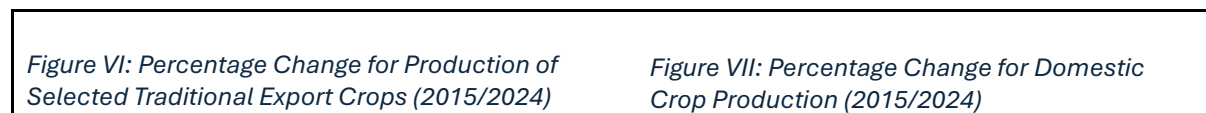
The Agricultural Production Index (2015–2024) shows other agricultural crops as the most dominant sub-sector, averaging 157.4, followed by animal farming (124.5), traditional export crops (111.9), fishing (86.4), and post-harvest activities (57.3). Most sub-indices increased over the period, with notable growth in other agricultural crops (30.5%), animal farming (25.1%), fishing (9.8%), and traditional crops (1.2%). In contrast, post-harvest activities declined significantly by 22.7%.

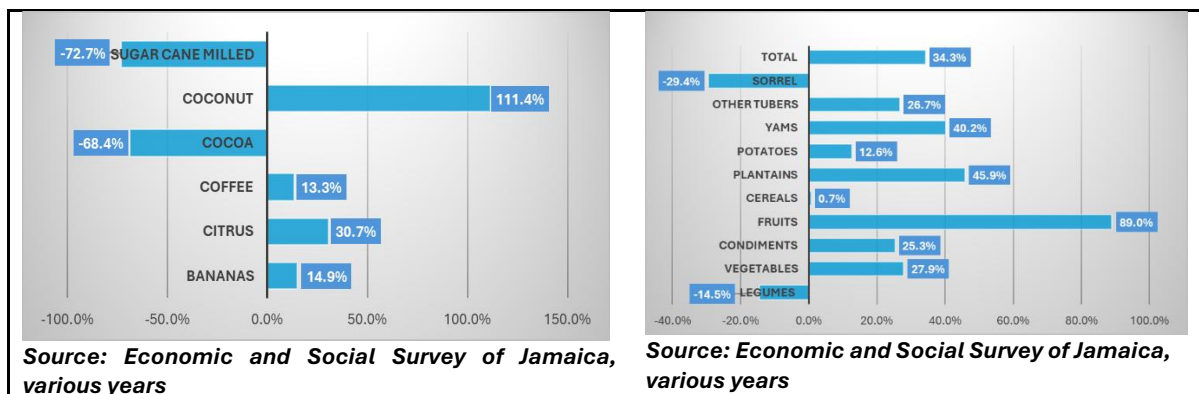
**Sub-Sector Analysis**

**Crop Production:** Crop agriculture is dominated by small-scale farmers producing vegetables, roots and tubers, fruits, and condiments primarily for domestic markets. Production is highly climate sensitive, fragmented, and constrained by land tenure issues, high input costs, and post-harvest losses.

Between 2015 and 2024, traditional crops showed mixed performance (see Figure VI). Coconut, citrus, bananas, and coffee recorded notable increases, supported by technical services, disease management, and input distribution. In contrast, sugar cane and cocoa production declined sharply due to reduced harvesting capacity, adverse weather, high input costs, and crop diseases such as Frosty Pod Rot.

Between 2015 and 2024, Jamaica’s domestic crop sector grew by 34.3% overall (see Figure VII).





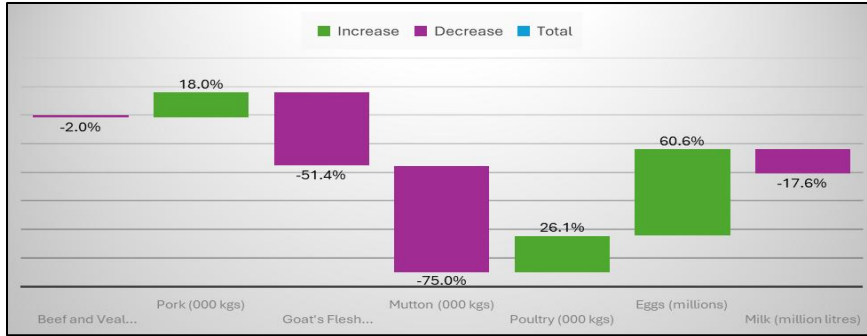
Most categories recorded increases, with fruits showing the largest rise at 89%, while cereals grew modestly at 0.7%. Only legumes and sorrel declined during the period.

**Livestock:** Jamaica’s livestock sector spans poultry, eggs, beef, dairy, pigs, goats, sheep, and apiculture, each with different levels of organization and development. However, feed costs, disease risks, climate stress, and limited genetic improvement constrain competitiveness and expansion.

- **Broiler poultry:** Dominated by two vertically integrated firms using contract farming, supported by small backyard producers who depend on inputs from the main firms.
- **Table eggs:** Highly organized under the Jamaica Egg Farmers Association, with firm-driven inputs. The national flock exceeded 1 million hens before Hurricane Melissa.
- **Beef:** Raised by small and medium farmers with local breeds and cross-breeds. Supply is mainly local, with imports serving the hospitality and quick service restaurant industries.
- **Dairy:** Ranges from large to small farmers, with the supply chain dominated by three private firms.
- **Pig/pork:** Well-organized under the Jamaica Pig Farmers Association, benefiting from strong value chain integration and investment, though imports of special cuts remain high.
- **Goats:** Mostly small farmers, less organized, but benefiting from strong demand and good prices. Value-added products like milk, cheese, and yogurt are limited.
- **Sheep:** Small-scale, less organized, with minimal value addition.
- **Apiculture:** Dominated by small producers, with strong local demand for honey and by-products. Marketing is producer-driven, with potential for value addition and export.

Between 2015 and 2024, livestock production showed mixed results (see Figure VIII). Pork (18%), poultry (26.1%), and eggs (60.1%) recorded increases, while mutton (-75%), goat flesh/chevon (-51.4%), milk (-17.6%), and eggs (-2%) declined. Overall, growth was concentrated in pork, poultry, and egg production, while small ruminants and milk faced significant reductions.

Figure VIII: Percentage Change for Livestock Production (2015/2024)



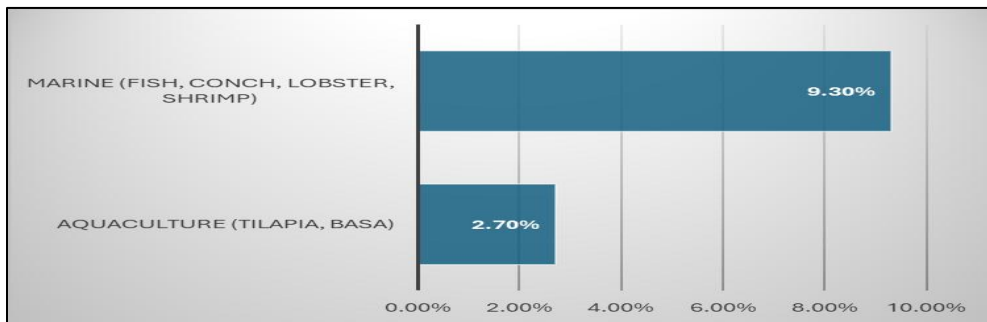
Source: Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, various years

**Fisheries and Aquaculture:** Jamaica’s fisheries sector is diverse—spanning artisanal, industrial, and sport fisheries—but faces sustainability challenges. While conch and lobster exports are lucrative, overfishing, climate change, and habitat degradation demand stronger resource management to secure livelihoods and ensure long-term viability. At the end of 2023, there were 9,896 registered fishers and 1680 registered vessels operating from 187 landing sites and two cays located on the Pedro Bank (ESSJ, 2023). This compares with 6,243 registered fishers and 1,262 registered vessels operating from 187 landing sites at the end of 2022.

Aquaculture operations in Jamaica can be classified into small, medium, and large-scale commercial operations. At the end of 2024, the Aquaculture Division had approximately 108 active farms accounting for 752.6 acres of tilapia ponds. Of this amount, 593 acres were under production. The main fish farming activity is the semi-intensive production of hybrid red tilapia in large earthen ponds filled with fresh water. Aquaculture remains underdeveloped despite its growth potential due to the price of feeds and seeds, reliable water supply, poor road conditions, the lack of a united marketing strategy, and seed stock availability.

Between 2015 and 2024, aquaculture output rose by 2.7% over the period, while marine fisheries recorded a stronger increase of 9.3% (see Figure IX).

Figure IX: Percentage Change for Fisheries and Aquaculture Production (2015/2024)



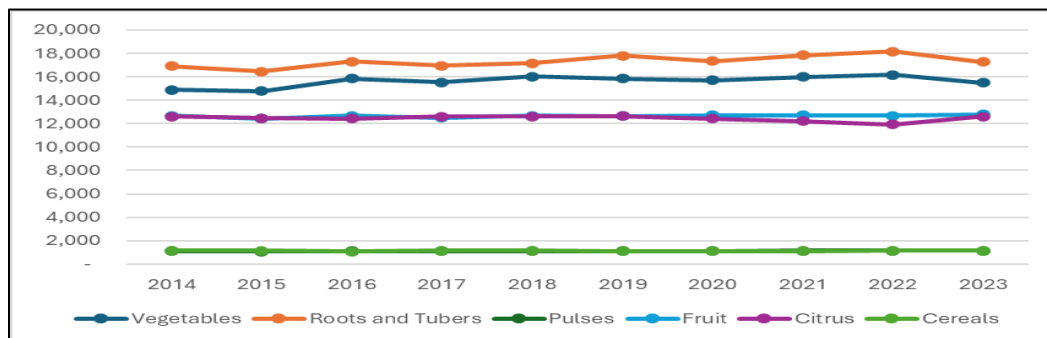
Source: Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, various years

**Productivity:** Agricultural productivity in Jamaica has historically been low, though recent years show gradual improvement. Key influences on productivity include the country’s physical environment—such as climate and terrain—as well as structural, technological, financial, social,

and infrastructural factors. Together, these conditions shape both the challenges and opportunities for growth in the sector.

**Crops:** Between 2014 and 2023, crop yields (kg/ha) showed modest gains: vegetables (4%), pulses (3.3%), roots and tubers (2.2%), fruit (0.8%), and cereals (0.1%), while citrus declined slightly (-0.1%) (see Figure X). Productivity improvements were supported by farmer training, soil testing, pest and disease management, and post-harvest practices, though citrus yields were negatively affected by long-standing viral diseases such as Citrus tristeza virus and citrus greening.

Figure X: Yield of Selected Crop Groups (kg/ha)

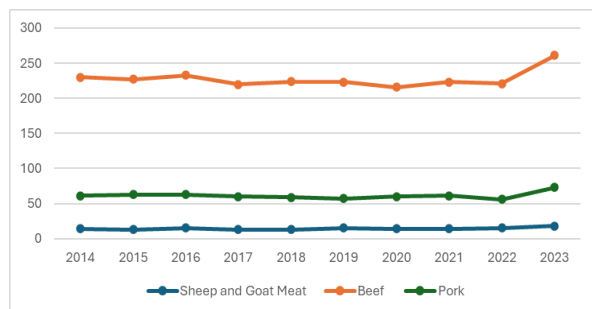


Source: FAOSTAT

**Livestock:** Between 2014 and 2023, livestock yields in Jamaica improved across several categories. Sheep and goat meat rose by 29%, pork by 20%, and beef by 13%, supported by government interventions in breeding, nutrition, and herd management (see Figure XI). The pig industry, led by the private sector, also benefited from genetic improvements, better livestock management, and enhanced nutrition, contributing to overall yield gains.

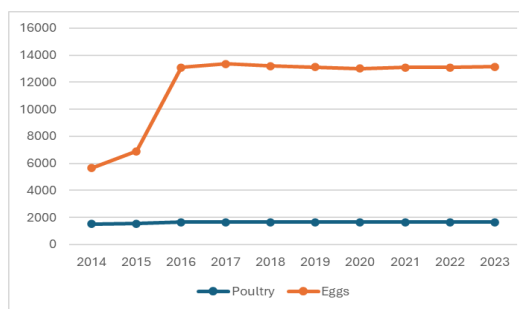
Between 2014 and 2023, poultry yields in Jamaica rose by 9%, while egg yields surged by 133% (see Figure XII). The poultry sector’s growth was driven by two large, vertically integrated firms that continuously invested in technology, boosting productivity. Egg production, however, faced supply challenges in the early years, and despite modest gains after 2015, the industry requires stronger interventions to modernize operations, cut costs, and stabilize output.

Figure XI: Yield- Sheep and Goat Meat, Pork and Beef (kg/An)



Source: FAOSTAT

Figure XII: Yield- Poultry and Eggs (g/An)



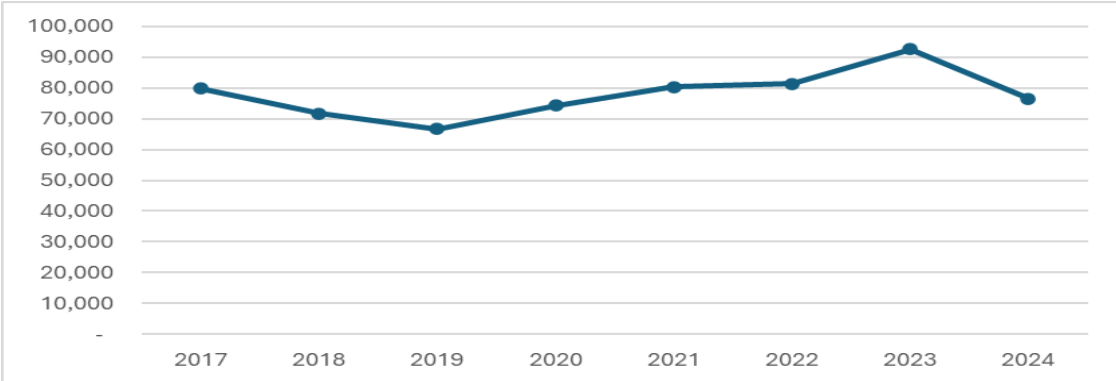
Source: FAOSTAT



Jamaica has also done well with a few crop/livestock categories when compared to other countries in the Caribbean, with a strong domestic and export sector. However, more in-depth studies need to be done at the farm level to identify the types of production systems, farming enterprises, and geographic areas, their productivity challenges, and areas that need attention for productivity improvements. These need to be documented over time, and models constructed that can enable the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining, RADA, and National Fisheries Authority to track productivity more coherently and provide fit-for-purpose solutions to the farmers.

**Trade:** Jamaica’s agricultural exports have grown overall, increasing by 16.1% between 2017 and 2023, but suffered a sharp decline in 2024 due to Hurricane Beryl, which devastated major production areas. This natural disaster significantly reduced output and disrupted export performance.

Figure XIII: Total Value of Agricultural Exports (US\$000) for 2017-2024



Source: Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, various years

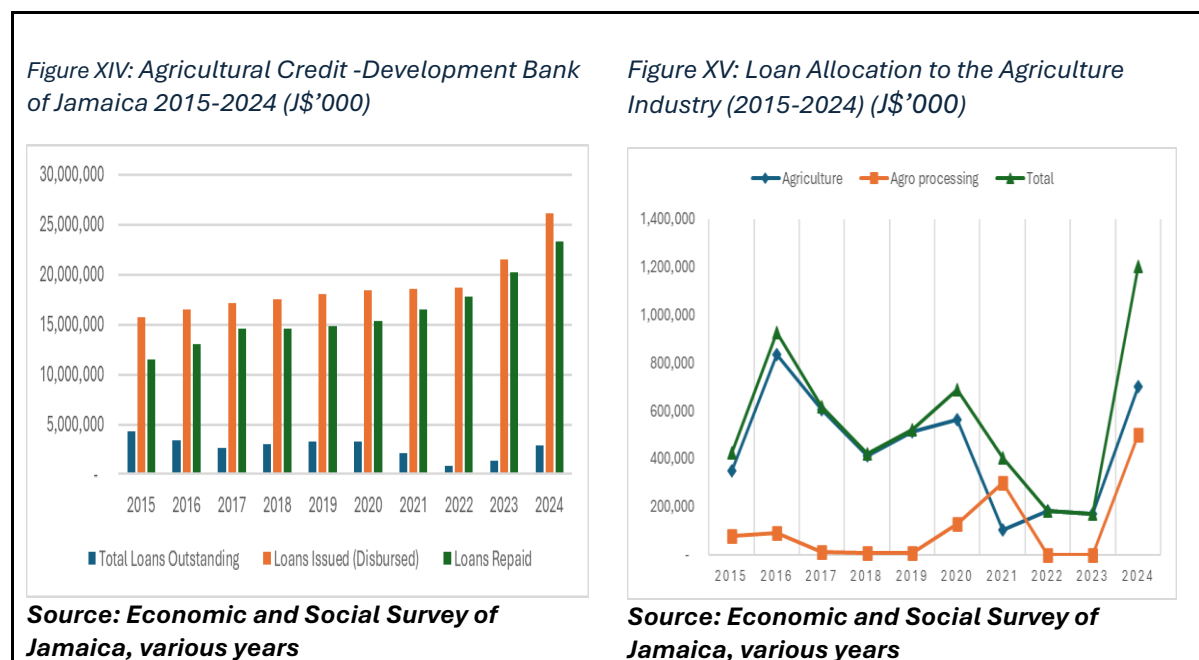
Over the past eight years, the country’s top export categories have included yams, coffee, herbs and spices (such as pimento, ginger, and turmeric), other root crops like sweet potato and dasheen, and fruit and beverage crops such as mangoes. The United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and British Overseas Territories are the main destinations for ethnic foods, while Japan remains the leading importer of Jamaican coffee. Recently, China, the United States, and St. Lucia have increased coffee imports as Jamaica diversifies its markets. Additionally, China and the European Union continue to be the primary markets for queen conch and spiny lobster exports.

**Marketing:** Marketing of smallholder crops in Jamaica is largely facilitated through “higgler” arrangements, where traders—mainly women—purchase produce at the farm gate, often on credit, and resell it in towns and municipal markets. Poor packing and storage during transport in open vehicles contribute to high post-harvest losses. Larger purveyors and aggregators, equipped with refrigerated trucks and packing facilities, collect and process commodities from both small and commercial farmers. They supply hotels, supermarkets, caterers, agro-processors, and exporters under contractual agreements.

**Agricultural Credit:** Financing for Jamaica’s agricultural sector comes from a range of institutions, including the Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ), the national EXIM bank, commercial banks, credit unions, and micro-financing organizations. The DBJ plays the most significant role, with its loan

stock rising from J\$15.8 billion in 2015 to J\$26.2 billion in 2024 (see Figure XIV), primarily through the People’s Cooperative Bank and other Approved Financial Institutions.

Loan allocations to agriculture have fluctuated, decreasing from J\$348.3 million in 2015 to J\$169.6 million in 2023, before rebounding sharply to J\$700.1 million in 2024. Meanwhile, financing for the agro-processing industry has grown substantially, increasing from J\$77 million in 2015 to J\$500 million in 2024, though no loans were issued in 2022 and 2023 (see Figure XV). This reflects both volatility and renewed investment focus in supporting agricultural production and value-added processing.



The Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ) has introduced programmes to reduce lending risks in the agricultural sector and improve access to finance. Through reverse factoring, large buyers collaborate with financial institutions to provide short-term financing for suppliers, allowing them to obtain liquidity by discounting approved invoices and receiving early payments. In addition, DBJ’s Credit Enhancement Facility (CEF) offers partial loan guarantees to Approved Financial Institutions, helping viable MSMEs overcome collateral challenges and access credit for expansion. Together, these initiatives aim to lower lending risks, supplement collateral requirements, and support greater investment in agriculture and agribusiness.

**Risk Financing:** GraceKennedy’s GK Weather Protect is Jamaica's main risk financing tool for farmers and fisherfolk, insuring against rainfall, drought, and hurricane winds with seasonal policies. Payouts are based on predefined weather data, allowing fast compensation without lengthy assessments. Coverage ranges from J\$50,000 to J\$1 million, with farmers able to recover 25–50% per season, depending on the event. More private sector engagement is needed to broaden risk financing options and increase agricultural coverage.

**Role of Women:** Women contribute significantly throughout the agriculture and fishing value chains as entrepreneurs and workers. In agriculture, they own or lease land, grow crops and livestock, work

in fields, handle post-harvest tasks, distribute produce, and participate in agro-processing and export operations. In fisheries, women are involved as vendors, processors, plant workers, fishers, and operators of fish farms. Their roles span production, processing, and trade, supporting food and commodity movement in both sectors.

**Producers Organizations:** Jamaica supports rural and national development through varied farmers' and fishers' organizations. The Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS), founded in 1895, acts as the main umbrella group, while the fishing sector is served by cooperatives like the Jamaica Fishermen Co-operative Union Limited (JFCU), established in 1954. Rural women are represented by the Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers (JNRWP), created in 1999 to promote agribusiness.

Commodity-based associations organize farmers around crops such as citrus, bananas, sugar cane, and livestock, offering collective support and advocacy. Additional groups include asset-owning cooperatives and Water Users Associations. Despite challenges in membership and continuity, these organizations remain vital channels for technical assistance and information in Jamaica's agricultural and fisheries sectors.

**Agricultural Education:** Jamaica offers a range of agricultural education through institutions like CASE (diplomas to master's degrees in animal science, plant science, and education), HEART/NSTA Trust Ebony Park Academy (technical and vocational training in crop production, livestock, greenhouse technology, and agro-processing), UWI (postgraduate programs in food and agro-processing, plant production, and entrepreneurship), NCU (degrees focused on sustainability in agriculture, agronomy, agribusiness, and tropical agriculture), and UTECH (programs in agricultural engineering and rural development). Together, these institutions enhance Jamaica's agricultural innovation and capacity.

## 2.3 MAIN CHALLENGES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The challenges confronting Jamaica's agriculture sector are deep-rooted, interconnected, and mutually reinforcing. Climate change, low productivity, insecure land tenure, weak infrastructure, limited access to finance, high post-harvest losses, praedial larceny, and persistent gender and youth inequalities collectively constrain the sector's growth and resilience. These structural weaknesses undermine competitiveness, discourage investment, and heighten vulnerability to external shocks, particularly for smallholders, women, youth, and coastal communities dependent on farming and fishing.

Addressing these issues will require a coordinated, systems-based approach that strengthens institutions, modernises production and value chains, improves access to land, finance, technology, and markets, and places climate resilience, innovation, and inclusion at the centre of sector development. Overcoming these constraints is critical to unlocking agriculture's full potential as a driver of food security, economic growth, rural livelihoods, and sustainable development in Jamaica.

**Climate Change:** Climate change poses a major threat to Jamaica's agriculture, with droughts, floods, hurricanes, and rising temperatures reducing yields, damaging infrastructure, disrupting supply chains, and raising production costs. These impacts fall hardest on small farmers, women, and rural communities, deepening inequality and food insecurity. Rising temperatures are expected

to lower crop productivity by increasing water demand and pushing crops beyond optimal growth ranges, while heat stress will undermine livestock performance—affecting egg production, meat quality, and milk yields. Additionally, hotter conditions will reduce the availability of surface forages like grasses during dry seasons, further straining the sector’s resilience. Fisheries are also under strain, with declining fish quality and size, coral bleaching from rising sea temperatures, and habitat damage from storms and invasive sargassum seaweed.

Climate events have caused widespread losses across Jamaica’s agricultural sector, including crops, livestock, fish, and damage to critical infrastructure such as farm roads, irrigation systems, greenhouses, and storage facilities. Table I provides a summary of the damages to the agricultural sector by Hurricanes Beryl and Melissa in 2024 and 25.

Table I: Damages from Major Hurricanes Beryl and Melissa

	Hurricane Beryl-2024 (Category 3)	Hurricane Melissa-2025 (Category 5)
<b>Total damages (J\$ billion)</b>	4.73	21.34
<b>Crop (ha)</b>	23,040	43,570
<b>Livestock (number)</b>	323,412	1,912,342
<b>Greenhouses (number)</b>	236	52
<b>Greenhouses (sq. ft.)</b>	688,000	156,000
<b>Farm Roads (km)</b>	62.8	630.62
<b>Irrigation Systems (storage, drip lines, tanks) (ha)</b>	35	230
<b>Farm Buildings (sq. ft)</b>	217,200	425,100

Source: MOAFM/RADA

Hurricanes and storms heavily impact coastal areas, destroying fishing gear, boats, engines, traps, and access roads, while making it unsafe to go to sea. Aquaculture farms often suffer flooding, damaged dykes, and fish losses, leaving farmers with reduced or no harvests. Overall, climate change is eroding both production capacity and the resilience of coastal communities dependent on farming and fishing. Adaptation and climate-smart agriculture are therefore central to future sector development.

**Productivity:** Jamaica’s agricultural sector is dominated by small-scale farming, which limits producers’ ability to benefit from economies of scale and achieve higher productivity. Farmers face numerous challenges, including high input costs, inefficient use of inputs, limited access to technology, and expensive capital. Labour is costly and often scarce, while mechanisation and irrigation remain limited, leading to inefficient water management and underuse of advanced farming techniques. These issues, combined with high post-harvest losses, weak marketing and distribution systems, and poor agribusiness practices, make it difficult for farm enterprises to operate efficiently and competitively.

**Research, Development & Extension:** Agricultural research and development in Jamaica is severely underfunded, with both government and private sector investment falling well below global standards. Institutions struggle to maintain infrastructure, laboratories, and support for researchers, while challenges such as brain drain, lack of incentives, and weak science education reduce the pool of skilled professionals. High staff turnover further erodes institutional memory, and limited mechanisms exist to translate academic research into market-ready products or services.

Businesses tend to adopt technology rather than invest in research, leaving innovation underdeveloped.

Producers also face constraints in accessing technical support, training, and advice due to limited use of information technology and weak extension services. Human resources and financial limitations restrict the reach of extension programmes, leaving many farmers and fishers without guidance on best practices. This underinvestment in research, coupled with inadequate support systems, hampers the sector's ability to innovate, adapt, and build resilience in the face of evolving challenges.

**Agricultural Land:** Jamaica has seen a steady decline in fertile Class I–III agricultural lands due to competing demands from population growth, housing expansion, and industrial and commercial development. The downsizing of the sugar industry, which once occupied vast tracts of farmland, has also led to the repurposing of these lands away from agriculture. Together, these pressures have significantly reduced the availability of prime farmland for cultivation.

Land tenure issues further compound the challenges facing farmers. Many operate on leased or inherited plots without secure titles, discouraging long-term investment and limiting access to credit. With about 300,000 parcels still unregistered, land fragmentation has increased the prevalence of small farms, while larger holdings focus on export crops. Farmers also contend with widespread land degradation, particularly in watersheds and erosion-prone areas, driven by droughts, unsustainable hillside farming, deforestation, and poor land-use practices. A 2020 UNCCD assessment confirmed that Jamaica's land degradation is severe compared to other small island developing states, underscoring the urgent need for sustainable land management.

**Post-Harvest Losses:** Post-harvest losses in Jamaica are significant, ranging from 10–50% depending on the crop, with leafy vegetables experiencing the highest losses at about 50%, followed by green peas and beans at 30–50%, and fruits at 20–40%. Root crops (10–20%) and dried products (5–10%) are less affected. These losses stem from poor infrastructure, including inadequate storage, cooling, drying, and curing facilities, as well as limited access to affordable technologies and weak post-harvest practices. The lack of suitable on-farm storage for small volumes awaiting transport, insufficient facilities for crops like onions, and minimal use of refrigerated trucks further reduce crop quality and marketability, driving up losses and undermining agricultural productivity.

**Praedial Larceny:** Praedial larceny has become one of the most serious threats to Jamaica's agricultural sector, deterring investment and expansion while driving up production costs. Between 2021 and 2023, farmers lost an estimated J\$12.8 billion annually, with about 40 percent of farmers island-wide affected. The losses go beyond crops, livestock, and fisheries to include capital investment and potential sales, while producers are forced to spend heavily on security measures to safeguard their enterprises. This widespread theft undermines the sustainability of the sector and discourages growth.

The proliferation of praedial larceny is fueled by strong demand in domestic fresh food supply chains, where stolen goods can be easily absorbed and sold. This dynamic has allowed praedial larceny to evolve into a profitable underground business with its own distribution networks, making it more organized and entrenched. The scale and sophistication of these activities highlight the urgent need for stronger enforcement, tighter market regulation, and greater institutional support to protect farmers, secure food systems, and preserve Jamaica's agricultural and economic stability.

**Marketing:** Jamaica’s agricultural sector faces major barriers to market access and competitiveness. Weak market intelligence, limited value chain integration, and insufficient export readiness prevent producers from fully capitalizing on strong domestic demand and tourism linkages. Small-scale farmers often lack direct connections to large buyers, relying instead on middlemen who depress farm-gate prices, while volatile commodity prices—driven by gluts, trends, and weather—further undermine stability. Many farmers cannot access or use real-time market information due to technological constraints, making production planning difficult and profitability uncertain.

**Trade:** Jamaican agrifood exporters face significant trade and logistical challenges that limit competitiveness. While the country benefits from preferential access under agreements such as CARIFORUM-EU, Caribbean-Canada, and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, many products still encounter high tariffs outside these arrangements. The introduction of a 10% baseline U.S. tariff in 2025 has raised concerns, particularly for low-margin exports like yams and peppers. Non-tariff barriers, especially sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, remain restrictive, with the absence of bilateral pest and disease protocols blocking some exports. Small food manufacturers struggle to meet international requirements such as HACCP, labelling, and packaging, with improper labelling frequently hindering access to U.S., Canadian, and European markets.

Structural logistical issues further constrain exporters. High shipping costs, infrequent routes, limited cold chain infrastructure, and reliance on transshipment through Miami or Panama undermine timeliness and quality, especially for perishables. Domestically, inefficiencies in export procedures—such as delays in permits, customs clearance, and high port fees—add to costs, with border compliance averaging USD 876 per container, well above regional competitors. Although reforms are underway, navigating multiple agencies remains cumbersome. Combined with intense international competition, these barriers reduce Jamaica’s market share and restrict opportunities for agricultural producers both locally and globally.

**Infrastructure:** Jamaica’s agricultural sector struggles with weak infrastructure that undermines competitiveness and increases post-harvest losses. The farm road network, which spans about 1,500 km or 5.8% of the national system, is often in poor condition, making it difficult for farmers to reach markets and driving up transportation costs. Post-harvest facilities, largely established through public and development projects, are underutilized, poorly managed, and in need of repair. Limited and expensive cold storage options further exacerbate losses, especially for perishable goods. Overall, deficiencies in roads, storage, and logistics systems create delays, raise costs, and reduce the efficiency of agricultural production and marketing.

**Agricultural Health and Food Safety:** Jamaica’s agricultural health and food safety are constrained by weak enforcement, limited public awareness, and environmental pressures that heighten risks of contamination and foodborne illness. Inconsistent monitoring, especially in rural and informal markets, combined with inadequate hygiene practices among consumers and food handlers, undermines food safety. Climate-related events such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes further complicate production, while the absence of robust traceability systems, improper pesticide use, and chemical runoff pose long-term health and environmental hazards. These vulnerabilities are compounded by insufficient farmer training in safe chemical use and best practices, leaving the sector exposed to contamination risks.

Strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary systems is critical to protecting consumers and expanding export opportunities. Although Jamaica has a regulatory framework and agencies dedicated to food safety, enforcement remains uneven, and difficulties in meeting certification standards restrict

access to high-value markets. Pests, diseases, and invasive species also threaten food security and export potential, yet resources for management and outbreak response are limited. Greater institutional capacity, stronger collaboration among agencies, and improved resilience are essential to safeguard Jamaica's food systems and maintain competitiveness in international markets.

**Credit and Risk Management:** Farmers in Jamaica face major financial constraints that limit investment and resilience. Access to affordable credit is difficult, as loans are often general rather than tailored to specific farm enterprises or crop cycles. High interest rates, short repayment periods, and onerous collateral requirements—especially problematic given widespread land tenure insecurity—make borrowing unattractive or unattainable. Without secure land titles, many farmers cannot meet collateral demands, leaving them unable to finance improvements or expand operations.

Insurance coverage and risk management mechanisms are also inadequate. While Jamaica has some financial instruments to respond to natural disasters at the producer, national, and regional levels, coverage remains limited. More private sector involvement is needed to expand risk financing options and provide farmers with affordable, accessible tools to manage shocks. Without stronger financial support systems, farmers remain vulnerable to risks and unable to invest in productivity-enhancing measures.

**Participation of Women:** Women in Jamaica's agricultural sector face significant barriers that limit their ability to thrive. Access to essential resources such as land, extension services, climate-smart tools, markets, and credit facilities remains unequal, with men traditionally enjoying greater ownership and use of land. Data from RADA show that women cultivate plots averaging 1.2 hectares smaller than those of men, which restricts their opportunities to secure financing, scale up operations, and integrate climate resilience measures. This smaller asset and income base also reduces their capacity to recover quickly from climate-related shocks.

Beyond resource constraints, social norms and gender roles further hinder women's participation and success in agribusiness. Many programmes and interventions lack sensitivity to the daily realities of women, particularly in rural areas, leaving them underserved and unable to fully benefit from support systems. Together, these structural and social challenges create persistent inequalities that prevent women from transitioning into more sustainable, medium- or commercial-scale agricultural enterprises.

**Participation of Youth:** Jamaica's agricultural sector faces a pressing need to attract more youth to ensure long-term sustainability and food security. The farming population is aging, and younger individuals are not entering the profession in sufficient numbers to replace them. With more diverse career options available today compared to a decade ago, agriculture is no longer the default choice for rural or urban youth. This generational gap threatens the continuity and resilience of the sector.

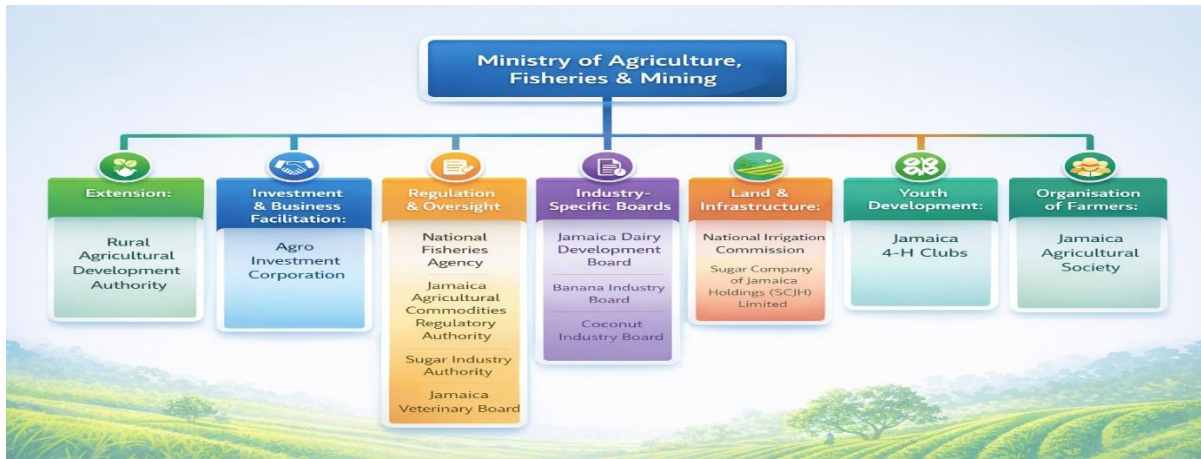
Young farmers who do enter agriculture often lack experience and technical skills in areas such as farm management, agronomy, animal husbandry, and pest and disease control. Accessing credit is another major challenge, as financing conditions are often seen as unfavorable, discouraging youth from borrowing to expand their operations. Climate change compounds these difficulties, as younger farmers may lack the resources or knowledge to adapt effectively, leaving them more vulnerable to shocks and setbacks.

**Producer Organizations:** Producer organisations in Jamaica are generally weak in structure and lack the financial resources, expertise, and capacity needed for effective operations. Their limited ability to function sustainably reduces their impact on supporting farmers and addressing sector-

wide challenges. Often, these organisations are formed and operate in response to donor-funded projects or government programmes, meaning their existence is tied to the life cycle of external initiatives. As a result, member commitment tends to be short-lived, and the organisations struggle to maintain continuity and long-term effectiveness once projects end.

## 2.4 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

MOAFM has the portfolio responsibility for the agriculture, fisheries, and mining sectors. It is supported by several agencies responsible for extension, commodity oversight, youth development, regulation, infrastructure, investment, and facilitation, as shown below.



The legislative framework governing food production, plant and animal health, fisheries management, water resources, and trade/export regulations is depicted below.



## 2.5 CONCLUSION

This section has examined the national context, sector performance, and structural challenges shaping Jamaica’s agriculture and fisheries sectors. The analysis highlights a sector of strategic importance to food security, employment, rural livelihoods, and economic resilience, yet one that

remains highly vulnerable to climate change, external shocks, structural inefficiencies, and persistent social and economic inequalities. While recent gains in production, productivity, and technological adoption demonstrate the sector's potential, these advances have been uneven and insufficient to offset deep-seated constraints related to land tenure, infrastructure, finance, market access, research and extension capacity, and the limited participation of women and youth.

The findings underscore the need for a deliberate shift from incremental, fragmented interventions toward a more integrated and transformative development approach. Strengthening resilience, improving competitiveness, and reducing import dependence will require coordinated action across production systems, value chains, trade and marketing, food and nutrition security, and the enabling institutional and policy environment.

## 3 VISION, STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK & THEORY OF CHANGE

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### 3.1 VISION

#### VISION STATEMENT

***“TO TRANSFORM JAMAICA’S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR INTO A RESILIENT, COMPETITIVE, AND INCLUSIVE AGRIFOOD SYSTEM DRIVEN BY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION, ANCHORED IN ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP, AND EMPOWERED BY SKILLED FARMERS AND STAKEHOLDERS, DELIVERING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION, ECONOMIC GROWTH, PROSPEROUS RURAL LIVELIHOODS, AND LONG-TERM NATIONAL RESILIENCE.”***

### 3.2 GOALS

The goals of the NADP are:

- i. Goal 1: Resilient, environmentally sustainable, and resource-efficient agricultural production systems that enhance productivity, adapt to climate change, conserve natural resources, and ensure long-term food security, while minimizing environmental impact.
- ii. Goal 2: To build a competitive, innovative and inclusive agri-business ecosystem that strengthens value chains, expands agro-processing, improves market integration, and helps farmers, fishers, and agribusinesses capture more value, increase incomes, and support sustainable food security, economic growth, and exports.
- iii. Goal 3: To strengthen efficient, fair, and resilient trade and marketing systems that improve market access, reduce losses, and enhance the competitiveness of Jamaican agricultural products while supporting farmer incomes and food security.
- iv. Goal 4: To build a resilient, inclusive, and nutrition-driven food system that ensures all Jamaicans have consistent access to safe, affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, while strengthening rural livelihoods, reducing import dependence, and enhancing national resilience to economic, climatic, and global shocks.

### 3.3 SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE PLAN

The NADP defines the scope of Government action and strategic influence across Jamaica’s agricultural sector over a ten-year horizon.

The scope of the NADP covers:

- **Primary production systems**, including crop and livestock production, marine and inland fisheries, culture fisheries (e.g., aquaculture, mariculture), and agro-forestry, as part of the productive economic sector producing food, fuel, fibre and other raw materials for domestic utilisation and exports.
- **Secondary and tertiary agrifood activities**, including post-harvest handling, storage, logistics, small-scale agro-processing, light agro-manufacturing, and agro-tourism. These activities are critical for value addition, employment creation, income growth, import substitution, and stronger linkages with tourism, manufacturing, and export markets.
- **Production scales**, including micro, small, medium and commercial enterprises, to enhance overall sector competitiveness.
- **Enabling environment** includes policy and regulatory frameworks, institutional coordination, infrastructure, research and innovation systems, extension and advisory services, digital platforms, land tenure arrangements, access to finance and risk management instruments, market development, and trade facilitation.

The Plan adopts a systems-based, value-chain approach, recognising that sustainable agricultural transformation depends on coordinated progress across production, markets, institutions, finance, infrastructure, human capital, and resilience to climate and economic shocks.

### 3.4 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The NADP is guided by a set of core principles that shape policy choices, investment priorities, institutional arrangements, and implementation approaches across the agricultural and fisheries sectors. These principles ensure that sector transformation is resilient, inclusive, innovative, competitive, and aligned with Jamaica’s national development goals.

- Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability-** Climate resilience is central to the NADP. All programmes and investments will promote climate-smart, disaster-resilient, and environmentally sustainable practices that reduce vulnerability to droughts, floods, hurricanes, and rising temperatures. Productivity gains will be pursued alongside the protection of soil, water, marine ecosystems, and biodiversity, ensuring long-term sustainability and adaptation to climate change.
- Digital Transformation and Innovation-** Digital transformation is recognised as a key enabler of productivity, efficiency, transparency, and competitiveness. The NADP promotes the use of digital technologies for extension, market information, finance, traceability, data systems, and monitoring and evaluation. Innovation—technological, organisational, and institutional—will be supported to modernise agriculture and strengthen resilience to climate and market risks.

- iii. **Value Addition and Market Competitiveness-** Value addition is central to increasing incomes, reducing losses, improving food security, and strengthening trade performance. The Plan prioritises agro-processing, post-harvest systems, food safety, quality standards, branding, and stronger linkages with tourism, manufacturing, and export markets to maximise domestic value creation and competitiveness.
- iv. **Agro-Entrepreneurship and Private Sector-Led Growth-** Farmers, fishers, and agribusinesses are recognised as entrepreneurs and key drivers of economic growth. The NADP promotes an enabling environment for enterprise development by improving access to tailored finance, reducing risk, strengthening business skills, and supporting competitive, market-oriented production.
- v. **Youth Renewal and Generational Transformation-** The Plan prioritises the renewal of the sector by attracting and retaining youth as farmers, fishers, entrepreneurs, innovators, and professionals. Agriculture will be repositioned as a modern, profitable, and technology-enabled career through improved access to land, finance, skills, digital tools, and markets. Youth engagement is essential to ensuring continuity, innovation, and long-term food security.
- vi. **Gender Equity and Social Inclusion-** Gender equity is a cross-cutting principle of the NADP. The Plan seeks to address structural and social barriers that limit women’s access to land, finance, extension services, climate-smart technologies, and markets. Interventions will be designed to promote equitable participation, leadership, and benefit-sharing across value chains, while also supporting vulnerable and marginalised groups to ensure inclusive growth.
- vii. **Knowledge Management and Learning-** Evidence-based decision-making underpins the NADP. Investments in research, development, extension, and data systems will be strengthened to generate, share, and apply knowledge across the sector. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems will support adaptive management, accountability, and continuous improvement.
- viii. **Institutional and Policy Coherence and Partnerships-** The Plan adopts a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, strengthening coordination and coherence across ministries, agencies, policies, and programmes. Strategic partnerships with the private sector, producer organisations, academia, and development partners will be leveraged to mobilise investment, innovation, and technical expertise, and to improve implementation effectiveness.

### 3.5 THEORY OF CHANGE

The Theory of Change for the National Agricultural Development Plan (NADP) outlines how Jamaica’s agricultural sector can be transformed into a productive, climate-resilient, competitive, and

inclusive agrifood system that directly supports national development goals. It emphasizes strategic investments, policy reforms, and institutional strengthening as the foundation for this transformation. The approach is grounded in a Situation Analysis that highlights persistent structural challenges such as low productivity, climate vulnerability, fragmented landholdings, weak market linkages, praedial larceny, limited access to finance, and institutional fragmentation. At the same time, it identifies opportunities for import substitution, value addition, employment creation, and resilience building.

The core change pathway envisions that if the Government of Jamaica, working alongside the private sector, farmers, fishers, and development partners, aligns agricultural policy with national priorities, invests in productivity, resilience and value chain development, strengthens institutions and governance, improves access to finance, markets, technology, and skills, and mainstreams inclusion and climate-smart practices, then agricultural production and value addition will rise. This will reduce risks and losses, improve competitiveness, and make rural livelihoods more secure and attractive. The expected results include improved food security and nutrition, higher employment and incomes, reduced import dependence, stronger export performance, and greater resilience to climate and economic shocks. Ultimately, the NADP will contribute to a prosperous economy, empowered citizens, a cohesive society, and a healthy environment, in line with Vision 2030 Jamaica.

Specifically, the Theory of Change is built on the premise that:

- Strengthening climate-resilient and sustainable production systems will reduce losses from climate shocks, stabilise output, and improve resource efficiency across crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture.
- Improving access to modern technologies, quality inputs, skills, and extension services will raise productivity and profitability, particularly for smallholder farmers and fishers.
- Investing in post-harvest systems, agro-processing, logistics, and market infrastructure will reduce food loss and waste, increase value addition, and enhance competitiveness in domestic and export markets.
- Expanding tailored financing, insurance, and risk-management instruments will unlock private investment, enable enterprise growth, and strengthen resilience to shocks.
- Enhancing institutional coordination, governance, data systems, and regulatory frameworks will improve service delivery, accountability, and policy coherence across the agrifood system.
- Actively promoting youth participation, gender equity, and producer organizations will ensure inclusive growth, generational renewal, and stronger collective action.

Under this pathway, the NADP prioritises four integrated thematic areas—resilient production systems; competitive agribusinesses and value chains; efficient trade and marketing systems; and food security and nutrition—supported by cross-cutting investments in policy coherence, research and innovation, human capital development, youth, women and vulnerable group inclusion, producer mobilisation, and security.

The long-term impact, over a ten-year horizon, is the establishment of a sustainable, climate-resilient, competitive, and inclusive agrifood system that supports food security, economic growth, rural development, and environmental sustainability. Medium-term outcomes over five to ten years include increased productivity and resilience in crops, livestock, and fisheries; stronger domestic value chains and improved export readiness; higher and more stable incomes for farmers and fishers

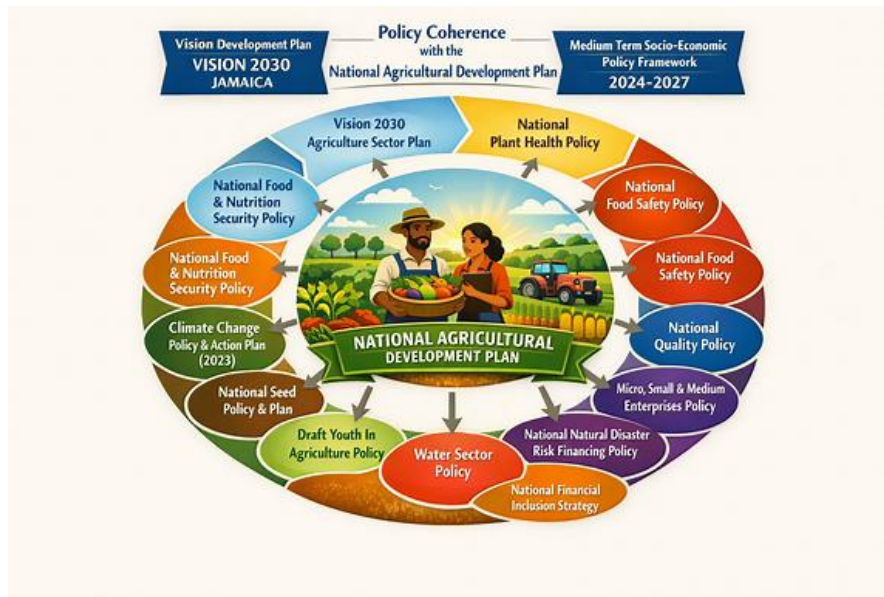
with greater youth and women participation; improved availability and consumption of nutritious local foods; and more coordinated and accountable agricultural institutions.

To achieve these outcomes, the plan sets out specific outputs such as expanded climate-smart production systems, improved infrastructure for irrigation, storage, and markets, strengthened extension and research services, functional value chains for priority commodities, better access to tailored finance, enhanced land tenure security, reduced praedial larceny, and stronger institutional capacity. Activities to deliver these outputs include public and private investments in priority subsectors, policy reforms, capacity building, technology adoption, market development, nutrition-sensitive programming, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems. Inputs will come from public expenditure, development partner financing, private sector investment, human resources, and supportive policy frameworks and data systems.

The Theory of Change is grounded in several critical assumptions: sustained political commitment to agricultural development; adequate and predictable financing; strong private-sector investment; widespread adoption of improved technologies and climate-resilient practices; transformation of key value chains; enhancement of essential agricultural infrastructure; and effective inter-ministerial coordination. Together, these enabling conditions are fundamental for the NADP to realize its vision of transforming Jamaica's agriculture into a driver of inclusive and sustainable national development.

### **3.6 POLICY COHERENCE**

Policy coherence is essential for the effective implementation of the NADP. Agriculture affects economic growth, food and nutrition security, climate resilience, rural development, trade, and social inclusion, so coordinated policies are crucial. Although Jamaica has a solid policy architecture, issues like fragmentation and overlapping mandates have hindered agricultural interventions. The NADP's success depends on integrating agricultural policy with national development in a unified, results-driven manner that aligns economic, social, and environmental goals.



The NADP contributes directly to all four Vision 2030 goals: empowering Jamaicans through livelihoods and food access; supporting a cohesive and just society through rural development; driving economic prosperity through domestic production, value addition, and exports; and safeguarding the natural environment through climate-smart and sustainable practices. The Plan therefore adopts a “whole of government” perspective, ensuring that agricultural interventions reinforce, rather than operate in parallel to, national priorities.

At the medium-term level, the NADP is aligned with the **Medium Term Socio-economic Policy Framework (MTF)**, particularly priorities related to economic competitiveness, inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and balanced rural development. The NADP makes its contribution explicit by linking sector investments, programmes, and reforms to medium-term national outcomes such as food price stability, job creation, foreign exchange earnings, climate adaptation, and social protection.

A central focus of the NADP is strengthening coherence across crosscutting policy domains. In food and nutrition security, the Plan aligns agricultural production priorities with the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy by promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture, diversification toward fruits, vegetables, and nutrient dense foods, and stronger linkages with school feeding, social protection, and public health programmes. This approach recognises agriculture not only as an economic activity, but as a foundational pillar of population health and human capital development.

In climate change and environmental management, the NADP mainstreams resilience and adaptation across all subsectors, rather than treating climate change as a standalone issue. Agricultural investments in irrigation, sustainable energy, land management and production, climate resilient infrastructure, extension services, risk financing, and research are aligned with national climate policy objectives, ensuring that productivity gains are not achieved at the expense of long-

term sustainability. This integrated approach positions agriculture as both a climate vulnerable sector and a key solution for resilience and adaptation.

Trade and competitiveness considerations are also embedded within the Plan to improve coherence between production, market access, and export development. The NADP aligns domestic production strategies with trade facilitation, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, logistics development, and value chain upgrading. This reduces policy disconnects that have historically constrained the ability of farmers and agribusinesses to respond effectively to market opportunities.

Overall, the NADP establishes a coherent policy platform that strengthens both vertical alignment (from Vision 2030 to sector programmes) and horizontal alignment (across sectors). Through this approach, the Plan seeks to maximise the contribution of agriculture to national development, enhance policy effectiveness, and ensure that investments in the sector deliver sustained economic, social, and environmental returns over the ten-year planning horizon.

### 3.7 COMMITMENTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Jamaica is a signatory to several international treaties, conventions, and agreements that influence the agriculture and fisheries sectors, as well as food and nutrition security, climate change, and disaster risk reduction. These commitments have been reflected in the formulation of the National Agricultural Development Plan and are summarized by thematic areas below.

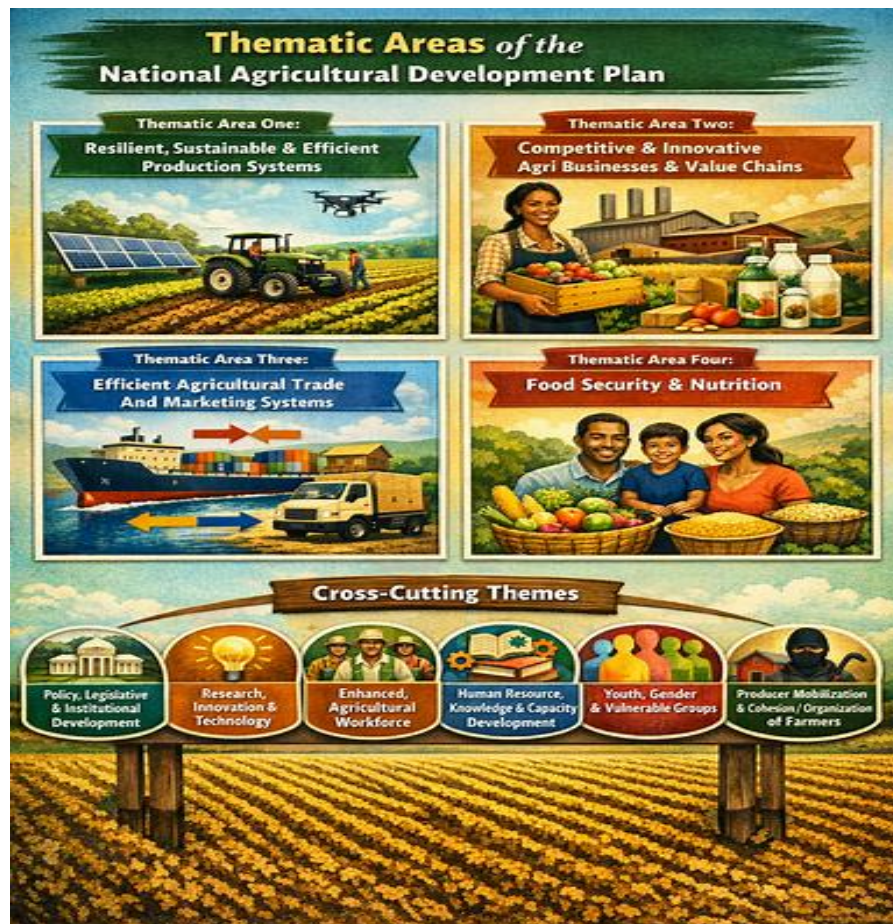
Themes	International Treaties, Conventions, Agreements	Regional Treaties, Conventions, Agreements, Policies
<b>Agricultural Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals</li> <li>World Trade Organization-Agreement on Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas</li> <li>Caribbean Community Agricultural Policy</li> <li>CARICOM Agri-Food Systems Strategy</li> <li>25% by 2025 Reduction in the Regional Food Bill</li> </ul>
<b>Food and Nutrition Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals</li> <li>Committee on World Food Security Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)</li> <li>The Global Zero Hunger Challenge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CELAC Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and the Eradication of Hunger 2025</li> <li>The Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative (HFLACI)</li> <li>Lliliental Regional Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security (2009)</li> <li>CARICOM Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2010) and Action Plan (2011)</li> </ul>
<b>Agricultural Health &amp; Food Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)</li> <li>World Trade Organisation Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement</li> <li>World Organisation for Animal Health - Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes</li> <li>International Plant Protection Convention</li> <li>World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)</li> <li>Codex Alimentarius Commission</li> <li>Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Agricultural Health and Food Safety Policy and Action Plan</li> </ul>
<b>Marine Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals</li> <li>Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)</li> <li>Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region/ Cartagena Convention</li> <li>1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries</li> </ul>	
<b>Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals</li> <li>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</li> <li>Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>The Paris Agreement on Climate Change</li> </ul>	
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals</li> <li>Sendai Framework (2015-2030)</li> </ul>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals</li> <li>Convention on Biological Diversity**</li> <li>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</li> <li>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</li> </ul>	

*\*\*Jamaica is a non-party to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress*

## 4 THEMATIC AREAS OF THE PLAN

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The NADP is organised around four integrated thematic areas and underpinned by seven cross-cutting themes that translate the Plan's vision, guiding principles, and theory of change into clear strategic priorities and actions. These thematic areas provide the strategic architecture for transforming Jamaica's agricultural sector over the ten-year planning horizon, ensuring that interventions are coordinated, mutually reinforcing, and aligned with national development goals.



Each area addresses a critical dimension of agricultural transformation, reflecting the interconnected nature of production systems, value chains, markets, institutions, human capital, and food and nutrition outcomes. They are designed to:

- **Strengthen resilience and sustainability** across crop, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture systems in the face of climate change and external shocks;
- **Enhance productivity, competitiveness, trade, and value creation** through modern technologies, efficient resource use, and stronger value chains;

- **Improve food and nutrition security** by aligning agricultural production, processing, and distribution with healthy dietary needs and national import substitution priorities;
- **Build capable institutions, human capital, and enabling systems** that support innovation, effective service delivery, and inclusive participation; and
- **Promote coherence and coordination** across policies, investments, and stakeholders to maximise impact and ensure accountability.

Each thematic area sets out a clear goal, supported by specific objectives, strategies, and priority actions. These are complemented by cross-cutting themes that address systemic enablers such as governance, research and innovation, workforce development, knowledge and capacity development, youth and gender inclusion and organisation of producers<sup>3</sup>. Together, they form a comprehensive and integrated framework for implementation, monitoring, and investment planning.

By organising the NADP around these thematic areas, the Plan moves beyond fragmented interventions toward a systems based and results oriented approach. This structure ensures that progress in one area reinforces gains in others, ultimately delivering a resilient, competitive, inclusive, and nutrition driven agrifood system that supports Jamaica's long-term economic, social, and environmental development.

