

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1979**

**USAID JAMAICA
PART I**

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JUNE 1977



ANNUAL BUDGET
SUBMISSION

FY 1979

JAMAICA

NB: If pages 1 - 6 and page 9
removed document is Unclassified.

FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission

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1. Small Farmer Marketing Development (0051)
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5. Special Education Development (0056)
6. Agricultural Education Development (0057)
7. Small Farmer Community Enterprise
Organization (0058)
8. Fish Production System
Development (0059)

Decision Levels (Table V) Narrative

USAID rationale in our selection of projects to support above the minimum package, Table V, is essentially related to our short term strategy. We have included in the current package an additional \$3 million for a HIG, which is the remainder of a proposed \$10 million HIG for FY 79; the first \$7 million being a part of our minimum package. We also propose, in our current package, to provide partial funding for an agricultural project titled, "Small Farmer Marketing Development". The impact of being held to the current decision level of funding would have a serious effect on our long term development strategy since USAID has opted, of necessity due to the ground rules established, to support our short term strategy in our minimum and current decision packages. This short term strategy bias is evident in our selection of a \$10 million Title I program and a like amount of funding for a HIG in our minimum and current packages.

The only long-term development projects contained in our minimum and current packages are four continuing grant projects which aggregate to \$985 thousand, plus partial funding, \$1.9 million, for a proposed \$14.6 million agricultural development project. In essence, our long term strategy is only barely touched upon until we reach our proposed decision package. In effect, there is only a bare-bones response to Jamaica's long term development needs until the proposed decision package is reached. All the projects included in the latter package have, with the possible exception of "Special Development Activities", which we ranked last, a long-term development payoff. While we consider the minimum and current packages as being viable, per se, they predominantly address our short-term strategy concerns to the detriment of Jamaica's longer term needs. It is only when project ranking 14 on the table is reached, can it be said that both the short-term and long-term aspects of our assistance are operative. USAID is of the opinion that the remaining three of the four projects, ranked 15 to 17 will contribute to Jamaica's long-term development, however, project/activities through ranking 14 are those we consider as being the minimum necessary to address both short and long-term assistance needs.

In discussing the linkages between workforce requirements and program funding levels, it should be noted that the levels shown as being minimum, i.e., ten DH and nine locals, represent our most austere assessment of the personnel needed to manage an expanded FY 77, 78 and 79 program. We reflect no additional workforce requirement prior to the implementation of the "Small Farmer Development Project", ranked 8. We are assuming that the expanded FY 77 and FY 78 programs can be managed with the personnel on board at the start of FY 79; if management and implementation realities viatiate this supposition, additional workforce might be required. The table reflects that only with assumption of the first new D.L. proposed for FY 79, (ranked 8) will more personnel be required. Further workforce help will be needed after implementation of five additional proposed activities in FY 79, those ranked 10 through 15.

The operating expenses reflected at various workforce levels relate, of course, to anticipated salary on additional personnel and related costs associated with their employment, e.g., office space, transportation, etc. The calculations were based essentially on workforce levels rather than program funding levels.

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	Nov. 1973
	DAP Revision	_____
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	_____
	Summary Strategy Statement	_____
	Sector Assessment (Specify): Agriculture Education	Oct. 1976 Oct. 1973
	Other (Specify): _____	_____
FY 1980	Original DAP	_____
	DAP Revision	July 1977
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	July 1977
	Summary Strategy Statement	July 1977
	Sector Assessment (Specify); Shelter	August 1977
	Other (Specify): _____	_____
FY 1981	Original DAP	_____
	DAP Revision	_____
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	_____
	Summary Strategy Statement	_____
	Sector Assessment (Specify): _____	_____
	Other (Specify): _____	_____

Country/Program J A M A I C A

Table 11
Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979 1/
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition			
Grants	434 <u>4/</u>	96	698
Loans	13,000	-	22,600
Population/Health			
Grants	797	768	616
Loans			
(Population)			
(Grants)	(687)	(661)	(586)
(Loans)			
(Health)			
(Grants)	(110)	(107)	(30)
(Loans)			
Education			
Grants	140	410	1,030
Loans	2,100		
Selected Development Activities			
Grants	75	164	346
Loans			
	Sub-Total		
	Grants	1,438	2,690
	Loans	-	22,600
Security Supporting Assistance			
Grants			
Loans	-	9,500	-
	TOTAL	10,938	25,290
PL 480			
Title I	15,000 <u>2/</u>	12,100 <u>3/</u>	10,000
Title II			
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	5,000	10,000

1/ Inclusive of OPGs, PD&S (i.e.Tech.Support)

2/ Supplemental Request

3/ Includes \$10 mil. supplemental

4/ Anticipated \$1.5 million in grant assistance in support of IRD loan (i.e.\$13 million) not included.

5/ Under consideration, possible HIG program, 15million, FY'77.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III					1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY J A M A I C A			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR PY 7 8	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 532			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR FOR OBLIG	13. EST. AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPR PRIA TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0000	Project Development & Support (PD&S)	2/3/4	Cont	SD	8790	GC	25	25	20	Cont
0000	Project Development & Support (PD&S)	1-2	Cont	FN	8190	GC	90	20	125	Cont
0000	PD&S	1-2-3	Cont	EH	8690	GC	40	40	40	Cont
0000	PD&S	2-3	Cont	PH	8590	GC	10	10	30	Cont
0029	Special Development Activities	2-3	Cont	SD	8700	GC	50	50	50	Cont
0038	Inland Fisheries Development	-	77	FN	8100	GC	261 1/2	-	-	355
0039	National Planning	1	78	EH	8660	GC	100	150	-	375
0040	Health Improvement of Young Children	4	78	PH	8530	GC	100	97	-	375
0041	Family Planning Services	2	81	PH	8440	GC	687	661	586	2430
0045	Rural Community Nutrition & Income Improvement (OPG)	1	79	FN	8210	GC	83	76	78	237
0047	Training Needs Survey & Employ. Development	1	80	EH	8600	GC	-	220	240	624
0051	Small Farmer Marketing Development	1	87	FN	8130	L	-	-	14600	14600
0052	Screworm Feasibility Study	1	79	FN	8144	GN	-	-	115	115
0053	Middle Management Development	1	81	EH	8660	GN	-	-	100	300
0054	Water Resources Planning	1	79	SDA	8876	GN	-	-	195	295
0055	Social Development Services Delivery Sys. (OPG)	1	80	SDA	8769	GC	-	89	81	249
0056	Special Education Development	1-2	81	EH	8690	GN	-	-	200	600
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY J A M A I C A			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 532			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR. OBLIG.	13. EST. FY. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0057	Agriculture Education Development	2-3	81	EH	B690	GN	-	-	450	1200
0058	Small Farmer Community Enterprise Org.	1	82	FN	8214	L	-	-	5000	5000
0059	Fish Production Systems Development	1	81	FN	8100	GN	-	-	380	1000
0059	Fish Production Systems Development	1	81	FN	B100	LN	-	-	3000	3000
1/ Two year funding provided										
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6					
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY JAMAICA		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/8	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL LA D. CODE 05		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 532					
8. TYPE DATA 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM Supporting Assistance							
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) CIP	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG 1	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL 78	14. APPROPRIATION SA	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR L	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)				
							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
								9,500			9,500
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY				

COUNTRY/PROGRAM JAMAICA	PROJECT TITLE				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION		
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV				FY 76		FY		DATE LAST PAR		
					FY 78		FY		DATE NEXT PAR		
PROJECT NUMBER 532-0039				APPROPRIATION E&HR		AS APPROVED 375,000		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR 9/'77	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977-1/				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	100	125	100		150	170	74		74	0		
Two Long Term Contract Advisors	70	90	75		105	130	35	10/78 9/79	35			
Short Term Technical Assistance	30	35	25		45	40	39	1/79 10/79	39			
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	65				65							

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II	
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
DH		N/A				
PASA						
CONTRACT	2	2				

1/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
 2/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE
 3/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.
 4/

NATIONAL PLANNING

PROGRESS TO DATE

One planning sequence, i.e. training cycle for Ministry of Agriculture planning team, has been completed and a second, involving other Ministries, is scheduled for early June 1977. A total of 14 personnel were involved in the first planning exercise, and this group designed four projects. The project's expected output is ten projects to-be-designed per year during its duration.