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<sup>3</sup> Producer is an individual or entity directly engaged in the production of agricultural products, including crops, livestock, forestry products, and capture and culture fisheries

## 4.1 THEMATIC AREA ONE: RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE & EFFICIENT PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

*Goal 1: Resilient, environmentally sustainable, and resource-efficient agricultural production systems that enhance productivity, adapt to climate change, conserve natural resources, and ensure long-term food security, while minimizing environmental impact.*



Thematic Area One seeks to build resilient agricultural production systems that can withstand various climatic stresses and shocks, while ensuring sustainable stewardship of the environment and optimisation of productivity through efficient resource management. The Plan seeks to enable actors to take a proactive approach to build systems that anticipate climate risks and threats, reduce the impact of adverse events, bounce back and recover quickly, while adapting to and transforming long-term development pathways.

Environmental sustainability will significantly enhance agricultural resilience by fostering healthy ecosystems that buffer against climate shocks and long-term degradation. Environmental sustainability not only safeguards critical resources but also builds farming systems that are more flexible, productive, and capable of enduring both sudden shocks and gradual environmental decline. This holistic approach ensures that agriculture remains viable for future generations while supporting ecosystem health and rural livelihoods.

Whilst building resilience and environmental sustainability of the agricultural sector, Thematic Area One will promote optimization of the use of resources, such as land, water, energy, and inputs, to maximize productivity while minimizing waste and environmental impact. Sustainable intensification, which combines high productivity with ecological balance, ensures long-term viability without expanding farms into natural ecosystems. When implemented effectively, efficient production systems not only boost farmers' profitability and food security but also reduce the sector's environmental footprint, making Jamaica's agricultural sector more resilient and adaptable to future challenges.



#### 4.1.1 Climate Resilient Production Systems

Climate change poses one of the most significant and growing threats to Jamaica’s agricultural sector, with direct implications for food security, rural livelihoods, national economic stability, and environmental sustainability. Increasing temperatures, prolonged and more frequent droughts, rising water stress, and more intense storms and hurricanes are already disrupting agricultural production systems across the island. These impacts occur both gradually, through chronic long-term stresses on crops, livestock, water resources and infrastructure, and abruptly, through acute climate shocks that can devastate farming communities and supply chains within hours. Addressing these realities requires a deliberate transition away from “business-as-usual” agricultural practices towards systems that are designed to withstand, adapt to, and recover quickly from climate related stresses.

Climate Resilient Production Systems (CRPS) represent an integrated approach to strengthening Jamaica’s agricultural value chains by embedding resilience at every stage of production, processing and distribution. CRPS combines climate-smart agronomy, water efficient technologies, renewable energy, diversified and resilient crop and livestock systems, and improved postharvest and logistics solutions. These systems aim not only to reduce climate driven yield and income losses, but also to improve productivity, reduce operating costs, lower environmental impacts, and enhance the long-term viability of farming as a livelihood. Importantly, CRPS are adaptable across scales—from smallholders to commercial producers—and can be tailored to Jamaica’s diverse agroecological zones.

This chapter outlines a strategic framework for mainstreaming Climate Resilient Production Systems across Jamaica’s agricultural sector. It addresses both chronic climate change pressures and acute climate shocks, drawing on lessons from recent extreme events and existing local innovations. The chapter sets out priority strategies, institutional arrangements, technology pathways, capacity building needs, and financing mechanisms required to scale up proven resilient models. By aligning agricultural development with national climate, green growth and disaster risk management objectives, CRPS provides a practical pathway for building a more resilient, competitive and sustainable food production system for Jamaica.

This chapter is part of the broader thematic area and is supported by subsequent chapters that address key aspects of climate-resilient production. These include climate-smart technologies, organic and blue production systems, post-harvest loss and food waste management, genetic resource management, sustainable land and water management, and sustainable energy solutions.

**Objective 1.1:** *To embed climate-resilient practices, technologies, and financing throughout Jamaica’s agricultural sector to reduce climate risks and improve productivity, while supporting smallholders and commercial growers through capacity building and targeted financing that sustains and scales Climate-Resilient Production System (CRPS) models.*

## STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ ***Strategy 1.1.1: To establish a national coordination mechanism to drive the implementation of resilient, scalable and technology-driven agricultural projects***

#### ❖ ***Priority Actions***

- i. Develop a Terms of Reference for a Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of climate-resilient investments for the agricultural sector.
- ii. Establish the Steering Committee, integrating actors from other relevant portfolio ministries (e.g., Climate Change, Finance, Energy, etc.), the private sector, farmers organizations, international development partners and NGOs.
- iii. Prepare Work Plan for the Steering Committee based on priorities identified in the NADP.

### ➤ ***Strategy 1.1.2: Mainstream climate resilience into institutions, programmes and initiatives across the agricultural sector.***

#### ❖ ***Priority Actions***

- i. Institutionalize a Climate Resilience Unit within the MOAFM to drive climate proofing of the agricultural sector across the portfolio and related agencies.
- ii. Improve institutional capacity and systems for the dissemination of CRPS.
- iii. Review and enhance existing climate resilience know-how and practices within the relevant institutions.
- iv. Consult & engage farming/fishing communities to create further awareness to promote adoption of climate resilient agricultural and fisheries practices and systems.

### ➤ ***Strategy 1.1.3: Expand to mainstream deployment of targeted climate-smart technology<sup>4</sup>***

#### ❖ ***Priority Actions***

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<sup>4</sup> Examples of climate-smart technologies include solar PV, solar pumping, drip irrigation packages, rainwater harvesting, solar-enabled cold rooms, ice plants, modular CEA's etc - at selected sites for priority crops.

- i. Capture Best Practice learnings from existing Climate Smart Technology (CST) applications to construct optimal operational Production Models for CRPS (by key crops, livestock, capture and culture fisheries, etc.)
  - ii. Enhance the technical capacity of existing research staff to undertake and/or facilitate applied research activities in CST.
  - iii. Advise farmers/fishers of funding and incentives from public and private financial institutions to deploy CST / CRPS.
  - iv. Promote regional and international cooperation and information exchange with other countries to build capacity for research in Climate Resilient Production Systems (CRPS).
  - v. Promote collaboration among extension services and farmers/fishers to test and showcase outcomes of the use of CRPS.
- **Strategy 1.1.4: Mitigate potential losses from flooding and droughts through ongoing risk assessment exercises to guide preventative and corrective actions**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Apply drought and flood risk assessments to guide climate-smart investment decisions, using vulnerability-mapping approaches (e.g., IIED-style hotspot analysis) to identify high-risk locations and prioritize technologies tailored to local climate exposure profiles.
- ii. Introduce more drought-tolerant and heat-resilient varieties for priority staples and horticulture through national seed programmes and public-private varietal trials.
- iii. Identify appropriate sources to procure and introduce drought/heat resilient varieties for priority crops and key animal husbandry - develop, implement and monitor transition plans for scaling up.

➤ **Strategy 1.1.5: Create a suitable Finance Facility for Agricultural Resilience**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Identify suitable sources<sup>5</sup> to fund a substantial Finance Facility for Agricultural Resilience & Food Security to address chronic Climate Change Action losses.

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<sup>5</sup> These sources could include: concessional loans, grants for capital goods, performance-based payments, pay as you go, leasing models index-based weather insurance, O&M upkeep funding - to reduce upfront barriers for smallholders and cooperatives.

- ii. Design and implement a “Permanent” Fund within the Finance Facility specifically for the recovery and restart of farmers/fishers' operations after a major, acute, catastrophic climate-induced event (e.g., hurricanes, storms, etc.).
- iii. Adopt the lessons learned from the relief, response and recovery efforts of major events to create a conceptual design for the Financing Facility.

➤ **Strategy 1.1.6: Ensure that farmers, extension officers, and sector institutions have timely, reliable, and localized climate information to guide decisions.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand and modernize agro-meteorological observation networks (automatic weather stations, soil moisture sensors, rainfall gauges).
- ii. Strengthen partnerships with the Meteorological Service of Jamaica (MSJ) to co-produce agriculture/fisheries-ready climate advisories.
- iii. Develop localized seasonal forecasts and early-warning bulletins tailored to priority commodities and agro-ecological zones.
- iv. Train extension officers to interpret and translate climate forecasts into actionable agronomic guidance (e.g., planting windows, irrigation scheduling, pest/disease risk).
- v. Develop farmer/fisher-friendly climate information products (e.g., infographics, short videos, voice notes, pictorial guides) for deployment using multiple user-friendly communication modalities.
- vi. Establish seamless integration between the national climate information system and all extension-service digital platforms to enable real-time advisory delivery and decision-support tools for farmers.

#### 4.1.2 Efficient Agricultural Production Systems

Efficient production systems play a critical role in enhancing productivity, competitiveness, and resilience within Jamaica’s agricultural sector. The sector is characterized by predominantly small-scale operations, which inherently limit productivity and hinder the achievement of economies of scale. Despite historically low productivity levels, gradual improvements have been observed, largely due to collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors.

However, several persistent challenges continue to impact both production and productivity. These include high input costs and inefficient utilization of resources, which drive up operational expenses and hamper output. Access to technology remains limited for many farmers, and adoption rates are restricted, preventing widespread modernization and innovation. Rising prices for essential inputs,

ongoing climate variability, and constrained natural resources further exacerbate these difficulties. Additionally, the sector faces obstacles related to expensive capital, vulnerability to adverse climate conditions, challenging terrain, technological barriers, financial limitations, social dynamics, and inadequate infrastructure. Together, these factors underscore the necessity for targeted strategies to strengthen efficient production systems and support sustainable growth in Jamaican agriculture.

This chapter promotes the adoption of climate-resilient, technology-enabled, and knowledge-driven production systems that enhance yields, stabilise output, and improve farm profitability across crop and livestock production systems. Emphasis is placed on sustainable intensification, appropriate mechanisation, improved genetics, better farm management practices, and the use of digital and precision agriculture tools. Collaboration is promoted among government, researchers, farmers, industry, and global partners to encourage technology transfer and best practices. Together, these measures aim to strengthen the economic viability of producers, support food security, and ensure that productivity gains are achieved in an environmentally sustainable and inclusive manner.

**Objective 1.2:** *To improve farming production and productivity through sustainable, climate-resilient systems and technologies that boost crop and livestock yields.*

## STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 1.2.1: Expand the availability and accessibility of advanced farming technologies**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Identify, introduce, pilot, and mainstream the use of advanced technologies<sup>6</sup> in different types of production systems (open field and protected) in partnerships with the private sector, academia/research institutions, and development partners.
- ii. Establish partnerships with the private sector to import advanced technological products and provide technical and after-sales support for farmers.
- iii. Establish demonstration farms and technology innovation hubs to sensitize, pilot and showcase advanced technologies.
- iv. Support the establishment of equipment-sharing among farmers groups/cooperatives (e.g., drone or sensor rental services) to facilitate resource sharing, lower individual costs, and enhance accessibility.
- v. Create open-source mobile and web applications to power smart technologies for various production systems.

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<sup>6</sup> Adoption of advanced technologies and data-driven farm operations to optimize and improve sustainability in agricultural production, including artificial intelligence (AI), automation, the Internet of Things (IoT), Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), robotics, and deep learning, etc. <https://www.thomasnet.com/insights/agricultural-technologies/?msockid=1560284e0c7d6a401f203ce30dda6b92>

➤ **Strategy 1.2.2: Enable/Promote the adoption of advanced farming technologies**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand extension and capacity-building programmes focused on digital skills and data interpretation.
- ii. Develop and execute training and certification programmes in smart agricultural technologies for producers, extension officers, technicians, etc.
- iii. Foster farmer-to-farmer learning networks and peer demonstration programmes.
- iv. Promote inclusive access by targeting women and youth farmers with training and technology support.
- v. Equip farmers with the necessary digital skills to utilize technologies effectively.

➤ **Strategy 1.2.3: Strengthen digital and physical infrastructure to facilitate roll-out of smart farming technologies**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Formulate and adopt a Digital Agriculture & Data Governance Framework.
- ii. Form partnerships with service providers to improve satellite, broadband and mobile coverage in rural and farming areas.
- iii. Design data platforms and cloud-based systems for real-time farm monitoring and decision support.

➤ **Strategy 1.2.4: Improve productivity of protected agricultural systems**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Improve the design of protected agricultural systems and climate control, optimizing for tropical climatic conditions.
- ii. Promote the adoption of sensors and simple automation tools.
- iii. Improve the offerings of high-performance crop varieties that are suitable for protected agricultural systems.
- iv. Promote the adoption of more efficient water management and nutrient delivery systems.
- v. Strengthen systems and capacities for integrated pests and disease management.
- vi. Increase availability of enhanced growing media to ensure better root aeration, faster growth and lower disease pressure.
- vii. Strengthen training programmes to improve operational efficiencies and farm management for enhanced productivity.
- viii. Increase the use of renewable energy to reduce energy costs and carbon footprint.

➤ **Strategy 1.2.5: Improve the productivity of open field crop production systems**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Increase availability of high-quality resilient seeds/planting material through partnership with the private sector, academia, and development partners.
- ii. Enhance and mainstream the use of small tools/machines fit for various terrains and production systems in partnerships with the private sector, academia/research institutions and development partners.
- iii. Facilitate increased access to efficient on-farm water management technologies.
- iv. Increase use of precision technologies to improve nutrient and pest management
- v. Improve soil health through increased access to soil testing and monitoring technologies to inform nutrient management strategies.
- vi. Collaborate with fertilizer manufacturers to provide the proper grades for farmers.
- vii. Promote the adoption of sensors and simple automation tools.
- viii. Promote and disseminate good agricultural practices
- ix. Improve farmer training methods and channels for increased adoption of technologies.

➤ **Strategy 1.2.6: Improve the productivity of livestock production systems**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Improve animal genetics of key livestock classes in partnership with the private sector and academia.
- ii. Design interventions to increase reproductive efficiency through better breeding practices, techniques and technologies.
- iii. Promote enhanced animal nutrition through improved and diverse feed and forage offerings and quality.
- iv. Improve the design and affordability of livestock housing that increases efficiency in the management of animals.
- v. Promote the adoption of simple automation tools to improve livestock management.
- vi. Strengthen the capacity of farmers through participatory learning methods and demonstration farms in selected locations.
- vii. Strengthen training programmes to improve operational efficiencies and farm management for enhanced productivity.
- viii. Increase the use of renewable energy to reduce energy costs and carbon footprint.

➤ **Strategy 1.2.7: Develop financial schemes and incentives that support technology adoption and implementation.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Provide tax incentives, grants, and concessional financing for producers and agribusinesses adopting smart technologies and protected agricultural systems.

- ii. Partner with the private sector and development banks to develop leasing models for technology acquisition to avoid large upfront capital costs.
- iii. Partner with financial institutions to provide credit schemes for technology acquisition.
- iv. Operationalize financing schemes for smallholder farmers to access equipment and software.

➤ **Strategy 1.2.8: Introduce systems to monitor on-farm productivity for various farming systems**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Form partnerships with universities, development partners, the private sector and farmers to design models and measurements for on-farm productivity.
- ii. Train relevant Government personnel to collect data and input into models.
- iii. Disseminate results of productivity studies using various communication channels.
- iv. Design systems to incorporate outputs into extension and advisory services, policies, programmes, projects, and plans.

### 4.1.3 Organic Agriculture

Organic agriculture is a holistic production system that promotes and enhances ecosystem health, including biological cycles and soil biological activity, based on minimizing the use of external inputs and avoiding synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. It is founded on the principles of health, ecology, fairness, and care, aiming to produce nutritious food while working in harmony with natural systems.

Jamaica's certified organic agricultural sector is in its nascent stages, with demand for organic produce influenced by increased awareness of Jamaicans about the importance of adopting a healthy lifestyle and food safety concerns associated with conventionally produced foods. However, there are key elements for the promotion of organic agriculture that must be in place to drive its growth and development. These include a robust policy and regulatory framework, certification systems, standards and their enforcement, capacity building and a cohort of producers to drive the sub-sector.

Supporting organic agriculture presents a strategic opportunity to advance interconnected public policy goals. These include safeguarding environmental resources such as land, water and biodiversity, improving farmer resilience and incomes, mitigating against climate change and responding to growing consumer demand for food that is produced in a transparent, ethical, and sustainable manner.

**Objective 1.3:** *To promote the development of a sustainable and competitive organic agricultural sub-sector in line with national standards and international best practices, which contributes to*

*national food and nutrition security, job creation, environmental protection, and climate change mitigation.*

## **STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### **➤ Strategy 1.3.1: Create an effective policy, legislative and regulatory framework for the development and regulation of the organic agriculture sub-sector.**

#### **❖ Priority Actions**

- i. Develop and implement a National Organic Agriculture Policy.
- ii. Develop and promulgate legislation for the organic agriculture sub-sector.
- iii. Develop and enact regulations and standards for the production, processing, marketing and trade of organic products.

### **➤ Strategy 1.3.2: Enhance compliance mechanisms for the organic agriculture sub-sector**

#### **❖ Priority Actions**

- i. Review and enhance existing organic agriculture standards and certification systems at all levels of the value chain.
- ii. Create awareness and promote adoption of organic agriculture standards and certification systems at all levels of the value chain.
- iii. Improve institutional capacity and systems for the enforcement of organic agriculture standards and certification.
- iv. Develop and execute a training programme for organic inspectors from the public and private sectors to provide inspection services to organic farmers.

### **➤ Strategy 1.3.3: Strengthen organic agriculture research and technology development and dissemination**

#### **❖ Priority Actions**

- i. Design and implement an organic research programme to be led by the MOAFM, in collaboration with other Agencies and institutions.
- ii. Designate an Organic Coordinator to develop and oversee the organic research programme in the MOAFM.
- iii. Enhance the technical capacity of existing research staff to undertake and/or facilitate research activities in these key areas.
- iv. Promote regional and international cooperation and information exchange with other countries to build capacity for research in organic production systems.
- v. Promote collaboration among extension services and farmers to test and showcase research outcomes.

➤ **Strategy 1.3.4: Build the capacity of the extension services to provide support to organic producers**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Designate at least one extension officer per parish who will receive extensive training in organic production systems and delivery of extension services to organic farmers.
- ii. Assign at least one extension officer per parish who will oversee the extension activities for organic farmers in that parish.
- iii. Institute a training of trainers (TOT) programme to expose extension officers to organic farming techniques.

➤ **Strategy 1.3.5: Build the capacity of producers to implement organic production systems**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Train present and prospective farmers in organic farming techniques, methods and practices necessary for them to meet organic standards, obtain certification, and maintain an organic farm.
- ii. Encourage conventional farmers to adopt organic farming techniques to preserve biodiversity, mitigate the effects of climate change and better utilize indigenous resources.
- iii. Collaborate with non-government organizations and other development partners to assist in training and sensitization of farmers.

➤ **Strategy 1.3.6: Increase the availability of organic seeds and planting material to farmers**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Assist organic farmers in forging linkages with organic seed companies that produce seeds that meet local phytosanitary regulations.
- ii. Facilitate the development of Pest Risk Analysis for the importation of organic seeds and planting material.
- iii. Adapt the seed certification programme to include organic seeds and planting material.
- iv. Provide technical assistance to farmers to implement a seed production programme to enable them to produce their own certified planting material.
- v. Provide technical assistance to individual organic farmers or groups of farmers in saving and storing seeds.
- vi. Establish a national seed bank for organic planting material.

#### 4.1.4 Sustainable Resilient Blue Production Systems

Sustainable and resilient blue production systems are increasingly central to achieving food security, economic diversification, and environmental sustainability. As pressures from climate change, marine ecosystem degradation, and competing coastal uses intensify, there is an urgent need to transition toward production systems that safeguard ocean and freshwater resources while supporting livelihoods and national development goals.

Blue production systems—including fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture, and associated value chains—play a critical role in nutrition, employment, and export earnings. However, these systems are highly vulnerable to climate variability, extreme weather events, habitat loss, pollution, and overexploitation. Building resilience within the blue economy, therefore, requires integrated approaches that promote sustainable resource management, climate adaptation, ecosystem restoration, and innovation across production, processing, and governance.

This chapter outlines the strategic framework for developing sustainable, resilient blue production systems that balance productivity with long-term ecological health. It emphasizes the adoption of climate-smart and ecosystem-based practices, improved governance and data-driven decision-making, enhanced biosecurity, and inclusive value-chain development. Particular attention is given to strengthening the adaptive capacity of small-scale producers and coastal communities, who are both highly dependent on blue resources and disproportionately affected by environmental and economic shocks.

By advancing sustainable blue production systems, this plan seeks to enhance food and nutrition security, increase resilience to climate and market risks, and unlock new opportunities for innovation, investment, and employment within the blue economy. The approaches outlined in this chapter contribute to broader national commitments to sustainable development, climate resilience, and the responsible stewardship of marine and aquatic ecosystems for present and future generations.

**Objective 1.4:** *To promote the development and scaling of sustainable, climate-resilient blue production systems that enhance food security and nutrition, reduce import dependence, strengthen livelihoods, and protect marine and aquatic ecosystems.*

#### STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

- **Strategy 1.4.1:** *Expand culture fisheries production using existing and introduced species<sup>7</sup>*

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<sup>7</sup> Species include Red Snapper / Red Drum Cage Culture, Tilapia, etc.

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish two regional fish hatcheries in the eastern and western parts of the island (e.g., St Thomas and Westmoreland) and 6-8 commercial cage clusters to produce 2,000 tonnes of red snapper and/or red drum per year by 2036.
- ii. Facilitate key initiatives & investments for increased Tilapia & Mariculture (notably oyster and sea moss) production volumes.
- iii. Develop sustainable pricing and volume business models for small-scale fish farm production (based on local energy, electricity, feed, and conversion factor costs, grow-out time, etc.) with timely data collection and analysis of relevant parameters/metrics.

➤ **Strategy 1.4.2 Develop support for the implementation of renewable energy fish farm systems, cold chain and post-harvest fish processing infrastructure**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Research and develop a demonstration model for using solar energy systems on small freshwater farms for aeration, pumping, cold storage, and processing at the NFA's proposed Centre of Excellence.
- ii. Support and expand solar-powered ice plants at strategic locations for marine fish landed (e.g., such as Old Harbour Bay, Montego Bay, and Port Antonio)
- iii. Upgrade two HACCP-certified processing hubs using solar-powered energy.
- iv. Support a Fresh Fish Logistics and Marketing Network - engaging SME's and other actors – exploring both live & frozen fish transport supply chains.
- v. Facilitate SME credit lines for fisherfolk cooperatives and fish farmers.

➤ **Strategy 1.4.3: Build a resilient integrated fish farming sector**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Research globally the best practices and suitable models for implementing the proposed PPP at Tollgate.
- ii. Detail the costed design for the proposed development and operation of Aquaculture Agro Park (Amity Hall) with the Agro Investment Corporation (AIC).
- iii. Collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information (MoESYI) to embed and promote Aquaculture and Fisheries in relevant Institutions' curricula (HEART-NTA, etc.).

- iv. Work with the Ministry of Finance and International Funding Agencies to identify and apply for required financing for NFA Strategic Plan and Blue Sector's Transformation (e.g., Blue Bonds, Climate Funds, etc.).

➤ **Strategy 1.4.4: Implement ecosystem-based fisheries management for capture fisheries to relieve reef and mangrove ecosystem pressures**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand and enforce Fish Sanctuaries and Special Fishery Conservation Areas based on ecological sensitivity and replenishment potential.
- ii. Formalize co-management agreements with fishing communities, cooperatives, and marine NGOs.
- iii. Introduce seasonal closures for key species during spawning periods.
- iv. Establish gear-restricted zones around mangroves and reefs to reduce habitat damage.
- v. Deploy and monitor Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).
- vi. Measure, monitor and manage fish stocks in EEZ using an ocean-going vessel.

➤ **Strategy 1.4.5: Strengthen enforcement and compliance**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand the Fisheries Inspectorate and equip them with modern surveillance tools (drones, patrol vessels, mobile enforcement apps).
- ii. Formalize community wardens and co-management enforcement partnerships.
- iii. Implement a transparent penalty and compliance system with escalating sanctions for illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

➤ **Strategy 1.4.6: Enhance Market Incentives for Sustainable Fishing**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop certification schemes for sustainably harvested species.
- ii. Promote traceability systems from boat to market.
- iii. Support market access for sustainable fishers through branding, labelling, and partnerships with hotels and exporters.

#### **4.1.5 Post-Harvest and Food Waste and Loss (FLW) Management**

Post-harvest management plays a critical role in determining the efficiency, profitability, and sustainability of agricultural systems. Food loss and waste (FLW) occurs at multiple stages along the value chain—from harvesting, handling, storage, processing, and transportation to marketing and consumption—and represents a significant challenge to food security, farmer incomes, and environmental sustainability. In many agricultural economies, substantial quantities of food that are fit for human consumption fail to reach markets or consumers due to inadequate post-harvest practices, infrastructure gaps, and limited access to appropriate technologies.

Effective post-harvest and FLW management is therefore essential to maximizing the value of agricultural production without increasing pressure on land, water, and other natural resources. Improving post-harvest systems can enhance product quality and safety, reduce economic losses for farmers and agribusinesses, stabilize food supplies, and strengthen resilience across agricultural value chains. Moreover, reducing FLW contributes directly to national development objectives related to food and nutrition security, climate change mitigation, and inclusive economic growth.

This chapter outlines the key challenges and opportunities associated with post-harvest handling and FLW management within the agricultural sector. It emphasizes practical, cost-effective, and scalable approaches that can be adopted by small, medium, and large-scale actors. The chapter also highlights the importance of coordinated action among producers, processors, distributors, policymakers, and support institutions to create an enabling environment for improved post-harvest performance. By addressing FLW strategically, the agricultural sector can improve efficiency, increase competitiveness, and deliver greater social, economic, and environmental benefits.

**Objective 1.5:** *To reduce post-harvest food losses and waste across agricultural value chains through improved management practices, infrastructure, technology adoption, and coordinated stakeholder action, thereby enhancing food security, farmer incomes, and environmental sustainability.*

## STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 1.5.1: Create a framework for the adoption and implementation of a Food Loss Index**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Partner with FAO to design and operationalise a Food Loss Index (FLI) computational and monitoring model for Jamaica.

- ii. Clarify roles among institutions (e.g., MoAF, RADA, BSJ, STATIN, PIOJ) for the operationalisation of the FLI.
- iii. Determine post-harvest losses baseline for key crops.
- iv. Design a post-harvest module for integration into RADA's extension application.

➤ **Strategy 1.5.2: Implement strategies on Food Loss Waste (FLW) prevention, reduction and management**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Increase public investment in strategically located renewable energy powered facilities – e.g. cold storage/rooms, chillers, etc. - at strategic locations across the island (e.g., farm cluster sites, tourist resort areas and fish landing sites)
- ii. Map existing post-harvest, cold chain and cold storage facilities island-wide.
- iii. Design fit for purpose management models for operationalisation of cold storage, cold chain and post-harvest facilities.
- iv. Coordinate with farming communities/cooperatives, fruit & vegetables clusters and fisherfolk communities to execute preliminary post-harvesting processing activities in rural areas
- v. Identify and train community personnel to manage and monitor the operations of the various post-harvest and cold storage facilities to internationally recognised standards.

➤ **Strategy 1.5.3: Establish and expand Farm-to-Market Regional Hubs with refrigerated trucks, digital tracking, and mobile applications to improve aggregation, grading and transport efficiency.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Review the production and consumption data for key perishable crops and fisheries to plan the Regional Hub locations.
- ii. Customise and/or adopt farming mobile phone applications for roll-out into farming communities to improve timely communications and advanced planning of farming activities – forecast supply & demand.
- iii. Enhance the digital market information and e-trading platform to provide real-time prices, demand forecasts, and logistics options.
- iv. Develop and execute a training programme for farmers to use said mobile communication applications, appointing champion farmers & community leads.

➤ **Strategy 1.5.4: Launch a Circular Economy / Zero Waste National Initiative to repurpose food waste into animal and fish feed, compost, and bioenergy**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Design and introduce incentives for farming communities and SME's to convert (agricultural and food) waste into animal feed, compost, and bioenergy – including lower-grade produce and gluts.
- ii. Provide credit lines and matching grants for farmers and MSMEs to invest in post-harvest equipment and small-scale processing.
- iii. Designate a National Focal Point to develop and oversee zero-waste pilot interventions with farming communities, agribusinesses, waste management firms, and local municipalities.
- iv. Finance schemes to build the necessary infrastructure to facilitate the introduction and sustainability of SME business models for the circular economy (e.g., support value-added processing of surplus and lower-grade produce (sauces, purees, dried products, animal feed).

➤ **Strategy 1.5.5: Design and execute public campaigns to reduce food loss and waste**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Work in collaboration with other Ministries and Agencies to promote a “Save More, Waste Less” Campaign islandwide

#### **4.1.6 Genetic Resource Management**

Jamaica contends with significant challenges that underscore the necessity of robust genetic resource development<sup>8</sup> and management<sup>9</sup>. The country relies heavily on imported crop seeds and livestock breeding material to sustain agricultural production. This dependence spans both commercial and smallholder systems and has implications for production costs, biosecurity risks, reduced resilience to global supply chain shocks and weak national genetic sovereignty.

Genetics is fundamental to improving resource-use efficiency and stabilizing agricultural production systems. Through advances in plant and animal genetics, it is now possible to identify, select, and propagate superior genotypes that demonstrate higher productivity, enhanced physiological tolerance, and stronger resistance to both biotic and abiotic stresses. The targeted development of

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<sup>8</sup> Genetic resource development focuses on the creation and improvement of genetic material within crops and livestock, aiming to enhance traits such as resistance to diseases and improved yield.

<sup>9</sup> Genetic Resources Management involves the sustainable use and conservation of genetic resources, ensuring their availability for future generations and maintaining biodiversity in agriculture.

climate-resilient varieties—such as drought-tolerant root crops and livestock adapted to higher temperatures—directly supports efforts to adapt to changing climatic conditions, mitigates vulnerabilities, and fosters sustainable intensification of agricultural output. However, there is a need for greater coordination among research, multiplication, certification, and commercialization segments to improve the flow of enhanced genetics to farmers.

Equally important is the conservation of local germplasm and indigenous breeds. By preserving unique alleles and adaptive traits, Jamaica ensures that essential genetic resources remain available for future breeding programs. This ongoing stewardship is critical for maintaining the country’s ability to respond to evolving agricultural challenges.

The NADP will play a vital role by promoting, *inter alia*, investment in germplasm conservation systems, plant and animal genetic research, seed systems, as well as facilitating access to superior genetic resources. These measures will enable farmers to adopt crop, livestock and fishery varieties that exhibit enhanced productivity and resilience. In addition, the NADP will support rigorous research initiatives, strengthen institutional frameworks, and cultivate strategic partnerships to ensure genetic advancement remains central to the nation’s agricultural development.

**Objective 1.6:** *To enhance Jamaica’s genetic resources (both local and imported) by improving the quality and availability of crop, livestock, and other germplasm, while strengthening breeding, research, and conservation systems to boost productivity, climate resilience, and long-term agricultural sustainability.*

## STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 1.6.1: Strengthen governance and coordination of genetics development and management for crops, livestock and culture fisheries.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish a National Agriculture Genetics Council / Committee to:
  - (a) provide strategic oversight, guidance and coordination of conservation, importation, access, sustainable use and commercialization of plant, animal and culture fisheries genetic resources.
  - (b) promote collaboration and coordination among research, private sector, extension and farmers in the selection, evaluation, release, and access and use of improved plant, animal and culture fisheries genetics.
- ii. Promulgate legislation for the conservation, management and sustainable use of animal and culture fisheries genetic resources.
- iii. Review and update existing legislation on plant genetic resources.
- iv. Develop regulations and standards for varietal and breed registration, evaluation, release and commercialization (including labelling).
- v. Continue implementation of National Seed Policy and Plan.

- vi. Develop a standardized and integrated national genetics information and data system to collect, host and access registration information on indigenous and adapted varieties and breeds (local and imported), performance, ownership/proprietorship.
- vii. Develop protocols for the sharing of genetic information from databases.

➤ **Strategy 1.6.2: Strengthen national research capacity for crops, livestock and culture fisheries genetic management and conservation**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop a research agenda underpinned by climate resilience for genetics development and management for crops, livestock and culture fisheries.
- ii. Review and upgrade genetics programmes for priority crops, livestock breeds, and aquaculture species.
- iii. Develop partnerships at the national, regional and international levels with universities, research centres/institutes, the private sector, etc. for genetics development and conservation programmes.
- iv. Modernise research infrastructure (e.g. laboratories, field research stations, breeding farms, etc.) for genetics and breeding programmes.
- v. Promote digital characterization and intellectual property protection to prevent biopiracy and ensure sovereignty over local traits.
- vi. Develop human resource capacity through recruitment, training programmes, continuous professional development for breeders, geneticists, technicians and extension officers.
- vii. Develop programmes with bilateral partners, research centres/institutes, and universities to fill human resource gaps with local and international expertise on genetics on an “as needs” basis.

➤ **Strategy 1.6.3: Improve access to high-quality seeds, planting materials, and breeding stock**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Promulgate national seed regulations to ensure reliable standards of seed quality, protect seed suppliers and users, and develop a quality-oriented seed industry.
- ii. Develop seed standards that conform to regional and international best practices, including gifts of seeds to the country.
- iii. Develop a Seed Certification Scheme as part of the enabling regulations.
- iv. Expand partnerships between the public and private sectors to strengthen national seed and breeding stock production and multiplication using various technologies.
- v. Collaborate with the local private sector and external partners for importation and distribution of breeding animals, semen and embryos from superior breeds to upgrade local breeding stock.

- vi. Improve management and development of specialized cattle and dairy herds to enhance genetic qualities.
- vii. Utilize extension methodologies to teach producers about new and improved varieties and breeds.
- viii. Expand partnerships between the public and private sectors to improve the marketing of improved seeds and breeding stock to farmers.

➤ **Strategy 1.6.4: Develop and conserve resilient local genetic resources.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Upgrade the national inventory and characterization of local genetic resources.
- ii. Develop a national digital registry of local genetic resources with geotagged data.
- iii. Strengthen in-situ conservation programmes of plant and animal genetic resources<sup>10</sup> through on-farm conservation, community seed banks and protection of natural habitats.
- iv. Expand ex-situ conservation programmes through upgrading national gene, livestock and semen banks and aquaculture germplasm repositories<sup>11</sup>.
- v. Implement a participatory breeding and improvement programme with farmers that integrates traditional knowledge with modern breeding technologies.

#### 4.1.7 Sustainable Land Management and Utilization

Sustainable land management is crucial for Jamaica’s agricultural sector, which relies heavily on limited arable land and faces challenges from steep terrain, fragile soils, and climate variability. Despite agriculture being a major land user, much suitable land is underutilized or degraded. Key concerns include fragmented land parcels, insecure tenure, declining soil fertility, and significant soil erosion due to poor farming practices and hillside clearing. Smallholder farms often operate on marginal lands, increasing vulnerability to land degradation, especially as climate change intensifies erosion, flood risks, and water scarcity. Issues such as nutrient depletion and fertilizer misuse highlight the need for sustainable soil management, while urbanization and development further threaten prime agricultural areas.

The effectiveness with which agricultural land is managed and utilized, therefore, has direct implications for productivity, resilience, and sustainability across the sector. This chapter aims to promote the efficient, productive, and sustainable utilization of Jamaica’s agricultural land. This centres on strengthening land-use planning, safeguarding prime agricultural lands from inappropriate conversion or misuse, minimizing land degradation, reducing soil erosion and improving soil fertility to support fortifying the sector’s resilience to climate challenges. Ultimately, these actions are designed to improve food security and rural employment, contributing to the long-term growth and sustainability of Jamaica’s agricultural sector.

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<sup>10</sup> Elaboration in National Seed Policy (crops) and Plan and draft National Livestock Policy (livestock)

<sup>11</sup> Elaboration in National Seed Policy (crops) and Plan and draft National Livestock Policy (livestock)

**Objective 1.7:** *To ensure the efficient, productive, and sustainable use of agricultural land in Jamaica by reducing land degradation, improving soil fertility, protecting prime agricultural lands, and strengthening climate resilience.*

## **STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### ➤ **Strategy 1.7.1: Strengthen Agricultural Land-Use Legislative, Policy, Planning and Governance Frameworks**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop and promulgate a National Agricultural Land Utilization Policy.
- ii. Establish a National Agricultural Land Utilization Committee to provide strategic oversight, coordination, and policy guidance to ensure that agricultural land is used efficiently and protected from inappropriate conversion.
- iii. Review and amend legislation to establish clear criteria and penalties for unauthorized land conversion and require agricultural land impact assessments before approving land-use changes.
- iv. Strengthen collaboration between agriculture, environment, and planning agencies to harmonize land-use approvals.
- v. Strengthen and enforce planning controls to guide development in critical areas for competing uses.
- vi. Review and update legislation and operational processes for subdivision of agricultural land to reduce fragmentation.
- vii. Strengthen enforcement mechanisms to prevent illegal subdivision of agricultural lands.
- viii. Develop a national sustainable land management monitoring and reporting framework, including indicators on land condition and use.

### ➤ **Strategy 1.7.2: Preserve and conserve prime agricultural lands for agricultural use**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Identify, zone and reserve prime agricultural land parcels (Class I-III) for agricultural uses, as far as possible.
- ii. Identify, zone and actively retain marginal agricultural lands (Classes IV-V) suitable purposes (e.g. tree crops, some domestic crops, etc.) and forest cover, as far as possible.
- iii. Utilize Agricultural Zoning Orders as a technique for preserving prime agricultural lands.
- iv. Update and maintain national soil, land use, and land degradation databases.
- v. Update land capability and soil suitability maps on a regular basis.

- vi. Integrate land capability and soil suitability maps into agricultural investment and zoning decisions.
- vii. Identify and convert large contiguous blocks of cultivable/prime agricultural lands into agro parks, agriculture production zones, etc., to maintain a “critical mass”, where feasible.
- viii. Prepare annual reports on the size and use of prime agricultural lands for submission to the National Agricultural Land Utilization Committee.

➤ **Strategy 1.7.3: Optimize utilization of arable land for agricultural production**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop a land bank to maintain an updated inventory of public and private agricultural lands that is suitable for leasing and sale/divestment for agricultural production.
- ii. Identify underutilized or idle publicly owned agricultural lands that are suitable for leasing and sale/divestment and ensure placement in the land bank.
- iii. Identify underutilized or idle privately owned agricultural lands (including with irrigation) that could be leased for agricultural production.
- iv. Encourage private landowners to register their land for inclusion in the land bank for leasing for agricultural purposes.
- v. Provide incentives to reduce privately owned unutilized and underutilized agricultural lands.
- vi. Monitor agricultural land use through GIS mapping, remote sensing and related techniques.
- vii. Create public awareness and education campaigns on access to agricultural lands and economic opportunities for commercial and domestic food production.

➤ **Strategy 1.7.4: Reduce land degradation and improve on farm soil management**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand research programmes on soil fertility to determine the best nutrient requirements for various soil types in different regions of the country.
- ii. Expand soil testing, mapping, monitoring and advisory services to guide soil nutrient and soil amendment use.
- iii. Expand soil conservation programmes, targeting erosion-prone areas.
- iv. Identify and rehabilitate degraded agricultural lands through targeted partnerships with farmers, the private sector and other related Government agencies.
- v. Expand soil regeneration and organic matter restoration initiatives.
- vi. Integrate reforestation and afforestation initiatives into land rehabilitation initiatives.

- vii. Strengthen agricultural extension capacity to deliver land husbandry and sustainable land management training.
- viii. Build the capacity of farmers and farmer organizations/groups to support sustainable land management.
- ix. Develop farmer demonstration plots and model farms showcasing sustainable land practices in each extension region.
- x. Design and implement incentives initiatives for farmers adopting approved sustainable land management practices.
- xi. Integrate sustainable land management standards into Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and certification schemes.

➤ **Strategy 1.7.5: Improve land tenure security and access to land**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Collaborate with the National Land Agency to accelerate the land titling and regularization under the Systematic Land Registration Programme for farming communities.
- ii. Continue to improve mechanisms for leasing public lands for agricultural production.
- iii. Implement long-term agricultural leases on state-owned lands with land-use conditions to attract commercial agricultural investors.
- iv. Increase access to public agricultural lands for youth, women and vulnerable groups.
- v. Provide incentives to youth, women and vulnerable groups to uptake public agricultural lands, as well as utilize private holdings to increase agricultural production.
- vi. Continue to strengthen monitoring systems for lessees of public lands to ensure use in accordance with the lease terms.

#### 4.1.8 Sustainable Water Management

Water is a critical input for agricultural productivity, climate resilience, food security, and rural livelihoods in Jamaica. The agricultural sector depends heavily on reliable access to water for crop production, livestock, fisheries, and agro-processing. However, water availability is increasingly constrained by climate variability, competing demands, infrastructure limitations, and environmental degradation. Jamaica’s bimodal rainfall pattern, coupled with prolonged dry periods, more intense rainfall events, and recurring droughts, has heightened the vulnerability of agricultural production systems, particularly for smallholder and rain-fed farmers.

Despite having relatively high average annual rainfall, Jamaica faces spatial and temporal water scarcity. Much of the island’s agricultural land—especially in the southern and southwestern regions—is characterized by semi-arid conditions, limited surface water availability, and declining groundwater levels. Climate change is projected to exacerbate these challenges through higher temperatures, increased evapotranspiration, reduced recharge of aquifers, and more frequent

extreme events such as droughts and floods. These pressures place increasing stress on irrigation systems, watersheds, and water governance institutions.

Sustainable water management is key to transforming Jamaica's agriculture and fisheries. This chapter highlights the need for efficient water use, climate-resilient irrigation, watershed protection, and strong governance to support stable production, reduce risks, and boost long-term productivity. It presents a framework for managing agricultural water resources effectively, fairly, and sustainably while protecting ecosystems and building climate resilience.

**Objective 1.8:** *To promote sustainable and climate-resilient water management for agriculture and fisheries by increasing water availability, efficiency, governance, and ecosystem protection to boost productivity and food security.*

## **STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### ➤ **Strategy 1.8.1: Expand climate-resilient irrigation and water storage infrastructure**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand and modernize public irrigation schemes to improve reliability, efficiency, and coverage, particularly in drought-prone agricultural zones.
- ii. Rehabilitate ageing irrigation infrastructure, including canals, pipelines, pumping stations, and on-farm distribution systems, to reduce losses and improve service delivery.
- iii. Integrate climate risk assessments into the design and expansion of irrigation infrastructure to ensure resilience to droughts, floods, and hurricanes.
- iv. Promote small-scale, decentralized irrigation solutions such as rainwater harvesting, farm ponds, tanks, and solar-powered pumping systems for smallholder farmers.
- v. Increase adoption of efficient irrigation technologies, including drip, micro-sprinkler, and low-pressure systems, tailored to different crop types and farm sizes.

### ➤ **Strategy 1.8.2: Improve water use efficiency and productivity at the farm level**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Promote water-efficient crop varieties and production systems that reduce water demand while maintaining yields and quality.

- ii. Strengthen extension services to deliver training on efficient water management practices, including irrigation scheduling, soil moisture monitoring, mulching, and conservation agriculture.
- iii. Promote integrated water-nutrient management practices<sup>12</sup> that improve water productivity and reduce runoff and pollution.
- iv. Support farmer field schools and demonstration plots showcasing best practices in water-efficient farming systems.

➤ ***Strategy 1.8.3: Enhance climate resilience, risk management, and emergency preparedness***

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop drought preparedness and response plans for agriculture, including early warning systems, contingency water supply arrangements, and prioritization of critical production areas.
- ii. Strengthen flood management measures in agricultural areas through improved drainage, river training works, and land-use planning.
- iii. Promote insurance and risk financing instruments that incentivize investment in water-efficient and climate-resilient technologies.
- iv. Support research and innovation in climate-smart water technologies, including desalination for agriculture where feasible, wastewater reuse, and nature-based solutions.

➤ ***Strategy 1.8.4: Promote sustainable water use across the agri-food sector***

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Improve water supply and efficiency in livestock systems through better watering infrastructure, recycling systems, and improved pasture and forage management.
- ii. Strengthen water quality management in aquaculture systems to reduce pollution, disease risks, and water losses.

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<sup>12</sup> Integrated water nutrient management practices, focuses on optimizing the use of water and nutrients to enhance crop productivity while minimizing environmental impact

#### 4.1.9 Sustainable Energy

Access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy is a critical enabler of modern agricultural development in Jamaica. As the sector transitions from predominantly subsistence-based practices toward more productive, market-oriented and climate-resilient farming systems, energy demand across the agricultural value chain is increasing rapidly. Irrigation, cold storage, agro-processing, transportation, and digital technologies require a dependable power supply. Yet high electricity costs and rural grid instability continue to constrain farm productivity, competitiveness, and profitability.

Sustainable energy—particularly renewable sources such as solar and wind—offers a transformative opportunity to reduce operating costs, improve resilience to climate shocks, and unlock value-added agricultural enterprises. Jamaica’s abundant renewable energy resources position the country well to decentralise energy generation, especially in rural farming communities where grid access is weakest and energy expenses are most burdensome. When strategically deployed, renewable energy can strengthen irrigation systems, support cold chains and post-harvest processing, reduce post-harvest losses, and enhance rural livelihoods.

This chapter examines the role of sustainable energy in advancing Jamaica’s agricultural development objectives. It assesses current challenges related to energy affordability and access, reviews emerging applications of renewable energy within the sector, and identifies structural, regulatory, and financing barriers to large-scale adoption. The chapter also outlines strategic opportunities—particularly within Agro Parks, irrigation systems, and community-based energy models—to accelerate the transition toward affordable, farmer-centred sustainable energy solutions that support long-term productivity, resilience, and inclusive rural growth.

**Objective 1.9:** *To facilitate the widespread adoption of affordable, sustainable energy technologies at the farm and community levels, thereby reducing operating costs, enhancing climate resilience and enabling a more competitive and modern agricultural sector.*

#### STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

➤ **Strategy 1.9.1:** *Match application of renewable technology to farming function with focus on irrigation and cold chain operations*

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Identify high energy consumption operations by farm/fishery/processing activity to prioritise for renewable energy investment.

- ii. Collaborate with the Ministry with portfolio responsibility for energy to induce net metering for irrigation operations<sup>13</sup>.
  - iii. Build strategically placed solar PV-driven cold rooms and cold chains with battery or thermal backup placed at collection centres<sup>14</sup>.
  - iv. Facilitate acquisition & installation of solar powered mills, dryers and ice plants, solar electric motors and fish ice plants, solar thermal dryers for fruit and fish dehydration.
- **Strategy 1.9.2: Deploy microgrids for market centres and processing hubs and enable grid integration**
- ❖ **Priority Actions**
- i. Determine the opportunity for generating affordable renewable energy by locations and communities – focusing on agro parks and production zones.
  - ii. Enable schemes for feed-in electricity and net metering where grids exist.
  - iii. Deploy resilient microgrids sized for critical agricultural loads where grids are not present.
  - iv. Deploy Microgrids to supply market centres and processing hubs with 24/7 power for lighting, refrigeration and processing; as well as determining the commerciality of using batteries, etc., to bridge night-time or low sun periods.
- **Strategy 1.9.3: Institute policy enablers for sustainable energy scaling-up**
- ❖ **Priority Actions**
- i. Adopt pro-productivity tariff structures, and deploy targeted incentives to catalyse community-scale renewable-energy investments.
  - ii. Assess and propose regulatory changes to allow third-party PPA models to operate within pay-for-service business frameworks.
  - iii. Review fiscal incentives for expansion of renewable energy in production systems (e.g. implement duty-free import of solar/wind equipment for farms, tax credits for renewable-powered cold chain, and accelerated depreciation for renewable energy assets).
  - iv. Provide concessional loans for standardised solar-powered pump packages for small farmers.

➤ **Strategy 1.9.4: Design and implement blended finance and fiscal incentives**

❖ **Priority Actions**

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<sup>13</sup> This reduces pumping costs and ensures a reliable water supply for NIC schemes and farm-level irrigation by allowing irrigation districts to offset exported kWh against imported kWh at retail rates.

<sup>14</sup> This eliminates dependence on diesel gensets, reduces spoilage of fruits, vegetables and fish, and lets farmers aggregate products for higher prices.

- i. Mobilize long-term concessional financing and grant resources to fund renewable energy solutions in the agricultural sector for service providers (e.g. NIC, AIC, etc.) and producers.

## 4.2 THEMATIC AREA TWO: COMPETITIVE & INNOVATIVE AGRI BUSINESSES & VALUE CHAINS

*Goal 2: To build a competitive, innovative and inclusive agri-business ecosystem that strengthens value chains, expands agro-processing, improves market integration, and helps farmers, fishers, and agribusinesses capture more value, increase incomes, and support sustainable food security, economic growth, and exports.*



Thematic Area Two focuses on repositioning Jamaica’s agricultural sector as a competitive, innovative, and market-driven engine of economic growth. It recognises that increasing production alone is insufficient to secure sustainable livelihoods, national food security, and export competitiveness. Instead, lasting transformation requires strengthening agri-business capabilities, upgrading value chains, and enabling producers to capture greater value from what they produce.

This thematic area responds to long-standing structural challenges within the sector, including weak market integration, high post-harvest losses, limited agro-processing, low levels of entrepreneurship, and constrained access to finance. Smallholders in particular remain heavily dependent on primary production and informal marketing arrangements, which limit incomes, discourage investment, and expose producers to price volatility and climate shocks. Addressing these constraints is essential to making agriculture a viable, attractive, and resilient economic activity—especially for youth and women.

Thematic Area Two, therefore, prioritises the development of modern agri-businesses and efficient value chains that link producers more effectively to domestic, regional, and international markets. It promotes agro-processing and value addition as central strategies for improving profitability, reducing waste, and strengthening food security. Through improved aggregation, cold-chain logistics, quality standards, and contract-based market arrangements, the Plan seeks to enhance reliability, consistency, and competitiveness across priority commodities.

Innovation and entrepreneurship drive this thematic area, focusing on agribusiness skills, technology adoption, and new business models for processing, marketing, logistics, and services. Agro Parks, training institutions, and development agencies act as hubs for innovation and scaling agri-business solutions. Financial access, incentives, and risk management are core to this approach. Thematic Area Two promotes blended finance, concessional credit, grants, and insurance tailored to agri-business investments, particularly for SMEs, youth-led ventures, and women-owned businesses.

#### 4.2.1 Agro-Processing and Value Chain Development

Agro-processing and value chain development are critical pillars for transforming the agricultural sector from primary production into a competitive, market-oriented and resilient industry. By adding value to raw agricultural products through processing, packaging, storage and distribution, the sector can significantly increase farm incomes, reduce post-harvest losses, create employment opportunities, and strengthen linkages between agriculture, industry and trade. Effective value chain development also enhances food security, improves product quality and safety, and expands access to domestic, regional and international markets.

In the context of agricultural development, agro-processing serves as a catalyst for rural industrialization and economic diversification. It enables farmers and agribusinesses to move beyond the sale of unprocessed commodities and capture a greater share of market value. When supported by efficient value chains—encompassing input supply, production, processing, logistics, marketing and consumption—agro-processing contributes to improved productivity, reduced transaction costs and increased competitiveness across the sector.

This chapter examines the current status, challenges and opportunities associated with agro-processing and agricultural value chains. It highlights key constraints such as limited access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, weak market linkages, skills gaps, and compliance with quality and food safety standards. At the same time, it identifies strategic interventions to strengthen value chain integration, promote innovation, encourage private sector investment, support small and medium-sized enterprises, and enhance the participation of farmers, women and youth in agro-processing activities.

Through targeted policy actions, institutional strengthening and coordinated stakeholder engagement, agro-processing and value chain development can play a transformative role in driving sustainable agricultural growth, increasing exports, and supporting inclusive rural development.

**Objective 2.1:** *To develop competitive, integrated and market-driven value chains that expand agro-processing, increase value addition, and strengthen small-farmer participation in resilient food systems.*

## STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 2.1.1: Conduct market assessment and entry support for agro-processing and value addition**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop market and industry assessments to identify viable opportunities and inform the relative levels of investments and strategies needed for value chain development in target livestock and crops<sup>15</sup>.
- ii. Facilitate the creation and commercialization of value-added products<sup>16</sup> for crops, livestock, and fisheries<sup>17</sup> for existing and new markets.
- iii. Utilise trade shows and targeted missions to grow beyond the diaspora market segment into mainstream markets (e.g., health and ethnic segments, etc.).

### ➤ **Strategy 2.1.2: Facilitate community engagement and access to skills and institutional support**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Build community-level agri-processing hubs<sup>18</sup> (targeted at farmer groups and anchor farms) managed by producer groups, paired with business incubation and quality assurance training, raising standards for markets.
- ii. Roll out mobile extension and business advisory teams (training in HACCP/basic food safety, packaging, costing, marketing) and a small grants window for community groups to invest in simple circular technology (e.g, solar dryers, composters, feed mills).

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<sup>15</sup> The crops, livestock include *ackee, mango, breadfruit, avocado, yams, sweet potato, scotch bonnet, turmeric/ginger, small ruminants, apiculture, fish*

<sup>16</sup> Examples include research, development and commercialisation of frozen yam wedges, breadfruit flour and chips, mango and ackee value-added lines, pepper sauces and powders, turmeric/ginger nutraceuticals.

<sup>17</sup> This is based on viable business models, business incubators for capacity building of processors and product development, acquisition of processing technologies and testing and certification infrastructure.

<sup>18</sup> Agri processing hubs include shared cold storage, small packhouses, washing/grading lines, small dryers, mills, and shared commercial kitchens. These are powered by renewable energy and can be located in or around Agro Parks.

➤ **Strategy 2.1.3: Implement Business Models and direct financing to scale the value addition**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Implement “hub and spoke model” to enhance regional agro parks/production zones (hub- cold chain, bulk processing, quality lab) servicing clustered farm producers (spokes) to aggregate volume and reduce post-harvest losses<sup>19</sup>.
- ii. Engage farmers/community groups/cooperatives to operate micro processing units under common branding and quality protocols.
- iii. Implement blended finance pipelines such as small concessional grants for capital expenditure, repayable finance for working capital, and catalytic guarantees to mobilise bank lending and private investment.
- iv. Create a contracting and trust-building toolkit to provide standardised, fair contract templates.
- v. Pioneer a Contract Farming Mediation Service for agricultural producers, creditors, and other parties involved in disputes.

#### **4.2.2 Facilitating Linkages with Other Sectors**

The agricultural sector is a central pillar of Jamaica’s socio-economic development, with strong potential to stimulate growth, employment, and value creation beyond primary production. This potential can only be fully realised through deliberate and well-structured linkages with other sectors of the economy, including tourism, manufacturing, food services, and public institutions. Strengthening these inter-sectoral connections is essential to expanding market opportunities for producers, increasing value addition, improving food and nutrition security, and maximising the multiplier effects of agricultural investments across the wider economy.

There is a strong case for deepening such linkages, given the scale of demand generated by sectors such as tourism and agro-processing, and the country’s continued reliance on food imports despite substantial domestic production capacity. Where effective linkages exist, agriculture can provide reliable supplies of fresh and processed commodities, support import substitution, contribute to export growth, and underpin emerging opportunities in areas such as gastronomy, wellness, nutraceuticals, and institutional feeding programmes.

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<sup>19</sup> It is recommended to combine public seed funding with private operators and concession arrangements to ensure commercial management and maintenance as part of the “hub and spoke” model.

Notwithstanding ongoing initiatives and existing institutional arrangements, agricultural linkages with other sectors remain constrained by structural and operational challenges. These include inconsistent supply, limited aggregation, gaps in quality assurance and certification, weak logistics and cold-chain systems, fragmented value chains, and limited coordination among stakeholders. Differences in institutional mandates, planning cycles, and commercial requirements across sectors further inhibit alignment and the scaling up of successful models.

This chapter focuses on strengthening and formalising linkages between agriculture and key sectors in order to address these challenges. Emphasis is placed on improving supply-chain efficiency, enhancing producer capacity, leveraging digital marketing platforms, and positioning Agro Parks and Production Zones as hubs for aggregation, preliminary processing, and structured market engagement. Through these measures, the chapter seeks to anchor agriculture more firmly within the country's broader economic development framework.

**Objective 2.2:** *To strengthen and formalise strategic linkages between the agricultural sector and key sectors of the economy to enhance market integration, expand value-addition opportunities, improve supply-chain efficiency, and maximise the economic multiplier effects of agriculture.*

## **STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### ➤ **Strategy 2.2.1: Expand cross-sectoral linkages with the tourism sector**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Review existing supply chain models that are used to supply hotels to identify gaps and opportunities for greater participation of local producers and agricultural enterprises.
- ii. Design and/or strengthen viable supply-chain models for fresh and processed agricultural commodities, ensuring meaningful participation of producers, based on the findings of the supply-chain review.
- iii. Improve consistency of supply for selected commodities by integrating logistics solutions (including digital tools and communication platforms) and expanding cold-chain infrastructure across key production and distribution nodes.
- iv. Engage the Tourism Linkages Council/Tourism Linkages Network to address shortcomings of existing agricultural supply chain models and capitalise on emerging market opportunities within the tourism sector.
- v. Stimulate greater aggregation and supply actions through the Agro Park model and within Production Zones with sorting, grading and quality assurance service programmes.