It is anticipated that the ten projects "to-be-designed" objective for the first year will be met despite some counterpart staffing difficulties experienced during the first six months of the project's implementation. Specifically, the Project Development Resource Team, the Ministry of Finance's entity responsible for imparting project design knowledge to other ministries planning teams, was not fully staffed, i.e. with four persons, until April 1. Even at this latter date, the status of two of the members was not clear as to their continuation on the Team. Despite this limitation, the training schedule for ministries project design working teams was only negligibly delayed, vis-a-vis the planned schedule.

During the first six months of the project, it was implemented with the arrival of the first U.S. advisor in October 1976, extensive and detailed training material was developed by the two U.S. advisors, aided by the two Jamaican members of the PDRT.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE	AS APPROVED ¹	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION *
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY/ EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT	FY 78	FY	DATE LAST PAR
	PROJECT NUMBER 532-0047	FY 80	FY	DATE NEXT PAR
	APPROPRIATION EHR	\$624,000	REVISION	1/79
INITIAL OBLIGATION				
FINAL OBLIGATION				
TOTAL COST				

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977-1				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	1	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	2	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE													
PROJECT TOTAL													
1) Establishment Survey	220	190	30		240	260	10			240	260	10	
2) Occupational Composition Study	123	100	23		128	150	11	11/77 to 6/79		128	150	11	10/78- 10/79
3) Employment Services/Information Placement													
4) Skills Testing/Certification													
5) Aptitude Testing													
6) Tracer Studies/Feedback Systems													
8) National Manpower Planning/MGT													
TRAINING													
1) Short Term Participant Training in above categories beginning at various times	55	50	5		68	70	3	11/77 to 9/78		68	70	3	11/78- 9/79
2) In-Country Training/Workshops													
RESEARCH ANALYSIS REPORTS													
	42	40	2		44	40	6	10/77- 12/78		44	40	6	10/78- 10/79
HOST COUNTRY INPUT													
	250				250					250			

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	
DH	-	-	-	
PASA	-	4	1	
CONTRACT	-	3	1	

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project: Health Improvement for Young Children

Progress to date:

Though the project funding was approved in June 1976, a contract for the services of the technicians required for the project's implementation has as yet been formally approved. It is expected that the contract will be approved by mid July 1977, and that the technicians will arrive in August 1977. There is, consequently, no progress to report at this time.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM JAMAICA	PROJECT TITLE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES				INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY NA	DATE FP/REVISION July 1976
ONGOING PROJECT					FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 81	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 532-11-580-041				TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 2,430	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR September, 1977

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TQ)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TQ)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TQ)
PROJECT TOTAL	596	357.8	258.0		661	658.4	211.2		586	566.7	170.3	
Contract Service	50.0	-0-	50.0		10.0	35	25	4/79-10/79	10.0	35.0	-0-	1/80-12/80
Participants	25.0	25.0	-0-		25.0	25	-0-	4/75-4/75	15.0	15.0	-0-	9/79-9/80
Commodities												
a) Centrally Funded	196.0	96.0	100.0		261.0	230	131	4/75-4/75	294.1	260.0	165.1	9/79-9/80
b) Other Contraceptives	10.2	6.0	4.0		13.0	12	5.2	" "	16.9	16.9	5.2	
c) Equipment & Med. Supplies	50.0	40.0	10.0		50.0	50	10	" "	30.0	40.0	-0-	
Other Costs												
MOHEC Seminars & Workshops	139.6	79.6	80.0		118.0	158	40	4/75-4/77	31.6	71.6	-0-	4/79-4/80
MOESeminars & Workshop	50.0	50.0	-0-		50.0	50	-0-	" "	50.0	50.0	-0-	5/79-5/80
Surveys & KAP Studies	40.0	40.0	-0-		40.0	40.0	-0-	5/75-5/77	10.0	10.0	-0-	9/79-9/80
(VSC) JFPA Vasectomy Project	25.0	15.0	10.0		20.0	30	-0-	4/75-4/77	10.0	10.0	-0-	
Inflation	-0-	-0-	-0-		45.6	-0-	-0-		60.7	-0-	-0-	
Contingency	10.2	6.2	4.0		28.4	28.4	-0-		58.2	58.2	-0-	
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	\$1,800,000				\$2,160,000				\$2,160,000			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				EXPLANATIONS			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1978	NON-CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM
DH	1	3	2					
PASA								
CONTRACT	7	7	8					

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES - PROGRESS TO DATE

Since the projects beginning in October 1976, the following actions have been completed:

- a) Seminars & Workshops in Family Planning were conducted for paramedical staff (community health aides and nurses etc.) in three parishes (St. Elizabeth, Trelawny and Hanover) to upgrade their skills.
- b) Seminars were conducted for Ministry of Health and Environmental Control Medical Officers of Health and other key public health staff and administrators to discuss integration as it reflects GOJ's commitment to Family Planning, Family Life Education and improved health services.
- c) Ministry of Education has continued the workshops and seminars in Family Life Education to upgrade the skill of teachers. Family Life Education curricula have been incorporated in the Secondary and Tertiary School system.
- d) Consultants services have been provided Ministry of Health and Environmental Control and National Family Planning Board to upgrade their client data collection system. Participants have been nominated for training in health/family planning in the United States. The Commercial Distribution of Contraceptives Program is progressing satisfactorily.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT
USAID/JAMAICA