➤ **Strategy 2.2.2: Facilitate stronger and more structured linkages with the manufacturing sector to expand value-addition opportunities and strengthen demand for locally produced agricultural raw materials**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Review existing supply chain models being used by producers and agroprocessors to identify gaps and opportunities for the consistent and stable supply of raw materials to processing plants.
- ii. Work with agroprocessors and producers to enhance existing supply chain models (e.g., anchor firm models, outgrower schemes) based on the review, best practices and lessons learned from project and programme interventions.
- iii. Build the capacity of producers to consistently supply demands for local raw material by the manufacturing sector.
- iv. Design and enhance production-planning tools that enable manufacturers and producers to accurately forecast raw-material supply from farms.
- v. Position Agro Parks as integrated agro-industrial ecosystems that anchor reliable raw-material supply for manufacturers, stimulate value addition, and create structured market opportunities for farmers and agribusinesses.
- vi. Utilise Agro Parks as hubs for preliminary processing and derivative preparation, converting raw agricultural outputs into semi-processed inputs that external agro-processors can reliably use as ready-to-manufacture materials.
- vii. Utilise Marketing Platforms (e.g. ALEX) to link producers to agroprocessors.
- viii. Design structured raw-material supply agreements that can be used by agroprocessors and producers, taking into account the local context and past experiences.

➤ **Strategy 2.2.3: Establish structured linkages with key Government institutions to support the consistent and coordinated supply of agricultural commodities.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Review existing supply chain models being used by producers/producer organizations and agricultural enterprises to supply Government institutions (e.g., infirmaries, hospitals, prisons, etc.) and safety net programmes (e.g. school feeding).
- ii. Design new supply chain models that can be implemented to integrate local producers and agricultural enterprises in the supply chain.

- iii. Foster coordinated linkages among agro-processors, producers, and Government institutions to support minimal pre-processing operations (e.g., shredding, vacuum-packing, blast-freezing) as integral components of new supply-chain models.
- iv. Partner with Portfolio Ministries to pilot and roll out new or enhanced models.
- v. Utilise marketing platforms (e.g. ALEX) to enhance interaction between purchasing units (e.g. schools, prisons, infirmaries, etc.) and producer organizations and agricultural enterprises (e.g., consolidators).

➤ **Strategy 2.2.4: Facilitate stronger, more structured linkages with the food service industry <sup>20</sup> to support the consistent and coordinated supply of agricultural commodities.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct an assessment of the supply of agricultural commodities to the food service industry, including supply chain models, gaps and opportunities for greater participation of local producers and agricultural enterprises.
- ii. Collaborate with food service industry stakeholders to identify market segments that can be competitively supplied by local producers, producer organisations, and agricultural enterprises using upgraded supply chain models.
- iii. Build the capacity of producers to consistently supply the demands of the food service industry.
- iv. Utilise marketing platforms (e.g. ALEX) to enhance interaction between the food service industry and producer organizations and agricultural enterprises.

#### **4.2.3 Agricultural Entrepreneurship, Business Development & Facilitation**

Agricultural entrepreneurship is increasingly recognised as a critical driver of growth, resilience, and competitiveness within Jamaica’s agricultural sector. Moving beyond primary production, the sector must create value through business innovation, efficient value-chain participation, and market-oriented farming systems. Effective entrepreneurship, business development, and facilitation are therefore essential to transform agriculture into a viable and attractive livelihood, particularly for youth and emerging agripreneurs, while strengthening national food security and export performance.

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<sup>20</sup> The food service industry encompasses all activities related to the preparation and provision of meals consumed outside the private home. It entails restaurants, caterers, fast food franchises, etc.

Over the past decade, public institutions, training agencies, and private sector partners have expanded efforts to build agribusiness capacity, with notable progress in youth engagement, skills training, and enterprise development. Organisations such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining (MoAFM), Jamaica 4-H Clubs, HEART/NSTA Trust, RADA, CASE, and the Jamaica Business Development Corporation (JBDC) have played key roles in delivering technical, entrepreneurial, and business support across the sector. These initiatives have helped lower the average age of farmers, formalise youth-led agribusinesses, and link some producers to structured markets and anchor buyers.

Despite these gains, significant constraints remain. Many farmers continue to operate without clear business models, accurate cost-of-production data, or reliable access to finance, markets, and modern infrastructure. Weak coordination among institutions, limited extension capacity, low trust in collective arrangements, and inadequate integration of education with real commercial operations reduce the overall effectiveness of business development support. As a result, productivity gains and market opportunities are not consistently translated into sustained profitability or scalable enterprises.

This chapter examines the current landscape of agricultural entrepreneurship, business development, and facilitation in Jamaica, identifying key institutional roles, gaps, and emerging opportunities. It outlines strategic actions aimed at strengthening entrepreneurial skills, improving market linkages, scaling viable agribusiness models, and embedding education and finance within value-chain-driven production systems. Together, these measures seek to create an enabling environment that supports profitable agribusinesses and ensures the long-term competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

**Objective 2.3:** *To build an environment that promotes entrepreneurship, supports the start-up and growth of businesses along the agricultural value chain and maintains the competitiveness of current agribusiness firms and industries.*

## **STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### ➤ **Strategy 2.3.1: Build the entrepreneurial and business management capacity of producers**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish a National Agricultural Entrepreneurship & Business Development Programme that integrates agribusiness training, entrepreneurship, farmer certification, value chain development, access to finance, and market facilitation.
- ii. Forge partnerships with the Jamaica Business Development Corporation (JBDC) and other business development service providers to implement the National Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Business Development Programme.

- iii. Collaborate with the HEART/NSTA Trust to deliver training and certification programmes under the Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Business Development Programme.
  - iv. Identify and engage a cadre of qualified coaches and mentors to support delivery of the Programme.
  - v. Roll out the Programme to producers and other agri-food stakeholders across the value chain.
- **Strategy 2.3.2: Strengthen the capacity of existing institutions to deliver high-quality agricultural entrepreneurship and business-management support to producers**
- ❖ **Priority Actions**
- i. Assess the current capabilities of JBDC, RADA, producer organisations and other NGOs to deliver entrepreneurship and business management services to producers and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector.
  - ii. Build technical and institutional capacity within relevant agencies based on identified gaps and priority needs, including the ability to deliver training using a blended approach (digital and face-to-face).
  - iii. Create harmonised training modules across institutions<sup>21</sup>.
  - iv. Create a coordination mechanism among institutions to align training interventions, share resources, and avoid duplication.

#### 4.2.4 Agricultural Financing, Risk Management, Incentives & Insurance Framework

Access to appropriate financing, effective risk management tools, well-targeted incentives, and reliable insurance mechanisms is fundamental to the transformation of Jamaica’s agricultural sector into one that is resilient, competitive, and inclusive. Farmers, fishers, and agro-processors operate in an increasingly volatile environment shaped by climate change, market shocks, input cost volatility, and natural disasters. Without a coherent and coordinated framework to manage financial risk and unlock investment, these pressures constrain productivity, discourage innovation, and limit the sector’s contribution to national food security, rural livelihoods, and economic growth. This chapter, therefore, addresses one of the most critical enabling pillars of the National Agricultural Development Plan: the creation of a modern agricultural financing and risk management ecosystem.

Jamaica has made meaningful progress in mobilising public, private, and international development finance for agriculture, supported by national institutions and a growing portfolio of climate and development partners. However, access to finance remains uneven, particularly for small and medium-scale producers, youth, women, and climate-vulnerable farming systems. Structural barriers—such as high interest rates, limited collateral options, low financial literacy, and

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<sup>21</sup> These could cover areas such as entrepreneurship, business planning, financial management, marketing, digital tools, and risk management.

fragmented incentive and insurance arrangements—continue to restrict uptake and impact. At the same time, evolving climate risks and disaster exposure underscore the urgent need to shift from reactive relief to proactive, risk-informed financing and insurance solutions that protect livelihoods and incentivise resilience-building investments.

This Agricultural Financing, Risk Management, Incentives and Insurance Framework sets out a comprehensive approach to address these challenges over the 10-year horizon of the Development Plan. It outlines priority financing instruments, blended finance models, incentive reforms, and insurance mechanisms designed to improve affordability, expand coverage, and strengthen coordination across institutions. The framework emphasises climate-smart investment, small farmer inclusion, financial literacy, and the strategic use of concessional and climate finance to crowd in private capital. Collectively, these measures aim to enhance the stability, bankability, and long-term viability of Jamaica’s agricultural enterprises, enabling the sector to grow, adapt, and prosper in an increasingly uncertain global and climatic context.

**Objective 2.4:** *To create a modern, coordinated agricultural financing ecosystem offering tailored financial products, risk management solutions, incentives, and insurance services that enhance the stability, viability, and growth potential of Jamaican farming enterprises.*

## **STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### ➤ **Strategy 2.4.1: Assess the agricultural financing ecosystem**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the agricultural financing ecosystem to identify gaps, inefficiencies, and opportunities, and to inform the design of a modern, coordinated financing architecture that supports investment, resilience, and value-chain growth across the sector.
- ii. Engage retail financial institutions to address constraints in on-lending to the agricultural sector and to support the design of financial products tailored to the agricultural sector needs.
- iii. Prepare a comprehensive Financing Ecosystem Diagnostic and accompanying Reform Roadmap informed by the findings of the assessment.

### ➤ **Strategy 2.4.2: Establish a National Agricultural Financing & Risk Management Facility**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Investigate the feasibility of the establishment and operations of a National Agricultural Financing & Risk Management Facility<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> This facility would seek to manage concessional loans, grants, and blended finance; offer working capital lines for exporters and processors; provide emergency liquidity after hurricanes; coordinate parametric insurance and premium subsidies; partially guarantee loans for small farmers; allow movable assets

- ii. Create the National Agricultural Financing & Risk Management Facility (where feasible), to coordinate all agricultural financing, insurance solutions, and risk-sharing instruments, ensuring farmers, processors, and exporters have reliable access to capital and protection against shocks.

➤ **Strategy 2.4.3: Deploy a blended finance programme for producers**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Design and deploy a targeted and structured blended-finance programme for producers that combines concessional capital, guarantees, grants, and private-sector investment to expand affordable financing for producers and strengthen their capacity to participate in modern, climate-resilient value chains.
- ii. Combine public funds, donor resources, and private capital to reduce lending risk and lower the cost of finance.
- iii. Create differentiated financing windows for crop, livestock and fisheries production, climate-smart investments, post-harvest and cold chain assets, and on-farm technology and infrastructure, as well as youth and women start-ups.
- iv. Design financial products (e.g., matching grants, low interest rates, etc.) that reward producers for adopting climate-smart practices, tools, technologies and infrastructure, digital tools, etc.
- v. Continue to deploy partial credit guarantees to encourage retail financial institutions to lend to small producers.
- vi. Design products for movable assets and inventory-based financing in line with the Security Interests in Personal Property Act.
- vii. Collaborate with key value chain lead actors (e.g., processors, exporters, aggregators, etc.) to co-finance farmers through off-take agreements, input credit, factoring and embedded services.

➤ **Strategy 2.4.4: Integrate climate risk and insurance instruments**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Scale parametric insurance and bundled risk management products for small farmers through a national programme offering parametric hurricane and drought coverage, bundled input-and-insurance packages, premium subsidies for compliant farmers, and automatic payouts triggered by satellite and weather-based indices.
- ii. Engage insurance service providers to integrate emerging issues and global best practices into the design and/or enhancement of agricultural insurance products.

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(equipment, livestock, irrigation systems) usage as collateral; and support warehouse receipts and inventory financing.

- iii. Maintain ongoing engagement with insurance service providers to expand the provision of parametric insurance and other risk-management instruments for producers.
- iv. Engage international development partners to provide ongoing technical assistance for the development and enhancement of agricultural risk-management products.

➤ **Strategy 2.4.5: Implement a Modern Incentive Scheme to accelerate producer investment**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Design and deploy a targeted, performance-based incentive scheme that reduces production costs, encourages climate-smart investments, and strengthens farmers' participation in structured value chains, while ensuring transparency, equity, and measurable impact across the agricultural sector.
- ii. Review and strengthen the Production Incentive Programme to stimulate greater investment in climate-smart and environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, modern tools and technologies, and to increase farmers' participation in structured value chains, while expanding access for youth, women, and persons with disabilities, among other priority groups.
- iii. Conduct regular consultations with agri-food stakeholders to gather feedback on challenges related to the Productive Investment Relief (PIR) and to identify opportunities for adding new equipment/items (e.g. climate smart tools, technologies and equipment, etc.) that are eligible for duty and consumption tax relief upon importation.
- iv. Sensitise farmers to the PIR for Agriculture programme, highlighting its benefits and providing clear guidance on how to access it.

➤ **Strategy 2.4.6: Build the financial literacy and investment readiness of producers**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Provide training on loan management, record-keeping, insurance, and digital finance tools.
- ii. Tailor modules for youth, women, and persons with disabilities, ensuring inclusive access.
- iii. Build the investment readiness capacity of producer organisations by providing mentorship and strengthening their governance, financial reporting, business planning, and market analysis capabilities, thereby enabling them to prepare bankable proposals for grants, loans, and blended-finance facilities.
- iv. Facilitate direct engagement between lenders and producers through various fora to build trust and reduce information asymmetry.

- v. Establish a tiered certification system that recognises farmers who demonstrate strong business capacity and link certification levels to preferential access to incentives, financing windows, and structured market opportunities.

### 4.3 THEMATIC AREA THREE: EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND MARKETING SYSTEMS

*Goal 3: To strengthen efficient, fair, and resilient trade and marketing systems that improve market access, reduce losses, and enhance the competitiveness of Jamaican agricultural products while supporting farmer incomes and food security.*



Thematic Area Three addresses the systems that connect Jamaica’s agricultural production to markets, consumers, and export destinations. It recognises that even when production increases, farmers and fishers cannot realise full economic benefits without efficient, well-functioning trade and marketing systems that reduce losses, ensure fair pricing, and enable reliable market access. Strengthening these systems is therefore essential to improving incomes, enhancing food security, and increasing the competitiveness of Jamaican agricultural products.

This thematic area responds to persistent challenges such as fragmented marketing channels, high post-harvest losses, weak logistics and cold-chain infrastructure, limited market intelligence, and barriers to trade compliance. Small producers in particular face constraints in accessing structured markets, negotiating fair prices, and meeting quality, safety, and traceability requirements for higher-value domestic and export markets.

Thematic Area Three focuses on improving agricultural trade facilitation, marketing and distribution systems, food safety and plant and animal health services, and supporting infrastructure. It promotes the modernization of regulatory and inspection systems, improved logistics and cold-chain networks, digital market information platforms, and stronger coordination among public agencies and private sector actors. Together, these interventions aim to reduce inefficiencies, improve transparency, and strengthen trust across agricultural supply and value chains.

### 4.3.1 Agricultural Trade Promotion & Facilitation

Agricultural trade promotion and facilitation are critical to Jamaica’s efforts to expand exports, strengthen food security, and grow agribusiness. Despite strong global recognition for the quality of its agricultural products, the sector continues to face significant trade barriers, including variable tariffs, stringent compliance requirements, and evolving market access rules. Recent export disruptions—particularly in the United States—have highlighted these vulnerabilities, with increased tariffs and stricter enforcement resulting in shipment rejections and higher costs that exporters are often forced to absorb. This uncertain and unpredictable trade environment requires more strategic, coordinated, and resilient export planning.

Jamaica’s comparative advantage lies not in large-scale, low-cost production, but in the export of high-quality, premium, niche products aligned with diaspora demand and higher-value markets. Priority crops identified under the MOAFM’s F.A.C.E<sup>23</sup> initiative—including ackees, yams, mangoes, breadfruit, hot peppers, turmeric, and ginger—offer strong export potential when matched with appropriately sized markets. Successfully positioning these products depends on improving compliance, reducing transaction costs, and ensuring exporters can consistently meet international standards.

Effective trade facilitation underpins this effort and encompasses regulatory compliance, food safety certification, efficient inspection systems, reliable logistics, and strong buyer–seller relationships. Persistent operational challenges—such as slow inspections, limited diagnostic capacity, outdated facilities, and weaknesses in cold-chain logistics—continue to undermine export performance. While investments in infrastructure, market promotion, and air and sea freight options are progressing, further modernization, coordination, and capacity-building are essential to reduce losses, improve reliability, and enhance Jamaica’s competitiveness in international agricultural markets.

**Objective 3.1:** To strengthen Jamaica’s agricultural export competitiveness by modernising trade facilitation systems, infrastructure, and institutional coordination, thereby enabling exporters to consistently meet international standards, reduce transaction costs, minimise export disruptions, and secure reliable, timely access to international markets.

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<sup>23</sup> Food security, Agribusiness development, Climate-smart technologies, and Export expansion(F.A.C.E.) Initiative

## STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 3.1.1: Strengthen export market access and competitiveness**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct market intelligence studies to identify high-value export opportunities for priority crops, livestock, fisheries, and value-added products.
- ii. Negotiate and maintain phytosanitary and market-access protocols with key trading partners.
- iii. Develop export-ready standards, packaging guidelines, and certification pathways for MSMEs and producers and producer-owned enterprises.
- iv. Enhance export facilitation services to support exporters with documentation, compliance, and logistics.
- v. Promote cluster-based production systems to ensure consistent supply volumes for export markets.
- vi. Upscale programmes that strengthen exporter readiness for export markets.

### ➤ **Strategy 3.1.2: Expand international promotion of Jamaican agricultural products**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Advocate for a national “Brand Jamaica” identity for global promotion of premium products.
- ii. Participate in international trade fairs, expos, and business-to-business missions targeting priority markets.
- iii. Launch digital marketing campaigns showcasing Jamaican products, producers, and value chains.
- iv. Partner with embassies, diaspora networks, and trade offices to expand market reach.
- v. Support exporters with promotional materials, market briefs, and product-specific marketing toolkits.

### ➤ **Strategy 3.1.3: Improve trade logistics, standards, and compliance**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Strengthen border inspection, quarantine, and certification infrastructure to meet international standards.
- ii. Modernize export logistics through improved cold chain, consolidation hubs, and port-side handling facilities.
- iii. Provide incentives for exporters investing in cold chain, packaging, and logistics upgrades.
- iv. Train farmers, processors, and exporters on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), HACCP, and traceability requirements.
- v. Establish a national residue-monitoring and food-safety testing programme for export commodities.

➤ **Strategy 3.1.4: Enhance Trade Financing and Risk-Management Instruments**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Enhance export-financing products (e.g., pre-shipment loans, working capital, insurance) tailored to agriculture.
- ii. Establish risk-management tools such as price-stabilisation mechanisms and export credit guarantees.
- iii. Facilitate access to blended finance and donor-supported trade-promotion funds.
- iv. Support MSMEs with grant windows for product development and market entry.

➤ **Strategy 3.1.5: Strengthen trade data, market intelligence, and forecasting**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Integrate trade data into the Jamaica Agricultural Market Intelligence System (JAMIS).
- ii. Develop dashboards tracking export volumes, prices, logistics costs, and market trends within the JAMIS.
- iii. Produce market briefs for priority commodities and emerging opportunities.

➤ **Strategy 3.1.6: Upgrade inspection capacity and enhance service levels**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Digitalise all PQ/PI processes—including certification, packing-house audits, and exporter registration—and implement QR-coded, field-to-port traceability integrated, where feasible, with national export-processing systems such as JSWIFT.
- ii. Equip inspectors with tablets, cameras, and e-certification tools.
- iii. Update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to include digitalisation of inspection.
- iv. Create a Premium Exporter Fast Track Lane to expedite export processes.
- v. Consult with all stakeholders along the export chain (e.g. enablers- Jamaica Customs, PQ/PI, BSJ, NCRA, RADA, AIC-, farmers, exporters, Air/Sea Freight Shipping Actors, etc.) and jointly develop integrated working protocols with documented workflow process mapping to link the entire process seamlessly for exporters.

➤ **Strategy 3.1.7: Modernise the export infrastructure (both for air & sea shipments)**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Procure and install temperature-controlled fumigation rooms, solar-powered cold rooms and expand warehouse space with real-time temperature monitoring for fumigation and cold treatment.
- ii. Strengthen the diagnostic and laboratory services at the port.

#### **4.3.2 Agricultural Marketing & Distribution Systems**

Agricultural marketing and distribution systems play a critical role in determining farmer incomes, food availability, and the overall performance of the agricultural sector. In Jamaica, these systems shape how efficiently produce moves from farm to consumer and how value is distributed along the supply chain. While traditional intermediary arrangements—particularly the *higgler* system—remain essential for aggregation and market access, small farmers often face weak negotiating power and limited transparency in pricing, resulting in farmgate prices that are frequently below their true economic value. Strengthening market mechanisms is therefore essential to achieve fairer income distribution without undermining the important role of intermediaries.

Marketing outcomes are further constrained by inefficiencies in logistics, post-harvest handling, and cold chain infrastructure. Inadequate storage, poor packaging, and ambient temperature transport contribute to high post-harvest losses, reducing farmer profitability and national food availability. At the same time, evolving urban lifestyles, expanding supermarket chains, and the needs of the tourism and hospitality sector are increasing demand for consistent quality, reliable supply,

traceability, and value-added products. These requirements present challenges for individual small farmers, but also create opportunities for collective action, improved logistics, and stronger integration into formal value chains.

A major constraint to effective marketing and distribution is the fragmented nature of agricultural market data and intelligence. The lack of timely, integrated supply-and-demand information limits the ability to anticipate gluts and shortages, establish fair prices, plan logistics, and respond proactively to climatic and market shocks. Modernising Jamaica’s agricultural data ecosystem—through integrated databases, enhanced market intelligence systems, and the use of satellite-based monitoring and analytics—is therefore foundational to sector transformation.

This chapter outlines the strategic reforms required to strengthen market intelligence, improve logistics and cold chain systems, promote farmer organisation, and build farmer capacity in marketing and business skills, with the overarching goal of ensuring fair market exchange, maximising the use of local produce, and supporting national food security.

**Objective 3.2:** *To develop an efficient, transparent, and inclusive agricultural marketing system that secures fair prices for farmers, strengthens market intelligence and logistics, and streamlines the movement of local products to boost farmer incomes and fully utilize domestic production.*

## STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 3.2.1: Implement a comprehensive Agricultural Marketing Information System that integrates real-time market data, predictive analytics, and decision-support tools to guide production, marketing, and investment planning**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Secure the full staffing of skilled human resources to operate the new Agriculture Information Systems Unit.
- ii. Complete the integration of existing databases and conduct systematic data updating and validation to establish a unified, intelligence-ready platform.
- iii. Specify and procure satellite-based remote-sensing services (e.g., Planet Labs) to deliver real-time data, forecasting, and analytics for key crops, production zones—including all Agro-Parks—and national land-use monitoring.
- iv. Design and deploy a real-time Monitoring and Reporting Dashboard that provides accessible, up-to-date agricultural data for decision-makers at all levels.
- v. Enhance systems to automate data collection and reporting from market segments (e.g. wholesalers, markets and processors, etc.).

➤ **Strategy 3.2.2: Strengthen domestic market development and promotion**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Implement national campaigns promoting local consumption (“Buy Jamaican, Build Jamaica”) with targeted messaging for schools, hotels, and retailers.
- ii. Expand structured market channels such as contract farming, wholesale hubs, and digital marketplaces.
- iii. Develop partnerships with supermarkets, hotels, and processors to increase shelf space and procurement of local produce.
- iv. Promote value-added and processed products to reduce gluts and stabilize farmer incomes.
- v. Support MSMEs with branding, packaging, and product-development services.

➤ **Strategy 3.2.3: Establish a Market Stabilisation Fund to purchase surplus agricultural produce to support price stability and reduce post-harvest losses.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop the legal, institutional, and financial framework for the Market Stabilisation Fund (MSF), including mandate, eligibility criteria, and oversight arrangements.
- ii. Develop and document the operational procedures and secure funding for the Market Stabilisation Fund, including defining transparent triggers for intervention (e.g., price volatility thresholds, surplus indicators, climate-shock events).
- iii. Design and deploy a Shortage and Glut Analytics Programme, integrated with a satellite-based monitoring system, to provide long-range and continuously updated forecasts for key crops, including automated alerts for emerging shortages and gluts.

➤ **Strategy 3.2.4: Develop and implement a national Agricultural Logistics and Cold Chain System<sup>24</sup>**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Design an Agricultural Logistics & Cold Chain Strategy.

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<sup>24</sup> This links with Strategy 3.4.3 in the Agriculture Infrastructure chapter (4.3.4).

- ii. Complete the National Agricultural Logistics Map with Cold Chain infrastructure (static & mobile) provision and networks for Agro Parks.
- iii. Design the modus operandi for operating a successful cold chain operation for Agro Parks, production zone, and farming communities.
- iv. Design and provide incentives, as required, to build out of the cold chain facilities (from farm to port/market), using renewable energy.
- v. Educate farmers as to the benefits of acting as a collective for the management and operations of market infrastructure (e.g., sharing access to cheap off-grid renewable energy, post-harvesting equipment, agro-processing, chill storage, sorting & packing equipment, storage, etc.)

### 4.3.3 Agricultural Health & Food Safety

Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) is a critical pillar for safeguarding public health, protecting agricultural productivity, facilitating trade, and strengthening national food security. An effective AHFS system ensures that plant health, animal health, and food safety risks are managed in an integrated and coordinated manner across the entire agri-food chain—from farm to table. In an increasingly interconnected global food system, strengthening AHFS capacity is essential to meet international sanitary and phytosanitary standards, enhance market access, and maintain consumer confidence in locally produced and imported food products.

This chapter outlines a strategic framework focused on modernising legislative, regulatory, and institutional arrangements to support a robust and responsive AHFS system. It emphasises the harmonisation of policies and laws with international standards, improved inter-agency coordination, and the modernisation of organisational structures. Strengthening governance and operational coherence across these entities is necessary to reduce duplication, optimise resource use, and ensure effective enforcement of standards.

The chapter also prioritises the enhancement of technical and operational capabilities, including laboratory diagnostics, surveillance, risk analysis, emergency preparedness, and the application of digital tools for data management and traceability. Building a transparent, risk-based approach to inspection and control, supported by reliable data and technology-driven traceability systems, will improve the prevention, detection, and response to pests, diseases, and food safety hazards.

Finally, the chapter recognises that sustainable improvements in Agricultural Health and Food Safety depend on informed and engaged stakeholders. Strengthening knowledge, awareness, and human capacity across the agricultural value chain—among producers, processors, distributors, vendors, and consumers—is essential to fostering a culture of compliance and shared responsibility for food safety and agricultural health outcomes.

**Objective 3.3:** *To modernise and strengthen Agricultural Health and Food Safety systems to effectively manage plant, animal, and food safety risks across the agri food chain in line with international standards.*

## STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 3.3.1: Modernise and harmonise the agricultural health and food safety legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks in line with international standards**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop a National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Policy to encompass plant health, animal health and food safety considerations.
- ii. Promulgate plant protection legislation and related regulations
- iii. Promulgate Animal Health legislation and related regulations.

### ➤ **Strategy 3.3.2: Strengthen inter-agency collaboration and coordination to ensure the integrated management of all agricultural health and food safety measures across the entire food chain.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Embed AHFS coordination mechanisms in food safety legislation.
- ii. Develop a coordination mechanism for AHFS operational activities to reduce overlaps and duplication of effort<sup>25</sup>.
- iii. Build capacity to undertake joint roles.

### ➤ **Strategy 3.3.3: Modernise existing organizational structures in line with international standards and best practices.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct an organizational review of the Plant Quarantine/Plant Protection (PQ/PI) and Veterinary Services Divisions (VSD).
- ii. Redesign the organizational structures of Plant Quarantine/Plant Protection and Veterinary Services Divisions in line with international standards.

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<sup>25</sup> This could include development and monitoring of a joint work plan/ programme and budget for AHFS operational activities and defining institutional mandates in the development and execution of work plan/programme and budgets.

- iii. Build the capacity of human resources for modernised organizational structures and for the enforcement of legislation, regulation and standards.
- iv. Improve the physical facilities for the operation of the PQ/PI and VSD.

➤ **Strategy 3.3.4: Enhance the technical capabilities to apply sanitary and phytosanitary measures transparently**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Improve the diagnostic capacity and capability to support the AHFS system through the upgrade of laboratories, testing capabilities, accreditation and staffing of laboratories.
- ii. Prepare coordinated emergency response plans, procedures and guidelines for sanitary and phytosanitary outbreaks.
- iii. Enhance the quarantine capability to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases through capacity building, upgrading of pest and disease databases, quarantine facilities and quarantine procedures.
- iv. Utilise digital tools to enhance surveillance systems for pests and diseases of economic importance.
- v. Improve the capacity to conduct risk analysis for pests and diseases of quarantine and economic importance.
- vi. Develop and implement a coordinated and risk-based approach in the planning and execution of inspection activities across the agri-food chain.
- vii. Enhance the capacity to collect, process and utilise data in an integrated manner for planning, technical and operational purposes.

➤ **Strategy 3.3.5: Develop the ability to trace livestock and food products throughout all stages of the agri-food chain**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct a review of the National Animal Identification Systems (NAITS) programme to identify challenges and opportunities for improvement.
- ii. Incorporate other classes of livestock into NAITS programme, incorporating lessons learned from the review.
- iii. Design a technology-based traceability system in collaboration with the agri-food sector to track food products as they move along the supply chain.
- iv. Introduce QR-based traceability for crops (both export and prioritised domestic crops).
- v. Pilot digital farmer registration and farm mapping through ABIS, using NLA property maps and GIS reference coordinates.
- vi. Pilot digital receipts, e-payments, and traceability for all major buyers.

- vii. Document Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to ensure entry of data from RADA via tablets (at farm level), satellite data (e.g., Planet OWL), and other sources occurs in a timely manner.
- viii. Ensure the access and sharing of data to enable policing and enforcement activities.

➤ **Strategy 3.3.6: Improve knowledge and awareness of AHFS issues.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop and execute a public education and awareness programme, building on global best practices.
- ii. Conduct continuous capacity building on AHFS with all actors (e.g. producers, purveyors, agro processors, farm workers, food vendors, transportation providers, etc.) along the agricultural value chain.

#### 4.3.4 Agricultural Infrastructure

Agricultural infrastructure forms the backbone of a productive, competitive, and resilient agricultural sector. It encompasses the physical, institutional, and service-related systems that support agricultural production, processing, storage, transportation, and marketing. Adequate infrastructure is essential for reducing post-harvest losses, improving access to markets, enhancing value addition, and increasing the overall efficiency and sustainability of the agricultural value chain.

In many developing and transitioning agricultural economies, infrastructure constraints remain a significant barrier to growth. Challenges such as inadequate farm-to-market roads, limited irrigation and drainage systems, insufficient storage and cold chain facilities, unreliable energy supply, and weak agro-processing capacity restrict farmers' ability to scale production and respond to market opportunities. These limitations disproportionately affect small and medium-scale producers, reducing incomes and undermining rural livelihoods.

This chapter emphasises agricultural infrastructure<sup>26</sup> that supports climate resilience, food security, rural development, and private-sector participation. By addressing critical infrastructure needs in a coordinated and sustainable manner, agricultural development can be accelerated, productivity enhanced, and inclusive economic growth achieved.

**Objective 3.4:** *To plan, develop, and sustain climate-resilient, inclusive, and technology-enabled agricultural infrastructure that boosts productivity, reduces post-harvest losses, improves market*

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<sup>26</sup> Irrigation infrastructure is addressed in section 4.1.8 – Sustainable Water Management

access, and strengthens value addition, thereby enhancing farmer competitiveness and supporting rural livelihoods.

## STRATEGIES & PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 3.4.1: Review and update the National Farm Road Rehabilitation Programme.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Maintain an annual budget for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction of farm roads.
- ii. Develop and implement climate-resilient designs (drainage, culverts, slope stabilisation) for the construction and rehabilitation of farm roads.
- iii. Integrate farm roads into parish infrastructure development plans.
- iv. Form public–private maintenance partnerships with farming communities and farmer groups for farm roads.

### ➤ **Strategy 3.4.2: Roll out packhouses and cold storage within farming communities, production zones and in Agro-Parks**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Build and utilise Cold Chain nodes at Agro Parks and major Production Zones in partnership with accompanying chill transport vehicles (with gensets).
- ii. Install Digital inventory systems linked to the new Agriculture data platform.
- iii. Build out “hurricane-proof” bunker depots for temporary housing of the more valuable, vulnerable assets for farm communities (as collectives).

### ➤ **Strategy 3.4.3: Design and deploy an Integrated Agriculture Data Platform (IADP) that leverages modern digital data-collection systems and advanced analytics, including AI, to enable real-time decision-making and sector-wide intelligence.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct a review of existing institutional databases, platforms and information systems to explore their integration into one IADP.
- ii. Upgrade and integrate existing data systems into an IADP based on the results of the review.
- iii. Integrate satellite-based services for ongoing, real-time, island-wide data provision and analysis using AI analytics (e.g., Planet OWL) for operating a digital dashboard.
- iv. Scale up the use of mobile data-collection tools to feed timely, accurate information into the system.
- v. Integrate digital traceability and e-payments in the IADP.

➤ **Strategy 3.4.4: Expand climate-resilient livestock housing and production infrastructure**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Introduce standardized designs for low-cost, climate-resilient livestock housing.
- ii. Develop model demonstration units for small ruminants, pigs, and poultry to showcase best practices.
- iii. Promote the construction of climate-smart barns, sheds, and paddocks with ventilation, shading, and rainwater harvesting.
- iv. Install renewable-energy systems (solar pumps, solar fans, biogas digesters) in livestock facilities.
- v. Support the establishment of communal livestock watering points and drought-resilient forage banks.

➤ **Strategy 3.4.5: Modernise livestock slaughter, processing and value-addition infrastructure**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Construct abattoirs in strategic regions to meet HACCP, food-safety, and export-market standards.
- ii. Design public-private sector management models for newly constructed or rehabilitated abattoirs.
- iii. Construct modular, climate-resilient slaughter units in underserved rural areas.
- iv. Install cold-chain infrastructure (chillers, freezers, refrigerated trucks) to reduce spoilage and improve market access.

➤ **Strategy 3.4.6: Modernise and expand fisheries landing sites**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Upgrade priority landing sites with resilient infrastructure (e.g., docks, gear sheds, sanitation facilities, potable water, and renewable-energy lighting).
- ii. Install standardized fish handling stations to improve hygiene, reduce spoilage, and meet food-safety requirements.
- iii. Construct climate-resilient breakwaters and shoreline protection structures to safeguard landing sites from storm surge and erosion.
- iv. Enhance digital landing-site management systems (registration, catch reporting, berth allocation).

➤ **Strategy 3.4.7: Strengthen the fisheries cold chain and post-harvest infrastructure**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Build and upgrade community-level cold storage hubs (e.g., ice plants, blast freezers, refrigerated storage) in high-volume fishing communities.
- ii. Deploy mobile cold-chain units to remote or small-scale landing sites to reduce post-harvest losses.
- iii. Introduce standardized fish grading, sorting, and packaging stations to improve quality and market access.
- iv. Promote adoption of insulated fish boxes and temperature-controlled transport for fishers and vendors.
- v. Develop public–private partnerships for cold-chain management and cost-recovery models.

➤ **Strategy 3.4.8: Establish Fisheries Value-Addition and Processing Infrastructure**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop community-level processing hubs for filleting, smoking, drying, and packaging to increase value capture.
- ii. Introduce shared-use equipment (vacuum sealers, dehydrators, smokers) for small-scale processors.
- iii. Upgrade existing processing facilities to meet HACCP and export-market standards.



## 4.4 THEMATIC AREA FOUR: FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

*Goal 4: To build a resilient, inclusive, and nutrition-driven food system that ensures all Jamaicans have consistent access to safe, affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, while strengthening rural livelihoods, reducing import dependence, and enhancing national resilience to economic, climatic, and global shocks.*



Food security and nutrition are fundamental to national development, public health, and social well-being. It exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. For Jamaica, strengthening food security and nutrition is both a developmental priority and a strategic necessity, given the country's high import dependency, escalating food prices, global geopolitical tensions, climate-related disruptions, the dual burden of malnutrition, and persistent inequalities in access to healthy foods. Addressing these issues requires an integrated and coordinated approach that strengthens the entire agri-food system—from production and processing to distribution, consumption, and governance.

Thematic Area 4 aims to develop a resilient, inclusive, and nutrition-driven food system that supports healthy diets, strengthens rural livelihoods, reduces import dependence and enhances national preparedness for shocks. Within the context of the NADP, it focuses on strengthening the three critical pillars of food and nutrition security: food availability, food utilisation, and food stability<sup>27</sup>. It

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<sup>27</sup> Access to Food will not be included in the National Agricultural Development Plan given its scope and MOAFM's portfolio responsibility. Issues relating to social protection, poverty reduction, among others are

recognises that improving food availability requires enhancing domestic agricultural production, strengthening supply chains, and aligning production planning with national dietary needs and import substitution priorities.

In parallel, ensuring food stability involves strengthening the resilience of Jamaica's food system so that food supplies remain reliable and accessible over time, even in the face of shocks such as extreme weather events, economic disruptions, and public health emergencies. This requires improving preparedness and response mechanisms, strengthening food system risk management, supporting resilient production systems, and enhancing monitoring and information systems to enable timely decision-making.

Improving food utilisation focuses on ensuring that available food contributes to healthy and nutritious diets. This includes promoting nutrition-sensitive agricultural production, improving the nutritional composition of locally processed foods, supporting innovation in healthy food product development, strengthening healthy food environments and promoting healthy dietary behaviours.

Together, these three areas of focus provide a comprehensive framework for advancing Jamaica's food security and nutrition agenda within the context of the NADP. By strengthening governance, improving agricultural productivity and supply chains, promoting healthier diets, and enhancing the resilience of the food system, this thematic area will ensure that all Jamaicans have sustained access to safe, nutritious, and locally produced foods that support improved health, livelihoods, and national development.

#### **4.4.1 Local Food Availability**

Ensuring a stable and sufficient supply of food is essential to achieving national food security and nutrition. Although the country benefits from a robust agricultural sector, food availability is shaped by several factors, including significant reliance on imported food, climate variability, production limitations, insufficient coordination among agri-food system stakeholders, and inefficiencies within supply and value chains. Consequently, strengthening domestic food availability has emerged as both a strategic imperative and a national priority.

This chapter delineates the strategic framework for enhancing national food availability through improved governance, evidence-based prioritization of commodities, and advanced production planning. It introduces measures to secure minimum domestic production levels for key foods, all designed to promote food self-reliance, elevate nutritional standards, and bolster Jamaica's long-term resilience. Further, the identification of alternative feed sources for livestock and fisheries is addressed to reduce dependency on imported feeds and enhance the sustainability and competitiveness of animal-based food production systems.

Building resilient supply chains for key commodities is emphasized, as stronger links from producers to markets will help turn increased production into better consumer food access. Investing in digital data platforms and monitoring tools will enable evidence-based decisions and accurate tracking of

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covered by the National Social Protection Strategy and the National Policy on Poverty and National Poverty Reduction Programme.

production at local and national levels. These efforts aim to boost food self-reliance, improve nutrition, and strengthen the national food system.

**Objective 4.1:** *To increase the availability and diversity of climate-resilient, nutrient-dense local foods through nutrition-sensitive agricultural production, thereby supporting healthier diets and improving national food and nutrition security.*

## STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 4.1.1: Establish a coordination framework for food and nutrition security governance**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Examine models for a multisectoral food and nutrition security committee
- ii. Prepare Terms of Reference for the establishment of a multisectoral food and nutrition security committee.
- iii. Establish a multisectoral food and nutrition security committee, integrating actors from the private sector, from the agri-food and distributive trades sectors.

### ➤ **Strategy 4.1.2: Define priority commodities that align with national food and nutrition security and import replacement goals.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop criteria<sup>28</sup> for the selection of commodities<sup>29</sup> for a National Priority Food Basket.
- ii. Conduct consultations with stakeholders to identify and shortlist local food commodities for inclusion in the National Priority Food Basket.
- iii. Develop and periodically update the National Priority Food Basket.
- iv. Establish minimum domestic production thresholds for the commodities within the National Priority Food Basket.

### ➤ **Strategy 4.1.3: Define priority feed alternatives for the local livestock and culture fisheries sub-sectors**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop criteria for the selection of feed alternatives for the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors.
- ii. Conduct consultations with stakeholders to identify and shortlist potential alternatives to existing feeds.
- iii. Develop and periodically update a National Feed Alternatives Framework.

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<sup>28</sup> Criteria can include alignment to national food-based dietary guidelines, import substitution potential, production capacity, demand, climate suitability, etc.

<sup>29</sup> These commodities will be selected from the crop, livestock and fisheries sectors.

- iv. Establish domestic production targets for the National Feed Alternatives Framework.

➤ **Strategy 4.1.4: Promote cross-border investments in food and feed supply chains**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Engage the private sector to identify potential areas for cross-border investments in agricultural (food and feed) investments, where the commodities cannot be produced efficiently in Jamaica.
- ii. Engage CARICOM Governments in mainland countries (e.g. Guyana, Suriname) to facilitate Jamaican investors in large-scale agricultural production for food and feed for the Jamaican market.
- iii. Engage regional and national funding institutions to provide capital for cross-border investments.

➤ **Strategy 4.1.5: Strengthen Production Planning and Coordination for the National Priority Food Basket.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct agro-ecological zoning within each parish to identify optimal production areas for commodities identified in the National Priority Food Basket and the National Feed Alternatives Framework.
- ii. Establish production targets for priority food commodities and feed alternatives by agro-ecological zone within each parish.
- iii. Develop national supply and demand projections for priority food commodities and feed alternatives.
- iv. Develop comprehensive risk profiles for the main commodities in the National Priority Food Basket and the National Feed Alternatives Framework.
- v. Digitalize and integrate production forecasting, data collection, monitoring and reporting systems for production at parish and national levels.

➤ **Strategy 4.1.6: Build inclusive supply and value chains for priority commodities**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Hold discussions with existing/potential supply and value chain actors to build consensus on proposed commodities and feed alternatives.
- ii. Assess existing supply and value chains to identify opportunities and constraints.

- iii. Develop implementation plans<sup>30</sup> (including climate resilient production, governance and monitoring mechanisms) for each commodity/ commodity group and feed alternatives with all actors along the respective supply and value chains<sup>31</sup>.
- iv. Formulate a comprehensive set of support measures to address challenges identified.
- v. Build capacity of supply and value chain actors (including women and youth) to execute implementation plans.
- vi. Build the capacity of institutions to manage and monitor the execution of the implementation plans.

#### 4.4.2 Food Utilization

Food utilisation represents a critical dimension of food and nutrition security, focusing on how food is used by the body to support healthy and productive lives. Jamaica faces both undernutrition and rising rates of obesity and diet-related diseases. As diets shift from local staples to processed foods high in sodium, sugar, and fats, combined with less physical activity, the rates of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes, have increased, even among lower-income groups. Poor diet remains the main cause of high blood pressure, elevated blood glucose, abnormal lipids, and obesity.

To improve food utilisation, an integrated approach is needed to promote the production, processing, and consumption of nutritious foods. This includes supporting nutrition-sensitive agriculture that increases access to diverse, nutrient-rich foods. The chapter discusses strategies for healthy food innovation using local ingredients, working with agro-processors to make processed foods healthier, and building technical skills to preserve nutrients in local foods.

This chapter highlights strategies and actions for the government to promote healthy diets through policies, feeding programmes, and garden projects that connect agriculture, nutrition, and education. Expanding community and household gardens with training in food production and preservation will boost access to nutritious foods and build resilience. Ongoing public education campaigns are essential for improving food utilization and encouraging behavioural change. Together, these strategies support Jamaica's aims to raise nutritional standards, create supportive food environments, and enhance population well-being.

**Objective 4.2:** *To promote healthy dietary practices and improved nutritional outcomes through increased consumption and effective utilization of safe, diverse, and nutrient-rich locally produced foods.*

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<sup>30</sup> Plans should take into consideration climate change, crop zones and agro-ecological conditions in order to reduce overall production risks.

<sup>31</sup> This will be in line with approaches described in Thematic Area 2 of the Plan.

## **STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### ➤ **Strategy 4.2.1: Promote nutrition-sensitive agricultural production**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Encourage the production of climate-resilient and nutrient-dense crops and livestock products that support healthy diets.
- ii. Promote the cultivation of climate-dense and nutrient-rich crop varieties.
- iii. Support diversification of agricultural production to increase the availability of fruits, vegetables, legumes, and high-quality animal protein.

### ➤ **Strategy 4.2.2: Ensure a healthier composition of locally processed foods**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Promote new product development from local foods that reflect healthier composition.
- ii. Work with local food processors to reduce levels of salt, added sugars, and unhealthy fats in processed foods.
- iii. Provide technical support and incentives for the reformulation of food products to improve their nutritional quality.
- iv. Promote greater use of local 'health super foods' in product development
- v. Promote the use of healthier ingredients and processing methods in locally manufactured foods.

### ➤ **Strategy 4.2.3: Support innovation in healthy food product development**



#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Promote research and development for nutritious local food products using indigenous and underutilized crops.
- ii. Provide grants or incentives to small and medium agro-processors to develop healthier value-added food products.
- iii. Promote partnerships between research institutions, universities, and the private sector to improve the nutritional quality of foods.

### ➤ **Strategy 4.2.4: Strengthen the capacity of producers and processors on nutrition-sensitive production**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Train producers and agro-processors on nutrition-sensitive production and processing practices.
- ii. Provide technical guidance on post-harvest handling and processing methods that preserve nutrient content.
- iii. Support certification schemes that recognize healthy and nutritionally improved food products.

➤ **Strategy 4.2.5: Strengthen school food environments**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Implement the National Schools Nutrition Policy.
- ii. Increase local and nutritional content of the meals provided under the national school feeding programmes.
- iii. Strengthen linkages between local farmers and school feeding programmes.

➤ **Strategy 4.2.6: Enhance and expand the school gardens programme**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish governance mechanisms for the establishment/maintenance of school gardens between the MOAFM and MOEYSI.
- ii. Establish and maintain school gardens in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.
- iii. Upgrade existing gardens to cater to some of the food needs of the schools

➤ **Strategy 4.2.7: Enhance and expand food gardens in Residential Facilities**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish food gardens where feasible.
- ii. Upgrade existing gardens to cater for some of the food needs of the Facilities.
- iii. Provide technical support to establish and maintain food gardens.

➤ **Strategy 4.2.8: Re-establish/enhance farms in prisons**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish farms where feasible to supply some of the food needs of prisons and other Government institutions.
- ii. Provide technical support to establish and maintain farms.

➤ **Strategy 4.2.9: Enhance household food production capacity, particularly among vulnerable populations.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Upgrade backyard and community gardening programme, integrating technologies for various housing and community layouts<sup>32</sup>.
- ii. Design starter kits<sup>33</sup> for households and communities in collaboration with input suppliers.
- iii. Design and disseminate training resources in home food production, value addition, preservation and storage.

➤ **Strategy 4.2.10: Promote consumption of local foods based on their nutritional and health values**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Design and implement a National Public Education and Awareness Campaign to promote local foods and meal preparation among different population segments based on their nutritional and health values and dietary guidelines.
- ii. Design and distribute sample menus using nutrient-dense and affordable local foods.

#### 4.4.3 Food Stability

Jamaica's food system is increasingly exposed to a range of risks that can disrupt agricultural production and food supply chains. These include climate-related hazards such as hurricanes, droughts, flooding, and changing rainfall patterns, as well as external shocks such as global price fluctuations, geopolitical conflicts, supply chain disruptions, and economic instability. The country's dependence on imported food commodities further heightens vulnerability to international market volatility and geopolitical events that can affect food availability and affordability. Strengthening food stability, therefore, requires strategic measures that enhance the national food system's capacity to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and recover from these shocks.

This chapter outlines the strategic framework for enhancing food stability within the National Agricultural Development Plan. It focuses on building resilient agricultural production systems, strengthening emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, improving food storage and reserve systems, and enhancing information and monitoring systems to support timely decision-making. By reinforcing the resilience of the agricultural sector and the broader food system, Jamaica will be better positioned to maintain stable food supplies and support long-term national food and nutrition security.

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<sup>32</sup> e.g. apartments, townhouses, detached units, etc.

<sup>33</sup> Seeds, small tools, small livestock, feed, organic/non organic fertilizers, etc.

**Objective 4.3:** *To strengthen the resilience of national food systems to natural hazards, shocks, and the adverse impacts of climate change.*

#### **STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS**

➤ **Strategy 4.3.1: Enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery mechanisms.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Prepare an Agricultural Disaster Preparedness Plan to enhance preparedness, response, and recovery to natural disasters.
- ii. Improve damage assessment and reporting methodologies, incorporating spatial tools and analysis.
- iii. Enhance human resource capacity to improve disaster assessment, including the use of spatial tools and analysis on a continuous basis.
- iv. Design and execute recovery programme frameworks for producers, incorporating lessons learned from previous disasters.
- v. Implement sustained producer awareness initiatives on disaster preparedness, risk management, and risk transfer mechanisms.

➤ **Strategy 4.3.2: Strengthen national capacity to prevent, anticipate, and manage food crises by establishing integrated, reliable, and timely information systems**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Prepare a concept note for an Information System for Food and Nutrition Security<sup>34</sup> for monitoring food security risks and vulnerabilities.
- ii. Design and deploy an Information System for Food and Nutrition Security.
- iii. Standardize and align methodologies for collecting and compiling essential food security data and information to support the Information System for Food and Nutrition Security.
- iv. Train stakeholders on the use of the Information System for Food and Nutrition Security for planning and decision making.

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<sup>34</sup> Coordinated platform to contribute for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data on food and nutrition security for early warning and risk monitoring. The output could include a dashboard and spatial map to help Government to monitor the food situation across the country, especially for vulnerable groups and locations.

➤ **Strategy 4.3.3: Establish mechanisms for an adequate supply of food in times of emergencies and crises.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Prepare a National Food Emergency Response Plan<sup>35</sup> that details how the country prepares for, responds to, and recovers from food crises.
- ii. Integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions into emergency response plans.
- iii. Design and implement a National Food Reserve Strategy<sup>36</sup> for strategic food commodities in collaboration with the agri-food sector.
- iv. Map public and private storage facilities to determine capacities for storage of food commodities/products at an agreed minimum level.
- v. Map public and private processing facilities that can convert primary commodities into minimally, semi or fully processed foods for storage in times of emergencies.
- vi. Develop institutional arrangements between the public and private sectors to utilize storage and processing facilities in the event of food emergencies.

➤ **Strategy 4.3.4: Strengthen input supply systems to reduce disruptions to the production of commodities.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish contingency arrangements with the private sector for rapid importation of inputs (e.g., fertilisers, seeds, etc.) in the event of supply chain disruptions.
- ii. Collaborate with the private sector to establish strategic reserves of essential agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and animal feed based on global supply projections of potential shortages or disruptions.
- iii. Build capacity among local input producers to develop and operationalize risk management and business continuity plans that reduce exposure to climate, market, and supply chain shocks.
- iv. Build the capacity of producers to optimise the use of inputs in their production systems (e.g., soil testing to guide fertiliser applications, use of compost and manures to reduce use of fertilisers, etc.).

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<sup>35</sup> The Plan would entail, *inter alia*, risk assessment- identify hazards and vulnerabilities that could trigger food emergencies, institutional governance and framework during food emergencies, early warning monitoring systems to detect food emergencies, emergency food supply management, emergency food assistance and social protection, functioning food markets during emergencies, restoring food production and distribution after the crisis, financing, etc.

<sup>36</sup> The National Food Reserve Strategy will entail, *inter alia*, types of foods to be stored, forms of reserves to be maintained, stock levels, storage requirements, procurement, stock management, release and distribution mechanisms, logistics and supply chain management, financing, governance, etc.

## 4.5 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

The transformation of Jamaica’s agricultural sector depends fundamentally on the strength of the people, institutions, knowledge systems, and enabling conditions that support the sector. The cross-cutting themes provide this foundation by addressing systemic issues that influence performance, resilience, inclusion, and sustainability across all thematic areas of the NADP.



It recognises that challenges such as low productivity, weak innovation uptake, climate vulnerability, labour shortages, limited participation of youth and women, and fragmented producer organizations are deeply interconnected and cannot be effectively addressed in isolation. They therefore focus on strengthening the underlying human, institutional, and organisational capacities that enable farmers, fishers, agribusinesses, and public institutions to adapt, innovate, and compete in a rapidly changing economic, technological, and climatic environment.

This section brings together six mutually reinforcing areas that collectively support sector transformation. These include the development of effective policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks; the strengthening of research, innovation, and technology systems; the promotion of decent work and an enhanced agricultural workforce; the development of human resources, knowledge systems, and extension capacity; the empowerment and inclusion of youth, women, and vulnerable groups; and the mobilisation and strengthening of producer organisations. Each of these areas cuts across production, value chains, trade, food security, and resilience, and directly influences the effectiveness of investments and interventions under the Plan.

A central feature of the cross-cutting approach is the emphasis on coordination, coherence, and integration. It promotes stronger linkages between education, research, extension, and private sector innovation; labour markets and skills development; and individual producers and collective organisations. It also prioritises digital transformation, evidence-based decision-making, and inclusive participation as essential enablers of productivity, resilience, and competitiveness. By addressing these cross-cutting themes in a deliberate and structured manner, the NADP seeks to

create an enabling environment in which sector actors are skilled, organised, protected, and empowered to drive sustainable growth.

#### 4.5.1 Policy, Legislative and Institutional Development

Effective policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks are essential for driving the transformation of Jamaica's agricultural sector. A coherent and well-functioning governance environment provides the foundation for coordinated action, efficient service delivery, private sector investment, and accountability across the agri-food system. Given the sector's increasing exposure to climate risks, market volatility, biosecurity threats, and evolving social and technological demands, strengthening governance arrangements is critical to ensuring resilience, competitiveness, and sustainability.

This cross-cutting theme focuses on addressing long-standing challenges related to policy fragmentation, outdated legislation, overlapping institutional mandates, and limited implementation capacity. While Jamaica has a robust policy architecture, gaps in coordination, enforcement, and institutional effectiveness have constrained the impact of agricultural interventions. The National Agricultural Development Plan therefore places strong emphasis on modernising policies and legislation, clarifying institutional roles, strengthening coordination mechanisms, and building the capacity of public institutions to plan, regulate, and deliver services more effectively.

The strategies and actions outlined in this chapter seek to create an enabling environment that supports integrated planning, evidence-based decision-making, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and effective decentralised implementation. By strengthening policy coherence, legislative effectiveness, and institutional capacity, this thematic area underpins all other components of the Plan and ensures that investments and programmes across the agricultural and fisheries sectors deliver sustained economic, social, and environmental outcomes.

**Objective 5.1:** *To strengthen policy coherence, legislative frameworks, and institutional capacity to improve governance, coordination, accountability, and effectiveness across Jamaica's agricultural and fisheries sectors.*

### STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

- **Strategy 5.1.1: Strengthen policy coherence and alignment across the agri-food system**
  - ❖ **Priority Actions**
    - i. Update the national agricultural policy agenda based on existing gaps in the policy landscape.

- ii. Develop/review/ update and harmonise all policies related to agriculture, fisheries, food and nutrition, and food safety policies to ensure alignment with the National Agricultural Development Plan.
- iii. Design monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track policy implementation and impact.

➤ **Strategy 5.1.2: Modernize and strengthen the legislative framework governing agriculture, fisheries, and food systems**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct a comprehensive review of existing legislation related to agriculture, fisheries, and food systems to identify gaps, overlaps, and outdated provisions in light of the NADP, other policies and emerging issues.
- ii. Update legislative agenda based on outcomes of review of the legislative framework.
- iii. Prepare new or revised legislation and regulations, as well as repeal outdated legislation.
- iv. Strengthen enforcement provisions, penalties, and compliance mechanisms within agricultural and fisheries legislation to improve regulatory effectiveness.

➤ **Strategy 5.1.3: Strengthen institutional coordination, roles, and accountability**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Clarify and rationalize mandates, roles, and responsibilities within MOAFM, its portfolio agencies to reduce duplication and fragmentation.
- ii. Establish or strengthen inter-agency coordination mechanisms to support integrated planning, implementation, and monitoring of the NADP.
- iii. Develop and institutionalize standard operating procedures (SOPs) for cross-agency collaboration, data sharing, and joint programme implementation.
- iv. Enhance performance-based management frameworks linked to clear institutional mandates and national sector outcomes.

➤ **Strategy 5.1.4: Build institutional capacity for policy implementation, regulation, and service delivery**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct institutional capacity assessments across key agencies to identify gaps in human resources, systems, infrastructure, and financing.
- ii. Strengthen the technical, managerial, and analytical capacity of the MOAFM and portfolio agencies through targeted training, recruitment, and continuous professional development.
- iii. Modernize organizational systems, including digital platforms, data management tools, and internal processes, to improve efficiency and transparency.
- iv. Enhance institutional capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) to support adaptive management and accountability.
- v. Promote organisational learning and knowledge retention to address challenges related to staff turnover and institutional memory.

➤ **Strategy 5.1.5: Strengthen stakeholder engagement and inclusive governance**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Institutionalise structured consultation mechanisms with farmers, fishers, producer organisations, agribusinesses, academia, civil society, youth, and women’s organisations in policy formulation, implementation and review.
- ii. Strengthen platforms for public–private dialogue to improve responsiveness of policies and regulations to sector needs.
- iii. Promote transparency and accountability through public access to policy documents, implementation updates, and performance reports.
- iv. Build the capacity of producer organisations and civil society groups to engage effectively in policy dialogue and sector governance.
- v. Ensure representation of youth, women, and vulnerable groups on advisory committees, boards, and policy working groups.

#### **4.5.2 Research, Innovation and Technology**

Research, Innovation and Technology (RIT) represent a critical cross-cutting enabler for achieving a resilient, competitive, and sustainable agricultural sector in Jamaica. The development of a coordinated agricultural innovation system in alignment with Vision 2030 Jamaica and the National Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy strengthens value chains, enhances trade competitiveness, and improves food and nutrition security. This is essential to address persistent challenges, including low productivity, climate vulnerability, limited technology uptake, an ageing farming population and weak research-education-extension linkages.

The successful transition toward sustainable and resilient agricultural systems—whether organic, climate-smart, or export-oriented—depends on the application of digital tools, evidence-based decision-making, locally adapted technologies, and strong institutional research capacity. Jamaica’s agricultural development agenda requires:

- Modern research infrastructure and governance supported by upgraded Information Technology assets;
- Accelerated adoption of precision and climate-smart technologies;
- Improved genetic resources for crops and livestock;
- Integrated digital platforms to guide policy, production, and trade; and
- A skilled workforce able to deploy and maintain emerging technologies.

The RIT therefore functions as the system integrator, ensuring that innovation underpins all thematic areas of the National Agriculture Development Plan. This cross-cutting area seeks to establish a well-coordinated, demand-driven agricultural innovation system that will drive improvements in productivity, resilience, competitiveness, and sustainability within Jamaica’s agri-food sector. This

system will focus on the generation, adaptation, dissemination, and adoption of suitable technologies and knowledge systems to address the evolving needs of the sector.

**Objective 5.2:** *To strengthen Jamaica’s agri-food sector by establishing a coordinated, demand-driven research, innovation and technology system that accelerates climate-smart solutions, technology adoption, and sustainable productivity and competitiveness.*

## STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 5.2.1: Strengthen agricultural research infrastructure and governance**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish a national coordination mechanism (RIT Steering Committee).
- ii. Develop and implement a national agricultural research agenda aligned with priority commodities and thematic areas.
- iii. Upgrade and climate-smart national agricultural research facilities and laboratories.
- iv. Promote shared access to research infrastructure through a “Lab Share” system.

### ➤ **Strategy 5.2.2: Promote research and innovation for climate-smart and precision agriculture systems**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Form partnerships with private agritech firms and research institutions to expand the use of drones for crop monitoring, damage assessment, and precision input application.
- ii. Integrate real-time sensors (e.g., soil moisture, nutrient levels, and micro-climate data) into crop research to support data-driven irrigation, fertilization, and pest management.
- iii. Collaborate directly with farmers to test and refine protected agriculture systems (greenhouses, shade houses), hydroponics, aquaponics, and energy-efficient technologies under local conditions.

### ➤ **Strategy 5.2.3: Strengthen genetic resources and bio-innovation**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Implement a National Seed and Planting Material Programme.

- ii. Strengthen breeding programmes for climate-resilient crop varieties, livestock and culture fisheries.
- iii. Expand biotechnology and tissue culture applications in research programmes.
- iv. Promote research into bio-based products and value-added processing.

➤ **Strategy 5.2.4: Strengthen research–extension–farmer linkages**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish a National Agricultural Research and Innovation Network linking public and private sector research institutions, academia, independent researchers, extension officers and farmers.
- ii. Promote participatory and on-farm research trials.
- iii. Strengthen extension services with digital tools and technical training so that research outputs are effectively translated into farm-level adoption.
- iv. Establish demonstration sites and innovation platforms within agro-parks for showcasing and scaling innovations.
- v. Create structured mechanisms for farmers to provide feedback on new technologies, ensuring continuous learning and alignment of research with practical needs.

➤ **Strategy 5.2.5: Build Human Capital for Agricultural Innovation**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand training in agri-technology, bioengineering, and digital agriculture.
- ii. Promote student-led applied research in universities and colleges.
- iii. Establish an Agri-Innovation Incubator targeting youth and science-based professionals.
- iv. Strengthen international partnerships for capacity development.

➤ **Strategy 5.2.6: Promote innovation, adoption and commercialisation of agricultural research**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop financing mechanisms to support technology adoption.
- ii. Establish innovation grants and public-private partnerships.
- iii. Develop commercialisation pathways for research outputs.
- iv. Implement farmer adoption diagnostics and incentive frameworks.

### 4.5.3 Enhanced Agricultural Workforce

Decent work in agriculture is fundamental to achieving inclusive, sustainable, and resilient agricultural development. The sector remains a critical source of employment and livelihoods, particularly for rural populations, yet it is often characterized by informality, low wages, seasonal employment, limited social protection, and exposure to occupational hazards. Strengthening decent work conditions in agriculture is therefore essential not only for improving the well-being of workers and producers but also for enhancing productivity, competitiveness, and long-term sustainability within the sector.

This cross-cutting area recognizes that promoting decent work requires a comprehensive approach that addresses employment quality, labour rights, occupational health and safety, social protection, and opportunities for skills development and career advancement. The latter is addressed in Chapter 4.5.4. Efforts to attract youth and women to agriculture by creating dignified, safe, and economically viable employment opportunities along agricultural value chains, including production, processing, distribution, and support services, are elaborated in Chapter 4.5.5. Within the NADP, the promotion of decent work will support the transformation of the agricultural sector into a modern, resilient, and people-centred industry.

**Objective 5.3:** *To promote decent, safe, and productive employment by improving working conditions, social welfare and enforcing labour standards of all workers in the agricultural and fisheries sectors.*

#### STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

- **Strategy 5.3.1: Improve coordination among government agencies and stakeholders responsible for labour, agriculture, and rural development.**

##### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish multi-sectoral public-private coordination mechanisms to identify and address labour issues in agriculture.
- ii. Integrate decent work indicators into agricultural sector monitoring and evaluation systems.
- iii. Enhance data collection on agricultural employment and labour conditions.

➤ **Strategy 5.3.2: Improve adherence to labour laws, fair employment practices and working conditions across agricultural production and value chains.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Strengthen enforcement of labour laws and regulations within agricultural enterprises and farms.
- ii. Promote formalization of agricultural employment through written contracts and standardized employment terms.
- iii. Develop guidelines for fair wages, working hours, and employment conditions for farm workers.
- iv. Establish mechanisms for reporting, monitoring, and investigating agricultural workplace accidents and injuries.
- v. Encourage private sector investment in improved working environments and worker welfare.

➤ **Strategy 5.3.3: Increase Awareness and Training on Occupational Health and Safety**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop and implement national awareness campaigns on occupational health and safety in agriculture, fisheries and agro-processing enterprises.
- ii. Integrate occupational safety training into agricultural and fisheries programmes delivered through the extension services and training institutions.

➤ **Strategy 5.3.4: Improve access to social protection systems for producers, agricultural and fisheries workers**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Facilitate access to national insurance (NIS) and private pension systems for producers, agricultural and fishery workers.
- ii. Promote insurance schemes for producers, agriculture and fishery workers, including health and injury coverage.
- iii. Improve livelihood support systems for producers, agriculture and fishery workers affected by climate shocks or natural disasters.

➤ **Strategy 5.3.5: Expand the Availability of Agricultural Workers**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish a registry for agricultural workers, which can be accessed by producers and agri-enterprises seeking to employ labour.

- ii. Design and execute a public awareness campaign to enlist potential persons to work in producers and agri-enterprises.
- iii. Develop programmes to attract and train agricultural workers, particularly youth and women.
- iv. Encourage labour-sharing arrangements and labour pools within farming communities and among farmers' organizations/groups to combat labour shortages.
- v. Design a programme to facilitate the structured importation of agricultural workers to address shortages.

#### 4.5.4 Human Resource, Knowledge and Capacity Development

Human resources, knowledge, and capacity development are essential for transforming and sustaining the agricultural sector. The effectiveness of producers, extension officers, researchers, agribusiness actors, and institutions in acquiring and updating knowledge is key to national agricultural progress. With changing climate, markets, technology, and food systems, traditional capacity-building methods no longer suffice.

Agricultural knowledge systems must shift from fragmented, linear models to integrated, inclusive, and digitally enabled systems that promote ongoing learning and adaptation. Digital technologies can modernize extension services, enhance knowledge sharing, and improve information access for producers, including women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

This cross-cutting area outlines strategies and actions to build a skilled, digitally empowered workforce and knowledge system that empowers producers, boosts adoption of smart practices, and strengthens resilience and competitiveness. It also emphasizes human resource development beyond training—strengthening institutions, refining service roles, advancing digital literacy, and fostering a learning and innovation culture. Knowledge becomes a strategic asset created through stakeholder participation and supported by digital tools.

**Objective 5.4:** *To strengthen human capital, knowledge systems, and institutional capacities to develop a competent, skilled, innovative, and adaptive workforce that supports continuous learning, accelerates the adoption of smart and climate-resilient practices, and enhances the resilience, productivity, and competitiveness of the agricultural sector.*

## STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

- **Strategy 5.4.1: Create a national coordinating mechanism and framework for oversight of national agricultural education and training.**

### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop Terms of Reference for the National Committee on Agriculture Education and Training.
- ii. Establish and operationalize a National Committee on Agriculture Education and Training.
- iii. Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to track outcomes of interventions overseen by the Committee.

- **Strategy 5.4.2: Facilitate the creation of demand-driven agricultural education and training programmes.**

### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct a manpower assessment<sup>37</sup> of the agricultural sector.
- ii. Prepare a National Agriculture Education and Training Plan from the findings of the manpower assessment.
- iii. Identify and partner with global development institutions, universities, colleges and training institutions at the national, regional and international levels to implement the National Agriculture Education and Training Plan.
- iv. Partner with national universities, colleges and training institutions to review/create/update curricula, programmes, short courses (including new and emerging areas).
- v. Promote certification, accreditation, and continuous professional development for agricultural practitioners.

- **Strategy 5.4.3: Strengthen Technical and Vocational Agricultural Training**

### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand agricultural Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes aligned with labour market needs.
- ii. Integrate digital agriculture modules into agricultural training programmes.
- iii. Upgrade/modernize training farms, infrastructure (e.g., laboratories, agro-processing facilities, etc.).
- iv. Promote competency-based certification aligned with labour market needs.
- v. Provide flexible short courses and certification for farmers and agricultural professionals through blended delivery approaches.

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<sup>37</sup> Manpower assessment will involve evaluating the current state of the workforce, identifying skills shortages, and determining the necessary measures to address these challenges.

- vi. Strengthen school-to-work pathways.

➤ **Strategy 5.4.4: Promote partnerships in the delivery of agricultural education and training**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop agreements among the Government and educational institutions for the sharing of resources and facilities (e.g., farms, laboratories, incubators, agro-processing facilities, etc.) to enhance the skill sets of agricultural graduates and professionals.
- ii. Partner with training institutions, research bodies, and industry stakeholders to align training programmes with industry needs.
- iii. Integrate research and extension services into training delivery and student experience and mentorship.
- iv. Partner with the private sector to provide opportunities for work experience and mentorship for students and graduates of agricultural institutions.
- v. Develop and institute a national mechanism for transitioning students within the agricultural education system.

➤ **Strategy 5.4.5: Enhance the technical capacity of institutions to meet the training needs of the agricultural sector.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct/Update training needs assessment of staff in relevant institutions.
- ii. Develop and implement training programmes for educators and agricultural professionals of relevant institutions through collaboration with development partners and educational institutions.
- iii. Facilitate national, regional and international knowledge exchange programmes, industry attachments and exposure visits.

➤ **Strategy 5.4.6: Modernize and expand agricultural extension services**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Continue to improve the farmer-to-extension officer ratio through recruitment, training, and deployment of extension officers.
- ii. Integrate the use of lead farmers in communities to expand the reach of extension services.
- iii. Promote continuous capacity building of extension officers in new and emerging areas to ensure they remain on the cutting edge of technical expertise.
- iv. Recruit/upskill extension officers to provide specialized services (e.g., livestock, fisheries, agro-processing, marketing, etc.).
- v. Improve performance-based management systems for extension services.

- vi. Strengthen agricultural communication strategies to improve outreach and awareness.

➤ **Strategy 5.4.7: Strengthen digital extension and advisory service modernization**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Upgrade e-extension platforms (mobile apps, SMS services, online portals) to deliver real-time advisory services to producers.
- ii. Integrate AI-supported diagnostics and decision aids into e-extension platforms, where appropriate.
- iii. Integrate weather forecasting, early warning systems, and pest surveillance into e-extension platforms.
- iv. Institutionalize feedback mechanisms (hotlines, chatbots, polls) into e-extension platforms to support producers.
- v. Promote the use of geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing, and climate information services in the delivery of extension services.
- vi. Integrate digital literacy into training for farmers, extension officers, and rural communities.

➤ **Strategy 5.4.8: Strengthen Knowledge Management and Information Sharing**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Design and deploy a National Agricultural Knowledge Portal aggregating research output, best practices, videos, local innovations, etc.
- ii. Standardize data collection, management, and reporting systems across institutions.
- iii. Provide open access to publicly funded research and extension materials.
- iv. Produce and disseminate user-friendly knowledge products (manuals, videos, radio programmes, podcasts).

#### **4.5.5 Youth, Gender and Vulnerable Groups**

The transformation and long-term sustainability of the agricultural sector depend on the meaningful inclusion and empowerment of youth, women, and vulnerable groups as active participants and leaders. These groups represent a significant reservoir of human capital, innovation, and resilience, yet they continue to face structural barriers that limit their access to productive resources, skills development, financing, markets, and decision-making spaces within the sector.

Youth engagement in agriculture is critical to addressing the challenges of an ageing farming population, low productivity, and limited adoption of modern technologies. At the same time, women play a central role in agricultural production, processing, and household food security, while

persons from vulnerable groups—including persons with disabilities and those facing socio-economic marginalization—often remain underrepresented and underserved in agricultural development initiatives. Addressing these disparities is essential not only for equity and social inclusion but also for strengthening national food security, climate resilience, rural livelihoods, and economic growth.

This chapter outlines a comprehensive framework for creating an enabling environment that supports the successful participation and transition of youth, women, and vulnerable groups into sustainable and profitable agricultural and agribusiness activities. It emphasizes targeted investments in capacity building, access to finance<sup>38</sup>, market integration, technology adoption, institutional strengthening, and inclusive policy-making processes. In doing so, the chapter aligns with national development priorities and seeks to ensure that agricultural growth is inclusive, innovative, and socially equitable.

**Objective 5.5:** *To promote equitable and sustainable involvement of youth, women, and vulnerable groups in agriculture and fisheries through inclusive policies, targeted support, and better access to resources and decision-making.*

## STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

### ➤ **Strategy 5.5.1: Increase and expand initiatives that target affordable financing options.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop financing models for youth, women and vulnerable groups' agri-business enterprises.
- ii. Develop and implement a financing (credit and grant) programme for agro-entrepreneurs (youth, women and vulnerable groups).
- iii. Facilitate access to microfinance options, grants, and low-interest loans specifically targeted at agro-entrepreneurs (youth, women and vulnerable groups) to help them scale their operations and access markets.

### ➤ **Strategy 5.5.2: Equip youth, women and vulnerable groups with the information and capacities for viable participation and transition into agribusiness.**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Conduct technical training sessions on good agricultural/fishery practices, value addition, agri business management, marketing and utilisation of digital tools in formats that are suitable for youth, women and vulnerable groups.

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<sup>38</sup> Access to land by youth, women and vulnerable groups is covered under T1. C7. Sustainable Land Management and Utilization.

- ii. Organise hands-on workshops, bootcamps, short courses focusing on modern agricultural technologies and farming techniques (e.g., precision farming, drone usage, data analytics in agriculture, hydroponics, vertical farming, etc.).
- iii. Develop and disseminate training materials and resources in ready-to-use accessible formats (e.g. braille, large print, audible, user-friendly, etc.) for each population segment.
- iv. Establish one-stop business resource centres across the island.

➤ **Strategy 5.5.3: Forge partnerships and create marketing and networking opportunities**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Organize networking events, trade shows, and buyer-seller meetups where vulnerable groups, youth and women entrepreneurs can connect with potential buyers and suppliers.
- ii. Develop mentorship programmes where experienced market players guide youth, women and vulnerable groups on market strategies, customer relations, and business development.
- iii. Partner with companies that specialize in agricultural technologies to provide demonstrations, internships, and mentorship programmes for youth, women and vulnerable groups.
- iv. Support youth, women and vulnerable groups in integrating into various stages of the value chain, such as processing, packaging, and distribution, to add value to their products and access broader markets.

➤ **Strategy 5.5.4: Build the capacity of existing institutions to provide support services to vulnerable groups, youth and women agro-entrepreneurs.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Assess the capacity of existing Agencies/ Divisions in MOAFM to provide support services to vulnerable groups, youth and women agro-entrepreneurs.
- ii. Develop and implement a capacity-building programme to address gaps identified in the assessment.

➤ **Strategy 5.5.5: Collaborate with educational institutions to create inclusive education and training programmes and promote innovation.**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop training programmes that cater to different needs, including accessible formats for persons with disabilities (sign language, braille, etc.)

- ii. Offer support services such as tutoring, mentoring, and career counselling that are specifically designed for persons with disabilities.
- iii. Provide scholarships specifically for female students and persons with disabilities pursuing careers in agriculture.
- iv. Offer grants to innovative and entrepreneurial youth, women and persons from vulnerable groups who are working on developing new agricultural technologies or sustainable practices.
- v. Establish innovation hubs or incubators for youth, women and vulnerable groups to experiment with and develop new agricultural technologies and practices.

➤ **Strategy 5.5.6: Improve the perception, appreciation and legitimization of the agricultural sector among youth**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop public education and awareness campaigns to highlight diverse careers in agriculture.
- ii. Develop and distribute engaging content that highlight success stories, technological innovations and the sector's relevance to modern life.
- iii. Highlight successful young leaders and role models in the agricultural field.

#### 4.5.6 Producer Mobilization and Cohesion

Effective agricultural development depends on strong, well-organized producer groups that enable farmers to collaborate, share resources, and engage more effectively in markets and policy processes. Farmers operating individually often face limited bargaining power, weak market linkages, and restricted access to finance, technology, and extension services. In contrast, organized farmers are better positioned to participate in value chains, coordinate production, adopt improved technologies, and negotiate fair prices.

Producer organizations play a critical role in facilitating access to training, financing, mechanization services, and climate-smart agricultural practices. Through collective action and aggregation, these organizations help address challenges such as fragmented production, inconsistent supply, and weak market integration. Strengthening producer organizations and mobilization is therefore essential to improving productivity, reducing transaction costs, and enhancing the competitiveness and resilience of the agricultural sector. It will help producers and government agencies coordinate more effectively to deliver extension services, foster innovation, and include farmers' views in policy and program development.

This cross-cutting area focuses on mobilizing producers, strengthening the institutional capacity of farmer organizations, and promoting cooperative approaches to production, marketing, and resource management. Emphasis will be placed on improving governance and leadership, expanding access to markets and financial services, and increasing the participation of youth, women, and vulnerable groups in organized agriculture. These efforts will help producer organizations better support agricultural growth, rural development, and food and nutrition security.

**Objective 5.6:** *Strengthen the organization, coordination, and collective capacity of producer organizations/groups to enhance productivity, market access, resource sharing, and resilience within the agricultural sector.*

## **STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS**

### ➤ **Strategy 5.6.1: Promote the formation and formalization of producer organizations/groups**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Facilitate the formation of producer organizations/groups in key production areas.
- ii. Promote the creation of women and youth-led producer organizations/groups and agribusiness networks.
- iii. Promote cluster-based producer organizations/groups around priority commodities and value chains.
- iv. Support the establishment of umbrella organizations to represent producer interests at the national level.
- v. Promote the formal registration of producer organizations/groups and umbrella organizations.

### ➤ **Strategy 5.6.2: Strengthen the capacity of producer organizations/groups**

#### ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Provide technical and administrative support to producer organizations/ groups to develop governance structures, constitutions, and operational guidelines.
- ii. Provide producer organizations/ groups with ongoing capacity building and strengthening in their management and operations.
- iii. Develop mentorship programmes linking experienced agribusiness leaders with emerging producer organizations/ groups.
- iv. Facilitate peer learning and knowledge exchange among producer organizations/ groups.

➤ **Strategy 5.6.3: Promote collective production, marketing, and input procurement**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Equip producer organizations/ groups with the skills to engage in collective purchasing of inputs, production planning, collective marketing arrangements, aggregation systems and management of post-harvest facilities, packing housing and value-added facilities.
- ii. Facilitate linkages between producer organizations/ groups and institutional markets such as hotels, agro-processors, exporters, school feeding, etc.

➤ **Strategy 5.6.4: Improve access of organized farmers to finance, technology, and services**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Develop financial products tailored to producer organizations/ groups.
- ii. Encourage group-based credit schemes and guarantee mechanisms for farmers.
- iii. Provide support to producer organizations/ groups to provide and maintain shared equipment pools and services to members.
- iv. Facilitate access to land for producer organizations/ groups, including those led by women and youth farmers.
- v. Promote producer organizations/ groups as entry points for extension services, climate-smart technologies, and research innovations.

➤ **Strategy 5.6.5: Strengthen farmer representation and participation in agricultural policy and sector governance**

❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Establish formal mechanisms for producer organizations/ groups to participate in agricultural policy dialogue and decision-making.
- ii. Support representation of producer organizations/ groups on national boards, committees, working groups, etc.
- iii. Facilitate regular stakeholder consultations and feedback platforms between the government and producer organizations/ groups.
- iv. Promote the inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in leadership and decision-making structures of producer groups/organizations.

#### **4.5.7 Praedial Larceny**

Praedial larceny threatens Jamaica's agriculture, rural communities, and food security by undermining farmer confidence, lowering incomes, and discouraging investment. Its impact is especially harsh for small and medium-scale producers, who struggle with repeated losses.

Additionally, stolen produce and livestock often enter markets unchecked, raising risks for food safety and public health.

Praedial larceny has shifted from opportunistic theft to organised criminal activity, often tied to broad networks. Targeting high-value crops and livestock, thieves exploit weak traceability and poor enforcement. Fragmented oversight allows stolen goods to move easily through supply chains, undermining trust in the agricultural sector.

This chapter addresses praedial larceny using a coordinated, multi-layered response that strengthens enforcement, improves traceability<sup>39</sup>, leverages technology, enhances regulatory oversight, and mobilises producers and communities in collective action. These strategies are necessary to reduce the incidence and impact of praedial larceny while strengthening resilience, security, and confidence across Jamaica's agricultural sector.

**Objective 5.7:** *To reduce the incidence and impact of praedial larceny, while strengthening security, confidence, and resilience across agricultural value chains.*

## **STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIONS**

- **Strategy 5.7.1: Strengthen enforcement and judicial processes to increase detection, prosecution, and convictions for praedial larceny, with sustained visibility in high-risk areas.**

### **Priority Actions**

- i. Fully operationalise and expand Praedial Larceny Prevention Units across all police divisions, with dedicated resources and intelligence support.
- ii. Establish and deploy trained Agricultural Wardens as a specialised enforcement arm with powers of investigation, arrest, and prosecution.
- iii. Strengthen coordination between the Jamaica Constabulary Force, MOAFM agencies, parish authorities, and the judiciary to fast-track praedial larceny cases.
- iv. Continue legislative reform to harmonise and strengthen penalties across related Acts.

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<sup>39</sup> Traceability is addressed by Strategy 3.3.5 (Develop the ability to trace livestock and food products throughout all stages of the agri-food chain) in Chapter 4.3.3, which addresses Agricultural Health and Food Safety

- **Strategy 5.7.2: Leverage technology-enabled prevention and reporting systems to strengthen farm-level security, enhance monitoring, and ensure timely incident reporting.**

- ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Promote adoption of on-farm security technologies (e.g. CCTV, motion sensors, geofencing, GPS tracking, drone surveillance, etc.), particularly in hotspot areas.
- ii. Design and roll out mobile applications for real-time reporting of praedial larceny incidents and integration with police response systems.
- iii. Promote the adoption of climate-proof and theft-resilient infrastructure designs for livestock housing, storage facilities, and farm access points.

- **Strategy 5.7.3: Enhance regulatory oversight and enforce value-chain accountability to ensure full compliance across agricultural markets.**

- ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Strengthen registration systems for producers, middlemen/purveyors, transporters, etc., to ensure full coverage of actors in agricultural supply chains.
- ii. Enforce mandatory documentation for the sale, transport, and processing of agricultural produce and livestock in markets and along supply chains.
- iii. Conduct regular inspections and compliance checks in municipal markets, abattoirs, processing facilities, and retail outlets.

- **Strategy 5.7.4: Mobilize producers and communities to unite in collective action against praedial larceny.**

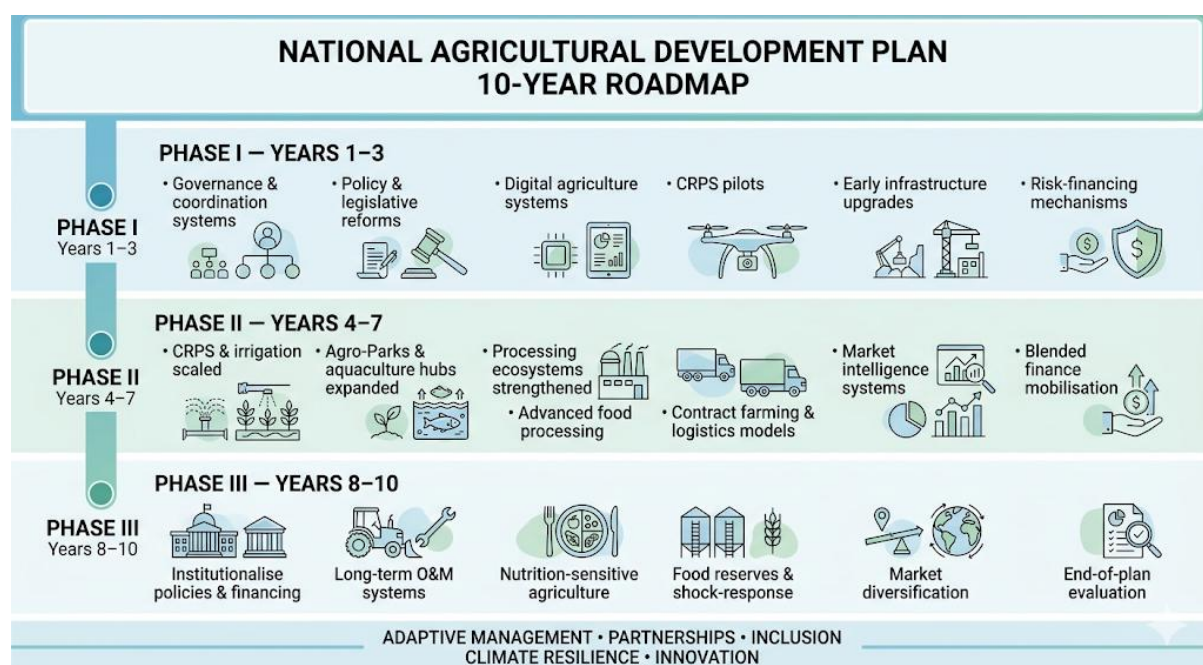
- ❖ **Priority Actions**

- i. Expand Farm-Watch and community-based surveillance programmes in collaboration with producers, producer organisations, local authorities, and the police.
- ii. Implement sustained public education campaigns targeting consumers, vendors, and buyers on the risks and illegality of purchasing stolen animals/meats, produce, etc.
- iii. Support producer organizations/groups with training in risk management, collective marketing, and security planning.
- iv. Promote anonymous reporting mechanisms and whistle-blower protections to encourage information sharing.

## 5 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

### 5.1 PHASED IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

The implementation of the National Agricultural Development Plan (NADP) will be undertaken in **three interlinked phases** over a ten-year period. The phasing reflects the need to first strengthen foundations, then scale investments and systems, and finally consolidate gains to achieve lasting transformation. Each phase builds on the previous one, ensuring continuity, learning, and adaptability.



The Phases are described in detail below.

Phase	Objectives & Key Focus Areas	Priority Actions & Expected Results
<b>Phase I: Foundation &amp; System Strengthening (Years 1–3)</b>	<p><b>Objective:</b> <i>Establish the institutional, policy, data, and enabling foundations required for effective sector transformation.</i></p> <p><b>Key Focus Areas</b></p>	<p><b>Priority Actions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish national and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms for NADP implementation, including steering committees and technical working groups.</li> <li>Finalise and operationalise policy and legislative reforms (land use, biosecurity, food safety, traceability, incentives).</li> </ol>

Phase	Objectives & Key Focus Areas	Priority Actions & Expected Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governance, coordination, and policy coherence</li> <li>▪ Climate resilience and disaster preparedness</li> <li>▪ Systems, data, and institutional capacity</li> <li>▪ Early productivity and resilience wins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. Strengthen institutional capacity within MOAFM and portfolio agencies (RADA, AIC, NIC, NFA), including staffing, systems, and operating procedures.</li> <li>iv. Deploy integrated digital agriculture platforms for farmer registration, production data, market intelligence, and traceability.</li> <li>v. Launch Climate-Resilient Production Systems (CRPS) pilots in priority crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture.</li> <li>vi. Expand extension services, farmer field schools, and digital advisory platforms.</li> <li>vii. Initiate priority investments in irrigation rehabilitation, farm roads, early cold-chain nodes, and post-harvest facilities in high-impact zones.</li> <li>viii. Roll out risk-financing and insurance mechanisms, including parametric insurance and emergency recovery support.</li> <li>ix. Begin targeted programmes for youth, women, and vulnerable groups to improve access to land, finance, skills, and markets.</li> <li>x. Strengthen praedial larceny prevention, producer registration, and traceability systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Results by End of Phase I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Functional governance and coordination structures for NADP delivery</li> <li>ii. Improved data availability for planning and monitoring</li> <li>iii. Increased adoption of climate-smart and resilient practices</li> </ul>

Phase	Objectives & Key Focus Areas	Priority Actions & Expected Results
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Reduced post-harvest losses in pilot areas</li> <li>v. Early improvements in farmer confidence, productivity, and resilience</li> </ul>
<p><b>Phase II: Scaling and Value Chain Transformation (Years 4–7)</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> <i>Scale successful models, deepen value chain integration, and expand public and private investment.</i></p> <p><b>Key Focus Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agricultural productivity and competitiveness</li> <li>▪ Agro-processing and value addition</li> <li>▪ Market integration and trade facilitation</li> <li>▪ Private sector mobilisation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Priority Actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Scale up CRPS, efficient irrigation systems, renewable energy solutions, and protected agriculture across production zones.</li> <li>ii. Expand Agro-Parks, production zones, and aquaculture hubs, integrating water, energy, cold-chain, and processing infrastructure.</li> <li>iii. Strengthen agro-processing ecosystems, including community processing hubs, SME facilities, and certification systems.</li> <li>iv. Implement structured contract farming, aggregation, and logistics models linking farmers to tourism, schools, hospitals, exporters, and supermarkets.</li> <li>v. Roll out advanced market intelligence systems, including real-time price, supply, and demand forecasting.</li> <li>vi. Strengthen export readiness, plant and animal health services, diagnostics, and port infrastructure.</li> <li>vii. Mobilise blended finance, concessional loans, guarantees, and private investment for agribusiness expansion.</li> <li>viii. Expand skills development and agripreneurship programmes, especially for youth and women.</li> <li>ix. Institutionalise monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems and use findings to refine interventions.</li> </ul>

Phase	Objectives & Key Focus Areas	Priority Actions & Expected Results
		<p><b>Expected Results by End of Phase II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Significant increases in productivity and value addition</li> <li>ii. Stronger domestic supply chains and reduced import dependence</li> <li>iii. Improved export performance and market access</li> <li>iv. Expanded agribusiness and rural employment</li> <li>v. Higher and more stable farmer and fisher incomes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Phase III: Consolidation and System Maturity (Years 8–10)</b></p>	<p><b>Objective:</b> <i>Consolidate gains, institutionalise reforms, and ensure long-term sustainability and resilience.</i></p> <p><b>Key Focus Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ System sustainability and resilience</li> <li>▪ Institutional maturity and financial sustainability</li> <li>▪ National food and nutrition security outcomes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Priority Actions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Institutionalise successful policies, financing mechanisms, and service delivery models within government and partner institutions.</li> <li>ii. Ensure long-term operation and maintenance of infrastructure (irrigation, roads, energy, cold chains, processing facilities).</li> <li>iii. Expand nutrition-sensitive agriculture, linking production planning directly to health, education, and social protection systems.</li> <li>iv. Strengthen food reserves, emergency preparedness, and shock-response mechanisms.</li> <li>v. Deepen regional and international market integration and diversify export destinations and products.</li> <li>vi. Embed continuous learning, innovation, and data use in sector governance.</li> <li>vii. Undertake a comprehensive end-of-plan evaluation to inform the next national agricultural strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected Results by End of Phase III</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A resilient, competitive, and inclusive agrifood system.</li> </ul>

Phase	Objectives & Key Focus Areas	Priority Actions & Expected Results
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="899 231 1370 336">ii. Sustained food and nutrition security with reduced vulnerability to shocks.</li> <li data-bbox="899 336 1370 409">iii. Strong institutional capacity and private-sector leadership.</li> <li data-bbox="899 409 1370 525">iv. Agriculture established as a driver of inclusive growth and national resilience.</li> </ul>

## 5.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The MOAFM, as the Ministry with portfolio responsibility for the agriculture, fisheries, and mining sectors, will lead and coordinate the implementation of the NADP. Implementation will be supported by its portfolio divisions and agencies, as well as other key MDAs whose mandates intersect with the actions of the Plan. The implementation framework also assigns critical roles to producers, private sector actors, civil-society organisations, community bodies, and international development partners.

To ensure effective delivery, priority will be placed on clearly defining stakeholder roles and responsibilities; strengthening coherence, coordination, and integration of actions; establishing robust accountability mechanisms; and enabling efficient allocation of resources.

Within Government, NADP actions will be embedded in the four-year Strategic Business Plans, annual Operational Plans, and budgets of the MDAs involved in implementation. This includes aligning programmes and projects with NADP priorities and strengthening resource-allocation mechanisms across both state and non-state actors. Achieving this level of integration will require sustained sensitisation and enhanced coordination among Strategic Planning, Policy, Project, and Budget Units across MDAs.

Producers and private sector stakeholders will contribute by investing in resilient production systems, adopting innovative technologies and climate smart practices, participating in value chains, engaging in research and capacity building initiatives, and collaborating with the Government on programmes and projects. Civil-society organisations and community bodies will support implementation at the local level, while international development partners will provide financing, technical assistance, and programme support aligned with NADP priorities.

## 5.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Implementing MDAs

### 5.2.1.1 The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining

As the Ministry with portfolio responsibility for the agriculture, fisheries, and mining sectors, the MOAFM will lead and coordinate the implementation of the NADP. Its responsibilities include:

- Providing overall leadership for NADP implementation, supported by its portfolio divisions and agencies.
- Collaborating with other MDAs to jointly implement cross-cutting actions within the NADP.
- Coordinating and monitoring the integration of NADP actions into the Strategic Business Plans, Operational Plans, and budgets of the MOAFM, its agencies, and other relevant MDAs.
- Developing project profiles, concepts, and full project documents to secure financing for priority investments.
- Liaising with the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service to obtain funding for NADP investment projects.
- Engaging international development partners to mobilise financing, technical assistance, and programme support aligned with NADP priorities.
- Establishing a national and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for NADP implementation, including steering committees and technical working groups/sub-committees.
- Establishing a dedicated NADP Implementation Secretariat to oversee coordination, reporting, and stakeholder engagement.
- Finalising and operationalising policy and legislative reforms.
- Strengthening the institutional capacity within MOAFM and portfolio agencies.
- Developing and operationalising a robust monitoring mechanism to track progress, assess performance, and support adaptive management of the NADP.

The roles and responsibilities of MOAFM portfolio Divisions and agencies are outlined below.

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue to serve as the primary agricultural extension and field-level implementation agency for the NADP.</li><li>• Promote the adoption of sustainable, climate-smart, and efficient production practices, tools and systems.</li><li>• Implement advanced market intelligence systems, including real-time price, supply, and demand forecasting.</li><li>• Expand extension services, farmer field schools, and digital advisory platforms.</li><li>• Strengthen agro-processing ecosystems, including community processing hubs, SME facilities, and certification systems.</li></ul>

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy integrated digital agriculture platforms for farmer registration, production data, market intelligence, and traceability.</li> <li>• Facilitate farmer participation in NADP programmes and link producers to public and private partners field-level data and support monitoring, evaluation, and reporting at the community level.</li> <li>• Deepen targeted programmes for youth, women, and vulnerable groups to improve access to land, finance, skills, and markets.</li> </ul>
<b>National Fisheries Agency (NFA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to execute its mandate for the management and development of capture and culture fisheries, as well as conservation, monitoring, and enforcement of Jamaica’s fisheries resources.</li> <li>• Build a resilient and integrated commercial fish farming sector utilising renewable energy.</li> <li>• Actively introduce new species of fish that can be commercialised by fish farmers.</li> <li>• Work with the private sector to build out cold chain and post-harvest fish processing infrastructure to incorporate renewable energy.</li> <li>• Implement ecosystem-based fisheries management for capture fisheries to relieve reef and mangrove ecosystem pressures.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro-Investment Corporation (AIC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business facilitation agency of the MOAFM, with a focus on agricultural investments, promotion and facilitation, project and market development.</li> <li>• Expand Agro-Parks, production zones, and aquaculture hubs, integrating water, energy, post-harvesting, cold-chain, and processing infrastructure.</li> <li>• Convert strategic agro-parks into centres of excellence for showcasing climate-resilient production and technological innovation models, integrating post-harvest, cold chains and processing, that can serve as a reservoir of best practices to the farming community.</li> </ul>

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement structured contract farming, aggregation, and logistics models linking farmers to tourism, schools, hospitals, exporters, and supermarkets.</li> <li>• Facilitate investment to the agricultural</li> </ul>
<b>National Irrigation Commission (NIC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to manage, operate, maintain and expand existing and future irrigation schemes and systems.</li> <li>• Scale efficient irrigation systems using renewable energy solutions.</li> <li>• Promote efficient water use in irrigation schemes.</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica 4-H Clubs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to implement the Government’s Youth in Agriculture Programme.</li> <li>• Lead the implementation of the Youth in Agriculture Policy.</li> <li>• Expand skills development and agripreneurship programmes</li> <li>• Drive the implementation of the school gardens programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information (MoESYI).</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica Dairy Development Board (JDDB)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to execute the mandate to foster development of the dairy and beef sectors.</li> <li>• Work with MOAFM-Research and Development to enhance genetic development and management of key livestock species (e.g., cattle, etc.).</li> <li>• Transition to a Livestock Board to foster the development of the broader livestock sector.</li> <li>• Promote the adoption of sustainable, climate-smart, and efficient livestock production practices, tools and systems.</li> <li>• Promote the development of the livestock value chain.</li> <li>• Promote the development of a greater variety and quantity of value-added products.</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica Agricultural Commodities Regulatory Authority (JACRA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to execute the mandate for the development, regulation, and standardization of the agricultural commodities industry.</li> </ul>

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the development of domestic and export value chains for commodities under its portfolio.</li> <li>• Collaborate with JAMPRO and AIC to facilitate the development of the export market for commodities.</li> </ul>
<b>Banana Industry Board</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to execute the mandate for the development of the banana industry.</li> <li>• Promote the adoption of sustainable, climate-smart, and efficient production practices, tools and systems.</li> <li>• Promote improvement of banana varieties for disease resistance and productivity.</li> <li>• Facilitate the development of domestic and export value chains for commodities under its portfolio.</li> </ul>
<b>Coconut Industry Board</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to execute the mandate for the monitoring of the coconut industry, advising growers of agronomic best practices and providing quality planting materials.</li> <li>• Promote improvement of coconut varieties for disease resistance and productivity.</li> <li>• Facilitate the development of domestic and export value chains for commodities under its portfolio.</li> </ul>
<b>Sugar Industry Authority (SIA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to execute the mandate for the regulation and oversight of the sugar industry.</li> <li>• Promote improvement of sugar cane varieties for disease resistance and productivity.</li> <li>• Promote the adoption of sustainable, climate-smart, and efficient production practices, tools and systems, utilizing renewable energy.</li> </ul>
<b>Sugar Company of Jamaica Holdings (SCJH) Limited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide former sugar lands for divestment and lease for agricultural purposes.</li> </ul>

## 5.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Other MDAs

The following key entities, while outside the MOAFM’s portfolio, play essential roles in the successful implementation of the NADP. Their key responsibilities regarding the NADP are outlined below.

Ministry/Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the overarching policy framework for water and climate change.</li> <li>• Support the agricultural sector in accessing climate and environmental financing (e.g., GCF, GEF).</li> </ul>
<b>National Forestry Agency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manages and protects forestry resources.</li> <li>• Provide support to agroforestry initiatives for the agricultural sector.</li> </ul>
<b>National Environment and Planning Agency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes environmental stewardship in communities and sectors, ensuring sustainable development practices.</li> <li>• Regulates land development activities to balance environmental conservation with planned development.</li> <li>• Manages and conserves marine resources.</li> <li>• Manages and protects Jamaica's watershed resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Meteorological Service of Jamaica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide climate-related services to the agricultural sector.</li> </ul>
<b>Water Resources Authority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manages, protects, and regulates the allocation and use of Jamaica’s water resources across all sectors, including agriculture.</li> <li>• Issues licences for the abstraction of surface and groundwater for agricultural use.</li> <li>• Collaborates with the NIC to monitor wells and oversee water abstraction for irrigation schemes.</li> </ul>
<b>National Land Agency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executes the Systematic Land Registration Process to formalize land ownership in rural communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Energy, Transport and Telecommunications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portfolio responsibility for renewable energy.</li> <li>• Seeks to increase the use of renewable energy as part of Jamaica’s energy mix.</li> </ul>
<b>Development Bank of Jamaica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wholesaler of finance to the agricultural sector.</li> <li>• Mobilise blended finance for the agricultural sector.</li> </ul>
<b>EX IM Bank</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise affordable financing to exporters.</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica Promotions Corporation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides investment facilitation for agricultural projects.</li> </ul>

Ministry/Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides export promotion and facilitation services for exporters of agricultural and fisheries products.</li> <li>• Implements the Export Max Programme, which assists exporters in building capacity for the export market.</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica Business Development Corporation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides business development and facilitation services to agricultural producers and enterprises.</li> </ul>
<b>Bureau of Standards Jamaica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Houses the National Food Safety Modernization Secretariat</li> <li>• Develops food safety standards</li> <li>• WTO Technical Barriers to Trade National Enquiry Point</li> </ul>
<b>National Certification Body of Jamaica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manages the Certification of Agricultural Produce Programme designed to certify local agricultural produce.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Health and Wellness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees nutrition portfolio, public health, veterinary public health, and regulation of veterinary drugs.</li> </ul>
<b>Pesticides Control Authority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulates, manages, and controls pesticide usage within the country.</li> </ul>
<b>Scientific Research Council</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Propagates and preserves plants through the Tissue Culture Unit (e.g., ginger).</li> <li>• Produce new food products and formulations from local crops, which are made available to the public.</li> <li>• Provides training and technical assistance to food processors.</li> <li>• Provides incubation services for micro, small and medium-sized entities.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees agricultural education and skills training at all levels and the National School Feeding Programme.</li> </ul>
<b>HEART Trust NSTA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offers agricultural and agro processing training technical vocational programmes through the Ebony Park HEART Academy</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Labour and Social Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees the decent work agenda, labour laws and standards, work permits, occupational health and safety, National Insurance Scheme and the Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education.</li> </ul>

<b>Ministry/Agency</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>
<b>Jamaica Constabulary Force</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Houses the Agricultural Protection Branch to address the issues of larceny of livestock and praedial larceny.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Finance and The Public Service</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocates funding resources through the budget process to the MOAFM and its agencies to undertake their annual work programmes.</li> <li>• Reviews and approves projects for funding from GOJ or other sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Attorney General's Chambers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists the government in implementing its legislative agenda.</li> <li>• Provides vetting and commenting on Cabinet Submissions, Bills, and draft Regulations submitted in line with the Constitution of Jamaica.</li> </ul>
<b>Chief Parliamentary Counsel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepares draft legislation.</li> <li>• Advises on draft Bills that Parliament seeks to enact.</li> <li>• Examines and comments on all Cabinet Submissions related to legislation.</li> </ul>

### 5.2.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Non-Government Stakeholders

The following non-government stakeholder groups are critical to the implementation of the NADP. The roles and responsibilities are outlined below.

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Key Roles and Responsibilities</b>
<b>Producers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopting sustainable, climate-smart, innovative and productivity-enhancing technologies and practices.</li> <li>• Participate in the co-management of natural resources</li> <li>• Actively participate in value chains, including the expansion and upgrading of existing enterprises.</li> <li>• Participate in capacity building, training, extension, research, and innovation programmes.</li> <li>• Organize through producer organizations/groups to aggregate production, access inputs and finance, and strengthen market linkages.</li> <li>• Support and participate in agricultural and related programmes and projects.</li> <li>• Share production data and participate in monitoring and evaluation to support evidence-based sector planning.</li> </ul>

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Key Roles and Responsibilities</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize investment and finance across agricultural value chains.</li> <li>• Supply inputs, technology, logistics, processing, storage, and marketing services.</li> <li>• Expand agro-processing, value-addition, and exports.</li> <li>• Integrate small and medium producers into inclusive value chains and contract-farming arrangements.</li> <li>• Support innovation, skills development, quality assurance, and standards compliance.</li> <li>• Participate in public-private partnerships.</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support community-level implementation of NADP programmes, particularly among vulnerable and marginalized groups.</li> <li>• Promote farmer awareness, social inclusion, gender equity, and youth engagement in agriculture.</li> <li>• Facilitate capacity building, training, and knowledge transfer at the local level.</li> <li>• Initiate and contribute to dialogue, communication, advocacy, capacity building and governance processes.</li> <li>• Monitor and advocate for transparency, environmental sustainability, and accountability in programme delivery.</li> </ul>
<b>International Development Agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide financial resources, concessional financing, and grants aligned with NADP priorities.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance, policy advice, and international best practices.</li> <li>• Support climate resilience, food security, innovation, and institutional strengthening initiatives.</li> <li>• Facilitate technology transfer, research collaboration, and capacity development.</li> <li>• Coordinate with government and stakeholders to harmonize interventions and avoid duplication.</li> <li>• Support monitoring, evaluation, and learning to strengthen evidence-based decision-making.</li> </ul>

#### 5.2.4 Coordination Mechanism

The Government shall establish an NADP Implementation Committee (NADPIC), which will serve as an advisory body responsible for oversight of the implementation of the NADP. The main functions of the Committee include, *inter alia*:

<b>Function Area</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
<b>Strategic Oversight</b>	Provide policy guidance and strategic direction for NADP implementation
<b>Coordination</b>	Ensure alignment and coordination across ministries, agencies, and stakeholders
<b>Planning &amp; Approval</b>	Approve work plans, priorities, and major implementation decisions
<b>Monitoring &amp; Review</b>	Review progress reports, performance indicators, and implementation outcomes
<b>Risk Management</b>	Identify constraints and provide guidance to address implementation risks
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	Facilitate collaboration with the private sector, civil society, and development partners
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	Support financing strategies and public-private partnerships
<b>Accountability</b>	Ensure transparency and accountability in the execution of the NADP

The NADP Implementation Committee, chaired by the MOAFM, will comprise representatives from portfolio agencies, relevant divisions, and other key implementing Ministries and Agencies. The Committee should meet monthly during the initial commissioning phase, transitioning to quarterly meetings once early implementation issues are resolved. Coordination structures should incorporate clear escalation procedures and adaptive planning practices to ensure timely responsiveness to emerging challenges.

The Steering Committee will establish Technical and/or Sub-Committees, as needed, to execute specialised functions in support of NADP implementation. A dedicated NADP Implementation Secretariat will also be created to manage coordination, reporting, stakeholder engagement, and problem-solving across the programme.

### 5.3 RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

A range of risks may affect the successful implementation of the 10-Year Plan. These have been categorised and summarised in the table below, along with the recommended mitigation measures.

RISK ELEMENT	RISK ASSESSMENT	RISK MITIGATION
<b>POLITICAL</b>	Changes in MOAFM leadership or key agency personnel may weaken the “champion” role for the Vision and Mission, reducing momentum and clarity of direction for the transformation agenda.	Ensure broad and meaningful consultation across key stakeholder organisations to build strong, sustained support for the Plan.  Promote succession planning and the use of designated deputies to maintain continuity of leadership and commitment.
	Insufficient cooperation among the Ministries and Agencies required to implement key actions—such as MoFPS, MoESYI, MoT, and MoHW—may hinder coordinated execution of the Plan.	Create structured opportunities for inter-ministerial consultation and strengthen cross-agency communication channels to support coordinated implementation.
	Delays in securing the required legislative approvals or Cabinet decisions may impede the timely implementation of key actions.	Allow sufficient lead time to prepare and present a strong, evidence-based value proposition supported by objective, factual analysis.
<b>ECONOMIC / FINANCIAL</b>	Significant disruptions in the global economy may alter investment assumptions and operational cost estimates, affecting the viability and timing of planned interventions.	Build in adequate buffers using conservative assumptions, and maintain flexible, adaptable implementation plans.
	Adverse national macroeconomic shifts may reduce budgetary allocations due to tightening fiscal space, slowing implementation and limiting the ability to achieve planned outcomes.	Reduce dependence on the public purse by prioritising dedicated funding streams and actively pursuing multiple financing sources.
	Insufficient resources—falling short of the scale required—may constrain implementation and limit achievement of planned results.	Prepare for worst-case scenarios by establishing robust contingency plans and allocating adequate contingency budgets.

<b>RISK ELEMENT</b>	<b>RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>RISK MITIGATION</b>
	Delays in the disbursement of funds can slow the execution of planned actions and hinder timely delivery of results.	Strengthen and maintain strong, trust-based relationships with all relevant partners and stakeholders.
	Underestimating the level of funding required to support critical activities may jeopardise the effective implementation and delivery of results.	Use conservative cost estimates and conduct continuous cost reviews throughout the 10-year period to ensure accuracy and alignment with evolving conditions.
<b>ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE / PEOPLE</b>	Insufficient buy-in from personnel—across Ministries, sector stakeholders, and farmers—may limit willingness to adopt the changes required for effective execution of the actions.	Provide ongoing communication and information sessions for affected parties to address questions and concerns, strengthen understanding, and build trust.
	Lengthy procurement processes can create implementation inefficiencies that delay progress and undermine the achievement of intended outcomes.	Anticipate procurement needs and initiate the process early, selecting the most efficient and appropriate procurement methods available.
	Adopting inappropriate or ineffective change management practices may hinder smooth transitions and reduce the success of implementation efforts.	Recruit personnel with professional change management expertise Provide training for other project staff in core change management practices.
	Unsuccessful recruitment or retention of skilled, experienced personnel may limit the capacity to deliver planned actions effectively.	Adopt modern, flexible human resources practices and secure approval for their use from the outset.
	Insufficient support for affected staff to balance project responsibilities alongside their regular duties may lead to sub-optimal change outcomes.	Link staff rewards and motivational incentives to relevant project outcomes, and provide temporary support personnel to work alongside MOAFM staff.

## 6 FINANCING OF THE PLAN

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### 6.1 FINANCING REQUIREMENTS

The NADP will require significant resources over the ten-year period of its implementation. The methodology for deriving the funding requirements for the NADP takes into account existing Government resources committed through its national budget for implementing activities under its regular and capital programmes. The implementation of activities in the NADP will rely on existing resources of implementing partners in the public sector and on the mobilisation of resources from the government via the capital budget, international development partners, the private sector, and civil society. Within each thematic area, there are critical investment areas to finance the objectives and goals of the NADP.

Table 2 outlines the additional funding requirements for each Thematic Area of the NADP, totalling J\$68.083 billion over the ten-year period.

*Table 2: Funding Requirements for the Implementation of the National Agricultural Development Plan*

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Amount (J\$ billion)</b>
<b>1. Resilient, Sustainable &amp; Efficient Production Systems</b>	40,541
<b>2. Competitive &amp; Innovative Agri Businesses &amp; Value Chains</b>	2,286
<b>3. Efficient Agricultural Trade and Marketing Systems</b>	23,536
<b>4. Food Security &amp; Nutrition</b>	1,720
<b>5. Cross-Cutting</b>	8,219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,083</b>

#### 6.1.1 Investment Priorities

##### 6.1.1.1 Public Sector Investments

Public investment in the agricultural sector should be viewed within a broader national-development context, as the benefits extend well beyond primary production. Public sector investments for the NADP should prioritise infrastructure and systems—both tangible and intangible—that generate the highest multiplier effects on private production and remove or reduce critical bottlenecks. Under the 10-year National Agricultural Development Plan, priority areas include those in the table below.

*Table 3: Public Sector Investment Priorities for the National Agricultural Development Plan*

<b>Investment Category</b>	<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Irrigation Systems</b>	New irrigation schemes, upgrades to existing irrigation schemes, incorporation of renewable energy into irrigation schemes (e.g., solar pumps, solar panels), on-farm irrigation equipment, etc.
	<b>Farm Roads &amp; Drainage infrastructure</b>	Maintenance, rehabilitation and repairs of farm roads. Climate-proofing of farm road network. Construction and rehabilitation of drainage networks.
	<b>Agro Parks &amp; Production Zones</b>	Investment in new agro-park development; Construction and rehabilitation of post-harvest Infrastructure and cold storage; installation of renewable energy and on-farm water systems; establishment of Collective Processing Hubs; infrastructure to facilitate Global GAP certification
	<b>Capture Fisheries Development</b>	Upgrade of landing sites (e.g., docks, gear sheds, sanitation facilities, potable water, and renewable energy lighting); climate-resilient breakwaters and shoreline protection structures; community-level cold storage hubs (e.g., ice plants, blast freezers, refrigerated storage); mobile cold chain units; community level processing hubs
	<b>Culture Fisheries Development</b>	Recirculating Agriculture Systems infrastructure, Hatcheries, Tilapia grow out facilities, ecosystem buildout (equipment and ancillary services)
	<b>Value Chain Upgrading</b>	Packhouses, cold chain, agro processing in strategic locations
	<b>Laboratories</b>	Upgrade of Agricultural health and food safety laboratories -PQ/PI and Veterinary services Divisions; Laboratories at the Research and Development Division
<b>Climate Resilient Agriculture</b>	<b>Abattoirs</b>	Construct and/or rehabilitate abattoirs in strategic regions, modular slaughter units
	<b>Climate Resilient Production Systems</b>	Support to farmers to adopt climate resilient production systems for crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture.
<b>Climate Resilience &amp; Risk Management Instruments</b>	<b>Climate Resilient Production Systems</b>	Support to farmers to adopt climate resilient production systems for crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture.
	<b>Climate Resilience &amp; Risk Management Instruments</b>	Jamaica Agriculture Emergency Relief Facility (JAERF), parametric insurance
<b>Information Technology Systems</b>	<b>Digital Agriculture &amp; Data Systems</b>	Integrated digital agriculture platforms for farmer registration, e-extension, production planning and forecasting, market intelligence, traceability, FNS Information System, mobile platforms, etc.  Data Integration, Satellite-based Monitoring Platform, remote sensing, etc.
<b>Institutional and Capacity Development</b>	<b>Institutional Reform</b>	Institutional reorganization/ realignment within MOAFM and portfolio agencies (e.g., RADA, AIC, JDDDB, Commodity Boards, etc.), including staffing, systems, operating procedures, upgrade of facilities, etc.

<b>Investment Category</b>	<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
	<b>Capacity Building</b>	Capacity building of institutional actors (MOAFM and portfolio agencies, producers, producer organisations (including women, youth and people with disabilities), value chain/supply chain stakeholders.
	<b>Partnerships</b>	Strengthening partnerships with the agricultural ecosystem (research-extension-academia-private sector), CASE/HEART / UWI partnerships, value chains, supply chains, etc.

The recent impacts of Hurricane Melissa (2025) and Hurricane Beryl (2024) underscore the urgent need to build climate-resilient infrastructure and enhance early-warning information systems, including the use of real-time, integrated satellite-based services and mobile applications.

Accessing public funds requires navigating fiscal-space constraints, budget ceilings, and lengthy approval processes for public investment projects. Given that agricultural production cycles are time-sensitive and nature-driven, minimising delays in securing financing is essential. Close coordination with the MOFPS will be critical to mobilising the level of resources required to implement the NADP.

**6.1.1.2 Private Sector Mobilization**

The Private Sector can play a role in the Agricultural Sector transformation actions – directly and indirectly – with the fulfilment of goods and service provision, especially when these actions are closely related to the company’s current services and activities or the company operates in proximity to the prospective customers.

Understandably, there will be an element of risk aversion to private companies getting involved, particularly for new ventures with unproven business models and uncertain profit margins. However, incentives and/or risk-sharing mechanisms by Government Agencies and other Financial Institutions can help allay these concerns.