REVISOR

REVISOR

RANK	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	INCREMENT CUMULATIVE	CUMULATIVE
				YEAR		CUMULATIVE		INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE			
				US	FN	US	FN					
<p><u>DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM:</u></p> <p>WORKFORCE & OPERATING EXPENSES - No. FY '79 OBL.</p>												
1.	0041 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (GC)	PH	138.2	10	9	10	9	-	10	9	586	586
2.	0047 TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY/EMPL. DEV. (GC)	EH		-	-	10	9	-	10	9	240	826
3.	PL 480 Title I			-	-	10	9	-	10	9	10,000	10,826
4.	HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTY			-	-	10	9	-	10	9	7,000	17,826
5.	0045 RURAL COMMUNITIES NUTRITION & INCOME IMPROVEMENT - OPG (GC)	FN		-	-	10	9	-	10	9	78	17,904
6.	0055 SOCIAL DEV. SERVICES DEL. SYSTEMS OPG (GC)	SD		-	-	10	9	-	10	9	81	17,985
<p><u>DECISION PACKAGE - CURRENT:</u></p>												
7.	HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTY			-	-	10	9	-	10	9	3,000	20,985
8.	0051 SMALL FARMER MARKETING DEVELOPMENT (L)	FN	143.0	1	1	11	10	-	11	10	1,900	22,885
<p><u>DECISION PACKAGE PROPOSED:</u></p>												
9.	0051 SMALL FARMER MARKETING DEVELOPMENT (L)	FN		-	-	11	10	-	11	10	12,700	35,585
10.	0058 SMALL FARMER COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE (L)	FN		-	-	11	10	-	11	10	5,000	40,585
11.	0059 FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEMS DEV. (GN)	FN		-	-	11	10	-	11	10	380	40,965
12.	0059 FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEMS DEV. (LN)	FN		-	-	11	10	-	11	10	3,000	43,965
13.	0054 WATER RESOURCES PLANNING (GN)	SD		-	-	11	10	-	11	10	195	44,160
14.	0053 MIDDLE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT (GN)	EH	144.8	1	-	12	10	-	12	10	100	44,260
15.	0057 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT (GN)	EH		-	-	12	10	-	12	10	450	44,710
16.	0052 SCREWORM FEASIBILITY STUDY (GN)	FN		-	-	12	10	-	12	10	115	44,825
17.	0056 SPECIAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT (GN)	EH		-	-	12	10	-	12	10	200	45,025

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM DESCRIPTION	DECISION UNIT	REVISED BY	CONSOLIDATED BY	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS					
					CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORK FORCE		PROGRAM FUNDING (000)		
					INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE	INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE		
					US	FN	US	FN		
18.	0029 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (GC) * Excludes \$215,000 in PD&S Support in four functional Accounts; these if included would be in minimum package.	SD			-	-	12	10	50	45,075*

Country/Program JAMAICA

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

(\$ Figures in millions)

FY 1977 Estimate

FY 1978 Request

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimate		FY 1978 Request	
	<u>1/</u> Agreements (MT)	<u>2/</u> Shipments (MT)	Agreements	<u>1/</u> Shipments
Wheat	25,000	25,000	\$5. 44,000MT	44,000MT
Corn	177,000	100,000	\$5. 56,000MT	56,000MT
Wheat <u>a/</u>		77,000	\$1.5. 3,000MT <u>a/</u>	3,000MT
Vegoil			\$.6. 1,000MT	1,000MT
			<u>a/</u> Blended foods	
			<u>1/</u> To be requested	
			<u>2/</u> Because of lateness of request assumes all of corn could not be shipped/stored in FY77.	
			<u>1/</u> Assumes early agreement and all shipments in FY78	
			<u>1/</u> Blended foods	
			<u>1/</u> Assumes early agreement and all shipments in FY78	

1/ Assumes early agreement and all shipments in FY79.

P.L. 480 Title I

USAID Jamaica proposes to continue a P.L. 480, Title I program for FY 79; this assistance is in consonance with our strategy of providing both short term and long term help to Jamaica which this food aid will accomplish. In the short term, P.L. 480 provides balance-of-payments support while concomitantly addressing long term development needs by being a source of budgetary support for development projects. While the Tables propose two types of commodities, wheat and corn, this particular mix might be expanded to include other commodities, although the dollar amount will be constant. As the Title I program is still in the proposal stage, USAID cannot at this point in time address all factors definitively as to uses of counterpart, self-help, etc., but we can, however, identify several potential areas of uses to which the counterpart funding will be applied. These would include, but should not be limited to, development of additional fish ponds, the expansion of the Government's Land Lease programs, e.g., funding labor costs of bringing additional acreage into production, and in aiding in the proposed expansion of soil conservation and agriculture extension services. In essence, counterpart could be used to support a number of activities which would otherwise be either underfunded or delayed due to budgetary constraints but which are critical to the country's development.

The GOJ's Emergency Production Plan (EPP) is indicative of its efforts to increase food production. As an example, the Plan calls for the expansion of corn production from 14,300 tons to 24,300 tons; to increase rice yields and to promote dairy cattle expansion. Further, the GOJ has established a Soy Bean Crushing Plant in order to reduce imports of oils. These are illustrative of the self-help efforts being taken by the GOJ to increase domestic production. The EPP affords agricultural development the highest priority with import substitution being the main rationale of the Plan.

Supplemental commodities in addition to those shown may be submitted as discussions proceed and supplemental information relative to self-help activities, counterpart uses, etc., will be provided.

P.L. 480 Title I

USAID Jamaica proposes to continue a P.L. 480, Title I program for FY 79; this assistance is in consonance with our strategy of providing both short term and long term help to Jamaica which this food aid will accomplish. In the short term, P.L. 480 provides balance-of-payments support while concomitantly addressing long term development needs by being a source of budgetary support for development projects. While the Tables propose two types of commodities, wheat and corn, this particular mix might be expanded to include other commodities, although the dollar amount will be constant. As the Title I program is still in the proposal stage, USAID cannot at this point in time address all factors definitively as to uses of counterpart, self-help, etc., but we can, however, identify several potential areas of uses to which the counterpart funding will be applied. These would include, but should not be limited to, development of additional fish ponds, the expansion of the Government's Land Lease programs, e.g., funding labor costs of bringing additional acreage into production, and in aiding in the proposed expansion of soil conservation and agriculture extension services. In essence, counterpart could be used to support a number of activities which would otherwise be either underfunded or delayed due to budgetary constraints but which are critical to the country's development.

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Supplemental commodities in addition to those shown may be submitted as discussions proceed and supplemental information relative to self-help activities; counterpart uses, etc., will be provided.

Table 1
JAMAICA - ALL Women of Reproductive Age (x1000)
Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
A. "Full Supply Analysis						
1. Required women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	420	430	441	451	462	(473)
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	273	280	287	293	300	307
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	210	215	221	226	231	237
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals- of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles) 70%	1911	1957	2011	2057	2102	2157
b. Condoms- of line A3 x 100 units) 13%	6300	6450	6630	6780	6930	7110
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	143	156	169	182	195	208
b. Condoms	553	636	700	770	809	865
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
b. Condoms	864	144	144	144	144	144
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	25	25	25	25	25	25
b. Condoms	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	168	181	194	207	220	233
b. Condoms	1417	780	844	914	953	1009
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	1743	1776	1817	1850	1882	1924
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	4883	5670	5786	5866	5977	6101
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	444	523	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Condoms	4272	4176	1000	3000	4000	5000
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	612	704	1194	1207	1220	1233
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	5689	4956	1844	3914	4953	6009
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	1299	1253	817	850	882	924
2. Condoms (line 4Ab less line E2)	611	1494	4786	2866	1977	1101
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	100	100	63	65	68	71
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	6	15	48	29	198	110
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	106	115	111	94	266	181

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Condoms

JAMAICA - Revised Orals Analysis

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock(End Dec. 1976)	253,325	193,275	517,925	765,875	844,825
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries 77-(Actual + expected PIO/C)	523,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1 000 , 000
3. Less: Expected Use- (PP user.projections)	583,050	675,350	752,050	921,050	1,000, 000
4. End of year stock	193,275	517,925	765,875	844,825	844, 825

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Condoms (x 1000)

Revised Condom Analysis

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	3906(1)	5582	3622	3162	3182
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	4176(2)	1000	3000	4000	5000
3. Less: Expected Use(PP Projection increased 2x)	2580	2960	3460	3980	4380
4. End of year stock	5582	3622	3162	3182	3802

To be completed by AID/Washington

(1) NFPB Data - Mr. Canton
(2) PIO/C ordering - 29,000 gross

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

EXPLANATORY OF TABLE 1

TABLE 1

Notes to A.3 and A. 4 - Contraceptive - Women on Pills/Condoms

1. 1977 User Estimates from PP show:

	<u>Pills</u>	<u>Condoms</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Board & CDC	44,850	12,900	21,000 (Depo & IUD)	
Private	<u>12,000</u>	<u>5,200</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u> </u>
	56,850	18,100	32,300	107,250.
% Total Users:	53%	17%	30%	= 100%
X. 65 of total:				
Eligible :	34%	11%	20%	= 65%

Although shot is increasingly popular, assume expanded program will draw users toward condoms, pills, and percentages applied will be:

35% pills + 15% condoms + 15% other.

Notes to - B1: Private sector estimate derived from 1976 calculation due to deterioration of data base.

- B2: Westinghouse phased out and supply integrated with AID bilateral as of 1977.

Notes to D : 1976 Figures: From 1976 commodities estimates
1977: To date plus expected by PIO/C
1978-81: Estimates to moderate stock buildup. See notes to tables 2 & 3

NOTES ON TABLE 2 - ORALS

Expected 77 Deliveries :	120,000	- Received already
	140,000	- PIO/C 532-030-5-5463036
	138,000	- PIO/C 532-030-5-5473017
	125,000	- Ordered on rush PIO/C (PIO/C 532-030-5-5473016)
	<hr/>	
	523,000	Total

Use of Annex B schedule and expected Use Figures from Project Paper (PP) show increasing deficit/stockout - see Illustrative Table 2.

As Project Paper (PP) User Projections represent best local estimates, delivery schedule was increased to 1,000,000 cycles per year to build some warehouse stock.

NOTES ON TABLE 3 - CONDOMS

EXPECTED USE: The Project Paper (PP) project AID - Supplied Condoms for 1977 through 1980 as increasing from 1,290,000, at 100 condoms/user year. Using these estimates plus Annex B Scheduled Deliveries - see Illustrative Table 3 - results in surplus stockpiles of condoms.

Alternatively, recent monthly disbursements from 7/76 to 4/77 average 1440 gross/month, or 2,500,000 condoms per year, about twice the expected figure. Using this doubling factor as a upper bound, and lowering the scheduled deliveries results in a more balanced supply/demand relationship.

EXPLANATORY SUMMARY OF PP PROJECTIONS

USER PROJECTIONS - FROM PP

		77	78	79	80	81
NFPB Board -	Pills	33,600 (56%)	39,200	44,000	56,000 (56%)	
	IUD	2,400 (4%)	3,500	3,700	4,000 (4%)	
	Condom	4,200 (7%)	4,900	6,400	8,000 (8%)	
	Shot	18,600 (31%)	21,700	25,600	31,000 (31%)	
	TOTAL -	60,000	70,000	85,500	100,000	
CDC -	Pill	11,250 (57%)	12,750	13,850	14,850 (56%)	
	Condom	8,700 (43%)	9,900	10,900	11,900 (44%)	
	TOTAL -	19,950	22,650	24,750	26,750	
PRIVATE -	Pill	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	
	Condom	5,200	5,650	6,100	6,550	
	Other	11,300	12,250	13,200	14,150	
	TOTAL -	28,500	30,900	33,300	35,700	

ORAL CYCLE USE BY BOARD + CDC

USERS -	44,850	51,950	57,850	70,850
CYCLES -	583,050	675,350	752,050	921,050

CONDOM USE BY BOARD + CDC

USERS -	12,900	14,800	17,300	19,900
PIECES (100)	1,290,000	1,480,000	1,730,000	1,990,000

CONTRACEPTIVE REQUIREMENTS NOTED IN PP (PAGE 23)

- PILLS	538,333	640,333	752,050	921,500
- CONDOMS (GROSS)	29,003	42,500	48,821	31,057
(PIECES)	4,176,000	6,120,000	7,030,000	4,472,000
(USERS X 100)	41,760	61,200	70,300	44,720

COUNTRY/PROGRAM JAMAICA

PERIOD COVERED: July 1977 - January 1980

DATE: June 1977

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

Project Title & Number/ Subject	Last Evaluation Submission Date	Number of Last PAR (if applicable) 3/	Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks 4/
Rural Education Loan - 009	6/77		6/78 6/79	12 mos	
Family Planning - 041	NA		9/77 9/78	12 mos	
Inland Fisheries Development - 038	NA		10/78 -	14 mos	
National Planning - 039	NA		9/78	12 mos	
Health Improvement - 040	NA		8/78 8/79	12 mos	
Rural Communities Nutrition & Income OPG/CRS - 045	NA		4/78 4/79	12 mos	
Integrated Rural Development - 046	NA		1/80	15 mos	New Loan
<u>Other Evaluations</u>					
Training Needs Survey - 047	NA		1/80	15 mos	New Project
Program Loan - 048	NA		1/80	15 mos	New Loan

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 532-0051

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL IA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 SMALL FARMER MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP
 B. DATE MM YY 01 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		14,600
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		11,400
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		26,000

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 82

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) F&N	B130		010		14,600		14,600
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL		14,600		14,600	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 061 | 140 | 251 | 252

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
 BS | | | | | |

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 Increase crop production and contribute to increase in rural income.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 a. Increase accessibility to markets and to sources of farm inputs for farmers in rural areas.
 b. Reduce cost of transportation thus contributing to additional profit margin for rural population.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Approximately six man months of TDY assistance to assist in preparation of PRP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: Charles P. Campbell
 Title: AID AFFAIRS OFFICER
 Date Signed: MM DD YY 01 77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED FOR AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

SMALL FARMER MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

A. THE PROBLEM:

The Jamaican rural sector, to date, remains only partially exploited of its potential to contribute to the country's development, both in economic and social terms. The farm population finds itself in the lowest income strata with the rural poor constituting at least 80% of the total number of farm families. At 1976 prices, the per capita income of these families is approximately \$200. When this income is compared with a national per capita income of approximately \$1200, the disparity in the economic well-being between the typical farm family and his urban counterpart become evident. This lack of opportunity for economic betterment has contributed the classical rural-to-urban migration trend with its attendant strain upon urban social services which LDCs, such as Jamaica, can ill afford.

This rural-to-urban exodus is attributable to various reasons ranging from aspirations of obtaining higher income positions to that general "grass is greener" mentality. One of the primary reasons, however, is the lack of employment opportunities in the rural sector on a continuing basis. This is reflected in employment patterns which show a steady decline in agricultural and forestry employment from 39% of the labor force in 1960; 35% in 1969, to 28% in 1972.

Agriculture's contribution to the country's GDP presents a stagnant picture over the past few years as follows:

1970, 7.9%; 1971, 8.2%; 1972, 7.5%; 1973, 7.0%; 1974, 7.4%.

Contributory to this lackluster performance in the sector are numerous constraints; land distribution and use; farm systems and technology levels; credit and financial limitations and an imperfect marketing system.

A corollary problem to be met is the high degree of unemployment extant in Jamaica. The unemployment rate in April 1977 was estimated at 25%, and when combined with those underemployed is probably in the 40 to 45% range. While this problem is not endemic to rural areas, a significant number of the unemployed and a substantial number of the underemployed are found in the rural sector.