The sector transformation potential business opportunities for private enterprise – including for farmers, rural community operators, or third parties – arise in the supply and use of equipment and servicing of new technologies in the domains of:

- Post-harvest activities
- Agro-processing activities
- Cold chain – storage, transport, logistics, powering (energy provision)
- New and advanced tools and climate-smart technologies, mechanised equipment, and data-driven applications
- Renewable energy

It is anticipated that these will arise in and around the Agro Park locations and other strategic locations. The AIC and RADA will be best placed to formulate and promote the opportunities along with the private sector.

New developments and expansion of the livestock and capture fisheries sub-sectors, post-harvest, marketing and distribution infrastructure, will also afford new opportunities for joint ventures and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) models.

## 6.2 FINANCING STRATEGY

The NADP will be primarily financed by the government’s budgetary resources. It is recognised that there are other sources of financing, including multilateral, bilateral, technical cooperation, grants, climate funding, etc, at the sectoral level. At the private sector level, including producers, there are development and private credit financing, value/supply chain financing, and project financing for enterprises. The following table shows potential funding modalities for the NADP.

Table 4: Potential Funding Modalities for Jamaica’s National Agriculture Development Plan

Source	Modalities
<b>Sector-Level Financing</b>	
<b>Government Financing (Core Funding Base)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual allocations from the national budget</li> <li>▪ Capital investments</li> </ul>
<b>Development Partner Financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grants</li> <li>▪ Concessional loans</li> <li>▪ Project co-financing</li> <li>▪ Technical assistance/ cooperation/South-South cooperation</li> <li>▪ Climate financing/resilience funding</li> <li>▪ Blue and green bonds</li> </ul>
<b>Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government provides land, incentives, and infrastructure, while private investors provide capital and expertise.</li> <li>▪ Examples include agro-processing investments, cold storage and logistics, abattoirs, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Blended Finance Mechanisms</b>	<p>Modalities to attract private investment into agriculture include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government, donor and private capital</li> <li>▪ Matching grants for agribusinesses</li> <li>▪ Risk-sharing facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Private Sector/Producer Financing</b>	
<b>Development and private credit financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low interest rate agricultural loans</li> <li>▪ Credit enhancement facilities</li> <li>▪ Partial credit guarantees</li> </ul>

Source	Modalities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Export Financing</li> </ul>
<b>Grants &amp; Incentive Programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Production Incentive Programme</li> <li>▪ Productive Input Relief</li> <li>▪ Grants from investment projects to the private sector/producers</li> <li>▪ Technical support/assistance through regular programmes and investment projects</li> <li>▪ Commodity specific support</li> <li>▪ Emergency relief funding</li> </ul>
<b>Value &amp; Supply Chain Financing</b>	Market-driven financing mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contract farming</li> <li>▪ Input supplier credit</li> <li>▪ Factoring</li> <li>▪ Export financing</li> </ul>

Given the scope and coverage of the NADP, a Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS) will be developed to identify sources of funding for activities in the Plan. Specifically, the RMS should be spearheaded by the MOAFM and involve:

- Inventory and mapping of development partners and areas of support;
- Identification and leveraging of resources from private sector partners (including producers and their organizations);
- Partnerships with research and educational institutions (nationally, regionally and internationally);
- Packaging of projects to attract funding; and
- Engaging donors/partners at the highest level to secure their support.

Collaboration with the private sector, producer organizations, and other civil society interests will be critical in the programming of non-government resources towards the NADP. Partnerships with stakeholders at the regional and international levels who can support the implementation of the NADP will also be explored. It is recognised that technical cooperation programmes will be necessary to implement some of the actions, as greater capacity-building from countries with more advanced systems is needed. South-South Cooperation in this area will also be critical for facilitating capacity building and technology transfer. Collaboration with existing international development partners will minimize costs to the Government and increase the impact of interventions.

## 7 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

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The NADP’s Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework incorporates both impact and output indicators that align with SMART principles—Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Reliable, and Time-bound. This framework provides the foundation for effective oversight, performance tracking, and adaptive management throughout the NADP implementation.

The Planning and Policy Directorate of the MOAFM will lead the implementation and management of the M&E system, working closely with the NADP Implementation Committee. Insights and data generated through this system will inform regular updates, recommendations, and strategic guidance for programme execution.

Through rigorous monitoring and evaluation, stakeholders can ensure the NADP objectives are achieved efficiently and that the Plan remains responsive to emerging needs, risks, and opportunities within the agricultural sector.

### 7.1 MONITORING PROCESS

The monitoring system for the NADP will operate as a structured, continuous process designed to track progress, assess performance, and guide timely decision-making. At its core, the framework ensures that implementation remains aligned with national priorities and that the sector’s transformation is supported by reliable, actionable evidence.

Quarterly reporting from all responsible entities will form the backbone of this system. These reports will provide regular updates on activities, outputs, and emerging challenges. The impact indicators defined within the implementation plan (each linked to specific strategies and actions) will serve as the primary benchmarks for assessing progress. Together, these elements create a consistent flow of information that allows for early identification of gaps and opportunities.

The monitoring approach will be iterative, evolving as the system matures. During the initial phase, a core set of indicators will be identified based on the availability and reliability of existing data. Over time, these indicators will be refined and expanded to deepen analysis, address information gaps, and strengthen the overall monitoring framework. This phased, incremental approach ensures the system remains both practical and responsive to the sector’s changing needs. Institutional strengthening will be required to design and implement the M&E system to complement the NADP.

Each year, the Planning and Policy Division, supported by the NADPIC, will synthesize the monitoring results into an Annual Progress Report. This report will be submitted to the Cabinet and tabled in Parliament, reinforcing the Government’s commitment to transparency and accountability. To further promote public access and stakeholder engagement, the report will also be published on the

Ministry’s website, enabling all stakeholders and the wider public to track the progress and outcomes of the NADP.

## 7.2 INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

The NADP is underpinned by a Results-Based Activity Matrix (see Annex I) that establishes lower-level output indicators for institutional-level activities. The higher-level indicators have been established to track overall progress at the national level, which are linked to the goals and objectives of the Plan.

Measurement of the indicators will draw on existing databases, publications, and routine administrative reports, complemented by surveys, studies, and assessments that the MOAFM, working in collaboration with relevant implementing MDAs, must undertake routinely, depending on the indicator being measured<sup>40</sup>.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
<b>Thematic Area One: Resilient, Sustainable &amp; Efficient Production Systems</b>		
<b>4.1.1 Climate Resilient Production Systems<sup>41</sup></b>	Percentage of targeted producers adopting at least three Climate Resilient Production System (CRPS) practices/technologies (e.g., water-saving irrigation, climate-smart varieties, soil health practices, renewable energy, risk management tools).	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/JDDDB/ other commodity-driven agencies (Surveys)
	Percentage change in average climate-related yield variability (or production losses) for priority crops/livestock in targeted areas	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/JDDDB/ other commodity-driven agencies (Surveys)
	Change in post-disaster recovery time for affected farms/agribusinesses	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/JDDDB/ other commodity-driven agencies (Surveys/Assessments)

<sup>40</sup> Some indicators can be measured more frequently than others due to capacity and resource constraints.

<sup>41</sup> Note: Other MOAFM commodity-focused agencies, such as JACRA, Banana Board, Coconut Board, SIA, etc., will be included in the efforts to collect data for further analysis by MOAFM for the commodities under their purview.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Percentage of farms in targeted zones using climate information/early warning products to inform production decisions (e.g., planting dates, irrigation scheduling, harvest planning).	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/JDDB/ other commodity-driven agencies (Surveys)
<b>4.1.2 Efficient Agricultural Production Systems</b>	Percentage change in average crop yields and livestock productivity	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/JDDB/ other commodity-driven agencies (Study/Computations from data from targeted farms)
	Percentage change in unit cost of production (for selected commodities) driven by improved resource-use efficiency (e.g., water, energy, fertilizer, labour)	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Study/Computations from data from targeted farms)
	Share of production under protected or controlled environments (greenhouses, shade houses, hydroponics).	MOAFM/RADA (Computed from data from reports)
	Percentage of farming and fisheries communities with improved access to digital connectivity	MOAFM/RADA/NFA (Reports)
	Percentage of farmers/fishers with access to digital advisory services.	MOAFM/RADA/NFA (Reports)
<b>4.1.3 Organic Agriculture</b>	Area under organic management (hectares)	MOAFM/RADA/NCBJ/JOAM (Reports)
	Number of certified organic farms	MOAFM/RADA/NCBJ/JOAM (Reports)
<b>4.1.4 Sustainable Resilient Blue Production Systems</b>	Percentage change in marine (Fish, Conch, Lobster, Shrimp) production (volume)	PIOJ (Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica)
	Percentage change in aquaculture production (volume)	PIOJ (Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica)
	Share of national fish/seafood supply met by domestic production (%),	NFA (Computations from national datasets)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Area/number of Fish Sanctuaries/Special Conservation Areas effectively managed (with compliance/management effectiveness metrics).	NFA (Reports)
<b>4.1.5 Post-Harvest and Food Waste and Loss (FLW) Management</b>	Percentage change in post-harvest losses for targeted commodities	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Reports/Surveys)
	Volume and value of losses for targeted commodities.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Reports/Surveys)
	Value of losses for targeted commodities.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Reports/Surveys)
	Percentage of targeted producing areas within a defined service radius of cold storage/handling facility.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Reports/Surveys)
<b>4.1.6 Genetic Resource Management</b>	Number of accessions <sup>42</sup> conserved in national genebanks (plants, animals, fishery species)	MOAFM/NFA (Reports)
	Number of certified seed/planting material produced and distributed annually	MOAFM-PQ/PI (Reports)
	Number of breeding animals/semen/embryos imported or locally produced under approved standards	MOAFM-R&D and VSD/ JDDDB/ Private Breeders (Reports)
	Number of improved breeding stock distributed to producers	MOAFM-R&D and VSD/ JDDDB/ Private Breeders (Reports)
	Number of producers reached through genetics-focused extension activities	MOAFM/RADA/JDDDB (Reports)
	Number of indigenous/adapted varieties and breeds inventoried/characterized and percentage with geotagged profiles in the national digital registry.	MOAFM-R&D and VSD/ JDDDB/ Private Breeders (Reports)

<sup>42</sup> Accessions in genebanks refer to distinct samples of germplasm that represent cultivars, breeding lines, or wild or cultivated populations, maintained for conservation and use. Each accession is uniquely identified and includes detailed passport data that records its origin, provenance, and characteristics.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Number of functional community seed banks/on-farm conservation sites supported	MOAFM-R&D and agencies/ RADA (Reports)
	Number of ex-situ facilities upgraded (gene bank, semen bank, germplasm repositories).	MOAFM-R&D and VSD/ JDDDB/ Private Breeders (Reports)
<b>4.1.7 Sustainable Land Management and Utilization</b>	Number of institutions using GIS, satellite-based mapping, remote sensing, or digital monitoring tools.	MOAFM and agencies (Reports)
	Total hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes.	MOAFM (Agricultural Census, satellite imagery)
	Total hectares of land under agricultural production (active farmland)	MOAFM (Agricultural Census, satellite imagery)
	Total land designated as Classes I, II and III (ha)	MOAFM- ALMD (Agricultural Census, satellite imagery)
	Percentage of arable land lost to other usage (change of use- e.g., residential, commercial, etc.)	MOAFM-ALMD (Agricultural Census, satellite imagery)
	Percentage of farmland inactive	MOAFM-ALMD (Agricultural Census, satellite imagery)
	Number of soil tests executed per annum	MOAFM-ALMD (Reports)
<b>4.1.8 Sustainable Water Management</b>	Percentage of arable land equipped for irrigation	MOAFM/NIC (Reports)
	Area (ha.) under efficient irrigation technologies (drip, micro-sprinkler)	MOAFM/NIC/RADA (Surveys)
	Percentage change in water productivity (output per unit of water used) for irrigated open field and protected systems in targeted sites.	MOAFM/NIC/RADA (Surveys)
<b>4.1.9 Sustainable Energy</b>	Percentage reduction in average energy cost per unit of output for participating farms/ agribusinesses	MOAFM and agencies (Surveys/reports)
	Number and percentage of targeted irrigation schemes using renewable energy for irrigation pumping.	NIC (Reports)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Additional renewable generation capacity installed for agricultural uses (kW) in targeted areas.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Reports/Surveys)
	Estimated annual electricity generated (kWh) from renewable sources.	
	Number of operational, renewable-powered cold rooms/cold-chain nodes installed at collection centres.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Reports/Surveys)
	Value and number of renewable-energy financing packages available to agricultural beneficiaries (e.g., grants, concessional loans, blended-finance facilities)	DBJ/MOAFM (Reports/Surveys)
	Value and number of renewable-energy financing packages disbursed to agricultural beneficiaries.	
<b>Thematic Area Two: Competitive &amp; Innovative Agri Businesses &amp; Value Chains</b>		
<b>4.2.1 Agro-Processing and Value Chain Development</b>	Number of value chain development programmes implemented.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/Commodity-based agencies (Reports)
	Change in average net income of participating small farmers attributable to sales into structured value chains (contracts, aggregators, hubs, institutional buyers).	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/Commodity-based agencies (Reports)
	Percentage change in the volume (tonnes) of raw agricultural produce purchased from small farmers by local processors/ aggregators under formal supply arrangements in targeted programmes.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/Commodity-based agencies/GOJ-Donor funded Projects (Reports)
<b>4.2.2 Facilitating Linkages with Other Sectors</b>	Percentage and volume of locally produced agricultural commodities purchased by the tourism sector	MOAFM/Ministry of Tourism/Tourism Linkages Council (Reports and Surveys)
	Volume of locally produced agricultural raw materials supplied to the manufacturing/ agro-processing sector	MOAFM/MIIC/RADA/AIC/JMEA/Projects (Reports and Surveys)
	Volume of locally produced food sold to the school feeding programme	MOAFM/MoESYI/RADA (Study/ Survey)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Volume of locally produced food sold to the food service industry	MOAFM/MIIC/RADA (Study/Survey)
	Number of Government institutions with formal contracts with producers/aggregators for the supply of locally produced foods.	MOAFM/Other Government Institutions (MoESYI, MNS, MOHW)
	Volume of locally produced agricultural commodities procured by Government institutions	
	Number of transactions facilitated by digital/ marketing platforms (e.g., ALEX) to transact or match buyers and suppliers	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)
<b>4.2.3 Agricultural Entrepreneurship, Business Development &amp; Facilitation</b>	Number of producers and agri-food stakeholders completing entrepreneurship and business management training	MOAFM/JBDC/RADA/ Projects (Reports)
	Number of producers and agri-food stakeholders accessing business facilitation services	JBDC (Reports)
	Number and value of financing products accessed by trained participants	MOAFM/JBDC/RADA/ Projects (Reports)
	Percentage change in volume/value of sales to structured markets among supported enterprises.	MOAFM/JBDC/RADA/ Project (Reports)
<b>4.2.4 Agricultural Financing, Risk Management, Incentives &amp; Insurance Framework</b>	Number of farmers, fishers, and agro-processors (including youth and women) accessing formal agricultural finance products.	DBJ (Reports)
	Loans disbursed to the agricultural sector (Value)	PIOJ (Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica)
	Average cost of borrowing for priority agricultural segments supported through concessional or risk-sharing instruments.	DBJ (Reports)
	Value and number of loans/investments mobilised through blended-finance windows (e.g., climate-smart investments, post-harvest assets, fisheries, livestock).	DBJ/MOAFM (Reports)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Percentage of lending supported by partial credit guarantees and/or alternative collateral mechanisms (e.g., movable assets, warehouse receipts, inventory financing).	DBJ (Reports)
	Value of performance-based incentives linked to the adoption of climate-smart practices and participation in structured value chains.	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)
	Value of Productive Input Relief (Agriculture) accessed by producers	MOFPS/Jamaica Customs (Reports)
	Number of farmers accessing agricultural insurance (including parametric hurricane/drought products)	MOAFM/Insurance industry (Reports)
<b>Thematic Area Three: Efficient Agricultural Trade And Marketing Systems</b>		
<b>4.3.1 Agricultural Trade Promotion &amp; Facilitation</b>	Percentage change in export volumes and values	PIOJ (ESSJ)
	Number of new or maintained sanitary and phytosanitary and market access protocols with key trading partners.	MOAFM-VSD & PQ-PI/BSJ (Reports)
	Percentage of exporters reporting reduced transaction costs (documentation, inspections, logistics).	MOAFM/JAMPRO/JMEA (Study, Surveys)
	Average export processing time (farm to shipment).	MOAFM/JAMPRO/JMEA (Study, Surveys)
	Number of certified GAP and traceability-compliant farms	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/JMEA (Surveys, Reports)
	Volume of export commodities moving through upgraded cold chain infrastructure.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC/JMEA (Surveys, Reports)
	Number of new export contracts or partnerships secured through trade missions, expos, and B2B events.	JAMPRO/AIC (Reports)
	Number of international buyer inquiries and trade leads for Jamaican agricultural products.	JAMPRO/AIC (Reports)
	Number of women and youth-led enterprises in export markets.	JAMPRO/JMEA (Reports)
	Number of exporters accessing trade finance	EXIM Bank/JMEA (Reports)
	Frequency of market reporting	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
<b>4.3.2 Agricultural Marketing &amp; Distribution Systems</b>	Percentage reduction in price gaps between farmgate and retail markets.	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)
	Volume of produce moved through cold chain systems	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)
	Percentage of Agro-Parks and production zones connected to functional logistics and cold chain nodes.	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)
	Number of users accessing the real-time AMIS dashboard.	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)
	Number of shortage/glut forecasts generated by the analytics system (accuracy and timeliness). Percentage of priority crops with early warning alerts for shortages and gluts.	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)
	Increase in domestic market share of local agricultural products (retail, tourism, institutions).	MOAFM/RADA (Surveys, Reports)
	<b>4.3.3 Agricultural Health &amp; Food Safety</b>	Compliance rate for the animal identification system Coverage of the animal identification system
Percentage of targeted products traceable end-to-end		MOAFM/BSJ (Reports)
Number of completed pest risk analyses and animal risk assessments		MOAFM-VSD & PQ/PI (Reports)
Percentage of priority diseases/pests with active surveillance protocols implemented. Detection rate of notifiable pests/diseases per surveillance cycle.		MOAFM-VSD & PQ/PI (Reports)
Increased proportion of joint or coordinated inspections		MOAFM-VSD & PQ/PI (Reports)
Percentage of inspections undertaken based on risk profiling		MOAFM-VSD & PQ/PI (Reports)
Increased range/volume of tests offered by laboratories Reduced turnaround times for laboratories		MOAFM-VSD, PQ/PI, R&D (Reports)
<b>4.3.4 Agricultural Infrastructure</b>	Kilometres of farm roads constructed/rehabilitated to climate-resilient standards.	MOAFM/RADA (Reports)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Kilometres of farm roads rehabilitated/repaired to climate-resilient standards	
	Area (ha.) of land brought under new irrigation schemes in targeted production zones	NIC (Reports)
	Cold chain capacity added (sq. ft.) in agro-parks and production zones. Cold chain capacity average utilisation rate (sq. ft.) in agro-parks and production zones.	MOAFM/RADA/AIC (Reports)
	Number of producer groups or enterprises operating packhouses, cold rooms, or shared post-harvest assets under sustainable management and cost-recovery arrangements.	MOAFM/RADA/Producers organizations (Reports/Surveys)
	Number of climate-resilient livestock housing units constructed/retrofitted and proportion adopting renewable-energy or water-harvesting features	RADA/JDDB/Projects (Reports)
	Number of upgraded/new abattoirs and processing facilities with food-safety standards.	MOAFM (Reports)
	Number of fisheries landing sites upgraded with resilient infrastructure and hygiene systems, and proportion meeting minimum sanitary and operational standards.	NFA (Reports)
	Number of upgraded/new abattoirs and processing facilities with food-safety standards (e.g., HACCP).	MOAFM/AIC (Reports)
	Number of active users submitting or accessing data on the Integrated Agriculture Data Platform (IADP) Number of core systems integrated on the IADP Percentage of priority datasets available on the IADP	MOAM/RADA (Reports)
<b>Thematic Area Four: Food Security &amp; Nutrition</b>		
<b>4.4.1 Local Food Availability</b>	% change in the Agricultural Production Index and sub-indices	PIOJ (ESSJ)
	Average Daily Energy Supply adequacy (kcal/cap/d)	FAOSTAT (Statistical Database)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
<b>4.4.2 Food Utilization</b>	Prevalence of obesity in the adult population (18 years and older)	FAOSTAT (Statistical Database)
	Prevalence of overweight <sup>43</sup> in the adult population	MoHW (Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey)
	Prevalence of hypertension (%)	MoHW (Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey)
	Prevalence of pre-diabetes (%)	MoHW (Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey)
<b>4.4.3 Food Stability</b>	Cereal Import Dependency Ratio	FAOSTAT (Statistical Database)
	Value of imports in total merchandise exports (%)	FAOSTAT (Statistical Database)
	Per capita food supply variability (kcal/cap/day)	FAOSTAT (Statistical Database)
<b>Cross-Cutting Themes</b>		
<b>4.5.1 Policy, Legislative and Institutional Development</b>	Number of policies approved as White Paper	MOAFM (Reports)
	Number of legislative and regulatory measures tabled and passed.	MOAFM (Reports)
	Number of institutions reforms undertaken.	MOAFM (Reports)
	Number of consultations mechanism established	MOAFM (Reports)
	Share of agricultural budget allocated to capital expenditure	MOAFM/MoFPS (Estimates of Expenditure)
<b>4.5.2 Research, Innovation and Technology</b>	Number of research outputs produced annually.	MOAFM-R&D (Reports)
	Adoption rate of research outputs by farmers.	MOAFM-R&D (Reports)
	Number of innovation partnerships formed (universities, private sector, international bodies).	MOAFM-R&D (Reports)

<sup>43</sup> Overweight/obese was defined as body mass index (BMI) of  $\geq 25.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>, pre-obese as BMI  $\geq 25.0$  -29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, and obesity as BMI  $\geq 30.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> (WHO)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Number of national knowledge-sharing platforms established.	MOAFM-R&D (Reports)
<b>4.5.3 Enhanced Agricultural Workforce</b>	Agricultural worker registry established and operational (Yes/No)	MLSS (Reports)
	Number of agricultural workers registered.	
	Median daily/weekly wage of agricultural workers compared to the national minimum wage (ratio).	MLSS (Reports)
	Percentage of agricultural employment/labour-condition data fields captured in routine data systems.	MLSS (Reports)
	Percentage of inspected enterprises found compliant with key labour standards (contracts, wages, hours, child labour, OSH minimums).	MLSS (Reports)
	Number of producers and agricultural/fishery workers enrolled in NIS annually	MLSS (Reports)
	Occupational injury incidence rate in agriculture/fisheries/agro-processing (injuries per 1,000 workers per year).	MLSS (Reports)
<b>4.5.4 Human Resource, Knowledge and Capacity Development</b>	Number of new agricultural training programmes offered	HEART NSTA (Reports)
	Percentage of staff with required technical competencies	MOAFM (Survey, Human resource assessments)
	Staff retention rate in critical technical roles	MOAFM (Reports)
	Extension officer-to-farmer ratio. Extension Officer to fisher ratio	RADA NFA (Reports)
	Coverage of the national farmer registry Coverage of the national fishery registry	RADA NFA (Reports)
	Percentage of farmers reached annually (Coverage of extension services) Percentage of fishers reached annually	RADA NFA (Reports)
	Percentage of services digitised	MOAFM and agencies (Survey, Reports)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED INDICATORS	SOURCE
	Percentage of institutions using integrated digital platforms for service delivery.	MOAFM and agencies (Survey, Reports)
<b>4.5.5 Youth, Gender and Vulnerable Groups</b>	Youth as a percentage of registered farmers	MOAFM/RADA (Computed from ABIS data)
	Women as a percentage of registered farmers	MOAFM/RADA (Computed from ABIS data)
	Persons with disabilities as a percentage of registered farmers	MOAFM/RADA (Computed from ABIS data)
<b>4.5.6 Producer Mobilization and Cohesion</b>	Percentage of farmers and fishers' groups formalised	DCFS/RADA/NFA (Computed from RADA and DCFS data)
<b>4.5.7 Praedial Larceny</b>	Number of arrests made	MNS/JCF (Reports, Database)
	Number of cases successfully prosecuted by the courts	Court Administration Division (Reports)
	Number of farm watch programmes launched	MNS/JCF (Reports, Database)

### 7.3 MIDTERM AND FINAL EVALUATION

A ten-year planning horizon constitutes a significant timeframe, particularly given the dynamic global landscape shaped by rapid geopolitical developments, technological advancements, social transformation, and escalating climate-related challenges, many of which are beyond the influence of local stakeholders. To mitigate inherent volatility, the Plan incorporates a mid-term evaluation at the fifth year of execution to maintain ongoing relevance and responsiveness. This review facilitates timely adjustments to activities, especially in the event of significant changes that may affect the original implementation path. A comprehensive final evaluation will be undertaken at the conclusion of the ten-year period allocated for the execution of the NADP.

The evaluation framework for the NADP is designed to determine whether the Plan is achieving its intended outcomes and contributing meaningfully to the transformation of Jamaica’s agricultural sector. While monitoring focuses on tracking activities and outputs, evaluation provides a deeper,

periodic assessment of effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, and long-term impact. These assessments will examine not only what has been achieved, but also how and why results have occurred. This includes analysing the quality of implementation, the appropriateness of strategies, the adequacy of resources, and the extent to which the Plan remains aligned with national priorities and emerging sector realities.

A mixed-methods approach will be used, drawing on quantitative data from the monitoring system and qualitative insights from stakeholders, beneficiaries, and implementing partners. This combination ensures a comprehensive understanding of performance, including the contextual factors that influence success or hinder progress.

Evaluations will also assess the Plan’s responsiveness to external shocks—such as climate events, market disruptions, or geopolitical shifts—and the effectiveness of adaptive management measures taken in response. This is essential for determining whether the Plan is sufficiently resilient and flexible in a rapidly changing environment.

Findings from each evaluation cycle will be synthesized into a formal Evaluation Report. These reports will provide evidence-based recommendations to strengthen implementation, refine strategies, and inform future planning cycles. The results will be shared with the Cabinet, Parliament, and key sector stakeholders, reinforcing transparency and supporting continuous learning across the agricultural system.

Ultimately, the evaluation process ensures that the NADP remains a living, adaptive framework—one that evolves with the sector, responds to emerging challenges, and consistently drives Jamaica toward a more resilient, competitive, and inclusive agricultural future.

## **7.4 KNOWLEDGE SHARING & LEARNING AGENDA**

The Knowledge Sharing and Learning Agenda is designed to strengthen the agricultural sector’s capacity to learn, adapt, and innovate throughout the implementation of the NADP. It provides a structured approach for capturing lessons, disseminating insights, and promoting continuous improvement across institutions, value chains, and stakeholder groups.

A central objective of the Agenda is to ensure that knowledge generated through monitoring, evaluation, research, and field experience is systematically documented and shared. This includes insights on what is working, what is not, and why. By creating clear pathways for learning, the Agenda supports evidence-based decision-making and enhances the sector’s ability to respond to emerging challenges and opportunities.

Knowledge sharing will occur through a combination of formal and informal mechanisms, including technical briefs, learning workshops, peer-to-peer exchanges, digital platforms, and annual review forums. These mechanisms will facilitate collaboration among government agencies, producers, private sector partners, academia, and development organisations, ensuring that learning is both inclusive and sector wide.

The Agenda also emphasizes the importance of building institutional learning cultures. This involves strengthening capacities for data analysis, reflective practice, adaptive management, and cross-agency coordination. As the Plan progresses, the learning agenda will evolve to incorporate new themes, research priorities, and innovations that emerge from implementation experience.

Ultimately, the Knowledge Sharing and Learning Agenda ensures that the NADP functions not only as a static plan but also as a living framework—one that continuously generates, applies, and shares knowledge to drive a more resilient, competitive, and future-ready agricultural sector.

# **ANNEXES**

## 8 ANNEX I- IMPLEMENTATION MATRICES

### 8.1 THEMATIC AREA ONE: RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE & EFFICIENT PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
<b>GOAL 1: Resilient, environmentally sustainable, and resource-efficient agricultural production systems that enhance productivity, adapt to climate change, conserve natural resources, and ensure long-term food security, while minimizing environmental impact.</b>					
<i>Objective 1.1: To embed climate-resilient practices, technologies, and financing throughout Jamaica's agricultural sector to reduce climate risks and improve productivity, while supporting smallholders and commercial growers through capacity building and targeted financing that sustains and scales Climate-Resilient Production System (CRPS) models.</i>					
1.1.1: To establish a national coordination mechanism to drive the implementation of resilient, scalable and technology-driven agricultural projects	1.1.1.1 Develop a Terms of Reference for a Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of climate-resilient investments for the agricultural sector.	i. Terms of Reference for a Steering Committee prepared in Year 1.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, MWECC, MOFPS, DBJ, PIOJ, International Development Partners	Year 1	n/a
	1.1.1.2 Establish the Steering Committee.	i. National Steering Committee established in Year 1	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, MWECC, MOFPS, DBJ, PIOJ, International Development Partners	Year 1	n/a
	1.1.1.3 Prepare Work Plan for the Steering Committee based on priorities identified in the NADP.	i. Workplan prepared for Year 1 ii. Annual workplans for the remaining year	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, MWECC, MOFPS, DBJ, PIOJ, International Development Partners	Year 1	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
1.1.2: Mainstream climate resilience into institutions, programmes and initiatives across the agricultural sector <sup>44</sup> .	1.1.2.1 Institutionalize a Climate Resilience Unit within the MOAFM.	i. Climate Resilience Unit established by Year 3	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, MOFPS	Year 1	n/a
	1.1.2.2 Improve institutional capacity and systems for the dissemination of CRPS.	i. Number of capacity building initiatives. ii. Number of staff trained in CRPS. iii. Number of systems established for the dissemination of CRPS.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, International Development Partners	Years 1-10	30 million
	1.1.2.3 Review and enhance existing climate resilience know-how and practices within the relevant institutions.	i. Number of technical staff trained in updated climate-resilient practices, tools, or methodologies. ii. Number of institutional guidelines, or protocols updated to integrate climate-resilient practices.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, International Development Partners	Years 1-5	10 million
	1.1.2.4 Consult and engage farming/fishing communities to create	i. Number of farmers/fishers engaged through consultations,	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA,	Years 1-5	50 million

<sup>44</sup> It is anticipated that Government will partner with International Development community to improve capacity for incorporation of climate resilient practices, systems, capacity building, etc.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	further awareness to promote the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural and fisheries practices and systems.	community meetings, or outreach sessions. ii. % increase in farmer awareness levels on climate-resilient practices (pre/post surveys).	International Development Partners		
1.1.3: Expand to mainstream deployment of targeted climate-smart technology	1.1.3.1 Capture Best Practice learnings from existing Climate Smart Technology (CST) applications to construct optimal operational Production Models for CRPS (by key crops, livestock, capture and culture fisheries, etc.)	i. Number of CST case studies documented across key crops, livestock, and fisheries production systems. ii. Number of operational CRPS Production Models developed by commodity (e.g., vegetables, roots & tubers, poultry, small ruminants, aquaculture iii. % of extension officers trained to use and disseminate the new models. iv. Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, International Development Partners, Universities	Years 1-5	20 million
	1.1.3.2 Enhance the technical capacity of existing research staff to undertake and/or facilitate applied research activities in climate smart technologies.	i. Number of research staff trained in applied research methodologies on CST and CPRS. ii. Number of applied research projects initiated or supported by trained staff in the identified key	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, NFA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, International Development Partners, Universities	Years 1-5	25 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		areas relating to CST and CPRS.			
	1.1.3.3 Advise farmers/fishers of funding and incentives from public and private financial institutions to deploy CST / CRPS.	i. Number of farmers/fishers sensitized on funding and incentives from public and private financial institutions to deploy CST / CRPS.	Lead: RADA DBJ, private financial institutions, International Development Partners	Years 1-5	n/a
	1.1.3.4 Promote regional and international cooperation and information exchange with other countries to build capacity for research in Climate Resilient Production Systems (CRPS).	i. Number of cooperation and information exchange programmes/partnerships established with the international development community/bilateral partners in CPRS.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, Bilateral Cooperation, International Development Partners, Universities	Years 1-10	n/a
	1.1.3.5 Promote collaboration among extension services and farmers/fishers to test and showcase outcomes of the use of CRPS.	i. Number of collaborative CRPS demonstration initiatives implemented jointly by extension officers and farmers/fishers. ii. Number of farmers/fishers participating in CRPS field trials, demonstrations, or validation activities. iii. Number of CRPS demonstration plots, pilot sites, or field labs	Lead: RADA AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, International Development Partners, Universities	Years 1-10	25 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		established across priority zones.			
1.1.4 Mitigate potential losses from flooding and droughts through ongoing risk assessment exercises to guide preventative and corrective actions	1.1.4.1 Apply drought and flood risk assessments to guide climate-smart investment decisions, using vulnerability-mapping approaches (such as IIED-style hotspot analysis) to identify high-risk locations and prioritize technologies tailored to local climate exposure profiles.	i. Number of investment proposals or project plans informed by drought and flood risk assessment findings.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, PIOJ, MWECC, International Development Partners	Years 1-10	n/a
	1.1.4.2 Introduce more drought-tolerant and heat-resilient varieties for priority staples and horticulture through national seed programmes and public-private varietal trials.	Number of drought-tolerant/heat-resistant varieties introduced.	Lead: MOAFM and RADA JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, Input Supply companies, International Development Partners	Years 1-10	15 million
	1.1.4.3 Identify appropriate sources to procure and introduce drought/heat resilient varieties for priority crops and key animal husbandry.	i. Number of validated sources (local, regional, international) identified for drought/heat-resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds. ii. Percentage of priority crops and livestock categories with at least	Lead: MOAFM and RADA JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, Input Supply companies, International Development Partners	Years 1-10	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		one vetted resilient variety/breed identified.			
1.1.5 Create a suitable Finance Facility for Agricultural Resilience	1.1.5.1 Identify suitable sources to fund a substantial Finance Facility for Agricultural Resilience & Food Security to address chronic Climate Change Action losses.	i. Number of viable funding sources identified and assessed for establishing a substantial Finance Facility for Agricultural Resilience & Food Security.	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS, RADA, NFA, PIOJ, MWECC, International Development Partners	Years 1-3	n/a
	1.1.5.2 Design and implement a “Permanent” Fund within the Finance Facility specifically for the recovery and restart of farmers/fishers' operations after a major, acute, catastrophic climate-induced event (e.g., hurricanes, storms, etc.).	i. Design, governance, and operational instruments of a Permanent Recovery & Restart Fund for climate-affected producers developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS, RADA, NFA, PIOJ, MWECC, International Development Partners	Years 1-4	10 million
	1.1.5.3 Adopt the lessons learned from the relief, response and recovery efforts of major events to create a conceptual design for the Financing Facility.	i. Number of documented lessons-learned analyses from major climate-induced events integrated into the conceptual design of the Agricultural Resilience & Recovery Financing Facility.	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS, RADA, PIOJ, MWECC, International Development Partners	Years 1-2	n/a
1.1.6 Ensure that farmers, extension officers, and sector institutions have	1.1.6.1 Expand and modernize agro-meteorological observation networks.	i. Number of new agro-meteorological stations installed across	Lead: MSJ RADA, NFA, MWECC, International Development Partners	Years 1-10	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
timely, reliable, and localized climate information to guide decisions.		priority agro-ecological zones. ii. Number of existing stations upgraded to meet modern data-collection and transmission standards. iii. Percentage of stations transmitting real-time or near-real-time data to the national climate information system.			
	1.1.6.2 Strengthen partnerships with the MSJ to co-produce agriculture-ready climate advisories.	i. Number of jointly produced agriculture-ready climate advisories developed through formal collaboration between the MOAFM/RADA/NFA and MSJ.	Lead: MSJ, RADA, NFA JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JDDB, AIC	Years 1-10	n/a
	1.1.6.3 Develop localized seasonal forecasts and early-warning bulletins tailored to priority commodities and agro-ecological zones.	i. Number of localized seasonal climate forecasts produced for priority agro-ecological zones. ii. Number of commodity-specific early-warning bulletins developed and disseminated.	Lead: MSJ, RADA, NFA JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JDDB, AIC	Years 1-10	n/a
	1.1.6.4 Train extension officers to interpret and	i. Number of extension officers trained to	Lead: MSJ, RADA, NFA JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JDDB	Years 1-10	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	translate climate forecasts into actionable agronomic guidance.	interpret and translate climate forecasts into actionable agronomic guidance for farmers/fishers.			
	1.1.6.5 Develop farmer/fisher-friendly climate information products for deployment using multiple user-friendly communication modalities.	i. Number of farmer/fisher-friendly climate information products developed	Lead: MSJ, RADA, NFA JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JDDB, producer groups/ organizations	Years 1-10	n/a
	1.1.6.6 Establish seamless integration between the national climate information system and all extension-service digital platforms to enable real-time advisory delivery and decision-support tools for farmers.	i. Number of climate-data Application Programming Interfaces developed, tested, and operational within extension digital platforms.	Lead: MSJ, RADA, NFA JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JDDB, producer groups/ organizations	Years 1-3	5 million
<i>Objective 1.2: To improve farming production and productivity through sustainable, climate-resilient systems and technologies that boost crop and livestock yields.</i>					
1.2.1 Expand the availability and accessibility of advanced farming technologies	1.2.1.1 Identify, introduce, pilot, and mainstream the use of advanced technologies in different types of production systems (open field and protected) in partnerships with the private sector, academia/research	i. Number of advanced agricultural technologies identified and assessed for suitability across open-field and protected systems.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, academia/research institutions, international development partners	Years 1-5	50 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	institutions, and development partners.				
	1.2.1.2 Establish partnerships with the private sector to import advanced technological products and provide technical and after-sales support for farmers.	i. Number of formal partnership agreements established with private-sector technology providers.	Lead: MOAFM/RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector	Ongoing	n/a
	1.2.1.3 Establish demonstration farms and technology innovation hubs to sensitize, pilot and showcase advanced technologies.	i. Number of demonstration farms established across priority agro parks/ agro-ecological zones.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, academia/research institutions, international development partners	Ongoing	25 million
	1.2.1.4 Support the establishment of equipment-sharing among farmers groups/ cooperatives (e.g., drone or sensor rental services) to facilitate resource sharing, lower individual costs, and enhance accessibility.	i. Number of farmer groups/cooperatives supported to establish equipment-sharing schemes.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.2.1.5 Create open-source mobile and web applications to power smart technologies for various production systems.	i. Number of open-source mobile and web applications developed and released for agricultural production systems.	Lead: MOAFM/RADA private sector, academia/research institutions, international development partners	Ongoing	5 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
1.2.2 Enable/ Promote the adoption of advanced farming technologies	1.2.2.1 Expand extension and capacity building programmes focused on digital skills and data interpretation.	i. Number of digital-skills and data-interpretation training programmes developed or expanded.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	50 million
	1.2.2.2 Develop and execute training and certification programmes in smart agricultural technologies for producers, extension officers, technicians, etc.	i. Number of training and certification programmes developed for smart agricultural technologies.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations	Years 1-3	50 million
	1.2.2.3 Foster farmer-to-farmer learning networks and peer demonstration programmes.	i. Number of farmer-to-farmer learning networks established or strengthened. ii. Number of active farmers groups participating in peer-learning initiatives.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.2.2.4 Promote inclusive access by targeting women and youth farmers with training and technology support.	i. Number of women farmers participating in training and technology-support programmes. ii. Number of youth farmers participating in training and technology-support programmes.	Lead: RADA 4-H, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.2.2.5 Equip farmers with the necessary digital skills to utilize technologies effectively.	i. Number of digital-skills training sessions delivered to farmers.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	50 million
1.2.3 Strengthen digital and physical infrastructure to facilitate roll-out of smart farming technologies	1.2.3.1 Formulate and adopt a Digital Agriculture & Data Governance Framework.	i. Draft Digital Agriculture & Data Governance Framework developed	Lead: MOAFM/RADA METT, private sector, international development partners	Years 1- 2	3 million
	1.2.3.2 Form partnerships with service providers to improve satellite, broadband and mobile coverage in rural and farming areas.	i. Number of service providers engaged to expand rural connectivity infrastructure.	Lead: MOAFM/RADA METT, private sector	Years 1-3	n/a
	1.2.3.3 Design data platforms and cloud-based systems for real-time farm monitoring and decision support.	i. Number of data platforms and cloud-based systems designed for real-time farm monitoring and decision support.	Lead: MOAFM/RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-3	20 million
1.2.4 Improve productivity of protected agricultural systems	1.2.4.1 Improve the design of protected agricultural systems and climate control, optimizing for tropical climatic conditions.	i. Number of improved protected agriculture system designs developed for tropical conditions (e.g., greenhouses, shade houses, tunnels).	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, greenhouse growers association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	15 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.2.4.2 Promote the adoption of sensors and simple automation tools.	i. Number of sensor types and simple automation tools (e.g., soil-moisture sensors, temperature probes, timers, automated irrigation switches) introduced to farmers.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, greenhouse growers association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	n/a
	1.2.4.3 Improve the offerings of high-performance crop varieties that are suitable for protected agricultural systems.	i. Number of high-performance crop varieties identified as suitable for protected agriculture.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, greenhouse growers association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	n/a
	1.2.4.4 Promote the adoption of more efficient water management and nutrient delivery systems.	i. Number of efficient water-management and nutrient-delivery technologies introduced (e.g., drip irrigation, fertigation units, moisture sensors).	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, NIC, greenhouse growers association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	n/a
	1.2.4.5 Strengthen systems and capacities for integrated pests and disease management.	i. Number of updated or newly developed IPDM protocols/ guidelines. ii. Percentage of priority crops covered by standardised IPDM protocols.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, greenhouse growers association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	5 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.2.4.6 Increase availability of enhanced growing media to ensure better root aeration, faster growth and lower disease pressure.	i. Number of suppliers, processors, or manufacturers supported to produce enhanced growing media.	Lead: RADA Greenhouse Growers Association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	n/a
	1.2.4.7 Strengthen training programmes to improve operational efficiencies and farm management for enhanced productivity.	i. Number of updated or newly developed training modules on operational efficiency and farm management.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, greenhouse growers association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	n/a
	1.2.4.8 Increase the use of renewable energy to reduce energy costs and carbon footprint.	i. Number of renewable-energy systems installed on farms	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, greenhouse growers association, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	30 million
1.2.5 Improve the productivity of open field crop production systems	1.2.5.1 Increase availability of high-quality resilient seeds/planting material through partnership with the private sector, academia, and development partners.	i. Number of joint research, breeding, or seed-multiplication initiatives launched.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI and R&D SRC, RADA, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.2.5.2 Enhance and mainstream the use of small tools/machines fit for various terrains and production systems in partnerships with the private sector, academia/research institutions and development partners.	i. Number of small tools/machines introduced or validated for different terrains and production systems.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-5	50 million
	1.2.5.3 Facilitate increased access to efficient on-farm water management technologies.	i. Number of efficient water-management technologies introduced (drip systems, fertigation units, moisture sensors). ii. Number of farmers adopting improved irrigation or water-management systems.	Lead: RADA /NIC AIC, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.2.5.4 Increase use of precision technologies to improve nutrient and pest management	i. Number of precision-agriculture tools introduced. ii. Number of farmers trained in precision technologies.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.2.5.5 Improve soil health through increased access to soil testing and monitoring technologies to	i. Number of soil-testing kits, sensors, or digital diagnostic tools distributed.	Lead: MOAFM- ALMD RADA, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private	Ongoing	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	inform nutrient management strategies.	ii. Number of soil tests conducted annually for farmers.	sector, international development partners		
	1.2.5.6 Collaborate with fertilizer manufacturers to provide the proper grades for farmers.	i. Number of fertilizer-grade formulations developed or adapted for priority crops.	Lead- MOAFM/RADA RADA, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, Private fertilizer manufacturers and distributors	Years 1-5	n/a
	1.2.5.7 Promote the adoption of sensors and simple automation tools.	i. Number of sensor and automation technologies introduced (soil moisture, temperature, timers, switches). ii. Number of farmers adopting sensors or simple automation tools.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.2.5.8 Promote and disseminate good agricultural practices	i. Number of farmers trained in GAP annually.	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	30 million
	1.2.5.9 Improve farmer training methods and channels for increased adoption of technologies.	i. Number of new or enhanced training channels deployed (e.g., digital platforms, blended learning, field schools).	Lead: RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
1.2.6 Improve the productivity of livestock production systems	1.2.6.1 Improve animal genetics of key livestock classes in partnership with	i. Number of improved breeds/strains identified, developed, or introduced.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D MOAFM-VSD, JDDB, private sector, producer groups/organizations,	Ongoing	100 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	the private sector and academia.	ii. Number of genetic improvement partnerships established with private sector and academia.	international development partners, universities/research institutions		
	1.2.6.2 Design interventions to increase reproductive efficiency through better breeding practices, techniques and technologies.	i. Number of reproductive-efficiency interventions. ii. Number of farmers trained in improved breeding practices and reproductive technologies.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D MOAFM-VSD, JDDDB, RADA, private sector, producer groups/organizations, international development partners, universities/ research institutions	Ongoing	30 million
	1.2.6.3 Promote enhanced animal nutrition through improved and diverse feed and forage offerings and quality.	i. Number of improved feed and forage varieties introduced or validated. ii. Number of feed suppliers or forage producers supported to improve quality.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D JDDDB, private sector, producer groups/ organizations, international development partners, universities/research institutions	Ongoing	20 million
	1.2.6.4 Improve the design and affordability of livestock housing that increases efficiency in the management of animals.	i. Number of improved livestock-housing designs developed or validated. ii. Number of demonstration units showcasing efficient housing designs.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D/RADA/JDDDB private sector, producer groups/organizations, international development partners	Ongoing	60 million
	1.2.6.5 Promote the adoption of simple automation tools to improve livestock management.	i. Number of automation tools introduced (automatic drinkers, feeders, climate-control switches, monitoring sensors).	Lead: MOAFM-R&D/RADA/JDDDB private sector, producer groups/organizations, international development partners	Ongoing	15 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		ii. Number of farmers adopting simple automation tools.			
	1.2.6.6 Strengthen the capacity of farmers through participatory learning methods and demonstration farms in selected locations.	i. Number of demonstration farms established or strengthened. ii. Number of participatory learning sessions delivered	Lead: RADA/JDDB private sector, producer groups/ organizations, international development partners	Ongoing	50 million
	1.2.6.7 Strengthen training programmes to improve operational efficiencies and farm management for enhanced productivity.	i. Number of updated or newly developed livestock-management training modules. ii. Number of farmers and farm workers trained in operational efficiency and management.	Lead: RADA/JDDB Private sector, producer groups/ organizations, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.2.6.8 Increase the use of renewable energy to reduce energy costs and carbon footprint.	i. Number of renewable-energy systems installed on livestock farms (solar pumps, biogas digesters, solar lighting).	Lead: RADA JDDB, private sector, producer groups/ organizations, international development partners	Ongoing	50 million
1.2.7 Develop financial schemes and incentives that support technology adoption and implementation.	1.2.7.1 Provide tax incentives, grants, and concessional financing for producers and agribusinesses adopting smart technologies and protected agricultural systems.	i. Number of tax-incentive packages, grants, or concessional-financing instruments developed. ii. Number of producers and agribusinesses accessing tax incentives	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS, DBJ, private financial institutions, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		or grants for technology adoption.			
	1.2.7.2 Partner with the private sector and development banks to develop leasing models for technology acquisition to avoid large upfront capital costs.	i. Number of leasing models developed for technology acquisition (equipment, sensors, protected-agriculture systems). ii. Number of farmers or agribusinesses accessing technologies through leasing arrangements.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ Private sector, producer groups/ organizations, international development partners	Years 1-5	100 million
	1.2.7.3 Partner with financial institutions to provide credit schemes for technology acquisition.	i. Number of credit schemes developed with financial institutions for technology adoption. ii. Number of farmers or agribusinesses accessing credit for technology acquisition. iii. Total value of loans disbursed for technology investments.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ private financial institutions, international development partners	Years 1-5	100 million
	1.2.7.4 Operationalize financing schemes for smallholder farmers to access equipment and software.	i. Number of financing schemes operationalized specifically for smallholder technology access.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ Private financial institutions, international development partners	Years 1-5	n/a
1.2.8 Introduce systems to monitor on-farm productivity for various farming systems	1.2.8.1 Form partnerships with universities, development partners, the private sector and farmers to design models and	i. Number of formal partnerships (MOUs/agreements) established with universities, private	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB Universities/research institutions, international development partners, producer groups/	Years 1-3	6 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	measurements for on-farm productivity.	sector, development partners, and farmer groups. ii. Number of collaborative research or modelling initiatives launched.	organizations, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA		
	1.2.8.2 Train relevant Government personnel to collect data and input into models.	i. Number of Government personnel trained in data collection, modelling, and digital-input protocols.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB Universities/research institutions, international development partners, producer groups/ organizations, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA	Year 3	6 million
	1.2.8.3 Disseminate results of productivity studies using various communication channels.	i. Number of productivity study reports, briefs, or summaries produced.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JDDB, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, Universities/ research institutions, international development partners	Year 3	5 million
	1.2.8.4 Design systems to incorporate outputs into extension and advisory services, policies, programmes, projects, and plans.	i. Number of digital or operational systems designed to integrate productivity-model outputs.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA JDDB, AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, International development partners	Year 3	n/a
<i>Objective 1.3: To promote the development of a sustainable and competitive organic agricultural sub-sector in line with national standards and international best practices, which contributes to national food and nutrition security, job creation, environmental protection, and climate change mitigation.</i>					
1.3.1 Create an effective policy, legislative and	1.3.1.1 Develop and implement a National Organic Agriculture Policy.	i. National Organic Policy developed as Green Paper by Year 1.	Lead: MOAFM JOAM, RADA, BSJ, NCBJ	Years 1-3	3 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
regulatory framework for the development and regulation of the organic agriculture sub-sector.		ii. National Organic Policy approved as White Paper by Year 3.			
	1.3.1.2 Develop and promulgate legislation for the organic agriculture sub-sector.	i. Primary legislation developed and promulgated.	Lead: MOAFM Attorney General's Chambers, CPC, JOAM	Years 1-5	2.5 million
	1.3.1.3 Develop and enact regulations and standards for the production, processing, marketing and trade of organic products.	i. Regulations developed and enacted.	Lead: MOAFM Attorney General's Chambers, CPC, JOAM	Year 5-6	4 million
1.3.2 Enhance compliance mechanisms for the organic agriculture sub-sector	1.3.2.1 Review and enhance existing organic agriculture standards and certification systems at all levels value chain.	i. Organic standards and certifications systems reviewed and enhanced every five years.	Lead: MOAFM BSJ, NCBJ, JOAM	Years 1-2	10 million
	1.3.2.2 Create awareness and promote adoption of organic agriculture standards and certification systems at all levels of the value chain.	i. Awareness campaign designed and executed.	Lead: MOAFM BSJ, NCBJ, JOAM	Years 2- 10	5 million
	1.3.2.3 Improve institutional capacity and systems for enforcement of organic agriculture standards and certification.	i. Capacity building programme developed for enforcement of organic agriculture standards and certification.	Lead: MOAFM BSJ, NCBJ, JOAM	Year 3-4	3 million
	1.3.2.4 Develop and execute training programme for organic inspectors from the public	i. Training programme developed and executed.	Lead: MOAFM BSJ, NCBJ, JOAM	Years 3-4	5 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	and private sectors to provide inspection services to organic farmers.				
1.3.3 Strengthen organic agriculture research and technology development and dissemination	1.3.3.1 Design and implement an organic research programme to be led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Mining, in collaboration with other Agencies and institutions.	i. Organic research programme designed and implemented.	Lead: MOAFM JOAM, international development partners	Years 1-10	40 million
	1.3.3.2 Designate an Organic Coordinator to develop and oversee the organic research programme in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Mining.	i. Organic Coordinator designated to develop and oversee the organic research programme.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D	Years 1-10	80 million
	1.3.3.3 Enhance the technical capacity of existing research staff to undertake and/or facilitate research activities in these key areas.	i. At least two activities executed towards building technical capacity of research staff annually.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D JOAM, international development partners	Years 1-10	10 million
	1.3.3.4 Promote regional and international cooperation and information exchange with other countries to build capacity for research in organic production systems.	i. At least one cooperation and information exchange with other countries undertaken per annum.	Lead: MOAFM JOAM, international development partners	Years 2-10	9 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.3.3.5 Promote collaboration between extension services and farmers to test and showcase research outcomes.	i. At least one collaboration executed annually between extension services and farmers to test and showcase research outcomes.	Lead: RADA and JOAM MOAFM	Years 2-10	n/a
1.3.4 Build capacity of the extension services to provide support to organic producers.	1.3.4.1 Designate at least one extension officer per parish who will receive extensive training in organic production systems and delivery of extension services to organic farmers.	i. At least 13 Extension Officers (1 per parish) designated to receive training in organic production systems.	Lead: RADA and JOAM	Years 1-2	n/a
	1.3.4.2 Assign at least one extension officer per parish who will oversee the extension activities for organic farmers in that parish.	i. 1 extension officer per parish (for a total of 13 extension officers) assigned to provide extension services to organic farmers in each parish.	Lead: RADA JOAM	Years 1-2	n/a
	1.3.4.3 Institute a training of trainer (TOT) programme to expose extension officers to organic farming techniques.	i. TOT programme developed and executed for extension officers.	Lead: RADA JOAM	Years 1-2	2 million
1.3.5 Build capacity of producers to implement organic production systems.	1.3.5.1 Train present and prospective farmers in organic farming techniques, methods and practices necessary for them to meet organic standards, obtain	i. At least 100 farmers trained per parish each year in organic farming techniques, methods and practices.	Lead: RADA JOAM	Years 1 to 10	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	certification, and maintain an organic farm.				
	1.3.5.2 Encourage conventional farmers to adopt organic farming techniques to preserve biodiversity, mitigate the effects of climate change and better utilize indigenous resources.	i. At least 6 outreach activities to farmers conducted each year.	Lead: RADA JOAM	Years 1-10	5 million
	1.3.5.3 Collaborate with non-government organizations and other development partners to assist in training and sensitization of farmers.	i. At least 1 collaboration executed per year.	Lead: RADA and JOAM	Years 1-10	n/a
1.3.6 Increase the availability of organic seeds and planting material to farmers	1.3.6.1 Provide assistance to organic farmers in forging linkages with organic seed companies that produce seeds that meet local phytosanitary regulations.	i. List of seed companies that produce seeds that meet local phytosanitary regulations developed.	Lead: MOAFM and JOAM Private seed companies/ input suppliers	Years 1-2	n/a
	1.3.6.2 Facilitate the development of Pest Risk Analysis for importation of organic seeds and planting material.	i. Pest Risk Analysis developed as needed for importation of organic seeds and planting material.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI JOAM	Years 1-10	n/a
	1.3.6.3 Adapt seed certification programme to include organic seeds and planting material.	i. Seed certification programme adapted to include organic seeds and planting material.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI JOAM	Years 1-2	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.3.6.4 Provide technical assistance to farmers to implement a seed production programme to enable them to produce their own certified planting material.	i. Two sessions conducted annually to provide technical assistance to farmers to implement a seed production programme.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, R&D JOAM	Years 2-5	4 million
	1.3.6.5 Provide technical assistance to individual organic farmers or groups of farmers in saving and storing seeds.	i. Two training sessions conducted every two years with farmers for saving and storing seeds.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, R&D JOAM	Years 1-6	3 million
	1.3.6.6 Establish a national seed bank for organic planting material.	i. National seed bank for organic planting material established by Year 4.	Lead: MOAFM- R&D JOAM	Year 1-4	2.5 million
<i>Objective 1.4: To promote the development and scaling of sustainable, climate-resilient blue production systems that enhance food security and nutrition, reduce import dependence, strengthen livelihoods, and protect marine and aquatic ecosystems.</i>					
1.4.1 Expand culture fisheries production using existing and introduced species	1.4.1.1 Establish two regional fish hatcheries in the eastern and western parts of the island (e.g., St Thomas and Westmoreland) and 6-8 commercial cage clusters to produce 2,000 tonnes of red snapper and/or red drum per year by 2036.	i. Number of hatcheries established ii. Number of cage clusters set up near shore iii. Volume of farmed fish produced in cages per annum (tonnes)	Lead: NFA MOAFM, AIC, Private Sector Companies	Years 1-10	1 billion
	1.4.1.2 Facilitate key initiatives & investments for increased Tilapia & Mariculture (notably oyster and sea moss) production volumes.	i. Value of investments in each species (\$) i. Number of initiatives started and successfully implemented	Lead: NFA MOAFM, AIC, Private Sector Companies	Years 1-0	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.4.1.3 Develop sustainable pricing and volume business models for small-scale fish farm production (based on local energy, electricity, feed, and conversion factor costs, grow-out time, etc.) with timely data collection and analysis of relevant parameters/metrics.	<p>i. Number of detailed costed models for production and commercial operations</p> <p>ii. Applied and validated business model used in practice for fish farming – tilapia and red snapper/drum</p>	Lead: NFA MOAFM, AIC, Private Sector Companies, international development partners	Years 1-4	2 million
1.4.2 Develop support for the implementation of renewable energy fish farm systems, cold chain and post-harvest fish processing infrastructure	1.4.2.1 Research and develop a demonstration model for using solar energy systems on small freshwater farms for aeration, pumping, cold storage, and processing at the NFA’s proposed Centre of Excellence.	<p>i. Demonstration renewable energy-powered model operationalised at NFA Centre of Excellence</p> <p>ii. Number of farmers adopting a renewable energy-powered operational model</p>	Lead: NFA MOAFM, AIC, Private Sector Companies, SRC, HEART-NTA (Ebony Park), CASE, fish farmers association, international development partners	Years 2-5	25 million
	1.4.2.2 Support and expand solar-powered ice plants at strategic locations for marine fish landed (e.g., such as Old Harbour Bay, Montego Bay, and Port Antonio)	i. Number of solar-powered ice facilities.	Lead: NFA Fishers' groups/ cooperatives, private sector	Years 2-5	310 million
	1.4.2.3 Upgrade two HACCP-certified processing hubs using solar-powered energy.	i. Number of HACCP-certified processing hubs	Lead: NFA Fishers' groups/ cooperatives, private sector	Years 2-5	60 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.4.2.4 Support a Fresh Fish Logistics and Marketing Network	i. Documented supply chain and operations of the Logistics and Marketing Network ii. Number of actors engaged	Lead: NFA Fishers' groups/ cooperatives, private sector	Years 1-2	6 million
	1.4.2.5 Facilitate SME credit lines for fisherfolk cooperatives and fish farmers.	i. Number of fisherfolk accessing credit facility ii. Value of the credit line (\$)	Lead: DBJ MOAFM, NFA, Financial Institutions	Years 1-5	100 million
1.4.3 Build a resilient integrated fish farming sector	1.4.3.1 Research globally the best practices and suitable models for implementing the proposed PPP at Tollgate.	Report on the proposed PPP model for implementation at Tollgate	Lead: NFA and DBJ Private Sector Actors	Years 1-2	6 million
	1.4.3.2 Detail the costed design for the proposed development and operation of Aquaculture Agro Park (Amity Hall) with the Agro Investment Corporation (AIC).	i. Detailed design and budgets for the Aquaculture AgroPark at Amity Hall prepared. ii. Aquaculture agro park operational	Lead: NFA and AIC MOAFM, Private sector	Years 1-3	18 million
	1.4.3.3 Collaborate with the MoESYI to embed and promote Aquaculture and Fisheries in relevant Institutions' curricula	i. Curricula and course material for Aquaculture/ Fish farming ii. Number of courses/ modules embedded in the institution's offering iii. Number of students enrolled in Aquaculture/ Fish farming courses annually	Lead: MOAFM/NFA and MoESYI CASE, Ebony Park HEART Academy, Universities	Year 1-2	4 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.4.3.4 Work with the Ministry of Finance and International Funding Agencies to identify and apply for required financing for NFA Strategic Plan and Blue Sector's Transformation (e.g., Blue Bonds, Climate Funds, etc.).	<p>i. Number of financing instruments successfully identified and secured</p> <p>ii. Value of funds secured by type of finance (\$)</p>	Lead: MOAFM and NFA MoFPS, international development partners	Year 1-2	n/a
1.4.4 Implement ecosystem-based fisheries management for capture fisheries to relieve reef and mangrove ecosystem pressures	1.4.4.1 Expand and enforce Fish Sanctuaries and Special Fishery Conservation Areas based on ecological sensitivity and replenishment potential.	<p>i. Number of new Fish Sanctuaries/SFCAs designated based on ecological assessments.</p> <p>ii. Total area (km<sup>2</sup>) brought under sanctuary or conservation-area protection.</p>	Lead: NFA NEPA, NGOs, fisheries groups/cooperatives, community groups	Ongoing	300 million
	1.4.4.2 Formalize co-management agreements with fishing communities, cooperatives, and marine NGOs.	i. Number of co-management agreements signed with community groups, cooperatives, and NGOs.	Lead: NFA NEPA, NGOs, fisheries groups/cooperatives, community groups	Ongoing	n/a
	1.4.4.3 Introduce seasonal closures for key species during spawning periods.	i. Number of species with officially declared seasonal closures.	Lead: NFA NEPA	Ongoing	n/a
	1.4.4.4 Establish gear-restricted zones around mangroves and reefs to reduce habitat damage.	i. Number of gear-restricted zones designated around mangroves and coral reefs.	Lead: NFA NEPA, NGOs, fisheries groups/cooperatives, community groups	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.4.4.5 Deploy and monitor Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).	i. Number of FADs deployed in designated offshore and nearshore areas.	Lead: NFA NEPA, NGOs, fisheries groups/cooperatives, community groups	Ongoing	30 million
	1.4.4.6 Measure, monitor and manage fish stocks in EEZ using an ocean-going vessel.	i. Number of stock-assessment surveys conducted using the research vessel.	Lead: NFA NEPA, fisheries groups/cooperatives, community groups, private sector	Ongoing	100 million
1.4.5 Strengthen enforcement and compliance	1.4.5.1 Expand the Fisheries Inspectorate and equip them with modern surveillance tools (drones, patrol vessels, mobile enforcement apps).	i. Number of new Fisheries Inspectors recruited, trained, and deployed. ii. Number of surveillance assets procured (drones, patrol vessels, mobile devices). iii. Percentage of inspectors using digital enforcement tools (mobile apps, GPS-enabled reporting).	Lead: NFA MOAFM	Years 1-5	150 million
	1.4.5.2 Formalize community wardens and co-management enforcement partnerships.	i. Number of community wardens formally appointed and trained.	Lead: NFA NEPA, fisheries groups/cooperatives, community groups	Years 1-5	30 million
	1.4.5.3 Implement a transparent penalty and compliance system with escalating sanctions for illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.	i. Formal penalty and compliance system established. ii. Percentage of detected IUU violations processed through the formal penalty system.	Lead: NFA MOAFM	Years 1-3	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
1.4.6 Enhance Market Incentives for Sustainable Fishing	1.4.6.1 Develop certification schemes for sustainably harvested species.	i. Number of sustainability certification schemes developed for priority species. Number of producers/cooperatives/private sector companies achieving certification.	Lead: NFA Fishers groups/ organizations, private sector companies	Ongoing	10 million
	1.4.6.2 Promote traceability systems from boat to market.	i. Number of traceability systems or digital tools developed and deployed. ii. Percentage of landings recorded through digital traceability platforms.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, BSJ, fisher groups/organizations, private sector	Years 1-5	80 million
	1.4.6.3 Support market access for sustainable fishers through branding, labelling, and partnerships with hotels and exporters.	i. Number of market-access partnerships established with hotels, restaurants, and exporters. ii. Number of fishers or cooperatives participating in sustainable-seafood branding programmes.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, BSJ, fisher groups/organizations, private sector	Ongoing	n/a
<i>Objective 1.5: To reduce post-harvest food losses and waste across agricultural value chains through improved management practices, infrastructure, technology adoption, and coordinated stakeholder action, thereby enhancing food security, farmer incomes, and environmental sustainability.</i>					
1.5.1 Create a framework for the adoption and implementation of a Food Loss Index	1.5.1.1 Partner with FAO to design and operationalise a Food Loss Index (FLI) computational and monitoring model for Jamaica.	i. Technical cooperation agreements signed with FAO for FLI development. ii. Accepted/validated methodology for Food Loss Index documented.	Lead: MOAFM FAO, RADA, farmers groups/cooperatives	Years 2-4	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.5.1.2 Clarify roles among institutions (e.g., MoAF, RADA, BSJ, STATIN, PIOJ) for the operationalisation of the FLI.	i. Number of formalised inter-agency agreements for FLI implementation.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, BSJ, PIOJ, STATIN	Year 3	n/a
	1.5.1.3 Determine post-harvest losses baseline for key crops.	i. Number of baseline post-harvest loss studies completed for priority crops.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, BSJ, PIOJ, STATIN	Year 3	n/a
	1.5.1.4 Design a post-harvest module for integration into RADA's extension application.	i. Number of digital post-harvest modules designed and tested.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, International Development Partners	Year 2	10 million
1.5.2 Implement strategies on Food Loss Waste (FLW) prevention, reduction and management	1.5.2.1 Increase public investment in strategically located renewable energy powered facilities – e.g. cold storage/rooms, chillers, etc. - at strategic locations across the island (e.g., farm cluster sites, tourist resort areas and fish landing sites)	i. Number of renewable energy-powered cold storage or post-harvest facilities constructed or upgraded. ii. Total storage capacity added (m <sup>3</sup> or tonnes).	Lead: MOAFM AIC, RADA	Years 1-10	1 billion
	1.5.2.2 Map existing post-harvest, cold chain and cold storage facilities island-wide.	i. Number of facilities mapped and geo-referenced.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, RADA	Years 1	n/a
	1.5.2.3 Design fit for purpose management models for operationalisation of cold storage, cold chain and post-harvest facilities.	i. Number of management models developed (e.g., PPP, cooperative-run, privately-managed).	Lead: MOAFM AIC, RADA, DBJ	Years 1-10	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.5.2.4 Coordinate with farming communities/ cooperatives, fruit & vegetables clusters and fisherfolk communities to execute preliminary post-harvesting processing activities in rural areas	i. Number of community groups engaged in post-harvest processing initiatives.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, AIC, NFA	Ongoing	n/a
	1.5.2.6 Identify and train community personnel to manage and monitor the operations of the various post-harvest and cold storage facilities to internationally recognised standards.	i. Number of community personnel trained in facility management and food-safety standards.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, NFA, AIC	Ongoing	20 million
1.5.3 Establish and expand Farm-to-Market Regional Hubs with refrigerated trucks, digital tracking, mobile applications to improve aggregation, grading and transport efficiency	1.5.3.1 Review the production and consumption data for key perishable crops and fisheries to plan the Regional Hub locations.	i. Number of priority crops and fisheries products with validated demand-supply profiles.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, NFA	Years 1-3	n/a
	1.5.3.2 Customise and/or adopt farming mobile phone applications for roll-out into farming communities to improve timely communications and advanced planning of farming activities – forecast supply & demand.	i. Number of mobile applications customised or adopted for farming communities. ii. Number of digital features added (forecasting, alerts, crop calendars, logistics).	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, NFA, JACRA, BIB	Years 2-4	10 million
	1.5.3.3 Enhance the digital market information and e-	i. Number of platform upgrades completed	Lead: MOAFM	Years 2-4	15 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	trading platform to provide real-time prices, demand forecasts, and logistics options.	(real-time prices, forecasts, logistics).	RADA, AIC, NFA, JACRA, BIB		
	1.5.3.4 Develop and execute a training programme for farmers to use said mobile communication applications, appointing champion farmers & community leads.	i. Number of training sessions delivered on mobile app usage.	Lead: RADA AIC, NFA, JACRA, BIB, farmers groups/organizations, private sector	Years 3-4	5 million
1.5.4 Launch a Circular Economy / Zero Waste National Initiative to repurpose food waste into animal and fish feed, compost, and bioenergy	1.5.4.1 Design and introduce incentives for farming communities and SME's to convert (agricultural and food) waste into animal feed, compost, and bioenergy – including lower-grade produce and gluts.	i. Number of incentive schemes designed and approved. ii. Number of farmers and SMEs accessing waste-conversion incentives.	Lead: RADA AIC, NFA, JACRA, BIB, JDDDB, farmers groups/organizations, private sector	Years 1-5	100 million
	1.5.4.2 Provide credit lines and matching grants for farmers and MSMEs to invest in post-harvest equipment and small-scale processing.	i. Number of credit lines or grant facilities established. ii. Number of farmers/MSMEs receiving financing for post-harvest technologies.	Lead: DBJ MOAFM and portfolio agencies, farmers groups/ organizations, private sector	Ongoing	150 million
	1.5.4.3 Designate a National Focal Point to develop and oversee zero-waste pilot interventions with farming communities,	i. National Focal Point appointed	Lead: MOAFM/RADA MOAFM portfolio agencies, MLGCD, Local authorities, NSWMA, farmers/	Years 3 -6	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	agribusinesses, waste management firms, and local municipalities.		community groups/organizations		
	1.5.4.4 Finance schemes to build the necessary infrastructure to facilitate the introduction and sustainability of SME business models for the circular economy (e.g., support value-added processing of surplus and lower-grade produce (sauces, purees, dried products, animal feed).	i. Number of circular-economy infrastructure projects financed	Lead: MOAFM and DBJ MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 3-7	50 million
1.5.5 Design and execute public campaigns to reduce food loss and waste	1.5.5.1 Work in collaboration with other Ministries and Agencies to promote a “Save More, Waste Less” Campaign islandwide	i. Number of public-awareness materials produced. ii. Number of outreach events conducted island-wide.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies, MLGCD, NSWMA	Years 2-5	60 million
<i>Objective 1.6 To enhance Jamaica’s genetic resources (both local and imported) by improving the quality and availability of crop, livestock, and other germplasm, while strengthening breeding, research, and conservation systems to boost productivity, climate resilience, and long-term agricultural sustainability.</i>					
1.6.1 Strengthen governance and coordination of genetics development and management for crops, livestock and culture fisheries.	1.6.1.1 Establish a National Agriculture Genetics Council / Committee	i. National Agriculture Genetics Council established. ii. Number of Council meetings held annually.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D MOAFM-PQ-PI & VSD, MOAFM portfolio agencies, SRC, Universities/ Research Institutions	Year 1	n/a
	1.6.1.2 Promulgate legislation for the conservation, management and sustainable use of	i. Legislation prepared and promulgated.	Lead- MOAFM- Legal Unit MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-5	7 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	animal and culture fisheries genetic resources.				
	1.6.1.3 Review and update existing legislation on plant genetic resources.	i. Legislation reviewed and amended	Lead- MOAFM- Legal Unit MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-5	2 million
	1.6.1.4 Develop regulations and standards for varietal and breed registration, evaluation, release and commercialization (including labelling).	i. Number of regulations and standards drafted and approved.	Lead- MOAFM- Legal Unit MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-5	3 million
	1.6.1.5 Continue implementation of the National Seed Policy and Plan.	i. National Seed Policy and Plan implemented	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM Portfolio agencies	Ongoing	n/a
	1.6.1.6 Develop a standardized and integrated national genetics information and data system to collect, host and access registration information on indigenous and adapted varieties and breeds (local and imported), performance, ownership/ proprietorship.	i. National genetics information system designed, tested, and launched. ii. Number of varieties and breeds registered in the system.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM Portfolio agencies, private sector, universities	Years 3-5	8 million
	1.6.1.7 Develop protocols for the sharing of genetic information from databases.	i. Number of data-sharing protocols developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM Portfolio agencies, private sector, universities	Years 3-5	3 million
1.6.2 Strengthen national research capacity for crops,	1.6.2.1 Develop a research agenda underpinned by climate resilience for	i. National genetics research agenda developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D NFA, SRC, Universities, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
livestock and culture fisheries genetic management and conservation	genetics development and management for crops, livestock and culture fisheries.				
	1.6.2.2 Review and upgrade genetics programmes for priority crops, livestock breeds, and aquaculture species.	i. Number of genetics programmes reviewed and upgraded	Lead: MOAFM-R&D NFA, SRC, Universities/research institutions, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
	1.6.2.3 Develop partnerships at the national, regional and international levels with universities, research centres/institutes, the private sector, etc. for genetics development and conservation programmes.	i. Number of formal partnerships or MOUs established. ii. Number of collaborative research projects initiated.	Lead: MOAFM NFA, SRC, Universities/research institutions, private sector	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	1.6.2.4 Modernise research infrastructure (e.g. laboratories, field research stations, breeding farms, etc.) for genetics and breeding programmes.	i. Number of laboratories upgraded or equipped. ii. Number of field research stations modernized. Number of breeding farms rehabilitated or expanded.	Lead-MOAFM-R&D	Year 1- onwards	300 million
	1.6.2.5 Promote digital characterization and intellectual property protection to prevent biopiracy and ensure sovereignty over local traits.	i. Number of varieties/breeds digitally characterized. ii. Number of genetic resources registered for IP protection.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D SRC, Universities/research institutions, private sector	Year 1-onwards	40 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.6.2.6 Develop human resource capacity through recruitment, training programmes, continuous professional development for breeders, geneticists, technicians and extension officers.	i. Number of personnel recruited for genetics programmes. ii. Number of staff trained and/or certified in genetics, breeding, or biotechnology.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D SRC, Universities/research institutions, private sector	Year 1-onwards	30 million
	1.6.2.7 Develop programmes with bilateral partners, research centres/institutes, and universities to fill human resource gaps with local and international expertise on genetics on an “as needs” basis.	i. Number of bilateral or international technical-assistance agreements established.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D Universities/research institutions, private sector	Year 1-onwards	n/a
1.6.3 Improve access to high-quality seeds, planting materials, and breeding stock	1.6.3.1 Promulgate national seed regulations to ensure reliable standards of seed quality, protect seed suppliers and users, and develop a quality-oriented seed industry.	i. Number of draft seed regulations developed and submitted for approval.	Lead: MOAFM-Legal/PQ/PI Attorney General’s Chambers	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	1.6.3.2 Develop seed standards that conform to regional and international best practices, including gifts of seeds to the country.	i. Number of seed standards developed or updated (purity, germination, phytosanitary, labelling).	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI/R&D SRC, private sector, international development partners	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	1.6.3.3 Develop a Seed Certification Scheme as	i. Seed Certification Scheme framework developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI MOAFM-R&D, SRC, nursery	Year 1-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	part of the enabling regulations.	ii. Number of inspectors/technicians trained in seed certification procedures.	operators, producer organisations		
	1.6.3.4 Expand partnerships between the public and private sectors to strengthen national seed and breeding stock production and multiplication using various technologies.	i. Number of formal partnerships established with the private sector and academia for seed/ breeding stock production.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D MOAFM-R&D, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	1.6.3.5 Collaborate with the local private sector and external partners for importation and distribution of breeding animals, semen and embryos from superior breeds to upgrade local breeding stock.	i. Number of breeding animals, semen doses, or embryos imported and distributed. ii. Number of farmers or breeding units receiving improved genetic material.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D MOAFM-R&D, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	1.6.3.6 Improve management and development of specialized cattle and dairy herds to enhance genetic qualities.	i. Number of upgraded or improved specialized herds meeting performance benchmarks.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D MOAFM-VSD, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	1.6.3.7 Utilize extension methodologies to teach producers about new and improved varieties and breeds.	i. Number of farmers trained using participatory extension methods.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, MOAFM-VSD, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations,	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
			international development partners		
	1.6.3.8 Expand partnerships between the public and private sectors to improve the marketing of improved seeds and breeding stock to farmers.	i. Number of marketing partnerships established with private distributors and producer groups. ii. Number of promotional campaigns conducted for improved seeds/breeding stock.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D/PQ/PI RADA, MOAFM-VSD, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
1.6.4 Develop and conserve resilient local genetic resources	1.6.4.1 Upgrade the national inventory and characterization of local genetic resources.	i. Number of characterization studies conducted. ii. National inventory updated, published and disseminated.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, SRC, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	1.6.4.2 Develop a national digital registry of local genetic resources with geotagged data.	i. Digital registry platform designed and operational. ii. Number of genetic resource entries uploaded with geotagged information.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, SRC, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Year 3-5	25 million
	1.6.4.3 Strengthen in-situ conservation programmes of plant and animal genetic resources through on-farm conservation, community seed banks and protection of natural habitats.	i. Number of on-farm conservation sites established or supported. ii. Number of community seed banks established or strengthened.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, SRC, NGOs, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, community groups, international development partners	Years 3- onwards	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.6.4.4 Expand ex-situ conservation programmes through upgrading national gene, livestock and semen banks and aquaculture germplasm repositories.	i. Number of gene banks, livestock banks, semen banks, or germplasm repositories upgraded. ii. Number of accessions collected, stored, and maintained.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, NFA, SRC, NGOs, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Years 3- onwards	30 million
	1.6.4.5 Implement a participatory breeding and improvement programme with farmers that integrates traditional knowledge with modern breeding technologies.	i. Number of participatory breeding programmes designed and implemented. ii. Number of farmers engaged in selection, evaluation, and testing activities. iii. Number of improved varieties/breeds developed through participatory methods.	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, NFA, SRC, NGOs, Universities/ research institutions, private sector, producer organisations, international development partners	Years 3- onwards	35 million
<i>Objective 1.7: To ensure the efficient, productive, and sustainable use of agricultural land in Jamaica by reducing land degradation, improving soil fertility, protecting prime agricultural lands, and strengthening climate resilience.</i>					
1.7.1 Strengthen Agricultural Land-Use Legislative, Policy, Planning and Governance Frameworks	1.7.1.1 Develop and promulgate a National Agricultural Land Utilization Policy.	i. National Agricultural Land Utilization Policy approved	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM Portfolio agencies, NLA, MEGID, NEPA, MLGCD, producer groups/ organizations, private sector	Year 1-3	3 million
	1.7.1.2 Establish a National Agricultural Land Utilization Committee to provide strategic oversight, coordination, and policy guidance to ensure that	i. Committee formally established and operational. ii. Number of committee meetings held annually.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM Portfolio agencies, NLA, MEGID, producer groups/organizations, private sector	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	agricultural land is used efficiently and protected from inappropriate conversion.				
	1.7.1.3 Review and amend legislation to establish clear criteria and penalties for unauthorized land conversion and require agricultural land impact assessments before approving land-use changes.	i. Number of legislative instruments reviewed and amended to establish clear criteria for land conversion.	Lead: MOAFM MEGID, Attorney General's Chambers	Years 2-4	n/a
	1.7.1.4 Strengthen collaboration between agriculture, environment, and planning agencies to harmonize land-use approvals.	i. Number of inter-agency coordination mechanisms established	Lead: MOAFM NLA, MEGID, NEPA, Local Authorities	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	1.7.1.5 Strengthen and enforce planning controls to guide development in critical areas for competing uses.	i. Number of enforcement actions taken for non-compliance.	Lead: MOAFM/NEPA NLA, MEGID, Local Authorities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	1.7.1.6 Review and update legislation and operational processes for subdivision of agricultural land to reduce fragmentation.	i. Number of legislative amendments drafted and approved. ii. Number of operational procedures updated to reduce fragmentation.	Lead: MOAFM Attorney General's Chambers, MEGID, NEPA, Local Authorities	Years 2-4	n/a
	1.7.1.7 Strengthen enforcement mechanisms	i. Number of enforcement officers trained.	Lead: MOAFM/NEPA	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	to prevent illegal subdivision of agricultural lands.	ii. Number of illegal subdivision cases detected and processed.	NLA, MEGID, Local Authorities		
	1.7.1.8 Develop a national sustainable land management monitoring and reporting framework, including indicators on land condition and use.	i. Monitoring and reporting framework developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM Portfolio agencies, NLA, MEGID, NEPA, MLGCD, producer groups/ organizations, private sector	Years 2-5	8 million
1.7.2 Preserve and conserve prime agricultural lands for agricultural use	1.7.2.1 Identify, zone and reserve prime agricultural land parcels (Class I-III) for agricultural uses, as far as possible.	i. Number of Class I–III land parcels mapped and classified. ii. Number of zoning instruments designating prime agricultural land.	Lead: MOAFM RADA	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	1.7.2.2 Identify, zone and actively retain marginal agricultural lands (Classes IV-V) suitable purposes (e.g. tree crops, some domestic crops, etc.) and forest cover, as far as possible.	i. Number of Class IV–V parcels mapped and classified. ii. Number of zoning designations applied to marginal lands.	Lead: MOAFM RADA	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	1.7.2.3 Utilize Agricultural Zoning Orders as a technique for preserving prime agricultural lands.	i. Number of Agricultural Zoning Orders drafted, approved, and enforced. ii. Number of hectares protected under Zoning Orders.	Lead: MOAFM MEGIC, NEPA, Local Authorities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	1.7.2.4 Update and maintain national soil, land	i. Number of datasets updated (soil, land use, degradation).	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NEPA	Year 1-onwards	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	use, and land degradation databases.				
	1.7.2.5 Update land capability and soil suitability maps on a regular basis.	i. Number of updates to land capability and soil suitability maps annually	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NEPA	Year 1-onwards	10 million
	1.7.2.6 Integrate land capability and soil suitability maps into agricultural investment and zoning decisions.	i. Number of zoning decisions informed by capability/suitability data. ii. Percentage of agricultural investments aligned with suitability classifications.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, NEPA, JAMPRO	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	1.7.2.7 Identify and convert large contiguous blocks of cultivable/prime agricultural lands into agro parks, agriculture production zones, etc., to maintain a “critical mass”, where feasible.	i. Number of agro parks or production zones established or expanded. ii. Total hectares converted into structured production zones.	Lead: MOAFM NLA, AIC, SCJ Holdings, RADA	Years 1-onwards	n/a
	1.7.2.8 Prepare annual reports on the size and use of prime agricultural lands for submission to the National Agricultural Land Utilization Committee.	i. Annual report on prime agricultural land prepared and submitted to the Committee.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM Portfolio agencies, NLA, MEGID, producer groups/organizations, private sector	Year 2-onwards	n/a
1.7.3 Optimize utilization of arable land for agricultural production	1.7.3.1 Develop a land bank to maintain an updated inventory of public and private agricultural lands that is suitable for leasing	i. Land bank platform designed, operational, and updated. ii. Number of agricultural land parcels inventoried	Lead: MOAFM-ALMD NLA, RADA, AIC, SCJ Holdings	Years 2-5	15 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	and sale/divestment for agricultural production.	and entered into the land bank.			
	1.7.3.2 Identify underutilized or idle publicly owned agricultural lands that are suitable for leasing and sale/divestment and ensure placement in the land bank.	i. Number of public land parcels assessed for suitability. ii. Number of underutilized/ idle public parcels added to the land bank.	Lead: MOAFM-ALMD AIC, SCJ Holdings, NLA, RADA	Ongoing	n/a
	1.7.3.3 Identify underutilized or idle privately owned agricultural lands (including with irrigation) that could be leased for agricultural production.	i. Number of private land parcels assessed and mapped. ii. Number of privately owned parcels identified as suitable for agricultural leasing.	Lead: MOAFM-ALMD AIC, NLA, RADA, private land owners	Year 2- onwards	n/a
	1.7.3.4 Encourage private landowners to register their land for inclusion in the land bank for leasing for agricultural purposes.	i. Number of outreach sessions conducted with private landowners. ii. Number of private land parcels voluntarily registered in the land bank.	Lead: MOAFM-ALMD AIC, NLA, RADA, private land owners	Year 3-onwards	n/a
	1.7.3.5 Provide incentives to reduce privately owned unutilized and underutilized agricultural lands.	i. Number of incentive schemes developed and approved. ii. Number of landowners accessing incentives.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, RADA, private land owners	Year 3-onwards	50 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.7.3.6 Monitor agricultural land use through GIS mapping, remote sensing and related techniques.	i. Number of GIS/remote sensing assessments conducted annually.	Lead: MOAFM-ALMD RADA, AIC	Year 2-onwards	25 million
	1.7.3.7 Create public awareness and education campaigns on access to agricultural lands and economic opportunities for commercial and domestic food production.	i. Number of public awareness campaigns conducted. ii. Number of persons reached through awareness activities.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC	Ongoing	15 million
1.7.4 Reduce land degradation and improve on-farm soil management	1.7.4.1 Expand research programmes on soil fertility to determine the best nutrient requirements for various soil types in different regions of the country.	i. Number of soil fertility research studies conducted.	Lead: MOAFM-ALMD/R&D RADA, producer groups	Year 2-onwards	18 million
	1.7.4.2 Expand soil testing, mapping, monitoring and advisory services to guide soil nutrient and soil amendment use.	i. Number of soil samples tested annually.	Lead: MOAFM-ALMD RADA, private input supply companies, producers/producer groups	Ongoing	40 million
	1.7.4.3 Expand soil conservation programmes, targeting erosion-prone areas.	i. Number of soil conservation interventions implemented (terracing, contouring, mulching). ii. Total hectares under soil conservation management.	Lead: RADA RADA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIAes, producers/producer groups, NGOs, international development partners	Ongoing	60 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.7.4.4 Identify and rehabilitate degraded agricultural lands through targeted partnerships with farmers, the private sector and other related Government agencies.	i. Number of degraded sites mapped and assessed. ii. Total hectares of degraded land rehabilitated.	Lead: RADA RADA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JBI, producers/producer groups, NGOs, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	100 million
	1.7.4.5 Expand soil regeneration and organic matter restoration initiatives.	i. Number of soil regeneration programmes implemented. ii. Number of farmers adopting organic matter restoration practices	Lead: RADA RADA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups, NGOs, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	80 million
	1.7.4.6 Integrate reforestation and afforestation initiatives into land rehabilitation initiatives.	i. Number of reforestation/afforestation sites established	Lead: National Forestry Agency RADA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups, NGOs, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.7.4.7 Strengthen agricultural extension capacity to deliver land husbandry and sustainable land management training.	i. Number of extension officers trained in land husbandry and SLM. ii. Number of SLM training modules, manuals, or toolkits developed.	Lead: RADA RADA, NFA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	n/a
	1.7.4.8 Build the capacity of farmers and farmer organizations/groups to support sustainable land management.	i. Number of farmers and farmer groups trained in SLM practices.	Lead: RADA RADA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups	Ongoing	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.7.4.9 Develop farmer demonstration plots and model farms showcasing sustainable land practices in each extension region.	i. Number of SLM demonstration plots or model farms established per extension region.	Lead: RADA RADA, AIC, NIC, 4-H, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups	Ongoing	100 million
	1.7.4.10 Design and implement incentives initiatives for farmers adopting approved sustainable land management practices.	i. Number of SLM incentive schemes designed and approved.	Lead: RADA RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	200 million
	1.7.4.11 Integrate sustainable land management standards into Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and certification schemes.	i. Number of SLM standards developed and incorporated into GAP protocols.	Lead: RADA RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups, international development partners	Year 2-onnwards	n/a
1.7.5 Improve land tenure security and access to land	1.7.5.1 Collaborate with the National Land Agency to accelerate the land titling and regularization under the Systematic Land Registration Programme for farming communities.	i. Number of farming communities engaged under the Systematic Land Registration Programme.	Lead: NLA MOAFM, RADA	Ongoing	n/a
	1.7.5.2 Continue to improve mechanisms for leasing public lands for agricultural production.	i. Number of updated leasing procedures, guidelines, or digital tools developed.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, NLA, SCJ Holdings	Ongoing	n/a
	1.7.5.3 Implement long-term agricultural leases on state-owned lands with land-use conditions to	i. Number of commercial agricultural investors accessing long-term leases.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, NLA, SCJ Holdings	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	attract commercial agricultural investors.				
	1.7.5.4 Increase access to public agricultural lands for youth, women and vulnerable groups.	i. Number of public land parcels allocated to youth, women, and vulnerable groups.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, NLA, SCJ Holdings, 4-H	Ongoing	n/a
	1.7.5.5 Provide incentives to youth, women and vulnerable groups to uptake public agricultural lands, as well as utilize private holdings to increase agricultural production.	i. Number of incentive schemes designed and implemented for priority groups. ii. Number of beneficiaries accessing incentives for land uptake or production expansion.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, NLA, SCJ Holdings, 4-H	Ongoing	100 million
	1.7.5.6 Continue to strengthen monitoring systems for lessees of public lands to ensure use in accordance with the lease terms.	i. Number of monitoring tools, checklists, or digital systems developed or upgraded.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, NLA, SCJ Holdings, 4-H	Ongoing	n/a
<i>Objective 1.8: To promote sustainable and climate-resilient water management for agriculture and fisheries by increasing water availability, efficiency, governance, and ecosystem protection to boost productivity and food security.</i>					
1.8.1 Expand climate resilient irrigation and water storage infrastructure	1.8.1.1 Expand and modernize public irrigation schemes to improve reliability, efficiency, and coverage, particularly in drought-prone agricultural zones.	i. Number of public irrigation schemes expanded or modernized. ii. Total hectares brought under improved irrigation service.	Lead: NIC MOAFM, international development partners	Ongoing	16 billion
	1.8.1.2 Rehabilitate ageing irrigation infrastructure, including canals, pipelines, pumping stations, and	i. Number of irrigation canals, pipelines, and pumping stations rehabilitated.	Lead: NIC MOAFM, international development partners	Ongoing	8 billion

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	on-farm distribution systems, to reduce losses and improve service delivery.				
	1.8.1.3 Integrate climate risk assessments into the design and expansion of irrigation infrastructure to ensure resilience to droughts, floods, and hurricanes.	i. Number of climate risk assessments conducted for irrigation projects.	Lead: NIC MOAFM, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.8.1.4 Promote small-scale, decentralized irrigation solutions such as rainwater harvesting, farm ponds, tanks, and solar-powered pumping systems for smallholder farmers.	i. Number of small-scale irrigation systems installed (ponds, tanks, rainwater harvesting units).	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, private sector, producers/producer groups, international development partners	Ongoing	5 billion
	1.8.1.5 Increase adoption of efficient irrigation technologies, including drip, micro-sprinkler, and low-pressure systems, tailored to different crop types and farm sizes.	i. Number of farms adopting drip, micro-sprinkler, or low-pressure irrigation systems.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, private sector, producers/producer groups, international development partners	Ongoing	1 billion
1.8.2 Improve water use efficiency and productivity at the farm level	1.8.2.1 Promote water-efficient crop varieties and production systems that reduce water	i. Number of water-efficient crop varieties identified, validated, and promoted.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, input suppliers, producers/	Ongoing	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	demand while maintaining yields and quality.		producer groups, international development partners		
	1.8.2.2 Strengthen extension services to deliver training on efficient water management practices, including irrigation scheduling, soil moisture monitoring, mulching, and conservation agriculture.	i. Number of extension officers trained annually	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, input suppliers	Ongoing	20 million
	1.8.2.3 Promote integrated water-nutrient management practices that improve water productivity and reduce runoff and pollution.	i. Number of farmers trained in integrated water-nutrient management	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, input suppliers	Ongoing	40 million
	1.8.2.4 Support farmer field schools and demonstration plots showcasing best practices in water-efficient farming systems.	i. Number of demonstration plots showcasing water-efficient practices. ii. Number of farmers participating in field school activities.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, input suppliers	Ongoing	40 million
1.8.3 Enhance climate resilience, risk management, and emergency preparedness	1.8.3.1 Develop drought preparedness and response plans for agriculture, including early warning systems, contingency water supply arrangements, and	i. National and regional drought preparedness plans developed and approved. ii. Number of early warning bulletins issued to farmers.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, input suppliers	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	prioritization of critical production areas.				
	1.8.3.2 Strengthen flood management measures in agricultural areas through improved drainage, river training works, and land-use planning.	i. Number of farmers trained in flood-resilient land management. ii. Number of drainage systems rehabilitated or constructed. iii. Number of river training works implemented in agricultural zones.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NIC, NFA, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	120 million
	1.8.3.3 Promote insurance and risk financing instruments that incentivize investment in water-efficient and climate-resilient technologies.	i. Number of insurance products developed or adapted for climate-resilient agriculture.	Lead: MOAFM/Private insurance companies RADA, AIC, NIC, NFA, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer/producer groups, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	1.8.3.4 Support research and innovation in climate-smart water technologies, including desalination for agriculture where feasible, wastewater reuse, and nature-based solutions.	i. Number of research studies conducted on desalination, wastewater reuse, and nature-based solutions. ii. Number of pilot projects implemented for innovative water technologies.	Lead: RADA SRC, MWECC, AIC, NIC, NFA, JDDDB, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producer/producer groups, international development partners, universities/research institutions	Ongoing	50 million
1.8.4 Promote sustainable water use across the agri-food sector	1.8.4.1 Improve water supply and efficiency in livestock systems through better watering	i. Number of livestock farmers trained in water-efficient husbandry practices.	Lead: RADA, JDDDB Private sector livestock companies/companies with livestock operations,	Ongoing	40 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	infrastructure, recycling systems, and improved pasture and forage management.		livestock producers/producer groups/organizations, input suppliers, universities/research institutes, international development partners		
	1.8.4.2 Strengthen water quality management in aquaculture systems to reduce pollution, disease risks, and water losses.	i. Number of farmers trained in water quality management and disease-risk reduction annually.	Lead: NFA Fish farmers/fish farmers association, universities/research institutes, international development partners	Ongoing	20 million
<i>Objective 1.9: To facilitate the widespread adoption of affordable, sustainable energy technologies at the farm and community levels, thereby reducing operating costs, enhancing climate resilience and enabling a more competitive and modern agricultural sector.</i>					
1.9.1 Match application of renewable technology to farming function with focus on irrigation and cold chain operations	1.9.1.1 Identify high energy consumption operations by farm/fishery/processing activity to prioritise for renewable energy investment.	i. Number of high-energy-use operations identified and categorized by activity.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA METT Private renewable energy providers, private sector, producers/ producer groups, international development partners	Years 1-2	15 million
	1.9.1.2 Collaborate with the Ministry with portfolio responsibility for energy to induce net metering for irrigation operations.	i. Number of irrigation districts assessed for net-metering readiness. ii. Number of irrigation schemes approved or registered for net metering.	Lead: MOAFM, METT NIC	Years 2-4	n/a
	1.9.1.3 Build strategically placed solar PV-driven cold rooms and cold chains with battery or thermal backup	i. Number of solar-powered cold rooms constructed at collection centres.	Lead: MOAFM,RADA AIC, Private renewable energy providers, private sector, producers/	Years 2-10	200 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	placed at collection centres.	ii. Total cold-storage capacity added (m <sup>3</sup> or tonnes). iii. Number of cold chain nodes equipped with battery or thermal backup systems.	producer groups, international development partners		
	1.9.1.4 Facilitate acquisition & installation of solar-powered mills, dryers and ice plants, solar electric motors and fish ice plants, solar thermal dryers for fruit and fish dehydration.	i. Number of solar-powered mills, dryers, ice plants, and motors installed.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, Private renewable energy providers, input suppliers, private sector, producers/ producer groups, international development partners	Years 1-4	200 million
1.9.2 Deploy microgrids for market centres and processing hubs and enable grid integration	1.9.2.1 Determine the opportunity for generating affordable renewable energy by locations and communities – focusing on agro parks and production zones.	i. Number of priority sites identified for renewable-energy investment.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, Private renewable energy providers, private sector, producers/ producer groups, international development partners	Years 1-3	15 million
	1.9.2.2 Enable schemes for feed-in electricity and net metering where grids exist.	i. Number of agricultural facilities registered or approved for net metering. ii. Number of feed-in electricity agreements established with utility providers.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC METT, Private power company, producers/ producer groups, private sector	Years 1-3	n/a
	1.9.2.3 Deploy resilient microgrids sized for critical	i. Number of microgrids designed and installed in	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, Private renewable energy	Years 1-3	1 billion

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	agricultural loads where grids are not present.	off-grid agricultural communities.	providers, private sector, producers/ producer groups, international development partners		
	1.9.2.4 Deploy Microgrids to supply market centres and processing hubs with 24/7 power for lighting, refrigeration and processing; as well as determining the commerciality of using batteries, etc., to bridge night-time or low sun periods.	i. Number of market centres and processing hubs equipped with 24/7 renewable-energy microgrids. ii. Number of pilot battery or hybrid storage systems installed.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, Private renewable energy providers, private sector, producers/ producer groups, international development partners	Years 1-10	1 billion
1.9.3 Institute policy enablers for sustainable energy scaling-up	1.9.3.1 Adopt pro-productivity tariff structures, and deploy targeted incentives to catalyse community-scale renewable-energy investments.	i. Number of tariff structures reviewed and revised to support productive agricultural use. ii. Number of new pro-productivity tariff mechanisms approved and implemented.	Lead: MOAFM, METT MoFPS	Years 2-4	n/a
	1.9.3.2 Assess and propose regulatory changes to allow third-party PPA models to operate within pay-for-service business frameworks.	i. Number of regulatory assessments completed on third-party PPA models. ii. Number of policy recommendations submitted to enable PPA-based service models.	Lead: MOAFM, METT MoFPS	Years 2-4	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	1.9.3.3 Review fiscal incentives for expansion of renewable energy in production systems (e.g. implement duty-free import of solar/wind equipment for farms, tax credits for renewable-powered cold chain, and accelerated depreciation for renewable energy assets).	i. Number of fiscal incentive categories reviewed (duty-free imports, tax credits, accelerated depreciation). ii. Number of revised or new fiscal incentives approved for renewable-energy technologies.	Lead: MOAFM, MoFPS, METT Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-4	n/a
	1.9.3.4 Provide concessional loans for standardised solar-powered pump packages for small farmers.	i. Number of concessional loan products developed for standardized solar pump packages. ii. Number of small farmers receiving concessional loans for solar-powered pumps.	Lead: MOAFM, METT MoFPS Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	300 million
1.9.4 Design and implement blended finance and fiscal incentives	1.9.4.1 Mobilize long-term concessional financing and grant resources to fund renewable energy solutions in the agricultural sector for service providers (e.g. NIC, AIC, etc.) and producers.	i. Total value of concessional financing and grants mobilized for renewable-energy solutions. ii. Number of agricultural service providers and producers supported through concessional financing or grant-funded renewable-energy programmes.	Lead: MOAFM MOFPS, NIC, AIC, RADA, DBJ, international development partners	Ongoing	1 billion

## 8.2 THEMATIC AREA TWO: COMPETITIVE & INNOVATIVE AGRIBUSINESSES & VALUE CHAINS

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
<b>Goal 2: To build a competitive, innovative and inclusive agri-business ecosystem that strengthens value chains, expands agro-processing, improves market integration, and helps farmers, fishers, and agribusinesses capture more value, increase incomes, and support sustainable food security, economic growth, and exports</b>					
<i>Objective 2.1: To develop competitive, integrated and market-driven value chains that expand agro-processing, increase value addition, and strengthen small-farmer participation in resilient food systems.</i>					
2.1.1 Conduct market assessment and entry support for agro-processing and value addition	2.1.1.1 Develop market and industry assessments to identify viable opportunities and inform the relative levels of investments and strategies needed for value chain development in target livestock & crops.	i. Number of market and industry assessments completed for target livestock and crop value chains.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, JAMPRO, Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-3	50 million
	2.1.1.2 Facilitate the creation and commercialization of value-added products for crops, livestock, and fisheries for existing and new markets.	i. Number of new value-added products developed across crops, livestock, and fisheries. ii. Number of new product concepts generated using local raw materials. iii. Number of pilot products tested with consumers, retailers, or food service buyers.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA, SRC, AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, JMEA, JAPA, producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	500 million
	2.1.1.3 Utilise trade shows and targeted missions to grow beyond the diaspora market segment into mainstream markets (e.g.,	i. Number of trade shows and targeted missions executed (regionally, internationally).	Lead: JAMPRO MOAFM, AIC, JACRA	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	health and ethnic segments, etc.).	ii. Number of new buyer leads generated in mainstream market segments.			
2.1.2 Facilitate community engagement and access to skills and institutional support	2.1.2.1 Build community-level agri-processing hubs (targeted at farmer groups and anchor farms) managed by producer groups, paired with business incubation and quality assurance training, raising standards for markets.	i. Number of community-level agri-processing hubs constructed or upgraded. ii. Number of producer groups managing hubs under formal governance arrangements.	Lead: RADA, SRC BSJ, JBDC, RADA, AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, 4-H, producers/ producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 3-onwards	100 million
	2.1.2.2 Roll out mobile extension and business advisory teams (training in HACCP/basic food safety, packaging, costing, marketing) and a small grants window for community groups to invest in simple circular technology (e.g., solar dryers, composters, feed mills).	i. Number of mobile extension and business advisory teams deployed. ii. Number of community groups receiving HACCP/food safety, packaging, costing, and marketing training.	Lead: RADA, SRC BSJ, JBDC, RADA, AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, 4-H, producers/ producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 3-onwards	100 million
2.1.3 Implement business models and direct financing to scale the value addition	2.1.3.1 Implement “hub and spoke model” to enhance regional agro parks/production zones (hub- cold chain, bulk processing, quality lab)	i. Number of regional hubs established or upgraded with cold chain, bulk processing, and quality laboratory services.	Lead: RADA, SRC BSJ, JBDC, RADA, AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, 4-H, JMEA, JAPA, producers/ producer groups, private	Years 3-onwards	300 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	servicing clustered farm producers (spokes) to aggregate volume and reduce post-harvest losses.		sector, international development partners		
	2.1.3.2 Engage farmers/community groups/cooperatives to operate micro processing units under common branding and quality protocols.	i. Number of farmer/community groups/cooperatives operating micro processing units.	Lead: RADA, BSI, SRC, JBDC, RADA, AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, 4-H, JMEA, JAPA, producers/ producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 3- onwards	10 million
	2.1.3.3 Implement blended finance pipelines such as small concessional grants for capital expenditure, repayable finance for working capital, and catalytic guarantees to mobilise bank lending and private investment.	i. Number of blended finance instruments established (grants, repayable finance, guarantees). ii. Number of beneficiaries accessing blended finance instruments	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, private financial institutions, producers/ producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 3-onwards	200 million
	2.1.3.4 Create a contracting and trust-building toolkit to provide standardised, fair contract templates.	i. Contracting and trust-building toolkit developed and validated by stakeholders	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC	Year 3-onwards	5 million
	2.1.3.5 Pioneer a Contract Farming Mediation Service for agricultural producers,	i. Contract Farming Mediation Service established with operational guidelines.	Lead: MOAFM, MoJCA DRF, RADA, AIC	Year 3-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	creditors, and other parties involved in disputes.				
<i>Objective 2.2: To strengthen and formalise strategic linkages between the agricultural sector and key sectors of the economy to enhance market integration, expand value-addition opportunities, improve supply-chain efficiency, and maximise the economic multiplier effects of agriculture.</i>					
2.2.1 Expand cross-sectoral linkages with the tourism sector	2.2.1.1 Review existing supply chain models that are used to supply hotels to identify gaps and opportunities for greater participation of local producers and agricultural enterprises.	i. Number of supply-chain assessments completed for hotel procurement systems.	Lead: MoT MOAFM, RADA, AIC, NFA, Tourist Linkages Council/Network, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, hotels, international development partners	Year 1-2	25 million
	2.2.1.2 Design and/or strengthen viable supply-chain models for fresh and processed agricultural commodities, ensuring meaningful participation of producers, based on the findings of the supply-chain review.	i. Number of supply-chain models designed or strengthened (fresh and processed).	Lead: MOAF, RADA, MoT Tourist Linkages Council/Network, AIC, NFA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, hotels, international development partners	Years 2-3	6 million
	2.2.1.3 Improve consistency of supply for selected commodities by integrating logistics solutions (including digital tools and communication platforms) and expanding cold-chain infrastructure	i. Number of logistics solutions deployed (digital tools, communication platforms, coordination systems). ii. Number of cold-chain units installed or upgraded across production and distribution nodes	Lead: MOAF, RADA MoT, AIC, NFA, Tourist Linkages Council/Network, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, hotels, international development partners	Year 3-onwards	35 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	across key production and distribution nodes.				
	2.2.1.4 Engage the Tourism Linkages Council/Tourism Linkages Network to address shortcomings of existing agricultural supply chain models and capitalise on emerging market opportunities within the tourism sector.	i. Number of joint action plans or initiatives developed to strengthen agri-tourism supply chains.	Lead: MOAF, RADA, Tourist Linkages Council/Network MoT, AIC, NFA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, hotels, international development partners	Years 2-4	n/a
	2.2.1.5 Stimulate greater aggregation and supply actions through the Agro Park model and within Production Zones with sorting, grading and quality assurance service programmes.	Number of Agro Parks/Production Zones offering aggregation, sorting, grading, and quality assurance services	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA Tourist Linkages Council/Network, MoT, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, hotels, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	50 million
2.2.2 Facilitate stronger and more structured linkages with the manufacturing sector to expand value-addition opportunities and strengthen demand for locally produced agricultural raw materials	2.2.2.1 Review existing supply chain models being used by producers and agroprocessors to identify gaps and opportunities for the consistent and stable supply of raw materials to processing plants.	i. Number of supply-chain assessments completed for targeted producer–processor value chains.	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro processors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Years 1-2	18 million
	2.2.2.2 Work with agroprocessors and producers to enhance existing supply chain models (e.g., anchor firm	i. Number of supply-chain models strengthened or redesigned based on assessment findings.	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro	Years 2-3	6 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	models, outgrower schemes) based on the review, best practices and lessons learned from project and programme interventions.		processors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners		
	2.2.2.3 Build the capacity of producers to consistently supply demands for local raw material by the manufacturing sector.	i. Number of producers trained	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro processors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Years 2-5	15 million
	2.2.2.4 Design and enhance production planning tools that enable manufacturers and producers to accurately forecast raw material supply from farms.	i. Number of production planning tools developed or upgraded	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro processors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Years 2-5	15 million
	2.2.2.5 Position Agro Parks as integrated agro-industrial ecosystems that anchor reliable raw-material supply for manufacturers, stimulate value addition, and create structured market opportunities for farmers and agribusinesses.	i. Number of Agro Parks adopting integrated agro-industrial ecosystem models. ii. Number of manufacturers linked to Agro Parks for raw material supply.	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro processors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Years 2-5	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	2.2.2.6 Utilise Agro Parks as hubs for preliminary processing and derivative preparation, converting raw agricultural outputs into semi-processed inputs that external agro-processors can reliably use as ready-to-manufacture materials.	i. Number of preliminary processing units established or upgraded within Agro Parks.	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro processors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Years 3-onwards	300 million
	2.2.2.7 Utilise Marketing Platforms (e.g. ALEX) to link producers to agroprocessors.	i. Number of producers registered on marketing platforms (ALEX, etc.). ii. Number of processors registered and actively sourcing through platforms.	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro processors, JMEA, JAPA	Ongoing	n/a
	2.2.2.8 Design structured raw-material supply agreements that can be used by agroprocessors and producers, taking into account the local context and past experiences.	i. Number of structured supply-agreement templates developed.	Lead: MOAF, AIC, RADA BIB, NFA, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, agro processors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Years 2-3	5 million
2.2.3 Establish structured linkages with key Government institutions to support the consistent and coordinated supply of agricultural commodities.	2.2.3.1 Review existing supply chain models being used by producers/ producer organizations and agricultural enterprises to supply Government institutions (e.g., infirmaries, hospitals,	i. Number of supply-chain assessments completed for targeted commodities	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC BIB, MoESYI, MNS, MLGCD, MOHW, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners	Years 1-2	25 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	prisons, etc.) and safety net programmes (e.g., school feeding).				
	2.2.3.2 Design new supply chain models that can be implemented to integrate local producers and agricultural enterprises in the supply chain.	i. Number of supply-chain models strengthened or redesigned based on assessment findings.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC BIB, MoESYI, MNS, MLGCD, MOHW, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners	Years 2-3	7 million
	2.2.3.3 Foster coordinated linkages among agro-processors, producers, and Government institutions to support minimal pre-processing operations (e.g., shredding, vacuum-packing, blast-freezing) as integral components of new supply-chain models.	i. Number of coordination mechanisms established ii. Number of producers, processors, and Government entities participating in coordinated linkage activities.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC BIB, JACRA, CIB, MoESYI, MNS, MLGCD, MOHW, JMEA, JAPA, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners	Years 2-3	16 million
	2.2.3.4 Partner with Portfolio Ministries to pilot and roll out new or enhanced models.	i. Number of partnership agreements formalized with Portfolio Ministries. ii. Number of pilot models implemented in collaboration with Ministries.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, MoESYI, MNS, MLGCD, MOHW, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners	Year 3- onwards	n/a
	2.2.3.5 Utilise marketing platforms (e.g. ALEX) to enhance interaction	i. Number of purchasing units registered on marketing platforms	Lead: RADA, MOAFM, AIC, BIB, MoESYI, MNS, MLGCD, MOHW,	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	between purchasing units (e.g. schools, prisons, infirmaries, etc.) and producer organizations and agricultural enterprises (e.g., consolidators).	(schools, prisons, infirmaries, hospitals). ii. Number of producer organizations/ agri-enterprises registered and actively supplying through platforms. iii. Number of transactions facilitated between purchasing units and producers.	producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners		
2.2.4 Facilitate stronger, more structured linkages with the food service industry to support the consistent and coordinated supply of agricultural commodities.	2.2.4.1 Conduct an assessment of the supply of agricultural commodities to the food service industry, including supply chain models, gaps and opportunities for greater participation of local producers and agricultural enterprises.	i. Number of supply-chain assessments completed for food service industry procurement.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC BIB, CIB, SIA, JACRA, MIIC, food service industry stakeholders, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners	Years 2-3	25 million
	2.2.4.2 Collaborate with food service industry stakeholders to identify market segments that can be competitively supplied by local producers, producer organisations, and agricultural enterprises using upgraded supply chain models.	i. Number of sessions held with food service industry stakeholders. ii. Number of market segments identified as viable for local supply (e.g., fresh produce, pre-cut items, condiments).	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC BIB, CIB, SIA, JACRA, MIIC, food service industry stakeholders, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners	Years 2-3	n/a
	2.2.4.3 Build the capacity of producers to	i. Number of producers trained.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC	Years 2-5	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	consistently supply the demands of the food service industry.		BIB, CIB, SIA, JACRA, MIIC, food service industry stakeholders, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners		
	2.2.4.4 Utilise marketing platforms (e.g. ALEX) to enhance interaction between the food service industry and producer organizations and agricultural enterprises.	Number of food service buyers registered on marketing platforms (restaurants, caterers, hotels, quick-service outlets). ii. Number of producer organizations/ agri-enterprises registered and actively supplying through platforms. iii. Number of transactions facilitated between food service buyers and producers.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, AIC BIB, CIB, SIA, JACRA, MIIC, food service industry stakeholders, producers/producer groups, aggregators, purveyors, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
<i>Objective 2.3: To build an environment that promotes entrepreneurship, supports the start-up and growth of businesses along the agricultural value chain and maintains the competitiveness of current agribusiness firms and industries.</i>					
2.3.1 Build the entrepreneurial and business management capacity of producers	2.3.1.1 Establish a National Agricultural Entrepreneurship & Business Development Programme that integrates agribusiness training, entrepreneurship, farmer certification, value chain development, access to	i. National Agricultural Entrepreneurship & Business Development Programme established with approved framework and governance structure.	Lead: MOAFM JBDC, RADA, AIC, HEART NSTA, producers/producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	240 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	finance, and market facilitation.				
	2.3.1.2 Forge partnerships with the Jamaica Business Development Corporation (JBDC) and other business development service providers to implement the National Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Business Development Programme.	i. Number of partnership agreements formalized with JBDC and other BDS providers.	Lead: MOAFM, JBDC RADA,AIC, HEART NSTA, producers/producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners	Years 2-onwards	n/a
	2.3.1.3 Collaborate with the HEART/NSTA Trust to deliver training and certification programmes under the Agricultural Entrepreneurship and Business Development Programme.	i. Number of HEART/NSTA-aligned training modules developed (entrepreneurship, agribusiness, certification). ii. Number of training sessions delivered through HEART/NSTA Trust.	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA JBDC, RADA, AIC, HEART NSTA, producers/producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	2.3.1.4 Identify and engage a cadre of qualified coaches and mentors to support delivery of the Programme.	i. Number of coaches and mentors recruited with verified qualifications.	Lead: MOAFM, JBDC RADA, AIC, HEART NSTA, producers/producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	20 million
	2.3.1.5 Roll out the Programme to producers and other agri-food	i. Number of producers, MSMEs, and value-chain	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA, JBDC	Year 5-onwards	40 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	stakeholders across the value chain.	actors enrolled in the Programme.	RADA, AIC, producers/ producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners		
2.3.2 Strengthen the capacity of existing institutions to deliver high-quality agricultural entrepreneurship and business-management support to producers	2.3.2.1 Assess the current capabilities of JBDC, RADA, producer organisations and other NGOs to deliver entrepreneurship and business management services to producers and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector.	i. Number of institutional capability assessments completed	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA, JBDC RADA, AIC, producers/ producer groups, NGOs, private sector, service providers, international development partners	Years 3-4	15 million
	2.3.2.2 Build technical and institutional capacity within relevant agencies based on identified gaps and priority needs, including the ability to deliver training using a blended approach (digital and face-to-face).	i. Number of capacity building plans developed for targeted institutions.	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA, JBDC RADA, AIC, NGOs, producers/ producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners	Years 4-6	40 million
	2.3.2.3 Create harmonised training modules across institutions.	i. Number of harmonised training modules developed.	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA, JBDC RADA, AIC, NGOs, producers/ producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners	Years 5-6	10 million
	2.3.2.4 Create a coordination mechanism among institutions to align	i. Coordination mechanism established	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA, JBDC	Years 5-6	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	training interventions, share resources, and avoid duplication.		RADA, AIC, NGOs, producers/ producer groups, private sector, service providers, international development partners		
<i>Objective 2.4: To create a modern, coordinated agricultural financing ecosystem offering tailored financial products, risk management solutions, incentives, and insurance services that enhance the stability, viability, and growth potential of Jamaican farming enterprises.</i>					
2.4.1 Assess the agricultural financing ecosystem	2.4.1.1 Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the agricultural financing ecosystem to identify gaps, inefficiencies, and opportunities, and to inform the design of a modern, coordinated financing architecture that supports investment, resilience, and value-chain growth across the sector.	i. Financing ecosystem assessments completed.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ Private financial institutions, international development partners	Years 2-3	10 million
	2.4.1.2 Prepare a comprehensive Financing Ecosystem Diagnostic and accompanying Reform Roadmap informed by the findings of the assessment.	i. Financing Ecosystem Diagnostic completed and validated with stakeholders. ii. Reform Roadmap developed with clear actions, timelines, and institutional responsibilities.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ Private financial institutions, international development partners	Years 2-3	8 million
	2.4.1.3 Engage retail financial institutions to address constraints in	i. Number of redesigned financial products	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ	Years 2-3	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	on-lending to the agricultural sector and to support the design of financial products tailored to the agricultural sector's needs.	developed for agricultural clients. ii. Number of financial institutions offering redesigned financial products	Private financial institutions, international development partners		
2.4.2 Establish a National Agricultural Financing & Risk Management Facility	2.4.2.1 Investigate the feasibility of the establishment and operations of a National Agricultural Financing & Risk Management Facility.	i. Feasibility study completed assessing operational, financial, legal, and institutional requirements for the Facility.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, private financial institutions, international development partners	Years 2-3	15 million
	2.4.2.2 Create the National Agricultural Financing & Risk Management Facility (where feasible), to coordinate all agricultural financing, insurance solutions, and risk-sharing instruments, ensuring farmers, processors, and exporters have reliable access to capital and protection against shocks.	i. Multi-agency governance framework established	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, private financial institutions, international development partners	Years 4-6	To be determined after the feasibility study has been conducted
2.4.3 Deploy a blended finance programme for producers	2.4.3.1 Design and deploy a targeted and structured blended finance programme for producers that combines concessional capital, guarantees, grants, and private sector investment to expand affordable	i. Blended finance programme framework developed with clear eligibility, instruments, and delivery mechanisms. ii. Number of blended finance instruments deployed (concessional capital, guarantees,	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, private financial institutions, international development partners	Year 2- onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	financing for producers and strengthen their capacity to participate in modern, climate-resilient value chains.	grants, private investment). iii. Number of producers accessing blended finance support.			
	2.4.3.2 Combine public funds, donor resources, and private capital to reduce lending risk and lower the cost of finance.	i. Value of public funds mobilized for agricultural blended-finance operations. ii. Value of donor resources secured for risk-sharing and concessional financing. iii. Value of private capital leveraged through co-financing or risk-sharing mechanisms.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, private financial institutions, international development partners	Year 2- onwards	n/a
	2.4.3.3 Create differentiated financing windows for crop, livestock and fisheries production, climate-smart investments, post-harvest and cold chain assets, and on-farm technology and infrastructure, as well as youth and women start-ups.	i. Number of differentiated financing windows established across production systems and demographics.  ii. Number of producers accessing financing through each window.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, private financial institutions, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	2.4.3.4 Design financial products (e.g., matching grants, low interest rates, etc.) that reward producers for adopting climate-smart	i. Number of incentive-based financial products developed (matching grants,	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, private financial institutions, international development partners	Yer 2- onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	practices, tools, technologies and infrastructure, digital tools, etc.	low-interest loans, rebates). ii. Number of producers accessing climate-smart incentive products.			
	2.4.3.5 Continue to deploy partial credit guarantees to encourage retail financial institutions to lend to small producers.	i. Amount of partial credit guarantees issued for agricultural lending. ii. Number of small producers benefiting from guaranteed loans.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, Private financial institutions, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
	2.4.3.6 Design products for movable assets and inventory-based financing in line with the Security Interests in Personal Property Act.	i. Number of movable-asset financing products developed. ii. Number of producers accessing movable-asset or inventory-based financing.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, MIIC, private financial institutions, international development partners	Year 3- onwards	n/a
	2.4.3.7 Collaborate with key value chain lead actors (e.g., processors, exporters, aggregators, etc.) to co-finance farmers through off-take agreements, input credit, factoring and embedded services.	i. Number of co-financing partnerships established with processors, exporters, and aggregators. ii. Number of producers receiving co-financing through off-take agreements or embedded services.	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS, processors, exporters, aggregators, private financial institutions, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
2.4.4 Integrate climate risk and insurance instruments	2.4.4.1 Scale parametric insurance and bundled risk management products for small farmers through a	i. Number of farmers enrolled in parametric hurricane and drought insurance schemes.	Lead: MOAFM Insurance service providers	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	national programme offering parametric hurricane and drought coverage, bundled input-and-insurance packages, premium subsidies for compliant farmers, and automatic payouts triggered by satellite and weather-based indices.				
	2.4.4.2 Engage insurance service providers to integrate emerging issues and global best practices into the design and/or enhancement of agricultural insurance products.	i. Number of enhanced insurance products developed	Lead: MOAFM Insurance service providers	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	2.4.4.3 Maintain ongoing engagement with insurance service providers to expand the provision of parametric insurance and other risk-management instruments for producers.	i. Number of new or expanded parametric insurance products launched.	Lead: MOAFM Insurance service providers	Ongoing	n/a
	2.4.4.4 Engage international development partners to provide ongoing technical assistance for the development and	i. Number of technical assistance agreements formalized with development partners.	Lead: MOAFM Insurance service providers	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	enhancement of agricultural risk-management products.				
2.4.5 Implement a Modern Incentive Scheme to accelerate producer investment	2.4.5.1 Design and deploy a targeted, performance-based incentive scheme that reduces production costs, encourages climate-smart investments, and strengthens farmers' participation in structured value chains, while ensuring transparency, equity, and measurable impact across the agricultural sector.	i. Performance-based incentive scheme framework developed with eligibility, metrics, and verification protocols. ii. Number of producers enrolled in the incentive scheme.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ MoFPS, Private financial institutions, international development partners	Years 2-3	n/a
	2.4.5.2 Review and strengthen the Production Incentive Programme to stimulate greater investment in climate-smart and environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, modern tools and technologies, and to increase farmers' participation in structured value chains, while expanding access for	i. Number of strengthened or redesigned PIP components implemented.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations	Years 2-4	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	youth, women, and persons with disabilities, among other priority groups.				
	2.4.5.3 Conduct regular consultations with agri-food stakeholders to gather feedback on challenges related to the Productive Investment Relief (PIR) and to identify opportunities for adding new equipment/items (e.g. climate smart tools, technologies and equipment, etc.) that are eligible for duty and consumption tax relief upon importation.	i. Number of PIR stakeholder consultations conducted annually. ii. Number of new climate-smart tools and technologies proposed for PIR eligibility.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations	Ongoing	n/a
	2.4.5.4 Sensitise farmers to the PIR for Agriculture programme, highlighting its benefits and providing clear guidance on how to access it.	i. Number of sensitization sessions held. ii. Number of farmers reached through PIR awareness activities.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations	Ongoing	n/a
2.4.6 Build the financial literacy and investment readiness of producers	2.4.6.1 Provide training on loan management, record-keeping, insurance, and digital finance tools.	i. Number of training sessions delivered	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, JBDC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations	Ongoing	30 million
	2.4.6.2 Tailor modules for youth, women, and persons with disabilities, ensuring inclusive access.	i. Number of tailored training modules developed for priority groups.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, JBDC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations	Years 2-3	5 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	2.4.6.3 Build the investment readiness capacity of producer organisations by providing mentorship and strengthening their governance, financial reporting, business planning, and market analysis capabilities, thereby enabling them to prepare bankable proposals for grants, loans, and blended-finance facilities.	i. Number of producer organisations receiving investment-readiness support.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, JBDC, DBJ, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations, private financial institutions	Ongoing	30 million
	2.4.6.4 Facilitate direct engagement between lenders and producers through various fora to build trust and reduce information asymmetry.	i. Number of lender–producer engagement fora conducted.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, JBDC, DBJ, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations, private financial institutions	Ongoing	n/a
	2.4.6.5 Establish a tiered certification system that recognises farmers who demonstrate strong business capacity and link certification levels to preferential access to incentives, financing windows, and structured market opportunities.	i. Tiered certification framework developed with criteria and verification protocols.	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ, RADA AIC, JBDC, DBJ, BIB, JACRA, CIB, Producers/producer organizations, private financial institutions	Year 3-4	n/a