The GOJ has sought to address several of the constraints with mixed results. One of its more modest successes has been project "Land Lease", a government land scheme which has settled approximately 23,000 farmer on small farm plots, 5 acres, since the program started in 1972. Notwithstanding current and proposed efforts geared to increase agricultural production, little attention has been focused on the marketing constraints faced by small farmers. This is particularly true regarding initial assembly functions. Farm to market roads

and lack of adequate village level storage/concentration facilities are major constraints to improved and less costly marketing functions performed by small farmers and this problem in turn is a constraint on production and incomes.

B. PROPOSED RESPONSE:

Briefly stated, the project will influence increased production by developing an adequate first stage marketing system for the small farmer. It will develop farm to market roads that will allow the farm produce to be marketed in a more efficient manner that will allow more of the production benefits to remain with the small farmer. The project will tend to reduce rural to urban migration by making the small rural villages more accessible.

It is important that an adequate system be developed so that products produced on the 150,000 farms of the country with less than five acres can be marketed more efficiently. At present, there is a great deal of product loss due to lack of concentration and storage facilities at the village level, poor or non-existent farm to market roads, lack of processing facilities at the local level, a shortage of marketing credit and little or no crop forecasting or pricing information. The proposed project would deal with all of the above problems.

C. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The typical farmer in Jamaica has no storage area for his product or for inputs. The Agricultural Marketing Corporation and the Jamaica Agricultural Society have started a project in which the JAS members at the local level concentrate their product at one point where they are then collected and transported by AMC to their parish for collection and distribution.

The project will build 200 simple types of collection and storage facilities at the village level to be operated by the JAS members. It is estimated that these basic structures will cost \$25,000 each. The local JAS members will be trained in product

selection. They will be provided with the necessary information on market prices, etc. That will allow them to make more rational management decisions.

The JAS is a farmers organization established in 1895. It represents the majority of the farmers in the country and is the agency through which the extension service reaches the farmers. With proper organization it is believed that it can play an important role in the primary marketing function. It is not intended that it would eliminate the present "higgler" system or the AMC but simply provide an additional service that will improve the efficiency of the whole system.

The institutions to be involved with this aspect of the project would include the following:

- a. The Ministry of Agriculture
- b. The Agricultural Marketing Corporation
- c. The Jamaica Agricultural Society
- d. The group of small marketing entrepreneurs known as the Higglers
- e. Private processing and agro-industry firms.

The roads to be constructed under the project fall into three broad categories, a) roads which penetrate farm areas, b) roads which connect the farm areas to secondary main roads, c) secondary main roads which complete the link from farm-to-area market and require improvement.

The miles of road to be constructed aggregate to 100 miles, to be built over a four year period as follows:

<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	<u>1981/82</u>
20 miles	35 miles	35 miles	10 miles

It is expected that the selection of roads to be included in the project would be based on the same principles used successfully in the previous USAID supported Rural Roads project.

Route selection will be carried out by a team consisting of five members. The Permanent Secretary of each participating Ministry will nominate a member with the exception of the Ministry of Works which will have two members: one connected with the preparation of feasibility studies; the other with the engineering aspects of the Project, particularly the preparation of the Cost Estimates for road construction. Because of the composition and varied expertise of the selection team and the experience derived from the previous USAID supported project, the selection team in the field can arrive at a

reliable preliminary judgment of the feasibility of the road network being reconnoitred and thereby save the expense of abortive detailed engineering on a road network which detailed studies show to be feasible.

It is proposed that 50% of the construction work be done by Force Account (PWD staff) and the remaining 50% on a contract basis. This was the same ratio as applied to the previous Rural Road project and was found to be a most satisfactory mix. The project, like its predecessor, would be labor intensive and will employ both the skilled and unskilled. Labor availability is assured as many of the crops grown in the areas expected to be selected are seasonal with the result that few people in any rural agricultural areas are employed year-round. It is estimated that the labor content of the project will be approximately 45%, which is a 5% increase over the average of the previous feeder roads project.

The Ministries which will participate in the project are expected to be as follows:

- a) The Ministry of Finance which will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project.
- b) The Ministry of Agriculture to assist in determination of the areas the roads are to be built based on current marketing needs and future potential.
- c) The Ministry of Local Government, under whose authority some of the roads to be constructed under the project now fall.
- d) The Ministry of Works which will be responsible for project management, preparation of feasibility studies, road construction and maintenance.

The design criteria and specification will be constructed to the standards which will be developed during progression in the project design, i.e. by the PP stage. It is expected that they will adhere to the standards employed in the previous roads projects which were found to be satisfactory. Feasibility studies will be conducted to determine if all roads to be constructed under the project are economically feasible. It is expected that a criteria for the studies will parallel standards established in the earlier project, viz:

A sub-project investment had a benefit-cost ratio of at least one to one when discounted at an estimated 10% opportunity cost of capital over a project life of 20 years. Additionally, in view of the social objectives of the project an attempt will be made to quantify social benefits.

The estimated disbursement period of the project will be from FY79 through FY82, a four year period. As with all labor-intensive activity, e.g. disbursement is somewhat longer than with capital intensive projects due to the intrinsically slower nature of the former type of input.

II. MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS RELATING TO PROJECT:

The overriding assumption of the project is GOJ commitment to the development of the rural sector. This commitment is becoming more evident in view of Jamaica's present economic crisis which puts the burden of increased food production on domestic as opposed to external sources. Under a recently announced, i.e. January 1977, austerity program, the GOJ has restricted food imports to \$76 million in 1977; markedly down from the level of \$200 million in 1976. Several months later, i.e. April 1977, the GOJ issued an "Emergency Production Plan" which gives primacy in resources and manpower, to the development of the agricultural sector. In view of the emphasis to be given to sector, and the recognition that its development will be a key factor in extricating Jamaica from its present economic dilemma, any project which will serve to contribute toward this end should enjoy the strong support of the GOJ.

IIA. HOST GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE SECTOR:

The GOJ has recently reorganized the MA to make their work more effective in the agricultural sector. The country has been divided into three regions each with a Director who is responsible for all activities. This decentralization provides for a more effective extension service and improved management of the land lease activities. The agricultural sector is provided with credit through the Jamaica Development Bank who gives loans under the Self Supporting Farmers Development Project which uses an Inter-America Development Bank line of credit to provide loans of over \$1000 to farmers with more than five acres. Money is provided by the Agricultural Credit Board through the 118 People's Cooperative Banks to the smaller farmers. The Agricultural Marketing Corporation markets about 20% of the farm products and provides a guaranteed price on certain basic farm products.

III. OTHER DONOR PROGRAMS:

Assistance from other bilateral and multilateral donors has been varied, both in sector sub-areas and resource inputs. The Inter American Development Bank (IDB) provides loans to full time farmers, 5 - 25 acres, maximum capital \$25,000, under the Self-Supporting Farmers Development program. The IDB is presently

considering a \$10 million loan to build 33 parish markets which will fit in very nicely with this proposed small farmer marketing project. IDB is also developing a loan for assistance in Agricultural Research. The UNDP/FAO has small technical assistance projects in "Irrigation Development", "Watershed Management" and Commercial Fisheries Training. The United Kingdom, ODA, supports a project, partially funded by A.I.D., in research on Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease. CIDA is providing project assistance, a total of \$275,000, to the sugar industry and in pig raising.

In the proposal stage at the present time is an up to \$15 million IBRD project titled "Rural Development I". This project is intended to provide assistance to small farmers through land resettlement, related infrastructure works; construction of markets, water supply and has a small feeder road component. Additionally, the IBRD is considering a loan of up to \$10 million to finance on-farm improvements for coconut, citrus, livestock and for agro-industries.