### 8.3 THEMATIC AREA THREE: EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND MARKETING SYSTEMS

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
<b>Goal 3: To strengthen efficient, fair, and resilient trade and marketing systems that improve market access, reduce losses, and enhance the competitiveness of Jamaican agricultural products while supporting farmer incomes and food security.</b>					
<i>Objective 3.1: To strengthen Jamaica's agricultural export competitiveness by modernising trade facilitation systems, infrastructure, and institutional coordination, thereby enabling exporters to consistently meet international standards, reduce transaction costs, minimise export disruptions, and secure reliable, timely access to international markets.</i>					
3.1.1 Strengthen export market access and competitiveness	3.1.1.1 Conduct market intelligence studies to identify high-value export opportunities for priority crops, livestock, fisheries, and value-added products.	i. Number of market intelligence studies completed for priority crops, livestock, fisheries, and value-added products. ii. Number of high-value export opportunities identified and validated with industry stakeholders.	Lead: MOAFM, JAMPRO MIIC, MFAFT, AIC, JACRA, RADA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JMEA, producers organizations, international development partners	Ongoing	100 million
	3.1.1.2 Negotiate and maintain phytosanitary and market-access protocols with key trading partners.	i. Number of new phytosanitary or market access protocols negotiated and approved with trading partners.	Lead: MOAFM MFAFT	Ongoing	n/a
	3.1.1.3 Develop export-ready standards, packaging guidelines, and certification pathways for MSMEs and producers and producer-owned enterprises.	i. Number of export-ready standards and packaging guidelines developed or updated for priority products. ii. Number of certification pathways (e.g., GAP, HACCP, organic,	Lead: MOAFM, BSJ JAMPRO, NCBJ, AIC, JACRA, RADA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JMEA, producers organizations, international development partners	Ongoing	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		sustainability) formalized and published.			
	3.1.1.4 Enhance export facilitation services to support exporters with documentation, compliance, and logistics.	i. Number of exporters receiving support services for documentation, compliance, and logistics.	Lead: JAMPRO MIIC, AIC, JACRA, Jamaica Customs Agency, JMEA	Ongoing	n/a
	3.1.1.5 Promote cluster-based production systems to ensure consistent supply volumes for export markets.	i. Number of export-oriented production clusters established or strengthened. ii. Number of farmers, MSMEs, or producer groups participating in export clusters.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, JACRA, RADA, BIB, CIB, JAMPRO, JMEA, producers organizations	Year 1-onwards	50 million
	3.1.1.6 Upscale programmes that strengthen exporter readiness for export markets.	i. Number of exporter readiness programmes expanded or upgraded.	Lead: JAMPRO MIIC, MFAFT, AIC, JACRA, RADA, BIB, CIB, SIA, JMEA, producers organizations	Year 2-onwards	20 million
3.1.2 Expand international promotion of Jamaican agricultural products	3.1.2.1 Advocate for a national “Brand Jamaica” identity for global promotion of Jamaican products.	i. Brand Jamaica identity frameworks developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM MDAs, private sector	Years 1-5	n/a
	3.1.2.2 Participate in international trade fairs, expos, and business-to-business missions targeting priority markets.	i. Number of international trade fairs, expos, and B2B missions attended annually. ii. Number of Jamaican exporters and MSMEs	Lead: JAMPRO MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, JMEA, exporters	Ongoing	200 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		supported to participate in trade events.			
	3.1.2.3 Launch digital marketing campaigns showcasing Jamaican products, producers, and value chains.	i. Number of digital marketing campaigns developed and launched for priority value chains.	Lead: JAMPRO MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, JMEA, exporters	Year 2-onwards	200 million
	3.1.2.4 Partner with embassies, diaspora networks, and trade offices to expand market reach.	i. Number of formal partnerships established with embassies, diaspora groups, and trade offices.  ii. Number of joint promotional events, showcases, or buyer engagements conducted.	Lead: JAMPRO MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, JMEA, exporters	Ongoing	n/a
	3.1.2.5 Support exporters with promotional materials, market briefs, and product-specific marketing toolkits.	i. Number of promotional materials, market briefs, and product-specific toolkits developed.	Lead: JAMPRO MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, JMEA, exporters	Ongoing	100 million
3.1.3 Improve trade logistics, standards, and compliance	3.1.3.1 Strengthen border inspection, quarantine, and certification infrastructure to meet international standards.	i. Number of border inspection, quarantine, and certification facilities upgraded to meet international standards.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI AIC, RADA	Ongoing	300 million
	3.1.3.2 Modernize export logistics through improved cold chain, consolidation	i. Number of cold-chain facilities (pre-coolers, cold rooms, reefer units) established or upgraded.	Lead: MOAFM AIC, RADA, JACRA, exporters, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	250 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	hubs, and port-side handling facilities.	ii. Number of consolidation hubs operationalized for export commodities.			
	3.1.3.3 Provide incentives for exporters investing in cold chain, packaging, and logistics upgrades.	i. Number of exporters receiving incentives for cold chain, packaging, or logistics upgrades. ii. Total value of incentives disbursed for export-related infrastructure improvements.	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS, exporters, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	100 million
	3.1.3.4 Train farmers, processors, and exporters on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), HACCP, and traceability requirements.	i. Number of training sessions delivered on GAP, HACCP, traceability, and export compliance. ii. Number of farmers, processors, and exporters trained and certified in GAP/HACCP.	Lead: MOAFM BSJ, AIC, RADA, JACRA	Ongoing	150 million
	3.1.3.5 Establish a national residue-monitoring and food-safety testing programme for export commodities.	i. Number of residue monitoring protocols and sampling plans developed and approved. ii. Number of export commodities included in the national residue monitoring programme.	Lead: MOAFM, BSJ Private laboratories	Year 1-onwards	50 million
3.1.4 Enhance Trade Financing and Risk Management Instruments	3.1.4 .1 Enhance export-financing products (e.g., pre-shipment loans,	i. Number of new or upgraded export financing products (pre-shipment loans, working capital,	Lead: EXIM Bank JMEA, exporters, MOAFM	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	working capital, insurance) tailored to agriculture.	insurance) designed for agricultural exporters.			
	3.1.4 .2 Establish risk-management tools such as price-stabilisation mechanisms and export credit guarantees.	<p>i. Number of risk management instruments developed (price stabilization tools, export credit guarantees, hedging mechanisms).</p> <p>ii. Number of exporters enrolled in or benefiting from risk management tools</p>	Lead: EXIM Bank JMEA, exporters, private financial institutions, MOAFM	Ongoing	n/a
	3.1.4 .3 Facilitate access to blended finance and donor-supported trade-promotion funds.	<p>i. Number of blended finance facilities or donor-supported funds mobilized for export promotion.</p> <p>ii. Number of exporters and MSMEs accessing blended finance or donor-supported grants.</p>	Lead: EXIM Bank, DBJ JAMPRO, MOAFM, MoFPS, international development partners	Year 2- onwards	n/a
	3.1.4 .4 Support MSMEs with grant windows for product development and market entry.	<p>i. Number of grant windows established for product development, certification, and market entry.</p> <p>ii. Number of MSMEs receiving grants for product upgrades, packaging, branding, or export readiness.</p>	Lead: DBJ MOAFM, MIIC, JAMPRO, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	500 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
3.1.5 Strengthen trade data, market intelligence, and forecasting	3.1.5.1 Integrate trade data into the JAMIS.	i. Number of trade datasets integrated into JAMIS.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA JAMPRO, STATIN, JMEA	Year 2-4	10 million
	3.1.5.2 Develop dashboards tracking export volumes, prices, logistics costs, and market trends within the JAMIS.	i. Number of commodities with real-time or periodic export dashboards available.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA JAMPRO, STATIN, JMEA	Year 2-4	20 million
	3.1.5.3 Produce market briefs for priority commodities and emerging opportunities.	i. Number of market briefs produced annually.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA JAMPRO, JMEA	Year 2-4	8 million
3.1.6 Upgrade inspection capacity and enhance service levels	3.1.6.1 Digitalise all PQ/PI processes—including certification, packing-house audits, and exporter registration—and implement QR-coded, field-to-port traceability integrated, where feasible, with national export-processing systems such as JSWIFT.	i. Number of PQ/PI processes digitalised (certification, audits, registration, inspection). ii. Number of exporters registered and processed through the digital PQ/PI system.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI Jamaica Customs Agency	Years 3-7	80 million
	3.1.6.2 Equip inspectors with tablets, cameras, and e-certification tools.	i. Number of inspectors equipped with tablets, cameras, and e-certification devices.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI Jamaica Customs Agency	Years 3-7	30 million
	3.1.6.3 Update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to include digitalisation of inspection.	i. Number of SOPs updated to incorporate digital inspection and e-certification workflows. ii. Number of staff trained on updated SOPs.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI Jamaica Customs Agency	Years 3-7	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	3.1.6.4 Create a Premium Exporter Fast Track Lane to expedite export processes.	i. Number of exporters enrolled in the Premium Exporter Fast Track programme.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI JAMPRO, MIIC, Jamaica Customs Agency	Years 2-5	n/a
	3.1.6.5 Consult with all stakeholders along the export chain and jointly develop integrated working protocols with documented workflow process mapping to link the entire process seamlessly for exporters.	i. Number of integrated workflow protocols developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM/AIC MIIC, JAMPRO, Customs, PQ/PI, BSJ, NCRA, RADA, AIC, JMEA, farmers, exporters, Air/Sea Freight Shipping Actors	Years 1-2	n/a
3.1.7 Modernise the export infrastructure (both for air & sea shipments)	3.1.7.1 Procure and install temperature-controlled fumigation rooms, solar-powered cold rooms and expand warehouse space with real-time temperature monitoring for fumigation and cold treatment.	i. Number of temperature-controlled fumigation rooms procured and installed. ii. Number of solar-powered cold rooms established or upgraded.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI	Years 2-5	500 million
	3.1.7.2 Strengthen the diagnostic and laboratory services at the port.	i. Number of diagnostic and laboratory facilities upgraded or established at ports.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI	Years 2-5	200 million
<i>Objective 3.2: To develop an efficient, transparent, and inclusive agricultural marketing system that secures fair prices for farmers, strengthens market intelligence and logistics, and streamlines the movement of local products to boost farmer incomes and fully utilize domestic production.</i>					
3.2.1 Implement a comprehensive Agricultural Market Intelligence System	3.2.1.1 Secure the full staffing of skilled human resources to operate the new Agriculture	i. Number of technical positions approved and filled within the AISU	Lead: MOAFM	Year 1-onwards	240 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
that integrates real-time market data, predictive analytics, and decision-support tools to guide production, marketing, and investment planning	Information Systems Unit (AISU).				
	3.2.1.2 Complete the integration of existing databases and conduct systematic data updating and validation to establish a unified, intelligence-ready platform.	i. Number of legacy databases integrated into the unified platform.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA	Years 2-4	80 million
	3.2.1.3 Specify and procure satellite-based remote-sensing services (e.g., Planet Labs) to deliver real-time data, forecasting, and analytics for key crops, production zones—including all Agro-Parks—and national land-use monitoring.	i. Number of satellite-based remote-sensing service contracts procured and operationalized. ii. Number of crop types, production zones, and Agro-Parks monitored using satellite analytics.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC	Years 2- onwards	150 million
	3.2.1.4 Design and deploy a real-time Monitoring and Reporting Dashboard that provides accessible, up-to-date agricultural data for decision-makers at all levels.	i. Real-time dashboards developed and deployed for agricultural data.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC	Years 2- onwards	40 million
	3.2.1.5 Enhance systems to automate data collection and reporting from market segments (e.g.	i. Number of automated data collection channels established with market segments	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC	Year 3-onwards	25 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	wholesalers, markets and processors, etc.).				
3.2.2 Strengthen domestic market development and promotion	3.2.2.1 Implement national campaigns promoting local consumption (“Buy Jamaican, Build Jamaica”) with targeted messaging for schools, hotels, and retailers.	i. National “Buy Jamaican, Build Jamaica” campaigns developed and launched	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MIIC, BSJ, NCBJ, JMEA, JAS, producer organizations	Year 2- onwards	30 million
	3.2.2.2 Expand structured market channels such as contract farming, wholesale hubs, and digital marketplaces.	i. Number of structured market channels established or expanded (contract farming schemes, hubs, platforms). ii. Number of farmers and MSMEs participating in structured market arrangements.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA BIB,CIB, JACRA, producer groups	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	3.2.2.3 Develop partnerships with supermarkets, hotels, and processors to increase procurement of local produce.	i. Number of formal partnerships or MOUs signed with supermarkets, hotels, and processors.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA Producers/producer groups	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	3.2.2.4 Promote value-added and processed products to reduce gluts and stabilize farmer incomes.	i. Number of processors supported to absorb surplus production during gluts. ii. Number of new or improved value-added products introduced to the market.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA SRC, AIC, 4-H, producers/ producer groups, JAPA, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	300 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	3.2.2.5 Support MSMEs with branding, packaging, and product development services.	i. Number of MSMEs receiving branding, packaging, and product development support.	Lead: JBDC SRC, BSI, MOAFM, RADA, MIIC	Ongoing	n/a
3.2.3 Establish a Market Stabilisation Fund to purchase surplus agricultural produce to support price stability and reduce post-harvest losses.	3.2.3.1 Develop the legal, institutional, and financial framework for the Market Stabilisation Fund (MSF), including mandate, eligibility criteria, and oversight arrangements.	i. Legal, institutional, and financial framework documents developed and approved for the MSF.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA MoFPS, international development partners	Year 3-4	9 million
	3.2.3.2 Develop and document the operational procedures and secure funding for the Market Stabilisation Fund, including defining transparent triggers for intervention (e.g., price volatility thresholds, surplus indicators, climate-shock events).	i. Number of MSF operational procedures developed and documented	Lead: MOAFM, RADA MoFPS, international development partners	Years 4-5	12 million
	3.2.3.3 Design and deploy a Shortage and Glut Analytics Programme, integrated with the satellite-based monitoring system, to provide long-range and continuously updated forecasts for key crops, including automated alerts for emerging shortages and gluts.	i. Shortage and Glut Analytics Programme designed i. Number of commodities covered by the Shortage and Glut Analytics Programme.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, producers/producer groups	Years 3-5	40 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
3.2.4 Develop and implement a national Agricultural Logistics and Cold Chain System	3.2.4.1 Design an Agricultural Logistics & Cold Chain Strategy.	i. Agricultural Logistics & Cold Chain Strategy drafted, validated, and approved.	Lead: MOAFM, AIC RADA, aggregators, private sector, international development partners	Year 2	15 million
	3.2.4.2 Complete the National Agricultural Logistics Map with Cold Chain infrastructure (static & mobile) provision and networks for Agro Parks.	i. Number of Agro-Parks and production zones with fully mapped logistics and cold-chain networks.	Lead: MOAFM, AIC RADA, aggregators, private sector, international development partners	Year 2	3 million
	3.2.4.3 Design the modus operandi for operating a successful cold chain operation for Agro Parks, production zone, and farming communities.	i. Number of operational models developed	Lead: MOAFM, AIC RADA, aggregators, private sector, international development partners	Year 2	3 million
	3.2.4.4 Design and provide incentives, as required, to build out of the cold chain facilities (from farm to port/market), using renewable energy.	i. Number of incentive schemes developed and approved	Lead: MOAFM, MoFPS, AIC, RADA, DBJ, aggregators, private sector, international development partners	Year 3	150 million
	3.2.4.5 Educate farmers as to the benefits of acting as a collective for the management and operations of market infrastructure (e.g., sharing access to cheap off-grid	i. Number of farmer education sessions delivered on collective action and shared infrastructure management.	Lead: RADA AIC, producers/producer groups	Year 3	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	renewable energy, post-harvesting equipment, agro-processing, chill storage, sorting & packing equipment, storage, etc.)	ii. Number of farmer groups, cooperatives, or clusters participating in collective-management training.			
<i>Objective 3.3: To modernise and strengthen Agricultural Health and Food Safety systems to effectively manage plant, animal, and food safety risks across the agri food chain in line with international standards.</i>					
3.3.1 Modernise and harmonise the agricultural health and food safety legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks in line with international standards	3.3.1.1 Develop a National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Policy to encompass plant health, animal health and food safety considerations.	i. National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Policy developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM NAHFSCC, BSJ, MOHW, NCRA	Year 2-3	10 million
	3.3.1.2 Promulgate plant protection legislation and related regulations	i. Plant protection legislative instruments drafted and approved. ii. Number of regulations developed to operationalize the Plant Protection legislation.	Lead- MOAFM-Legal, PQ/PI Attorney General Chambers, CPC	Years 1-2	n/a
	3.3.1.3 Promulgate Animal Health legislation and related regulations.	i. Animal Health legislative instruments drafted and approved. ii. Number of regulations developed to operationalise the legislation.	Lead: MOAFM-Legal, VSD MOHW, Attorney General Chambers, CPC	Years 1-2	n/a
3.3.2 Strengthen inter-agency collaboration and coordination to	3.3.2.1 Embed AHFS coordination mechanisms in food safety legislation.	i. Number of legislative clauses drafted to formalize AHFS coordination mechanisms.	Lead: MOAFM, MOWH, MIIC Legal teams NAHFSCC, MOAFM (VSD, PQ/PI), MOHW (Veterinary Public Health,	Years 1-2	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
ensure the integrated management of all agricultural health and food safety measures across the entire food chain.			Environmental Health Divisions) NCRA, MIIC- Trade Facilitation Task Force		
	3.3.2.2 Develop a coordination mechanism for AHFS operational activities to reduce overlaps and duplication of effort <sup>45</sup> .	i. Number of coordination frameworks or protocols developed to reduce overlaps and duplication. ii. Number of joint operational procedures documented and approved.	Lead: NAFSCC MOAFM (VSD, PQ/PI), MOHW (Veterinary Public Health, Environmental Health Divisions) NCRA, MIIC- Trade Facilitation Task Force	Years 2-3	8 million
	3.3.2.3 Build capacity to undertake joint roles.	i. Number of officers trained in joint inspection, surveillance, and enforcement roles. ii. Number of joint field operations conducted across plant health, animal health, and food safety	Lead: NAFSCC MOAFM, MIIC, MOHW Divisions with responsibility for AHFS NCRA, MIIC-Trade Facilitation Task Force	Years 2-5	30 million
3.3.3 Modernise existing organizational structures in line with international standards and best practices.	3.3.3.1 Conduct an organizational review of the Plant Quarantine/Plant Protection (PQ/PI) and Veterinary Services Divisions (VSD).	i. Organizational assessments completed for PQ/PI and VSD.	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS	Years 1-3	20 million
	3.3.3.2 Redesign the organizational structures of Plant Quarantine/Plant	i. Redesigned organizational structures developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS	Years 1-3	n/a

<sup>45</sup> This could include development and monitoring of a joint work plan/ programme and budget for AHFS operational activities and defining institutional mandates in the development and execution of work plan/programme and budgets.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	Protection and Veterinary Services Divisions in line with international standards.				
	3.3.3.3 Build the capacity of human resources for modernised organizational structures and for the enforcement of legislation, regulation and standards.	i. Number of officers trained	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS	Years 1-3	n/a
	3.3.3.4 Improve the physical facilities for the operation of the PQ/PI and VSD.	i. Number of PQ/PI and VSD facilities upgraded	Lead: MOAFM MoFPS	Years 2-6	500 million
3.3.4 Enhance the technical capabilities to apply sanitary and phytosanitary measures transparently	3.3.4.1 Improve the diagnostic capacity and capability to support the AHFS system through the upgrade of laboratories, testing capabilities, accreditation and staffing of laboratories.	i. Number of AHFS laboratories upgraded with modern diagnostic equipment.	Lead: MOAFM International development partners	Years 2-6	250 million
	3.3.4.2 Prepare coordinated emergency response plans, procedures and guidelines for sanitary and phytosanitary outbreaks.	i. Number of SPS emergency response plans, procedures, and guidelines developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, VSD International development partners	Year 1-2	15 million
	3.3.4.3 Enhance the quarantine capability to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases through capacity building,	i. Number of officers trained in quarantine inspection, enforcement, and emergency procedures.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, VSD International development partners	Years 1-3	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	upgrading of pest and disease databases, quarantine facilities and quarantine procedures.	ii. Number of quarantine facilities upgraded or newly established.			
	3.3.4.4 Utilise digital tools to enhance surveillance systems for pests and diseases of economic importance.	i. Number of digital surveillance tools deployed.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, VSD International development partners	Years 1-4	40 million
	3.3.4.5 Improve the capacity to conduct risk analysis for pests and diseases of quarantine and economic importance.	i. Number of officers trained in pest and disease risk analysis methodologies. ii. Number of risk assessments completed for quarantine and economically important pests/diseases.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, VSD International development partners	Years 1-onwards	30 million
	3.3.4.6 Develop and implement a coordinated and risk-based approach in the planning and execution of inspection activities across the agri-food chain.	i. Number of risk-based inspection frameworks developed and approved. ii. Number of inspectors trained in risk-based inspection methods.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, VSD International development partners	Year 2-onwards	20 million
	3.3.4.7 Enhance the capacity to collect, process and utilise data in an integrated manner for planning, technical and operational purposes.	i. Number of officers trained in data collection, processing, and analytics.	Lead: MOAFM-PQ/PI, VSD International development partners	Year 2-onwards	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
3.3.5 Develop the ability to trace livestock and food products throughout all stages of the agri-food chain	3.3.5.1 Conduct a review of the National Animal Identification Systems (NAITS) programme to identify challenges and opportunities for improvement.	i. Assessments completed on NAITS performance, coverage, and gaps.	Lead: MOAFM-VSD Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 1	5 million
	3.3.5.2 Incorporate other classes of livestock into NAITS programme, incorporating lessons learned from the review.	i. Number of new livestock classes added to NAITS	Lead: MOAFM-VSD Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-3	100 million
	3.3.5.3 Design a technology-based traceability system in collaboration with the agri-food sector to track food products as they move along the supply chain.	i. Technology-based traceability system developed	Lead: MOAFM-VSD Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-5	200 million
	3.3.5.4 Introduce QR-based traceability for crops (both export and prioritised domestic crops).	i. Number of crop value chains adopting QR-based traceability.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JACRA, BIB, AIC, Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-5	50 million
	3.3.5.5 Pilot digital farmer registration and farm mapping through ABIS, using NLA property maps and GIS reference coordinates.	i. Number of farms mapped using NLA property maps and GIS coordinates.	Lead: MOAFM NLA, RADA, JACRA, BIB, AIC, Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-5	40 million
	3.3.5.6 Pilot digital receipts, e-payments, and	i. Number of major buyers participating in digital	Lead: MOAFM	Years 2-5	60 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	traceability for all major buyers.	receipts and e-payment pilots.	RADA, JACRA, BIB, AIC, Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners		
	3.3.5.7 Document Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to ensure entry of data from RADA via tablets (at farm level), satellite data (e.g., Planet OWL), and other sources occurs in a timely manner.	i. Number of SOPs developed for data entry from RADA tablets, satellite data, and partner systems.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JACRA, BIB, AIC, Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-5	7 million
	3.3.5.8 Ensure the access and sharing of data to enable policing and enforcement activities.	i. Number of data-sharing agreements established with enforcement agencies.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JCF, JACRA, BIB, AIC, Producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-5	n/a
3.3.6 Improve knowledge and awareness of AHFS issues.	3.3.6.1 Develop and execute a public education and awareness programme, building on global best practices.	i. AHFS public education campaigns designed and launched.	Lead: NAHFSCC MOAFM, MIIC, MOHW Divisions with responsibility for AHFS NCRA, MIIC-Trade Facilitation Task Force	Year 2-onwards	70 million
	3.3.6.2 Conduct continuous capacity building on AHFS with all actors (e.g. producers, purveyors, agro processors, farm workers, food vendors, transportation providers,	i. Number of AHFS training sessions delivered to producers, purveyors, agro-processors, farm workers, food vendors, and transporters.	Lead: NAHFSCC MOAFM, MIIC, MOHW Divisions with responsibility for AHFS NCRA, MIIC-Trade Facilitation Task Force	Ongoing	50 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	etc.) along the agricultural value chain.				
<i>Objective 3.4: To plan, develop, and sustain climate-resilient, inclusive, and technology-enabled agricultural infrastructure that boosts productivity, reduces post-harvest losses, improves market access, and strengthens value addition, thereby enhancing farmer competitiveness and supporting rural livelihoods.</i>					
3.4.1 Review and update the National Farm Road Rehabilitation Programme.	3.4.1.1 Maintain an annual budget for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction of farm roads.	i. Annual budget allocation approved for farm road development and maintenance.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA Local Authorities, MLGCD	Ongoing	10 billion
	3.4.1.2 Develop and implement climate-resilient designs (drainage, culverts, slope stabilisation) for the construction and rehabilitation of farm roads.	i. Number of climate-resilient engineering designs developed	Lead: MOAFM, RADA Local Authorities,	Year 2-onwards	20 million <sup>46</sup>
	3.4.1.3 Integrate farm roads into parish infrastructure development plans.	i. Number of parish development plans updated to include farm road networks.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA Local Authorities, MLGCD	Years 2-3	n/a
	3.4.1.4 Form public-private maintenance partnerships with farming communities and farmer groups for farm roads.	i. Number of public-private partnership (PPP) agreements established for farm road maintenance.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA Local Authorities, farmers groups, farming communities	Years 2-10	n/a
3.4.2 Roll out packhouses and cold storage within farming communities,	3.4.2.1 Build and utilise Cold Chain nodes at Agro Parks and major Production Zones in partnership with accompanying chill	i. Number of Cold Chain nodes constructed or upgraded at Agro Parks and production zones.	Lead: MOAFM, AIC, RADA Private sector, producers/producer groups	Years 2-10	1 billion

<sup>46</sup> The cost accounts for the redesign of farm roads. The infrastructural cost is accounted for under activity 3.4.1.1

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
production zones and in Agro-Parks	transport vehicles (with gensets).				
	3.4.2.2 Install Digital inventory systems linked to the new Agriculture data platform.	i. Number of Cold Chain nodes equipped with digital inventory management systems.	Lead: MOAFM, AIC, RADA Private sector, producers/producer groups	Years 2-10	100 million
	3.4.2.3 Build out “hurricane-proof” bunker depots for temporary housing of the more valuable, vulnerable assets for farm communities (as collectives).	i. Number of hurricane-resilient bunker depots constructed in farm communities, Agro Parks, and production zones.	Lead: MOAFM, AIC, RADA Private sector, producers/producer groups	Years 2-10	200 million
3.4.3 Design and deploy an Integrated Agriculture Data Platform (IADP) that leverages modern digital data-collection systems and advanced analytics, including AI, to enable real-time decision-making and sector-wide intelligence.	3.4.3.1 Conduct a review of existing institutional databases, platforms and information systems to explore their integration into one IADP	i. Number of institutional databases, platforms, and information systems assessed for integration readiness.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC	Year 2	5 million
	3.4.3.2 Upgrade and integrate existing data systems into an IADP based on the results of the review.	i. Number of systems successfully integrated into the unified Agriculture Data Platform.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC	Years 2-4	60 million
	3.4.3.3 Access satellite-based services for ongoing, real-time, island-wide data provision and analysis using AI analytics (e.g., Planet OWL) for operating a digital dashboard.	i. Number of satellite-based data service contracts procured	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC	Year 2-onwards	100 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	3.4.3.4 Scale up the use of mobile data-collection tools to feed timely, accurate information into the system.	i. Number of tablets procured and deployed to field officers. i. Number of officers trained in mobile data collection and digital reporting.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA	Year 2-onwards	30 million
	3.4.3.5 Integrate digital traceability and e-payments in the IADP.	i. Number of traceability modules integrated into the Integrated Agriculture Data Platform	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA	Year 4	n/a
3.4.4 Expand climate resilient livestock housing and production infrastructure	3.4.4.1 Introduce standardized designs for low-cost, climate-resilient livestock housing.	i. Number of standardized livestock-housing designs developed	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations, international development partners	Years 1-2	6 million
	3.4.4.2 Develop model demonstration units for small ruminants, pigs, and poultry to showcase best practices.	i. Number of model demonstration units constructed	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations, international development partners	Years 2-onwards	90 million
	3.4.4.3 Promote the construction of climate-smart barns, sheds, and paddocks with ventilation, shading, and rainwater harvesting.	i. Number of climate-smart livestock structures constructed or upgraded.	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	120 million
	3.4.4.4 Install renewable-energy systems (solar pumps, solar fans,	i. Number of renewable-energy systems installed	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations,	Year 2-onwards	180 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	biogas digesters) in livestock facilities.		international development partners		
	3.4.4.5 Support the establishment of communal livestock watering points and drought-resilient forage banks.	i. Number of communal livestock watering points established or rehabilitated.	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	60 million
3.4.5 Modernise livestock slaughter, processing and value addition infrastructure	3.4.5.1 Construct abattoirs in strategic regions to meet HACCP, food-safety, and export-market standards.	i. Number of new abattoirs constructed meeting HACCP and international food-safety standards.	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations	Year 2-onwards	2 billion
	3.4.5.2 Design public-private sector management models for newly constructed or rehabilitated abattoirs.	i. Number of PPP management models developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations	Years 2-3	5 million
	3.4.5.3 Construct modular, climate-resilient slaughter units in underserved rural areas.	i. Number of modular climate-smart slaughter units constructed or deployed in rural communities.	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations	Year 2-onwards	500 million
	3.4.5.4 Install cold-chain infrastructure (chillers, freezers, refrigerated trucks) to reduce spoilage and improve market access.	i. Number of chillers, freezers, and cold rooms installed at abattoirs and slaughter units.	Lead: MOAFM, JDDB RADA, Private sector, livestock farmers/livestock producer organizations	Year 2-onwards	300 million
3.4.6 Modernise and expand fisheries landing sites	3.4.6.1 Upgrade priority landing sites with resilient infrastructure (e.g., docks, gear sheds, sanitation facilities, potable water,	i. Number of landing sites upgraded with climate-resilient docks, gear sheds, sanitation	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/communities	Year 2- onwards	500 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	and renewable-energy lighting).	facilities, and potable-water systems.			
	3.4.6.2 Install standardized fish handling stations to improve hygiene, reduce spoilage, and meet food-safety requirements.	i. Number of standardized fish-handling stations constructed or rehabilitated.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities	Year 2- onwards	200 million
	3.4.6.3 Construct climate-resilient breakwaters and shoreline protection structures to safeguard landing sites from storm surge and erosion.	i. Number of breakwaters or shoreline protection structures constructed or reinforced.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, NEPA, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities	Year 3-onwards	500 million
	3.4.6.4 Enhance digital landing-site management systems (registration, catch reporting, berth allocation).	i. Number of landing sites equipped with digital management systems (registration, catch reporting, berth allocation). ii. Number of digital catch reports submitted through the system.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities	Year 1- onwards	40 million
3.4.7 Strengthen the fisheries cold chain and post-harvest infrastructure	3.4.7.1 Build and upgrade community-level cold storage hubs (e.g., ice plants, blast freezers, refrigerated storage) in high-volume fishing communities.	i. Number of cold storage hubs constructed or upgraded in high-volume fishing communities.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities	Year 2-onwards	500 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	3.4.7.2 Deploy mobile cold-chain units to remote or small-scale landing sites to reduce post-harvest losses.	i. Number of mobile cold chain units procured and deployed.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities	Year 2-onwards	300 million
	3.4.7.3 Introduce standardized fish grading, sorting, and packaging stations to improve quality and market access.	i. Number of grading, sorting, and packaging stations installed.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities	Year 2-onwards	300 million
	3.4.7.4 Promote adoption of insulated fish boxes and temperature-controlled transport for fishers and vendors.	i. Number of insulated fish boxes distributed or subsidized.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities	Year 2-onwards	50 million
	3.4.7.5 Develop public-private partnerships for cold-chain management and cost-recovery models.	i. Number of PPP agreements established for cold chain operations. ii. Number of cold chain hubs operating under PPP or hybrid management models.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities, private sector	Year 2-onwards	10 million
3.4.8 Establish fisheries value addition and processing infrastructure	3.4.8.1 Develop community-level processing hubs for filleting, smoking, drying, and packaging to increase value capture.	i. Number of community processing hubs constructed or upgraded.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/ communities, private sector	Year 2-onwards	200 million
	3.4.8.2 Introduce shared-use equipment (vacuum sealers,	i. Number of shared-use processing equipment	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/	Year 2-onwards	200 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	dehydrators, smokers) for small-scale processors.	units procured and deployed.	communities, private sector		
	3.4.8.3 Upgrade existing processing facilities to meet HACCP and export-market standards.	i. Number of processing facilities assessed for HACCP and export-market compliance. ii. Number of facilities upgraded to meet HACCP and export requirements.	Lead: NFA MOAFM, fishers, fishers groups/cooperatives/communities, private sector	Year 2-onwards	400 million

## 8.4 THEMATIC AREA FOUR: FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
<b>Goal 4: To build a resilient, inclusive, and nutrition-driven food system that ensures all Jamaicans have consistent access to safe, affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, while strengthening rural livelihoods, reducing import dependence, and enhancing national resilience to economic, climatic, and global shocks.</b>					
<i>Objective 4.1: To increase the availability and diversity of climate-resilient, nutrient-dense local foods through nutrition-sensitive agricultural production, thereby supporting healthier diets and improving national food and nutrition security</i>					
4.1.1 Establish a coordination framework for food and nutrition security governance	4.1.1.1 Examine models for a multisectoral food and nutrition security committee	i. Number of global, regional, and national committee models reviewed	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MOHW, MIIC, MLSS, PIOJ, MoESYI, NGOs, producer groups, private sector	Year 1	n/a
	4.1.1.2 Prepare Terms of Reference for the establishment of a multisectoral food and nutrition security committee.	i. Draft Terms of Reference completed	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MOHW, MIIC, MLSS, PIOJ, MoESYI, NGOs, producer groups, private sector	Year 1	n/a
	4.1.1.3 Establish a multisectoral food and nutrition security committee, integrating actors from the private sector, from the agri-food and distributive trades sectors.	i. Committee approved and formally established. ii. Number of sectors represented on the committee (public, private, agri-food, distributive trades, academia, civil society).	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MOHW, MIIC, MLSS, PIOJ, MoESYI, NGOs, producer groups, private sector	Year 1	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
4.1.2 Define priority commodities that align with national food and nutrition security and import replacement goals.	4.1.2.1 Develop criteria <sup>47</sup> for the selection of commodities <sup>48</sup> for a National Priority Food Basket.	i. Commodity selection criteria developed and documented	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MOHW, MIIC, MLSS, PIOJ, MoESYI, NGOs, producer groups, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
	4.1.2.2 Conduct consultations with stakeholders to identify and shortlist local food commodities for inclusion in the National Priority Food Basket.	i. Number of stakeholder consultations conducted	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MOHW, MIIC, MLSS, PIOJ, MoESYI, NGOs, producer groups, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
	4.1.2.3 Develop and periodically update the National Priority Food Basket.	i. Initial National Priority Food Basket developed and approved	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MOHW, MIIC, MLSS, PIOJ, MoESYI, NGOs, producer groups, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
	4.1.2.4 Establish minimum domestic production thresholds for the commodities within the National Priority Food Basket.	i. Production baseline established for each NPFB commodity using national agricultural data.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MOHW, MIIC, MLSS, PIOJ, MoESYI, NGOs, producer groups, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
4.1.3 Define priority feed alternatives for the local livestock and	4.1.3.1 Develop criteria for the selection of feed alternatives for the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors.	i. Feed alternative selection criteria developed and documented	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JDDDB, NGOs, producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a

<sup>47</sup> Criteria can include alignment to national food-based dietary guidelines, import substitution potential, production capacity, demand, climate suitability, etc.

<sup>48</sup> These commodities will be selected from the crop, livestock and fisheries sectors.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
culture fisheries sub-sectors	4.1.3.2 Conduct consultations with stakeholders to identify and shortlist potential alternatives to existing feeds.	i. Number of stakeholder consultations conducted	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JDDDB, NGOs, producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
	4.1.3.3 Develop and periodically update a National Feed Alternatives Framework.	i. National Feed Alternatives Framework developed and approved	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JDDDB, NGOs, producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
	4.1.3.4 Establish domestic production targets for the National Feed Alternatives Framework.	i. Baseline production levels established for each feed alternative. ii. Domestic production targets defined	Lead: MOAFM RADA, JDDDB, NGOs, producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector	Years 1-2	n/a
4.1.4 Promote cross-border investments in food and feed supply chains	4.1.4.1 Engage the private sector to identify potential areas for cross-border investments in agricultural (food and feed) investments, where the commodities cannot be produced efficiently in Jamaica.	i. Number of private-sector engagement sessions conducted	Lead: MOAFM MIIC, JAMPRO, the private sector, bilateral governments, CARICOM Secretariat, international development partners	Years 1-2	n/a
	4.1.4.2 Engage CARICOM Governments in mainland countries (e.g. Guyana, Suriname) to facilitate Jamaican investors in large-scale agricultural production for food and	i. Number of bilateral engagement meetings held with CARICOM mainland governments. ii. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) or cooperation agreements drafted or signed to	Lead: MOAFM MIIC, JAMPRO, the private sector, bilateral governments, CARICOM Secretariat, international development partners	Years 1-2	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	feed for the Jamaican market.	support Jamaican agricultural investments.			
	4.1.4.3 Engage regional and national funding institutions to provide capital for cross-border investments.	i. Number of funding institutions engaged	Lead: MOAFM, DBJ CDB, CARICOM Secretariat, international development partners	Years 1-2	n/a
4.1.5 Strengthen Production Planning and Coordination for the National Priority Food Basket	4.1.5.1 Conduct agro-ecological zoning within each parish to identify optimal production areas for commodities identified in the National Priority Food Basket and the National Feed Alternatives Framework.	i. Agro-ecological zoning (AEZ) maps produced for all 14 parishes	Lead: RADA MOAFM, BIB, producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-3	20 million
	4.1.5.2 Establish production targets for priority food commodities and feed alternatives by agro-ecological zone within each parish.	i. Production baselines established for each commodity by each agro-ecological zone.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, BIB, producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 1-3	15 million
	4.1.5.3 Develop national supply and demand projections for priority food commodities and feed alternatives.	i. Supply and demand modelling framework developed	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Year 2	20 million
	4.1.5.4 Develop comprehensive risk profiles for the main commodities in the National Priority Food Basket and the National	i. Number of commodity risk profiles completed, disaggregated by risk category.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector,	Years 2-3	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	Feed Alternatives Framework.		international development partners		
	4.1.5.5 Digitalize and integrate production forecasting, data collection, monitoring and reporting systems for production at parish and national levels.	i. Integrated digital production monitoring system developed, linking parish and national levels.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-3	10 million
4.1.6 Build inclusive supply and value chains for priority commodities	4.1.6.1 Hold discussions with existing/potential supply and value chain actors to build consensus on proposed commodities and feed alternatives.	i. Number of stakeholder engagement sessions conducted.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Year 1	n/a
	4.1.6.2 Assess existing supply and value chains to identify opportunities and constraints.	i. Number of supply and value chain assessments completed.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-3	30 million
	4.1.6.3 Develop implementation plans <sup>49</sup> (including climate resilient production, governance and monitoring mechanisms) for each commodity/ commodity group and feed alternatives with all actors along the	i. Number of implementation plans developed	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-3	20 million

<sup>49</sup> Plans should take into consideration climate change, crop zones and agro-ecological conditions in order to reduce overall production risks.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	respective supply and value chains <sup>50</sup> .				
	4.1.6.4 Formulate a comprehensive set of support measures to address challenges identified.	i. Support measures package developed, covering finance, technology, infrastructure, training, logistics, and market access.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-4	100 million
	4.1.6.5 Build capacity of supply and value chain actors (including women and youth) to execute implementation plans.	i. Number of training sessions conducted	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-4	50 million
	4.1.6.6 Build the capacity of institutions to manage and monitor the execution of the implementation plans.	i. Number of institutional strengthening interventions implemented	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, feed/forage/fodder producers, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-4	50 million
<i>Objective 4.2: To promote healthy dietary practices and improved nutritional outcomes through increased consumption and effective utilization of safe, diverse, and nutrient-rich locally produced foods.</i>					
4.2.1 Promote nutrition-sensitive agricultural production	4.2.1.1 Encourage the production of climate-resilient and nutrient-dense crops and livestock products that support healthy diets.	i. Number of climate-resilient and nutrient-dense crop and livestock varieties promoted through extension programmes.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 1- onwards	n/a
	4.2.1.2 Promote the cultivation of climate-	i. Number of climate-resilient, nutrient-rich crop varieties	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, private sector,	Year 1- onwards	n/a

<sup>50</sup> This will be in line with approaches described in Thematic Area 2 of the Plan.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	dense and nutrient-rich crop varieties.	identified and recommended for cultivation.	international development partners		
	4.2.1.3 Support diversification of agricultural production to increase the availability of fruits, vegetables, legumes, and high-quality animal protein.	i. Number of farmers supported to diversify into fruits, vegetables, legumes, and high-quality animal protein.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB BIB, producers/producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 1- onwards	n/a
4.2.2 Ensure a healthier composition of locally processed foods	4.2.2.1 Promote new product development from local foods that reflect healthier composition.	i. Number of new healthy food products developed using local raw materials.	Lead: MIIC MOAFM, MOHW, 4-H, SRC, NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	4.2.2.2 Work with local food processors to reduce levels of salt, added sugars, and unhealthy fats in processed foods.	i. Number of processors engaged in reformulation initiatives.  ii. Number of processed food products reformulated to reduce salt, added sugars, or unhealthy fats.	Lead: MIIC MOAFM, MOHW, SRC, BSJ, NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	4.2.2.3 Provide technical support and incentives for the reformulation of food products to improve their nutritional quality.	i. Number of technical assistance sessions delivered to processors on reformulation.  ii. Number of processors receiving incentives (grants, rebates,	Lead: MIIC MOAFM, MOHW, SRC, BSJ, NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	100 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		equipment support) for healthier reformulation.			
	4.2.2.4 Promote greater use of local ‘health super foods’ in product development	i. Number of processors incorporating local nutrient-dense “super foods” into new or existing products. ii. Number of product lines launched featuring local super-food ingredients.	Lead: MOAFM, MIIC RADA, MOHW, 4-H, SRC, NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	4.2.2.5 Promote the use of healthier ingredients and processing methods in locally manufactured foods.	i. Number of processors adopting healthier ingredients	Lead: MOAFM, MIIC RADA, MOHW, 4-H, SRC, NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
4.2.3 Support innovation in healthy food product development	4.2.3.1 Promote research and development for nutritious local food products using indigenous and underutilized crops.	i. Number of R&D projects initiated on nutritious products using indigenous and underutilized crops. ii. Number of prototypes or product formulations developed, disaggregated by crop type.	Lead: MOAFM, MIIC SRC,RADA, MOHW, 4-H , NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, agro-processors, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	4.2.3.2 Provide grants or incentives to small and medium agro-processors to develop healthier value-added food products.	i. Number of grants or incentives awarded to SMEs for healthier product development.	Lead: DBJ, MOAFM, MIIC SRC, RADA, MOHW, 4-H , NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, agro-processors, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	100 million
	4.2.3.3 Promote partnerships between research institutions, universities, and the private	i. Number of formal partnership agreements signed	Lead: MOHW, MIIC MOAFM, SRC, RADA, MOHW, 4-H , NGOs, JAPA,	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	sector to improve the nutritional quality of foods.		JMEA, agro-processors, private sector, universities		
4.2.4 Strengthen the capacity of producers and processors on nutrition-sensitive production	4.2.4.1 Train producers and agro-processors on nutrition-sensitive production and processing practices.	i. Number of training sessions conducted.	Lead: SRC, Universities MOAFM, MIIC, MOHW, 4-H, NGOs, JAPA, JMEA, agprocessors, private sector, universities	Year 2-onwards	30 million
	4.2.4.2 Provide technical guidance on post-harvest handling and processing methods that preserve nutrient content.	i. Technical guidelines developed and disseminated.	Lead: RADA MOAFM, AIC, BIB, CIB, 4-H, SRC, universities	Year 2-onwards	20 million
	4.2.4.3 Support certification schemes that recognize healthy and nutritionally improved food products.	i. Certification framework developed	Lead: BSJ, NCBJ MOAFM, RADA, MIIC, MOWH, AIC, BIB, CIB, 4-H, SRC, universities	Year 2-onwards	20 million
4.2.5 Strengthen school food environments	4.2.5.1 Implement the National Schools Nutrition Policy.	i. National Schools Nutrition Policy implemented.	Lead: MoESYI, MOHW MOAFM, RADA, schools, producers/producer groups, private sector	Ongoing	n/a
	4.2.5.2 Increase local and nutritional content of the meals provided under the national school feeding programmes.	i. Percentage of local ingredients used in school feeding menus.	Lead: MoESYI, MOHW, MOAFM, RADA, 4-H, schools, producers/producer groups, private sector	Ongoing	n/a
	4.2.5.3 Strengthen linkages between local farmers and school feeding programmes.	i. Number of formal supply agreements or contracts established between farmers/farmer groups and schools or the national programme.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, MoESYI, schools, producers/producer groups, private sector	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
4.2.6 Enhance and expand the school gardens programme	4.2.6.1 Establish governance mechanisms for the establishment/ maintenance of school gardens between the MOAFM and MOEYSI.	i. MOUs developed and approved	Lead: 4-H MOAFM, MoESYI, schools	Year 2- onwards	n/a
	4.2.6.2 Establish and maintain school gardens in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.	i. Number of new school gardens established	Lead: 4-H MOAFM, MoESYI, schools	Ongoing	300 million
	4.2.6.3 Upgrade existing gardens to cater to some of the food needs of the schools	i. Number of existing school gardens upgraded.	Lead: 4-H MOAFM, MoESYI, schools	Ongoing	200 million
4.2.7 Enhance and expand food gardens in Residential Facilities	4.2.7.1 Establish food gardens where feasible.	i. Number of food gardens established.	Lead: MLGCD MOAFM, MoESYI, RADA, Government residential facilities (infirmaries, children's homes, etc.)	Year 2-onwards	100 million
	4.2.7.2 Upgrade existing gardens to cater for some of the food needs of the facilities.	i. Number of food gardens upgraded.	Lead: MLGCD MOAFM, MoESYI, RADA, Government residential facilities (infirmaries, children's homes, etc.)	Year 2-onwards	70 million
	4.2.7.3 Provide technical support to establish and maintain food gardens.	i. Number of facility staff/residents trained in the establishment and maintenance of food gardens.	Lead: RADA, 4-H MLGCD, MOAFM, MoESYI, RADA, Government residential facilities (infirmaries, children's homes, etc.)	Year 2-onwards	30 million
4.2.8: Re-establish/ enhance farms in prisons	4.2.8.1 Establish farms where feasible to supply some of the food needs of	i. Number of new institutional farms established/enhanced.	Lead: MNS, DCS MOAFM, RADA	Year 2-onwards	40 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	prisons and other Government institutions.				
	4.2.8.2 Provide technical support to establish and maintain farms.	i. Number of facility staff/residents trained in resilient farm management	Lead: RADA MOAFM, MNS, DCS	Year 2-onwards	20 million
4.2.9 Enhance household food production capacity, particularly among vulnerable populations.	4.2.9.1 Upgrade backyard and community gardening programme, integrating technologies for various housing and community layouts <sup>51</sup> .	i. Backyard and community programme upgraded	Lead: RADA, MOAFM, community associations, NGOs, private sector (input suppliers)	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	4.2.9.2 Design starter kits <sup>52</sup> for households and communities in collaboration with input suppliers.	i. Starter kit specifications developed. ii. Number of input suppliers engaged in kit design and distribution.	Lead: RADA, MOAFM, community associations, NGOs, private sector (input suppliers)	Year 2-onwards	30 million
	4.2.9.3 Design and disseminate training resources in home food production, value addition, preservation and storage.	i. Number of training sessions conducted for households and community groups.	Lead: RADA, HEART NSTA MOAFM, SRC, 4-H, community associations, NGOs, private sector, Food training institutions/schools	Year 2-onwards	30 million
4.2.10 Promote consumption of local foods based on their nutritional and health values	4.2.10.1 Design and implement a National Public Education and Awareness Campaign to promote local foods and meal preparation among different population	i. National Public Awareness Campaign strategy developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM, MOHW RADA, SRC, 4-H, HEART NSTA, community associations, NGOs, private sector, Food training institutions/schools, media houses	Year 2-onwards	50 million

<sup>51</sup> e.g. apartments, townhouses, detached units, etc.