The Netherlands government is considering assistance in irrigation, \$2.7 million, a cassava processing project, \$1 million, and a rural water project, 0.5 million. The EEC is presently considering assistance in Micro-dam construction, \$3.7 million and in banana rehabilitation, \$3.9 million.

IV. RELATION TO PAST AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES:

This project will be related to the area specific Integrated Rural Development (IRD) project. The marketing activities, the construction of concentration points for farm produce, the organization of JAS members and other elements of the proposed project will all be listed under the IRD before being implemented on a larger scale. The feeder roads section of the project can be considered as a follow-up to one supported by A.I.D. from 1971 to early 1976. That project titled "Rural Feeder Roads Loan" (L-006) constructed 180 miles of feeder roads by the TUD, with another 20 miles being completed following the termination of A.I.D. project inputs.

V. RATIONALE FOR PROJECT SELECTION:

This project will directly support the DAP strategy of assisting the GOJ efforts to develop the rural sector. The present emphasis of the GOJ on increased food production will require assistance in marketing and transportation if the system is to function effectively. Increased employment in the rural sector will be directly stimulated by this project and it should

contribute to the decline of rural to urban migration.

VI. BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT:

The target group which will benefit from the project is ideally, the poorest segment of the Jamaican population who live in rural areas. As stated earlier, the rural poor of Jamaica make up at least 80% of the total number of farm families, with holdings, if any of 0-5 acres. Their per capita income is approximately \$200 vis-a-vis a national, and highly skewed national per capita rate of approximately \$1200. The road building aspect of the project will benefit the poor, the unemployed/underemployed throughout the island, since the feeder roads to be built will not be confined to a specific area or region in Jamaica.

VII. THE PROJECTED FINANCING PLAN IS:

Country produce concentration points	-	5,000,000
Marketing credit revolving fund	-	4,000,000
Agro industry development	-	1,000,000
Rural road construction	-	8,000,000
Equipment	-	1,500,000
Spare Parts	-	500,000
Training	-	500,000
Consulting services	-	2,825,000
Development and administrative expenses	-	1,000,000
Contingencies	-	1,675,000
		<hr/>
	Total	26,000,000

BREAKDOWN ON FUNDING IN (\$000)

Total Cost	-	\$26,000
AID Financed	-	14,600
GOJ	-	11,400

VIII. RESOURCES REQUESTED TO DEVELOP THE PROJECT:

It is anticipated that approximately six man months of technical assistance will be required to develop the project to the PRP. The design team should be composed of a marketing specialist, a general agriculturist, a cooperative specialist, and a civil engineer and others to be subsequently identified.

IX. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE:

No broad issue of a policy nature are evident at this stage of the project's development.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = ADD
 C C = CHANGE
 D D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 532-0052

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 SCREWORM FEASIBILITY STUDY

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP
 B. DATE MM YY 04 78

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)

FUNDING SOURCE	PAGE OF
A. AID APPROPRIATED	115
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	35
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	150

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 78 b. FINAL FY 78

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 78		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	B 144	070		115		115	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				115		115	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

010 020 060

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To assist the GOJ to increase the available meat production and increase small farmers income.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To conduct a feasibility study to determine population levels of screwworms, economic losses, potential economic impact and to develop the format and procedures necessary for the eventual eradication.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

1 TDY Technician for 1 m/m to assist in developing the PP - \$ 5000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Charles P. Campbell
 Title: AID AFFAIRS OFFICER
 Date Signed: MM DD YY 01 19 78

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY 01 19 78

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. THE PROBLEM

The prevalence of the screwworm is of major significance in Jamaica. The screwworm is an injurious parasite of livestock and other warmblooded animals, including pets and human beings.

The screwworm is found to be a serious pest of Jamaica's livestock in all parts of the island without regard to vegetative type or altitude. Most navels of new-born calves, branding scars, snags and other wounds become infested unless treated with an insecticide. The current estimate of annual loss developed by UWI Professor Van Whervin in 1970 of \$3,000,000 is a minimum figure and we believe the estimate to be higher based on other preliminary studies done since then. Screwworms are the second most important arthropod pest of livestock, preceded only by ticks. Losses include insecticide costs, labor, weight loss and occasional deaths. Perhaps the single most important feature of the screwworm in Jamaica is its high destructive potential avoided only by close observation and costly effective treatment of wounds. Failure to eradicate screwworms in Jamaica can be expected to retard expansion of the livestock industry, particularly on marginal lands. Infestations occur throughout the year with damage related more to husbandry practices than weather conditions. Dogs probably serve as a most important reservoir host and veterinarians interviewed state that up to 20% of their small animal business relate to screwworms. Human infestations also occur according to most of the knowledgeable people associated with screwworm problems.

There is a cattle population of approximately 300,000. Over 70% of these animals are owned by small farmers, with herds of one to ten heads. In addition to the above, there are over 400,000 other animals, e.g. goats, pigs, sheep, horses and mules in the island subject to screwworm attack. Most of the goats, pigs and sheep are almost the exclusive domain of the small farmer.

The recently announced self reliance and import substitution of the GOJ is a drive to increase local herds of all types of livestock and to increase the productivity of this industry in order to save the already depleted foreign exchange reserves.

These goals are hampered by losses directly related to the screwworm. Over \$125,000 annually, based on current herd sizes, are spent to import chemicals to treat screwworm infestation.

B. THE RESPONSE

The Jamaican government has identified Agriculture as the priority development sector. This was done through the recently promulgated Emergency Production Plan, also a new division was created within the Ministry of Agriculture, called the Production Unit, charged with the responsibility of implementing the Plan. This emphasis on agriculture by the government is dictated by a variety of factors, - economic, social and political. From the economic side a continued worsening economic situation caused by inter alia, a balance-of-payment deficit exacerbated by a food import bill, which was over \$200 million in CY76. Under current government edict this has been arbitrarily reduced to \$76 million. The social and political considerations which militate for governmental emphasis in the sector are dictated by the fact that approximately half of the population either live in rural areas or are dependent on the sector for their livelihood.

Increased productivity in the various components, crops, livestock, forestry, is seen as the mechanism for generating marketable surplus for greater earnings, job creation, savings and export. As stated in USAID/J's DAP, page 4B, the Mission is in lock-step with the GOJ in affording this primary priority to Agriculture; as it states "the AID program has to concentrate on low productivity, especially in Agriculture and encompass problems arising from the country's budgetary difficulties", the latter, should ~~be~~ be added, have become more severe since the DAP was prepared a few years ago.

This proposed project through focusing its resources at reducing a constraint to increased food production, beef, is fully in consonance with our DAP strategy and the GOJ's plan for Agriculture.

Discussions between representatives of the governments of the U.S. and Jamaica have been conducted - off and on since 1970. As the results of these discussions a prefeasibility study through the joint assistance of USAID, USDA, PAHO and the GOJ/MOA was conducted in June-July of 1976. Certain findings and recommendations resulted from this study. Since this study a new procedure has been developed, primarily in Curacao, which has the possibilities of accomplishing the same goal-eradication

but at a much reduced cost by the fact that it eliminates the necessity for reproduction facilities and a greatly reduced flying-time requirement. The experience gained in Puerto Rico and more lately Curacao will provide helpful experience for this project. This plan would call for a 12 month feasibility study. The purpose of this study would be to determine population levels (of screwworms), economic losses, potential economic impact and to develop the format and procedures necessary for the eventual eradication. We propose that one experienced entomologist or veterinarian be assigned to Jamaica for the duration of the study.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The Mission proposes that a one year grant project totaling \$115,000. It is assumed that a PASA with USDA would be arranged to provide an experienced expert, they being the human resource bank for this field.