<sup>52</sup> Seeds, small tools, small livestock, feed, organic/non organic fertilizers, etc.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	segments based on their nutritional and health values and dietary guidelines.				
	4.2.10 .2 Design and distribute sample menus using nutrient-dense and affordable local foods.	i. Number of sample menus developed, tailored to households, schools, and community groups.	Lead: MOHW, MOAFM, RADA, 4-H, HEART NSTA, community associations, NGOs, private sector, Food training institutions/ schools, media houses	Year 2-onwards	15 million
<i>Objective 4.3: To strengthen the resilience of national food systems to natural hazards, shocks, and the adverse impacts of climate change.</i>					
4.3.1 Enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery mechanisms	4.3.1.1 Prepare an Agricultural Disaster Preparedness Plan to enhance preparedness, response, and recovery to natural disasters.	i. Agricultural Disaster Preparedness Plan developed and approved, including protocols for preparedness, response, and recovery.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, NGOs, international development partners	Years 1-2	6 million
	4.3.1.2 Improve damage assessment and reporting methodologies, incorporating spatial tools and analysis.	i. Updated damage assessment methodology developed, integrating GIS, remote sensing, and digital reporting tools.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, NGOs, international development partners	Years 1-2	5 million
	4.3.1.3 Enhance human resource capacity to improve disaster assessment, including the use of spatial tools and analysis on a continuous basis.	i. Number of staff trained in GIS, remote sensing, digital data collection, and spatial analysis.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, NGOs, international development partners	Years 1-2	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	4.3.1.4 Design recovery programme frameworks for producers, incorporating lessons learned from previous disasters.	i. Recovery programme framework developed, including eligibility criteria, support packages, and monitoring mechanisms	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, NGOs, international development partners	Ongoing	10 million
	4.3.1.5 Implement sustained producer awareness initiatives on disaster preparedness, risk management, and risk transfer mechanisms.	i. Number of awareness sessions conducted.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA AIC, BIB, CIB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, NGOs, international development partners	Ongoing	60 million
4.3.2 Strengthen national capacity to prevent, anticipate, and manage food crises by establishing integrated, reliable, and timely information systems	4.3.2.1 Prepare a concept note for an Information System for Food and Nutrition Security <sup>53</sup> for monitoring food security risks and vulnerabilities.	i. Concept note developed and approved, outlining objectives, architecture, data flows, governance, and financing needs.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, PIOJ, STATIN, MLSS, international development partners	Years 2	n/a
	4.3.2.2 Design and deploy an Information System for Food and Nutrition Security.	i. Information System for Food and Nutrition Security developed and deployed.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, PIOJ, STATIN, MLSS, international development partners	Years 3-4	30 million
	4.3.2.3 Standardize and align methodologies for collecting and compiling essential food security data and information to support the Information System for	i. Standardized data collection methodologies developed.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, PIOJ, STATIN, MLSS, international development partners	Years 3-4	6 million

<sup>53</sup> Coordinated platform to contribute for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data on food and nutrition security for early warning and risk monitoring. The output could include a dashboard and spatial map to help Government to monitor the food situation across the country, especially for vulnerable groups and locations.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	Food and Nutrition Security.				
	4.3.2.4 Train stakeholders on the use of the Information System for Food and Nutrition Security for planning and decision making.	i. Number of stakeholders trained	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, PIOJ, STATIN, MLSS, international development partners	Years 4-5	4 million
4.3.3 Establish mechanisms for an adequate supply of food in times of emergencies and crises	4.3.3.1 Prepare a National Food Emergency Response Plan <sup>54</sup> that details how the country prepares for, responds to, and recovers from food crises.	i. National Food Emergency Response Plan developed and approved, including triggers, protocols, and coordination mechanisms.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, PIOJ, STATIN, MLSS, international development partners	Year 1-2	5 million
	4.3.3.2 Integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions into emergency response plans.	i. Nutrition-sensitive intervention package developed, including nutrient-dense food baskets, vulnerable group targeting, and infant feeding protocols.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, MLSS, international development partners	Year 1-2	3 million
	4.3.3.3 Design and implement a National Food Reserve Strategy <sup>55</sup> for	i. National Food Reserve Strategy developed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM	Year 1-2	5 million

<sup>54</sup> The Plan would entail, *inter alia*, risk assessment- identify hazards and vulnerabilities that could trigger food emergencies, institutional governance and framework during food emergencies, early warning monitoring systems to detect food emergencies, emergency food supply management, emergency food assistance and social protection, functioning food markets during emergencies, restoring food production and distribution after the crisis, financing, etc.

<sup>55</sup> The National Food Reserve Strategy will entail, *inter alia*, types of foods to be stored, forms of reserves to be maintained, stock levels, storage requirements, procurement, stock management, release and distribution mechanisms, logistics and supply chain management, financing, governance, etc.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	strategic food commodities in collaboration with the agri-food sector.		RADA, AIC, BIB, SIA, international development partners		
	4.3.3.4 Map public and private storage facilities to determine capacities for storage of food commodities/products at an agreed minimum level.	i. National inventory of storage facilities completed, covering public, private, and community-level assets.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, distributors, international development partners	Year 1-2	3 million
	4.3.3.5 Map public and private processing facilities that can convert primary commodities into minimally, semi or fully processed foods for storage in times of emergencies.	i. Inventory of processing facilities completed, categorized by processing type and capacity.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Year 2-3	3 million
	4.3.3.6 Develop institutional arrangements between the public and private sectors to utilize storage and processing facilities in the event of food emergencies.	i. Public-private cooperation framework developed, outlining roles, responsibilities, and activation protocols.  ii. Number of formal agreements or MoUs signed with storage and processing facility operators.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, distributors, JMEA, JAPA, international development partners	Years 2-3	n/a
4.3.4 Strengthen input supply systems to reduce disruptions to the production of commodities	4.3.4.1 Establish contingency arrangements with the private sector for rapid importation of inputs (e.g., fertilisers, seeds, etc.)	i. Contingency framework developed and approved, outlining roles, triggers, and activation protocols	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, input suppliers/manufacturers/ distributors, feed suppliers/ manufacturers/	Years 1-2	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	in the event of supply chain disruptions.	for rapid input importation. ii. Number of private-sector partners engaged, including importers, distributors, and agri-supply companies.	distributors, international development partners		
	4.3.4.2 Collaborate with the private sector to establish strategic reserves of essential agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and animal feed based on global supply projections of potential shortages or disruptions.	i. Strategic Input Reserve Strategy developed and approved, including commodity lists, quantities, and rotation protocols. ii. Number of essential inputs identified for inclusion in the reserve.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, input suppliers/manufacturers/distributors, feed suppliers/ manufacturers/distributors, international development partners	Years 1-2	n/a
	4.3.4.3 Build capacity among local input producers to develop and operationalize risk management and business continuity plans that reduce exposure to climate, market, and supply chain shocks.	i. Risk management and business continuity training curriculum developed, tailored to input producers. ii. Number of local input producers trained, disaggregated by subsector (seeds, fertilizers, feed).	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, input suppliers/manufacturers/distributors, feed suppliers/ manufacturers/distributors, international development partners	Years 1-2	20 million
	4.3.4.4 Build the capacity of producers to optimise the use of inputs in their production systems (e.g., soil testing to guide fertiliser applications, use	i. Number of producers trained in soil testing, nutrient management, composting, manure use, and precision input application.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, input suppliers/manufacturers/distributors, feed suppliers/ manufacturers/	Years 1-onwards	50 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	of compost and manures to reduce the use of fertilisers, etc.).		distributors, international development partners		

## 8.5 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
<i>Objective 5.1: To strengthen policy coherence, legislative frameworks, and institutional capacity to improve governance, coordination, accountability, and effectiveness across Jamaica's agricultural and fisheries sectors.</i>					
5.1.1 Strengthen policy coherence and alignment across the agri-food system	5.1.1.1 Update the national agricultural policy agenda based on existing gaps in the policy landscape.	i. Policy gap assessment report completed, identifying outdated, missing, or misaligned policy areas.	Lead: MOAFM	Year 1	n/a
	5.1.1.2 Develop/review/update and harmonise all policies related to agriculture, fisheries, food and nutrition, and food safety policies to ensure alignment with the National Agricultural Development Plan.	i. Number of policies updated or harmonised to align with NADP priorities.	Lead: MOAFM	Years 1-3	20 million
	5.1.1.3 Design monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track policy implementation and impact.	i. Policy M&E framework developed, including indicators, baselines, and reporting cycles.	Lead: MOAFM	Years 1-3	15 million
5.1.2 Modernize and strengthen the legislative framework governing agriculture, fisheries, and food systems	5.1.2.1 Conduct a comprehensive review of existing legislation related to agriculture, fisheries, and food systems to identify gaps, overlaps, and outdated provisions in light of the NADP, other policies and emerging issues.	i. Legislative review completed, covering all agriculture, fisheries, food systems, and food safety laws. ii. Number of legislative gaps, overlaps, and outdated provisions identified.	Lead: MOAFM	Years 1-3	25 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.1.2.2 Update legislative agenda based on outcomes of review of the legislative framework.	i. Revised legislative agenda developed and approved, reflecting NADP priorities and emerging issues.	Lead: MOAFM Attorney General's Chambers, CPC	Years 1-3	n/a
	5.1.2.3 Prepare new or revised legislation and regulations, as well as repeal outdated legislation.	i. Number of new Bills drafted (agriculture, fisheries, food systems, food safety). ii. Number of regulations drafted or revised to support modernised legislation. iii. Number of outdated Acts/regulations repealed.	Lead: MOAFM Attorney General's Chambers, CPC	Years 1-6	40 million
	5.1.2.4 Strengthen enforcement provisions, penalties, and compliance mechanisms within agricultural and fisheries legislation to improve regulatory effectiveness.	i. Revised enforcement and penalty provisions drafted and incorporated into legislation.	Lead: MOAFM Attorney General's Chambers, CPC	Years 1-6	n/a
5.1.3 Strengthen institutional coordination, roles, and accountability	5.1.3.1 Clarify and rationalize mandates, roles, and responsibilities within MOAFM, its portfolio agencies to reduce duplication and fragmentation.	i. Institutional mandate review completed, identifying overlaps, duplications, and fragmentation. ii. Revised mandate and functional responsibility developed and approved for MOAFM and portfolio agencies.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies, MoFPS	Years 2-4	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.1.3.2 Establish or strengthen inter-agency coordination mechanisms to support integrated planning, implementation, and monitoring of the NADP.	i. Inter-agency coordination mechanism established or strengthened	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-4	n/a
	5.1.3.3 Develop and institutionalize standard operating procedures (SOPs) for cross-agency collaboration, data sharing, and joint programme implementation.	i. Number of SOPs developed and approved for collaboration, data sharing, and joint implementation.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-4	25 million
	5.1.3.4 Enhance performance-based management frameworks linked to clear institutional mandates and national sector outcomes.	i. Revised performance based management framework developed, aligned with NADP outcomes. ii. Number of agencies integrating updated performance indicators into their annual plans.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-4	20 million
5.1.4 Build institutional capacity for policy implementation, regulation, and service delivery	5.1.4.1 Conduct institutional capacity assessments across key agencies to identify gaps in human resources, systems, infrastructure, and financing.	i. Number of institutional capacity assessments completed.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-4	35 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.1.4.2 Strengthen the technical, managerial, and analytical capacity of the MOAFM and portfolio agencies through targeted training, recruitment, and continuous professional development.	i. Number of targeted recruitment actions completed to fill critical skill gaps. ii. Continuous professional development (CPD) programme established, with annual training schedules. iii. Number of capacity building activities executed.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies, training institutions, universities, international development partners	Years 2-6	70 million
	5.1.4.3 Modernize organizational systems, including digital platforms, data management tools, and internal processes, to improve efficiency and transparency.	i. Number of digital platforms upgraded or newly deployed (data systems, workflow tools, dashboards). ii. Number of internal processes re-engineered for efficiency and transparency.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies, international development partners	Years 2-5	150 million
	5.1.4.4 Enhance institutional capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) to support adaptive management and accountability.	i. Institutional MEL framework developed and approved, aligned with NADP. ii. Number of staff trained in MEL methods, including data collection, analysis, and reporting.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies	Ongoing	n/a
	5.1.4.5 Promote organizational learning and knowledge retention to address challenges related	i. Knowledge management strategy developed and implemented.	Lead: MOAFM MOAFM portfolio agencies	Years 2-3	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	to staff turnover and institutional memory.				
5.1.5 Strengthen stakeholder engagement and inclusive governance	5.1.5.1 Institutionalise structured consultation mechanisms with farmers, fishers, producer organisations, agribusinesses, academia, civil society, youth, and women’s organisations in policy formulation, implementation and review.	i. Structured consultation framework developed and approved, outlining frequency, modalities, and stakeholder groups.	Lead: MOAFM Farmers/fishers organizations, youth organizations, women’s organizations, private sector, civil society, academia	Years 1-2	n/a
	5.1.5.2 Strengthen platforms for public–private dialogue to improve responsiveness of policies and regulations to sector needs.	i. Public–private dialogue platform established or strengthened, with clear terms of reference.	Lead: MOAFM Farmers/fishers organizations, youth organizations, women’s organizations, private sector, civil society, academia	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.1.5.3 Promote transparency and accountability through public access to policy documents, implementation updates, and performance reports.	i. Policy and regulatory documents published online, with annual updates. ii. NADP implementation dashboard developed and operational, providing real-time or periodic updates.	Lead: MOAFM	Ongoing	n/a
	5.1.5.4 Build the capacity of producer organisations and civil society groups to engage effectively in policy	i. Number of producer organisations and civil society groups trained in	Lead: MOAFM Farmers/fishers organizations, youth	Year 1-3	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	dialogue and sector governance.	policy analysis, advocacy, and governance.	organizations, women's organizations, civil society		
	5.1.5.5 Ensure representation of youth, women, and vulnerable groups on advisory committees, boards, and policy working groups.	i. Representation guidelines developed and adopted for committees and working groups.  ii. Percentage of advisory bodies with youth, women, and vulnerable-group representation meeting minimum standards.	Lead: MOAFM Women's organizations, youth organizations, persons with disabilities	Ongoing	n/a
<i>Objective 5.2: To strengthen Jamaica's agri food sector by establishing a coordinated, demand driven research, innovation and technology system that accelerates climate smart solutions, technology adoption, and sustainable productivity and competitiveness.</i>					
5.2.1 Strengthen agricultural research infrastructure and governance	5.2.1.1 Establish a national coordination mechanism (RIT Steering Committee).	i. RIT Steering Committee operational.	Lead: MOAFM Universities	Years 1–2	n/a
	5.2.1.2 Develop and implement a national agricultural research agenda aligned with priority commodities and thematic areas.	i. National Agricultural Research Agenda developed and approved, aligned with priority commodities and thematic areas. ii. Number of research priorities identified,	Lead: MOAFM Universities/Colleges/ research institutions, international development partners	Years 1–3	n/a
	5.2.1.3 Upgrade and climate-smart national agricultural research facilities and laboratories.	i. Percentage of facilities upgraded. ii. Percentage of facilities with climate-smart infrastructure.	Lead: MOAFM Universities/Colleges, international development partners	Years 1–3	150 million
	5.2.1.5 Promote shared access to research	"Lab Share" system active Number of agreements.	Lead: MOAFM	Years 1–3	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	infrastructure through a “Lab Share” system.		Public sector laboratories, private laboratories, Universities/Colleges		
5.2.2 Promote research and innovation for climate-smart and precision agriculture systems	5.2.2.1 Form partnerships with private agritech firms and research institutions to expand the use of drones for crop monitoring, damage assessment, and precision input application.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Number of formal partnerships established with agritech firms and research institutions.</li> <li>ii. Number of research plots or farms monitored using drone-based imaging and analytics.</li> <li>iii. Number of precision-application trials conducted (fertiliser, pesticides, growth regulators)</li> </ul>	Lead: MOAFM Agritech firms, producers/producer groups, Universities/ Colleges/research institutions	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.2.2.2 Integrate real-time sensors (e.g., soil moisture, nutrient levels, and micro-climate data) into crop research to support data-driven irrigation, fertilization, and pest management.	i. Number of crop research trials incorporating sensor-based monitoring.	Lead: MOAFM Agritech firms, producers/producer groups, Universities/ Colleges/research institutions	Year 2-onwards	100 million
	5.2.2.3 Collaborate directly with farmers to test and refine protected agriculture systems (greenhouses, shade houses), hydroponics, aquaponics, and energy-efficient technologies under local conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Number of farmer-research collaboration agreements established.</li> <li>ii. Number of on-farm trials conducted for protected agriculture, hydroponics, aquaponics,</li> </ul>	Lead: MOAFM Agritech firms, producers/producer groups, Universities/ Colleges/research institutions	Year 2-onwards	100 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
		or energy-efficient systems.			
5.2.3: Strengthen genetic resources and bio-innovation	5.2.3.1 Implement a National Seed and Planting Material Programme.	i. Percentage increase in local seed supply.	Lead: MOAFM Nursery operators, international development partners	Years 2–onwards	80 million
	5.2.3.2 Strengthen breeding programmes for climate-resilient crop varieties, livestock and culture fisheries.	i. Number of breeding programmes strengthened or newly established for crops, livestock, and aquaculture species.	Lead: MOAFM NFA, Universities, SRC, international development partners	Year 2- onwards	100 million
	5.2.3.3 Expand biotechnology and tissue culture applications in research programmes.	i. Number of biotechnology applications developed.	Lead: MOAFM, SRC Universities	Years 2–onwards	100 million
	5.2.3.4 Promote research into bio-based products and value-added processing.	i. Bio-based research agenda developed and approved, aligned with priority commodities and circular-economy opportunities. ii. Number of research priorities identified (bio-fertilisers, bio-plastics, bio-stimulants, natural preservatives, plant-based proteins, etc.).	Lead: MOAFM, SRC Universities, private sector, international development partners	Years 4–onwards	50 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
5.2.4 Strengthen research–extension–farmer linkages	5.2.4.1 Establish a National Agricultural Research and Innovation Network linking public and private sector research institutions, academia, independent researchers, extension officers, and farmers.	i. National Agricultural Research and Innovation Network formally established with an approved governance structure and terms of reference. ii. Number of institutions enrolled in the network.	Lead: MOAFM Universities/Colleges/ research institutions, private sector, researchers, RADA, AIC, producers/producers groups, international development partners	Year 2	n/a
	5.2.4.2 Promote participatory and on-farm research trials.	i. Number of participatory on-farm trials conducted, disaggregated by technology or practice. ii. Number of farmers engaged in co-designing and testing research innovations.	Lead: MOAFM Universities/Colleges/ research institutions, private sector, researchers, RADA, AIC, producers/producers groups, international development partners	Ongoing	200 million
	5.2.4.3 Strengthen extension services with digital tools and technical training so that research outputs are effectively translated into farm-level adoption.	i. Number of extension officers trained in digital tools, research interpretation, and technology transfer.	Lead: MOAFM Universities/Colleges/ research institutions, private sector, researchers, RADA, AIC, producers/producers groups, international development partners	Years 2-onwards	70 million
	5.2.4.4 Establish demonstration sites and innovation platforms within agro-parks for showcasing and scaling innovations.	i. Number of demonstration sites established within agro-parks. ii. Number of innovations showcased	Lead: MOAFM Universities/Colleges/ research institutions, private sector, researchers, RADA, AIC, producers/producers groups, international development partners	Years 3-onwards	70 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.2.4.5 Create structured mechanisms for farmers to provide feedback on new technologies, ensuring continuous learning and alignment of research with practical needs.	i. Farmer feedback mechanism established, including digital and in-person channels.	Lead: MOAFM Universities/Colleges/ research institutions, private sector, researchers, RADA, AIC, producers/producers groups, international development partners	Years 2-3	n/a
5.2.5 Build Human Capital for Agricultural Innovation	5.2.5.1 Expand training in agri-technology, bioengineering, and digital agriculture.	i. Number of training programmes developed and delivered ii. Number of participants trained	Lead: Universities/Colleges	Years 2-onwards	n/a
	5.2.5.2 Promote student-led applied research in universities and colleges.	i. Number of student-led research projects supported, aligned with NADP priorities. ii. Number of grants, scholarships, or innovation challenges awarded to students.	Lead: Universities/Colleges	Years 2-onwards	n/a
	5.2.5.3 Establish an Agri-Innovation Incubator targeting youth and science-based professionals.	i. Agri-Innovation Incubator established and operational. ii. Number of youth and science-based entrepreneurs enrolled in the incubator.	Lead: MOAFM, SRC Universities/Colleges	Years 3-onwards	n/a
	5.2.5.4 Strengthen international partnerships for capacity development	i. Number of international partnerships formalised	Lead: MOAFM International development partners, international research institutions	Ongoing	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
5.2.6 Promote innovation, adoption and commercialisation of agricultural research	5.2.6.1 Develop financing mechanisms to support technology adoption.	i. Number of financing mechanisms developed.	Lead: MOAFM, OPM (science portfolio) Private sector, universities	Years 1-3	13 million
	5.2.6.2 Establish innovation grants and public-private partnerships.	i. Innovation grant facility established, with eligibility criteria and governance structure. ii. Number of innovation grants awarded	Lead: DBJ OPM (science portfolio) MoFPS, Private sector, universities	Ongoing	150 million
	5.2.6.3 Develop commercialisation pathways for research outputs.	i. Commercialisation roadmap developed, outlining pathways from research to market. ii. Number of research outputs transitioned to commercialisation	Lead: MOAFM, SRC Private sector, universities	Ongoing	n/a
	5.2.6.4 Implement farmer adoption diagnostics and incentive frameworks.	i. Farmer adoption diagnostic tool developed and operational.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, universities, research institutions	Year 5- onwards	30 million
<i>Objective 5.3: To promote decent, safe, and productive employment by improving working conditions, social welfare and enforcing labour standards of all workers in the agricultural and fisheries sectors.</i>					
5.3.1 Improve coordination among government agencies and stakeholders responsible for labour, agriculture, and rural development.	5.3.1.1 Establish multi-sectoral public-private coordination mechanisms to identify and address labour issues in agriculture.	i. Multi-sectoral labour coordination mechanism established.	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions	Year 3	n/a
	5.3.1.2 Integrate decent work indicators into agricultural sector monitoring and evaluation systems.	i. Decent work indicator framework developed and approved, aligned with ILO standard.	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions, international development partners	Years 3- 5	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.3.1.3 Enhance data collection on agricultural employment and labour conditions.	i. Annual labour conditions data collected and report produced	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions	Years 5-onwards	50 million
5.3.2 Improve adherence to labour laws, fair employment practices and working conditions across agricultural production and value chains.	5.3.2.1 Strengthen enforcement of labour laws and regulations within agricultural enterprises and farms.	i. Number of enforcement officers trained in agricultural labour standards	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions	Years 5-onwards	10 million
	5.3.2.2 Promote formalization of agricultural employment through written contracts and standardized employment terms.	i. Standardised employment contract templates developed and distributed.	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions	Years 5-onwards	5 million
	5.3.2.3 Develop guidelines for fair wages, working hours, and employment conditions for farm workers.	i. Fair-work guidelines developed and approved, aligned with national labour laws.	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions	Years 5-onwards	5 million
	5.3.2.4 Establish mechanisms for reporting, monitoring, and investigating agricultural workplace accidents and injuries.	i. Agricultural workplace incident reporting system established, including digital and hotline options.	Lead: MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions	Years 5-onwards	n/a
	5.3.2.5 Encourage private sector investment in improved working environments and worker welfare.	i. Number of private-sector investments made in worker welfare	Lead: MLSS Trade unions, producer groups, private agricultural companies, trade unions	Years 5-onwards	n/a
5.3.3 Increase Awareness and	5.3.3.1 Develop and implement national	i. National occupational health and safety	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA	Year 3-onwards	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
Training on Occupational Health and Safety	awareness campaigns on occupational health and safety in agriculture, fisheries and agro-processing enterprises.	awareness campaign strategy developed and approved.	Farmers/fishers groups, private agricultural companies		
	5.3.3.2 Integrate occupational safety training into agricultural and fisheries programmes delivered through the extension services and training institutions.	i. Occupational health and safety training modules developed and integrated into extension curricula and training programmes.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA Pesticides Control Authority, Farmers/fishers groups, private agricultural companies	Ongoing	30 million
5.3.4 Improve access to social protection systems for producers, agricultural and fisheries workers	5.3.4.1 Facilitate access to national insurance (NIS) and private pension systems for producers, agricultural and fishery workers.	i. Number of producers and workers registered for NIS and private pension schemes.	Lead: MLSS, Private insurers MOAFM, RADA, NFA, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	5.3.4.2 Promote insurance schemes for producers, agriculture and fishery workers, including health and injury coverage.	i. Number of insurance schemes developed or expanded.	Lead: Private insurers MOAFM, RADA, NFA, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	5.3.4.3 Improve livelihood support systems for producers, agriculture and fishery workers affected by climate shocks or natural disasters.	i. Livelihood-support framework developed and approved, aligned with national disaster-risk management systems.	Lead: MLSS, Private insurers MOAFM, RADA, NFA, JACRA, BIB, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups, international development partners	Year 1- onwards	200 million
5.3.5 Expand the Availability of Agricultural Workers	5.3.5.1 Establish a registry for agricultural workers, which can be accessed by	i. National agricultural labour registry developed and operational	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS RADA, NFA, private sector	Year 2	25 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	producers and agri-enterprises seeking to employ labour.				
	5.3.5.2 Design and execute a public awareness campaign to enlist potential persons to work in producers and agri-enterprises.	i. Public awareness campaign strategy developed and implemented	Lead MOAFM MLSS, RADA, AIC, NFA, 4-H, producer groups, community groups	Year 2-onwards	30 million
	5.3.5.3 Develop programmes to attract and train agricultural workers, particularly youth and women.	i. Number of training programmes developed and delivered for new agricultural workers	Lead MOAFM, HEART NSTA RADA, AIC, 4-H, NFA, producer groups, community groups	Year 2-onwards	200 million
	5.3.5.4 Encourage labour-sharing arrangements and labour pools within farming communities and among farmers' organizations/groups to combat labour shortages.	i. Number of labour-sharing groups or labour pools established.	Lead: Producers/Producer groups/community groups	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.3.5.5 Design a programme to facilitate the structured importation of agricultural workers to address shortages.	i. Structured agricultural-worker importation programme designed and approved, with eligibility and compliance criteria. ii. Number of bilateral or regional agreements established to support worker importation.	Lead: MOAFM, MLSS Private sector, producers/producer groups	Years 1-2	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
<i>Objective 5.4: To strengthen human capital, knowledge systems, and institutional capacities to develop a competent, skilled, innovative, and adaptive workforce that supports continuous learning, accelerates the adoption of smart and climate -resilient practices, and enhances the resilience, productivity, and competitiveness of the agricultural sector.</i>					
5.4.1 Create a national coordinating mechanism and framework for oversight of national agricultural education and training.	5.4.1.1 Develop Terms of Reference for the National Committee on Agriculture Education and Training.	i. Draft Terms of Reference developed, outlining mandate, membership, roles, and decision-making processes.	Lead: MoESYI, MOAFM HEART NSTA, Universities/Colleges, international development partners	Year 1	n/a
	5.4.1.2 Establish and operationalize a National Committee on Agriculture Education and Training.	i. Committee formally established, with official appointment of members.	Lead: MoESYI, MOAFM HEART NSTA, Universities/Colleges, international development partners	Year 1	n/a
	5.4.1.3 Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to track outcomes of interventions overseen by the Committee.	i. M&E framework developed and approved, including indicators, baselines, targets, and reporting cycles.	Lead: MoESYI, MOAFM HEART NSTA, Universities/Colleges, international development partners	Year 2	n/a
5.4.2: Facilitate the creation of demand-driven agricultural education and training programmes.	5.4.2.1 Conduct a manpower assessment <sup>56</sup> of the agricultural sector.	i. National agricultural manpower assessment completed, covering current workforce, skills gaps, and future needs.	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA MoESYI, Universities/Colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-3	25 million
	5.4.2.2 Prepare a National Agriculture Education and Training Plan from the	i. National Agriculture Education and Training Plan developed and	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA	Years 3	15 million

<sup>56</sup> Manpower assessment will involve evaluating the current state of the workforce, identifying skills shortages, and determining the necessary measures to address these challenges.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	findings of the manpower assessment.	approved, aligned with workforce needs.	MoESYI, Universities/Colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners		
	5.4.2.3 Identify and partner with global development institutions, universities, colleges and training institutions at the national, regional and international levels to implement the National Agriculture Education and Training Plan.	i. Number of partnership agreements formalised with global, regional, and national institutions.	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA MoESYI, Universities/Colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 3-onwards	n/a
	5.4.2.4 Partner with national universities, colleges and training institutions to review/create/update curricula, programmes, short courses (including new and emerging areas).	i. Number of curricula reviewed or updated, aligned with manpower assessment findings.	Lead: MOAFM, HEART NSTA MoESYI, universities/colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 3-onwards	n/a
	5.4.2.5 Promote certification, accreditation, and continuous professional development for agricultural practitioners.	i. Certification and accreditation framework developed and approved, covering key agricultural occupations.	Lead: HEART NSTA MoESYI, MOAFM, universities/ colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 3-onwards	n/a
5.4.3 Strengthen Technical and Vocational Agricultural Training	5.4.3.1 Expand agricultural Technical and Vocational Education and Training	i. Number of agricultural TVET programmes expanded or newly introduced, aligned with	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA Universities/Colleges, producer groups, private	Years 2-3	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	(TVET) programmes aligned with labour market needs.	manpower assessment findings.	sector, international development partners		
	5.4.3.2 Integrate digital agriculture modules into agricultural training programmes.	i. Number of digital agriculture modules developed.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA, Universities/ Colleges	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.4.3.3 Upgrade/modernize training farms, infrastructure (e.g., laboratories, agro-processing facilities, etc.).	i. Number of training farms upgraded.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA Universities/Colleges	Year 2-onwards	500 million
	5.4.3.4 Promote competency-based certification aligned with labour market needs.	i. Competency-based certification framework developed and approved.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA Universities/Colleges	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.4.3.5 Provide flexible short courses and certification for farmers and agricultural professionals through blended delivery approaches.	i. Number of short courses developed, including online, in-person, and blended formats.	Lead: HEART NSTA MoESYI, MOAFM, universities/ colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.4.3.6 Strengthen school-to-work pathways (e.g., internships, apprenticeships, and work-study arrangements).	i. Number of school-to-work programmes established.	Lead: HEART NSTA MoESYI, MOAFM, universities/ colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Ongoing	n/a
5.4.4 Promote partnerships in the delivery of agricultural education and training	5.4.4.1 Develop agreements among the Government and educational institutions for the sharing of resources	i. Number of formal resource-sharing agreements signed	Lead: MOAFM, MoESYI, HEART NSTA, universities/ colleges, producer groups, private sector,	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	and facilities (e.g., farms, laboratories, incubators, agro-processing facilities, etc.) to enhance the skill sets of agricultural graduates and professionals.		international development partners		
	5.4.4.2 Partner with training institutions, research bodies, and industry stakeholders to align training programmes with industry needs.	i. Number of partnership agreements formalised with industry, research bodies, and training institutions.	Lead: MOAFM, MoESYI, HEART NSTA, universities/ colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Years 2-3	n/a
	5.4.4.3 Integrate research and extension services into training delivery and student experience and mentorship.	i. Number of training programmes incorporating research or extension components.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, MoESYI HEART NSTA, universities/ colleges	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.4.4.4 Partner with the private sector to provide opportunities for work experience and mentorship for students and graduates of agricultural institutions.	i. Number of private-sector partnerships established for internships, apprenticeships, and mentorships.	Lead: MOAFM, MoESYI, HEART NSTA, universities/ colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.4.4.5 Develop and institute a national mechanism for transitioning students	i. National student-transition mechanism designed and approved.	Lead: MOAFM, MoESYI, HEART NSTA, universities/ colleges, producer groups, private sector, international development partners	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	within the agricultural education system.				
5.4.5 Enhance the technical capacity of institutions to meet the training needs of the agricultural sector.	5.4.5.1 Conduct/Update training needs assessment of staff in relevant institutions.	i. Training Needs conducted	Lead: MoESYI HEART NSTA, CASE, universities, international development partners	Years 2	n/a
	5.4.5.2 Develop and implement training programmes for educators and agricultural professionals of relevant institutions through collaboration with development partners and educational institutions.	i. Number of training programmes developed. ii. Number of educators and agricultural professionals trained.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA, CASE, universities, international development partners	Years 3- onwards	n/a
	5.4.5.3 Facilitate national, regional and international knowledge exchange programmes, industry attachments and exposure visits.	i. Number of knowledge exchange programmes conducted. ii. Number of participants trained.	Lead: MoESYI, MOAFM and portfolio agencies, HEART NSTA, CASE, universities, private sector	Ongoing	n/a
5.4.6 Modernize and expand agricultural extension services	5.4.6.1 Continue to improve the farmer-to-extension officer ratio through recruitment, training, and deployment of extension officers/assistants.	i. Number of extension officers/assistants recruited.	Lead: RADA, NFA MOAFM	Year 1-onwards	1.5 billion
	5.4.6.2 Integrate the use of lead farmers/fishers in communities to expand the	ii. Lead farmer engagement framework developed and approved.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, producer groups	Year 1- onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	reach of extension services.				
	5.4.6.3 Promote continuous capacity building of extension officers in new and emerging areas to ensure they remain on the cutting edge of technical expertise.	i. Number of continuous professional development programmes delivered.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	100 million
	5.4.6.4 Recruit/upskill extension officers to provide specialized services (e.g., livestock, fisheries, agro-processing, marketing, etc.).	i. Number of specialized extension officers recruited or reassigned. ii. Number of officers upskilled in specialized technical areas.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	150 million
	5.4.6.5 Improve performance-based management systems for extension services.	i. Performance management framework developed and approved for extension services.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	n/a
	5.4.6.6 Strengthen agricultural communication strategies to improve outreach and awareness.	i. Agricultural communication strategy developed and implemented.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	n/a
5.4.7 Strengthen digital extension and advisory service modernization	5.4.7.1 Upgrade e-extension platforms (mobile apps, SMS services, online portals) to deliver real-time advisory services to producers.	i. Number of producers accessing advisory services via mobile apps, SMS, and online portals. ii. Percentage increase in real-time queries resolved.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	60 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.4.7.2 Integrate AI-supported diagnostics and decision aids into e-extension platforms, where appropriate.	i. Number of AI-supported diagnostic tools integrated ii. Percentage of advisory recommendations generated with AI support.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Year 1-onwards	30 million
	5.4.7.3 Integrate weather forecasting, early warning systems, and pest surveillance into e-extension platforms.	i. Number of farmers receiving weather/pest alerts. ii. Percentage reduction in crop losses linked to early warnings.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.4.7.4 Institutionalize feedback mechanisms (hotlines, chatbots, polls) into e-extension platforms to support producers.	i. Number of feedback interactions (hotline calls, chatbot sessions, polls). ii. Percentage of feedback incorporated into service improvements.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	15 million
	5.4.7.5 Promote the use of geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing, and climate information services in the delivery of extension services.	i. Number of extension services using GIS/remote sensing. ii. Percentage of advisory content enriched with climate information.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	n/a
	5.4.7.6 Integrate digital literacy into training for farmers, extension officers, and rural communities.	i. Number of farmers/extension officers trained in digital literacy. ii. Percentage improvement in digital tool adoption rates.	Lead: RADA, NFA JDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA	Ongoing	40 million
5.4.8 Strengthen Knowledge	5.4.8.1 Design and deploy a National Agricultural Knowledge Portal	i. National Agricultural Knowledge Portal launched	Lead: MOAFM-R&D RADA, NFA	Years 3-6	60 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
Management and Information Sharing	aggregating research output, best practices, videos, local innovations, etc.	ii. Number of resources uploaded and accessed monthly.	JDDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, SRC, Universities/ colleges, research institutions, international development parters		
	5.4.8.2 Standardize data collection, management, and reporting systems across institutions.	i. Number of institutions adopting standardized data systems.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA JDDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, SRC, Universities/ colleges, research institutions	Year 2- onwards	10 million
	5.4.8.3 Provide open access to publicly funded research and extension materials.	i. Number of publicly funded research outputs available in open access. ii. Percentage increase in downloads/views.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, NFA JDDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, SRC, Universities/ colleges, research institutions	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	5.4.8.4 Produce and disseminate user-friendly knowledge products (manuals, videos, radio programmes, podcasts).	i. Number of user-friendly knowledge products produced and disseminated (manuals, videos, radio, podcasts).	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, NFA JDDDB, AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, SRC, Universities/ colleges, research institutions	Ongoing	n/a
<i>Objective 5.5: To promote equitable and sustainable involvement of youth, women, and vulnerable groups in agriculture and fisheries through inclusive policies, targeted support, and better access to resources and decision-making.</i>					
5.5.1 Increase and expand initiatives that target affordable financing options.	5.5.1.1 Develop financing models for youth, women and vulnerable groups' agri-business enterprises.	i. Number of financing models developed, tailored to youth, women, and vulnerable groups.	Lead: DBJ MOAFM, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations, Private financial institutions	Years 1-2	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.5.1.2 Develop and implement a financing (credit and grant) programme for agro-entrepreneurs (youth, women and vulnerable groups).	i. Financing (credit and grant) programme developed, including eligibility criteria and application processes. ii. Number of youth, women, and vulnerable-group agro-entrepreneurs accessing credit or grants.	Lead: DBJ MOAFM, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women’s organizations, youth organizations, Private financial institutions	Year 2-onwards	200 million
	5.5.1.3 Facilitate access to microfinance options, grants, and low-interest loans specifically targeted at agro-entrepreneurs (youth, women and vulnerable groups) to help them scale their operations and access markets.	i. Number of microfinance institutions and lenders partnered to deliver targeted products. ii. Number of agro-entrepreneurs accessing microfinance, grants, or low-interest loans, disaggregated by gender, age, and vulnerability status.	Lead: DBJ, private micro credit institutions MOAFM, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women’s organizations, youth organizations, Private financial institutions	Year 2-onwards	n/a
5.5.2 Equip youth, women and vulnerable groups with the information and capacities for viable participation and transition into agribusiness.	5.5.2.1 Conduct technical training sessions on good agricultural/fishery practices, value addition, agri business management, marketing and utilisation of digital tools in formats that are suitable for youth, women and vulnerable groups.	i. Number of technical training sessions delivered. ii. Number of participants trained, disaggregated by youth, women, and vulnerable groups.	Lead: RADA, 4-H, NFA AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women’s organizations, youth organizations	Year 2- onwards	120 million
	5.5.2.2 Organise hands-on workshops, bootcamps,	i. Number of hands-on workshops, bootcamps,	Lead: RADA, 4-H, NFA	Year 2- onwards	100 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	short courses focusing on modern agricultural technologies and farming techniques (e.g., precision farming, drone usage, data analytics in agriculture, hydroponics, vertical farming, etc.)	and short courses delivered. ii. Number of participants trained, disaggregated by youth, women, and vulnerable groups.	AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations		
	5.5.2.3 Develop and disseminate training materials and resources in ready-to-use accessible formats (e.g. braille, large print, audible, user-friendly, etc.).	i. Number of training materials developed in accessible formats (braille, large print, audio, simplified text, pictorial guides).	Lead: RADA, 4-H, NFA AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations	Year 2- onwards	30 million
	5.5.2.4 Establish one-stop business resource centres across the island.	i. Number of one-stop business resource centres established. ii. Number of clients served (youth, women, vulnerable groups).	Lead: RADA, 4-H, JBDC, AIC, NFA	Year 2-onwards	40 million
5.5.3 Forge partnerships and create marketing and networking opportunities	5.5.3.1 Organize networking events, trade shows, and buyer-seller meetups where vulnerable groups, youth and women entrepreneurs can connect with potential buyers and suppliers.	i. Number of networking events, trade shows, and buyer-seller forums conducted. ii. Number of youth, women, and vulnerable-group entrepreneurs participants	Lead: RADA, 4-H, NFA AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations	Year 2- onwards	25 million
	5.5.3.2 Develop mentorship programmes where	i. Mentorship programme framework developed,	Lead: RADA, 4-H, NFA, JBDC	Year 2-onwards	25 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	experienced market players guide youth, women and vulnerable groups on market strategies, customer relations, and business development.	with clear selection criteria and guidelines.	AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations		
	5.5.3.3 Partner with companies that specialize in agricultural technologies to provide demonstrations, internships, and mentorship programmes for youth, women and vulnerable groups.	i. Number of formal partnerships established with agricultural technology companies. Number of youth, women, and vulnerable-group participants attending demonstrations. ii. Number of internship placements secured with agri-tech firms. iii. Number of mentorship pairings established between agri-tech professionals and target groups.	Lead: RADA, 4-H, Agri-tech companies MOAFM, NFA, JBDC, AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations, private sector	Year 3- onwards	n/a
	5.5.3.4 Support youth, women and vulnerable groups in integrating into various stages of the value chain, such as processing, packaging, and distribution, to add value to their products and access broader markets.	i. Number of youth, women, and vulnerable-group enterprises integrated into value chains.	Lead: RADA, 4-H, NFA AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations, private sector	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
5.5.4 Build the capacity of existing institutions to provide support services to vulnerable groups, youth and women agro-entrepreneurs.	5.5.4.1 Assess the capacity of existing Agencies/ Divisions in MOAFM to deliver support services to vulnerable groups, youth and women agro-entrepreneurs.	i. Institutional capacity assessment executed	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, 4-H, AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations	Year 1	6 million
	5.5.4.2 Develop and implement a capacity-building programme to address gaps identified in the assessment.	i. Capacity-building programme designed, with modules on inclusive service delivery and gender/youth responsiveness.	Lead: MOAFM RADA, AIC, 4-H, AIC, JACRA, CIB, JDDDB, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind, Women's organizations, youth organizations	Years 2-5	40 million
5.5.5 Collaborate with educational institutions to create inclusive education and training programmes and promote innovation	5.5.5.1 Develop training programmes that cater to different needs, including accessible formats for persons with disabilities (sign language, braille, etc.)	i. Number of training programmes developed with design features for persons with disabilities. ii. Number of training materials produced in accessible formats.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA Universities/colleges, agricultural training institutions, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind	Year 2-onwards	60 million
	5.5.5.2 Offer support services such as tutoring, mentoring, and career counselling that are specifically designed for persons with disabilities.	i. Number of tutoring, mentoring, and career-counselling sessions delivered for persons with disabilities.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA Universities/colleges, agricultural training institutions, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.5.5.3 Provide scholarships specifically for female students and persons with disabilities pursuing careers in agriculture	i. Number of scholarships awarded, disaggregated by gender and disability status.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA Universities/colleges, agricultural training institutions, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind	Year 2-onwards	50 million
	5.5.5.4 Offer grants to innovative and entrepreneurial youth, women and persons from vulnerable groups who are working on developing new agricultural technologies or sustainable practices.	i. Number of innovation grants awarded. ii. Total value of innovation grants disbursed annually.	Lead: MOAFM SRC, private sector, OPM (science portfolio), DBJ	Year 3-onwards	80 million
	5.5.5.5 Establish innovation hubs or incubators for youth, women and vulnerable groups to experiment with and develop new agricultural technologies and practices.	i. Number of innovation hubs or incubators established. ii. Number of youth, women, and vulnerable-group participants enrolled in incubation programmes.	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA SRC, Universities/colleges, agricultural training institutions, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind	Year 4-onwards	30 million
	5.5.5.6 Host competitions that challenge youth, women and persons with disabilities to create or propose innovative solutions for agricultural problems.	i. Number of innovation competitions hosted	Lead: MoESYI, HEART NSTA SRC, Universities/colleges, agricultural training institutions, Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities, Jamaica Society for the Blind	Year 4-onwards	10 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
5.5.6 Improve the perception, appreciation and legitimization of the agricultural sector among youth	5.5.6.1 Develop public education and awareness campaigns to highlight diverse careers in agriculture.	i. Public education campaign developed, with messaging tailored to youth, women, and vulnerable groups.	Lead: 4-H Schools, universities, colleges, agricultural training institutions, youth groups/associations	Year 2-onwards	40 million
	5.5.6.2 Develop and distribute engaging content that highlight success stories, technological innovations and the sector's relevance to modern life.	i. Number of content pieces produced.	Lead: 4-H Schools, universities, colleges, agricultural training institutions, youth groups/associations	Year 2-onwards	20 million
	5.5.6.3 Highlight successful young leaders and role models in the agricultural field.	i. Number of success stories documented	Lead: 4-H Schools, universities, colleges, agricultural training institutions, youth groups/associations	Year 2-onwards	n/a
<i>Objective 5.6: Strengthen the organization, coordination, and collective capacity of producer organizations/groups to enhance productivity, market access, resource sharing, and resilience within the agricultural sector.</i>					
5.6.1 Promote the formation and formalization of producer organizations/groups	5.6.1.1 Facilitate the formation of producer organizations/groups in key production areas.	i. Number of producer organisations/groups formed	Lead: DCFS, RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Ongoing	40 million
	5.6.1.2 Promote the creation of women and youth-led producer organizations/groups and agribusiness networks.	i. Number of women-led and youth-led producer organisations established.	Lead: DCFS, RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, women, youth, producer groups	Ongoing	30 million
	5.6.1.3 Promote cluster-based producer organizations/groups around priority	i. Number of commodity-based clusters established.	Lead: DCFS, RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Ongoing	30 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	commodities and value chains.				
	5.6.1.4 Support the establishment of umbrella organizations to represent producer interests at the national level.	i. Number of umbrella organisations established or strengthened.	Lead: DCFS, RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Ongoing	10 million
	5.6.1.5 Promote the formal registration of producer organizations/groups and umbrella organizations.	i. Number of producer organisations formally registered.	Lead: DCFS MOAFM, RADA, NFA, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, producers/ producer groups	Ongoing	n/a
5.6.2 Strengthen the capacity of producer organizations/groups	5.6.2.1 Provide technical and administrative support to producer organizations/ groups to develop governance structures, constitutions, and operational guidelines.	i. Number of producer organisations supported to develop constitutions and governance frameworks.	Lead: DCFS, RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Ongoing	25 million
	5.6.2.2 Provide producer organizations/ groups with ongoing capacity building and strengthening in their management and operations.	i. Number of capacity-building sessions delivered. ii. Number of producer organisations trained.	Lead: DCFS, RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Ongoing	60 million
	5.6.2.3 Develop mentorship programmes linking experienced agribusiness leaders with emerging producer organizations/ groups.	i. Mentorship programme framework developed and implemented.	Lead: JBDC, RADA, NFA DCFS, MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Year 2-onwards	60 million
	5.6.2.4 Facilitate peer learning and knowledge	i. Number of peer-learning events conducted.	Lead: DCFS, RADA, NFA	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	exchange among producer organizations/ groups.		MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups		
5.6.3 Promote collective production, marketing, and input procurement	5.6.3.1 Equip producer organizations/ groups with the skills to engage in collective purchasing of inputs, production planning, collective marketing arrangements, aggregation systems and management of post-harvest facilities, packing housing and value-added facilities.	i. Number of producer organisations trained in collective purchasing models.	Lead: RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Year 2-onwards	200 million
	5.6.3.2 Facilitate linkages between producer organizations/ groups and institutional markets such as hotels, agro-processors, exporters, school feeding, etc.	i. Number of linkage events conducted (buyer-seller forums, B2B meetings, trade days).	Lead: RADA, NFA MOAFM, AIC, JACRA, BIB. CIB, Producers/producer groups	Ongoing	n/a
5.6.4 Improve access of organized farmers to finance, technology, and services	5.6.4.1 Develop financial products, including insurance and risk management, tailored to producer organizations/ groups.	i. Number of tailored financial products developed, aligned with producer-group needs.	Lead: DBJ Private financial institutions, producer groups/organizations	Year 1-onwards	n/a
	5.6.4.2 Encourage group-based credit schemes and guarantee mechanisms for farmers.	i. Number of group-based credit schemes established or strengthened.	Lead: DBJ Private financial institutions, producer groups/organizations	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.6.4.3 Provide support to producer organizations/ groups to provide and maintain shared equipment pools and services to members.	i. Number of producer organisations supported to establish shared equipment pools.	Lead: RADA AIC, producer groups/organizations	Year 3-onwards	n/a
	5.6.4.4 Facilitate access to land for producer organizations/ groups, including those led by women and youth farmers.	i. Number of producer organisations supported to access land.	Lead: MOAFM, AIC, SCJ Holdings, Producer groups/ organizations	Ongoing	n/a
	5.6.4.5 Promote producer organizations/ groups as entry points for extension services, climate-smart technologies, and research innovations.	i. Number of extension activities delivered through producer organisations.	Lead: RADA BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, producer groups/ organizations	Ongoing	n/a
5.6.5 Strengthen farmer representation and participation in agricultural policy and sector governance	5.6.5.1 Establish formal mechanisms for producer organizations/ groups to participate in agricultural policy dialogue and decision-making.	i. Policy dialogue mechanism established	Lead: MOAFM Producer groups/ organizations	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.6.5.2 Support representation of producer organizations/ groups on national boards, committees, working groups, etc.	i. Number of producer group representatives appointed to boards and committees.	Lead: MOAFM Producer groups/ organizations	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.6.5.3 Facilitate regular stakeholder consultations and feedback platforms between the government	i. Number of stakeholder consultations conducted annually.	Lead: MOAFM Producer groups/ organizations	Year 2-onwards	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	and producer organizations/ groups.				
	5.6.5.4 Promote the inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in leadership and decision-making structures of producer groups/ organizations.	i. Number of producer organisations with inclusive leadership structures.	Lead: Producer groups/ organizations Producer groups comprising of women, youth and persons with disabilities	Year 2-onwards	n/a
<i>Objective 5.7: To reduce the incidence and impact of praedial larceny, while strengthening security, confidence, and resilience across agricultural value chains.</i>					
5.7.1 Strengthen enforcement and judicial processes to increase detection, prosecution, and convictions for praedial larceny, with sustained visibility in high-risk areas.	5.7.1.1 Fully operationalise and expand Praedial Larceny Prevention Units across all police divisions, with dedicated resources and intelligence support.	i. Number of police divisions with fully operational Praedial Larceny Prevention Units, with staffing and resources in place. ii. Number of PLPU officers trained and deployed	Lead: JCF MNS, MOAFM	Ongoing	2 billion
	5.7.1.2 Establish and deploy trained Agricultural Wardens as a specialised enforcement arm with powers of investigation, arrest, and prosecution.	i. Number of Agricultural Wardens recruited, trained, and deployed.	Lead: JCF MNS, MOAFM	Ongoing	n/a
	5.7.1.3 Strengthen coordination between the Jamaica Constabulary Force, MOAFM agencies, parish authorities, and the judiciary to fast-track praedial larceny cases.	i. Inter-agency coordination mechanism established	Lead: JCF MNS, MOAFM, MoHW, Local authorities, Judiciary	Year 1	n/a

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	5.7.1.4 Continue legislative reform to harmonise and strengthen penalties across related Acts.	i. Number of legislative amendments drafted and approved.	Lead: MOAFM Attorney General's Chambers, CPC	Ongoing	n/a
5.7.2 Leverage technology-enabled prevention and reporting systems to strengthen farm-level security, enhance monitoring, and ensure timely incident reporting.	5.7.2.1 Promote adoption of on-farm security technologies (e.g. CCTV, motion sensors, geofencing, GPS tracking, drone surveillance, etc.), particularly in hotspot areas.	i. Number of farms adopting security technologies. ii. Number of demonstrations, sensitisation sessions, and technology showcases conducted in hotspot communities.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JCF Private sector	Ongoing	n/a
	5.7.2.2 Design and roll out mobile applications for real-time reporting of praedial larceny incidents and integration with police response systems.	i. Mobile application developed, tested, and launched, with integration to JCF response systems.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JCF Private sector	Years 2-3	30 million
	5.7.2.3 Promote the adoption of climate-proof and theft-resilient infrastructure designs for livestock housing, storage facilities, and farm access points.	i. Number of climate-proof and theft-resilient infrastructure designs developed, validated, and disseminated.	Lead: MOAFM, RADA, JDDB AIC, BOB, JACRA, SIA, producers/producer groups, Private sector	Year 1-onwards	n/a
5.7.3 Enhance regulatory oversight and enforce	5.7.3.1 Strengthen registration systems for producers, middlemen/purveyors, transporters,	i. Mandatory documentation framework updated and	Lead: MOAFM, MoHW, JCF Producers/producer groups	Year 2-onwards	35 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
value-chain accountability to ensure full compliance across agricultural markets.	etc., to ensure full coverage of actors in agricultural supply chains.	disseminated to all supply-chain actors.			
	5.7.3.2 Enforce mandatory documentation for the sale, transport, and processing of agricultural produce and livestock in markets and along supply chains.	i. Registration system upgraded, with unique identifiers for all supply chain actors.	Lead: MOAFM, MoHW, JCF Producers/producer groups	Year 2-onwards	n/a
	5.7.3.3 Conduct regular inspections and compliance checks in municipal markets, abattoirs, processing facilities, and retail outlets.	i. Number of inspections conducted.	Lead: MoHW, JCF	Year 2-onwards	n/a
5.7.4 Mobilize producers and communities to unite in collective action against praedial larceny.	5.7.4.1 Expand Farm-Watch and community-based surveillance programmes in collaboration with producers, producer organisations, local authorities, and the police.	i. Number of Farm Watch groups established or strengthened.	Lead: JCF Producer groups/ community groups	Ongoing	n/a
	5.7.4.2 Implement sustained public education campaigns targeting consumers, vendors, and buyers on the risks and illegality of purchasing stolen animals/meats, produce, etc.	i. Public education strategy developed and implemented.	Lead: MOAFM, MoHW	Year 1-onwards	40 million
	5.7.4.3 Support producer organizations/groups with	i. Number of producer organisations trained.	Lead: RADA, JCF, JDDB	Year 2-onwards	20 million

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS OF ACHEIVEMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED COST (J\$)
	training in risk management, collective marketing, and security planning.		AIC, BIB, JACRA, CIB, SIA, producers/producer groups		
	5.7.4.4 Promote anonymous reporting mechanisms and whistle-blower protections to encourage information sharing.	i. Anonymous reporting system established and operational.	Lead: JCF MOAFM	Ongoing	n/a

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## GLOSSARY

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<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Agribusiness</b>	Commercial activities involved in producing, processing, marketing, and distributing agricultural goods, including input supply and logistics.
<b>Agro-processing</b>	The transformation of raw agricultural products into processed goods such as juices, sauces, meats, dairy products, and packaged foods.
<b>Aquaculture</b>	Controlled cultivation of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic plants in freshwater or marine environments.
<b>Anchor Firm Model</b>	A value-chain approach where a lead firm coordinates production, quality standards, logistics, and market access for a network of farmers or suppliers.
<b>Blended Finance</b>	A financing approach that combines public, private, and development partner resources to reduce risk and increase investment in agriculture.
<b>Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)</b>	An integrated approach that increases productivity, enhances resilience to climate change, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions where possible.
<b>Climate Information System (CIS)</b>	A digital platform that collects, analyzes, and disseminates weather and climate data to support decision-making by farmers, fishers, and policymakers.
<b>Cold Chain</b>	A temperature-controlled supply chain that preserves the quality and safety of perishable agricultural products from harvest to market.
<b>Digital Agriculture</b>	Use of digital tools—such as sensors, drones, mobile apps, and analytics—to improve productivity, efficiency, and decision-making.
<b>Disaster Risk Management (DRM)</b>	Strategies and actions that reduce the impact of natural hazards on agricultural systems, including preparedness, mitigation, and recovery.
<b>Extension Services</b>	Advisory and technical support provided to farmers and fishers to improve production, adopt new technologies, and strengthen business practices.

<b>Food Security</b>	Reliable access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food for an active and healthy life.
<b>Food Safety</b>	Standards and practices that ensure food is free from contaminants and safe for consumption throughout the production and distribution chain.
<b>Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)</b>	Ensuring equitable access to opportunities, resources, and benefits for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups.
<b>Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)</b>	Standards and procedures that promote safe, sustainable, and high-quality agricultural production.
<b>Greenhouse / Protected Agriculture</b>	Production systems using structures such as greenhouses, shade houses, or tunnels to control environmental conditions and improve yields.
<b>Irrigation Scheme</b>	A coordinated system of water distribution infrastructure that delivers reliable water supply to agricultural lands.
<b>Knowledge Management (KM)</b>	Processes for capturing, sharing, and applying information, lessons, and best practices across the agricultural sector.
<b>Livestock Traceability</b>	Systems that track the movement, health, and origin of animals to improve food safety, disease control, and market access.
<b>Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning</b>	A structured approach to tracking progress, assessing results, and using evidence to improve programme performance and decision-making.
<b>Post-Harvest Losses</b>	Loss of quantity or quality of agricultural products after harvest due to poor handling, storage, transportation, or processing.
<b>Precision Agriculture</b>	Technologies that optimize inputs such as water, fertilizer, and pesticides based on real-time data to improve efficiency and reduce waste.
<b>Producer</b>	An individual, group, or enterprise engaged in the primary production of agricultural goods, including crops, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture.
<b>Public-Private Partnership (PPP)</b>	A collaborative arrangement between government and private entities to finance, build, or operate agricultural infrastructure or services.
<b>Renewable Energy in Agriculture</b>	Use of solar, wind, biogas, or other renewable sources to power farm operations, reduce costs, and improve sustainability.

<b>Resilience</b>	The ability of agricultural systems to withstand, adapt to, and recover from climate, economic, or environmental shocks.
<b>Results-Based Management (RBM)</b>	A management approach focused on achieving measurable results through clear indicators, monitoring, and accountability.
<b>Smallholder Farmer</b>	A farmer operating on a relatively small plot of land, typically under 5 acres, often relying on family labour and limited capital.
<b>Sustainable Fisheries Management</b>	Practices that maintain fish stocks, protect marine ecosystems, and ensure long-term viability of fishing communities.
<b>Traceability System</b>	A mechanism that tracks the movement of agricultural products through the value chain to ensure quality, safety, and compliance.
<b>Value Chain</b>	The full sequence of activities involved in producing, processing, transporting, and marketing agricultural goods.