The obligation flow for the project would be as follows:

	<u>Total (000)</u>	<u>Consultants</u>	<u>Local Hire</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Travel</u>
FY78	115	70	10	30	5

The local hire component is for assistants to work with the USAID expert, these would have to be individuals with some knowledge of the Natural Sciences, the countryside and mores that could be trained in the basics of the research.

The GOJ would be required to furnish necessary laboratory and office space and assist with any flying time necessary to the project and any other local labor required. It is estimated that their contribution would be approximately \$35,000.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

In view of the fact that the U.S. costs for the project is under \$500,000, a PRP will not be required. The PP should be in AID/W no later than April 1978.

One man month, March 1978, of TDY assistance, probably from USDA, would be required to assist in preparation of the PP.

IV. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE

The Mission attaches a great deal of importance to this project, because it should assist in providing a method leading to eradication of the parasite and alleviate the fiscal loss to the farmers as well as assist the GOJ in cutting resulting imports of meat and

perhaps encourage the desire of small farmers to increase their animal holdings thus providing still additional income to them.

There appear to be no major issues of policy nature at this time.

One issue of programmic nature to be considered:

COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS

The P.A.H.O. has an intensive program in Animal Health and the two projects should be mutually reinforcing. The P.A.H.O. representatives in Jamaica assures us of continued cooperation, interest and assistance in this field.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 Jamaica

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 532-0053

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 Middle Management Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 3 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE 01 718

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = J\$.9075)
 FUNDING SOURCE
 A. AID APPROPRIATED 300
 B. OTHER U.S. 1. 2.
 C. HOST COUNTRY
 D. OTHER DONOR(S) 190
 TOTAL 490

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 7 9 b. FINAL FY 8 1

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EHR	B 660	700		100		300	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL		100		100		300	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 710 720 790

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
 601

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 Improvement of governmental services and responsiveness to the needs of the nation.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 Assist the Government of Jamaica in improving middle management capability, through training, in key public sector organizations.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 14 M/Ds of TDY assistance will be required to aid in preparation of PP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: *Charles P. Campbell*
 Title: AID Affairs Officer
 Date Signed: MM DD YY 01 16 77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed

A. As cited in USAID's DAP, Jamaica's public sector suffers from an acute shortage of trained and capable middle management personnel with resultant inefficiencies and delays in government programs which taken in toto are vital to the country's development. The consequences of this dearth of middle management talent is evident in the inordinate amount of time which trained and top level administrators in practically all Jamaica's ministries must devote to routine matters which properly should be in the province of middle or lower level personnel. Public sector operations operating in such a management milieu per force can only be mediocre, at best, even when compared to the less efficient bureaucracies found in developed countries.

This dearth of capable middle management personnel is not a problem unique to Jamaica, but is normally found in all LDC's which have recently emerged from a long period of colonialism. It is said that in Jamaica's case, the lack of training provided to middle echelons of the civil service resulted more from omission than commission but the consequences are the same.

The shortage of managerial talent is harmful to Jamaica at this particular time when it is in the throes of its most serious economic crises since independence in 1962. The most optimistic prognosis is that it will require two to three years for Jamaica to recover its economic health, a period in which the Government of Jamaica will have to initiate policies and programs to revitalize and mobilize the economy. This mobilization for economic survival will not only impose new administrative and management demands on the public sector in the traditional governmental fields, but will require its focus or involvement in areas in which it was only peripherally or tangentially involved in the past. The enlarged role of government is evident in reviewing the GOJ's recently, April 1977, issued "Emergency Production Plan", and this trend is expected to be continued in a National Five Year plan due to be published in early 1978.

Areas in which government is expected to assume a new or enlarged role include export/trade promotion, agricultural/rural development, housing, and water resource development. It will be doing so at a time when the

administrative apparatus is ill-prepared to cope with normal mundane functions. A trained, capable middle management corps is essential under the most favorable situation; it is a critical requirement in a time of economic crises, when new burdens and expanded responsibilities are put on the public sector to resolve such difficult problems.

B. Proposed Response:

USAID's strategy toward improving the GOJ's middle manager's capability is through a training program to upgrade the skills of these personnel in selected disciplines and ministries which, based on government priorities and USAID perception of needs, require special consideration. Through middle management skill development is a need which pervades practically all ministries, pragmatic and financial considerations prevent an all-inclusive attack on the problem.

USAID is already addressing the need for middle management training under existing technical assistance projects, however, the training is, of course, restricted to discipline and personnel identified with and deemed necessary to attainment of a particular project's objective. Additionally, USAID, in the past has provided some training outside of specific projects under general technical support funding, but such funding is limited due to the necessity to using these funds for program development purposes. What is required and what this project proposes is to provide training in these areas of the greatest priority which have not enjoyed USAID support under specific technical assistance projects, or through assistance provided by other donors.

C. Description of the Project

The project will provide both short and long-term participant training in the fields of Agriculture; Health; Housing; Export/Trade Promotion; Water resources Management; Community Development and Manpower and Labor Development. Middle level personnel in these disciplines/sectors have been identified as being particularly in need of training; the sectors they are concerned with are those which are slated to play a key role in both overcoming the present economic difficulties, a short-term goal, and in attaining the long term development objectives of the country.

Sub-elements of the sector which will receive the majority of the project's focus are as follows:

a. Housing: Low-cost housing management with emphasis on cooperatives (b) Agriculture: Emphasis on agriculture credit management, grain and cereal storage and the economies of marketing (c) Water Resources Development: Water use, storage and surveying; (d) Manpower/Labor development: Analysis, placement and utilization (e) Export Trade: promotion and analyses; (f) Community Development: Local government administration, organization, (g) Health: Administration, rural health systems.

The training proposed will be a mix of long term (academic) and short term specialized training, and will be tailored to the needs of the specific ministries plus the requirements of a particular position(s) therein. It is estimated that an average of four individuals will be selected for long-term academic training per year, with an additional six to eight being provided with shorter term specialist training. The exact mix between long-term and short-term training will be determined during the course of preparation of the project paper. The projects estimated output will be ten to twelve trained Jamaicans in various disciplines per year.

II. Disbursement Period and Technical and Physical Resource Needs:

This will be a three-year project, FY 79-81, with disbursements to commence in FY 79 and end in FY 82, the latter year disbursements being pipeline on the previous, and final year's obligation.

There are no physical and resource needs, other than financing and participant candidates.

III. Host Country and other Donor Activities

There are a negligible number of training programs which the government conducts, through the Ministry of Public Service, for government personnel. These programs, however, are of the broad management type and, with rare exception, are not sector or discipline specific. In-house training provided by individual Ministries is of the most rudimentary variety and is essentially focused on lower rather than middle level management staff.

Training provided by other donors is, as AID's, tied to and is a component of specific project's sponsored by such entities. All external donors, e.g. UNDP, CIDA, IBRD, invariably have a training adjunct to projects they finance, however, the training is restricted to the particular sub-element of a sector they support, e.g. a UNDP project in "Animal Health" (Ag. Sector) provides several fellowships in the veterinary field but none outside this particular sub-sector.

IV. Beneficiaries of Project:

The immediate beneficiaries of the project would, of course, be those that receive the training. The secondary group which will benefit from the success of the project would be the entire Jamaican population since the public sector provides services to all. The poorest segment of the population can be expected to benefit to a larger degree, however, when we consider they tend to depend upon public sector services to a much greater degree than the more affluent, who because of their higher income are less likely to rely on government for such services as employment, health, welfare, etc. Further with the GOJ's increasing emphasis on agricultural/rural development in its Production Plan, and considering the training in this sector which the project proposes to sponsor, it is likely that the rural population, which comprise a significant number of the poor will benefit to a greater degree than the population in general.

V. Financial Plan:

The financial plan for the three years of the project would be as follows:

	<u>AID</u>	<u>In U. S. \$</u> <u>GOJ*</u>	<u>No. of Participants</u>
FY 79	\$100,000	\$63,000	10-12
FY 80	\$100,000	63,000	10-12
FY 81	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>64,000</u>	<u>10-12</u>
	\$300,000	\$190,000	30-36

* Includes cost of continuing salary for participants and International air fare. Assumes rise in air-fare, FY 81.

VI. Development of the Project

An estimated 14 M/Days of TDY assistance will be required for the preparation of the PP. A training specialist from the OIT will be requested to assist USAID in preparation of the PP.

VII. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

None.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
2. DOCUMENT CODE
1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGIT)
532-0054

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
A. SYMBOL LA
B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
WATER RESOURCE PLANNING

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
A. 2 = PRP
 3 = PP
B. DATE 01/7/8

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		BA65c8f
A. AID APPROPRIATED		295
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		220
TOTAL		515

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
a. INITIAL FY 79
b. FINAL FY 80

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SDA	700	B876		195		295	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				195		295	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
022 | 091 | 710 | 850

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
Assist and accelerate Jamaica's economic development in all sectors dependent on Water Resources.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
To assist the Government of Jamaica in the preparation of a National Water plan which will integrate and rationalize, in a macro-sense, all activities in the field of water resource development.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
1 1/2 M/MS of TDY assistance will be required to assist in preparation of PRP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
Signature: Charles P. Campbell
Title: AID AFFAIRS OFFICER
Date Signed: 01/21/79

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED 1:
AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS,
DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
MM DD YY

I. The Problem and Response

Within the last decade, the search for and supply of water in Jamaica has assumed great importance due to recurring water shortages involving economic losses and inconvenience; an increased awareness of the value of the environment and the pace of social development and population growth which have put a greater stress on available resources. The available water island-wide, although not inadequate to supply the needs of the island for the foreseeable future is unevenly distributed both in time and location. The absence of an adequate framework within which to make decisions between the number of alternative ways of developing and supplying water, in addition to the need for environmental protection, has led to much confusion, delay and economic setbacks. The absence of adequate forward planning has greatly hampered the orderly development use of the nation's water resources.

This lack of a long-term comprehensive national water plan has profound and economical implications on virtually every sector which the government views as being vital to the country's development. The Agriculture sector, as an example, is one which the government has identified as a priority if the nation is to achieve relative self-sufficiency in food resources. Notwithstanding the significant commitment in resources the Government of Jamaica is prepared to devote to develop this sector without adequate water resources to support new development ventures; the outlook for succeeding in such endeavors is not good.

The requirement for a National Water plan is further justified by the following considerations:

- (1) Increase in industrial demands due to the development of new industries.
- (2) The need to develop alternate and indigenous energy sources such as hydro power.
- (3) Ground and surface water pollution by saline intrusion, and domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes.
- (4) Shortage of domestic and industrial water in southern Jamaica including the Kingston Metropolitan area.

The proposed response to the problem is the preparation of a National Water Resource plan to provide (a) a framework for rationale decision making in the development of water resources and (b) a strategy for meeting the current and future demand for water. The plan would provide guidelines for the location of new industries, for new agricultural development areas, for environmental protection and would provide for integration of local, regional and national efforts in water resource projects.

II. Description of Project

The project would be implemented by the Water Resources Division of the Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources; assisted by U. S. Advisors, one long term, a water planner, and approximately ten short term specialists; these would include a Water Resource Engineer, a Water Resource Economist, a Hydrologist, Hydrologist, Agronomist/ Irrigation Engineer among others. This combined GOJ-US team would:

- (a) Review the existing water supply systems in each region;
- (b) Review and comment on the existing plans for water resources development and water planning in each region;
- (c) Develop alternative approaches that appear appropriate to satisfy the water needs up to the year 2010, including multiple use projects.
- (d) Provide solutions to urgent water problems in each region.
- (e) Execute pre-feasibility design of likely projects;
- (f) Describe the engineering work and investments involved in each of the major segments of the proposed water supply systems of each region such as dams, intakes, well fields, pumping stations, pipelines, treatment plant etc.

- (g) Estimate the operational costs of the different water systems;
- (h) Calculate the cost of water at the site of the resource and at the respective center of consumption.
- (i) Determine cost/benefit ratios and rates of internal return, and evaluate the economic and social impact of project.
- (j) Analyse the present financial situation of the sector and allocate preliminary costs of water between different users.
- (k) Develop a management strategy to optimise water use and conservation of the water resource.
- (l) Indicate the requirements of human resources which should be provided to achieve the proposed goals in the plan.

The project will have a training component which will focus on upgrading the skills of Jamaican counterpart personnel, (professional and technicians) in all aspects of water resources investigations, assessment and planning. The training of counterpart personnel is expected to be carried out in, but not limited to, the following ways:

- (i) On-the-job training of the respective counterpart personnel by each of the advisory team members; both the long-term and short-term advisors.

- (ii) Some of the advisory team members will give a lecture or a series of lectures in their specific field of expertise.

- (iii) A two to three day seminar on the problems of water resources development in general and water resources the different regions will be held towards the end of the study and will be open to all Governmental and non-Governmental interested parties.

The disbursement period of the project would be from FY 1979 through FY 1980.

Host Country and Other Donor Activities

In the past, a large number of water supply studies and reports have been done for different water use purposes such as municipal, industrial and irrigation water supply. Detailed studies have also been done for more than 50% of the island; and geologic, hydrologic and hydrogeologic data are available island-wide. The objectives of these studies have hitherto been directed towards a single purpose use of water for either domestic, industrial, agricultural or hydro-power purposes.

Similarly other donor activities in the water resources field have been directed at specific projects related to a small or limited aspect of the total field of water resources. Such current activities include two WHO technical assistance projects, titled "Water Supplies and Environmental Sanitation", which runs from 1971 to 1978, cost \$360,000 and "Water-Sewer Administration", also 1971-78, a modest \$127,000 project. Under consideration at this time by the Netherlands government are two projects: "Pedro Plains Irrigation"; \$2.7 million, and one titled simply "Rural Water Project"; \$500,000. Also in the discussion and/or appraisal stage is a project called: "Irrigation, Drainage and Farm Development - Black River - Upper Morass".

The development of a National Water Plan will have the effect of rationalizing sub-sectoral activities, such as the above by taking a multipurpose approach to achieve the most efficient utilization of available water resources, rather than a piecemeal approach as represented by past activities in the water resource field.

III. Project Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the project include the whole population of Jamaica as the plan will devise a strategy for Water Resource development which will impact, i.e., by the projects' which will flow as a result of it, upon all people to varying degrees. This impact will be of a secondary nature since the plan, per se, will only provide guidelines and strategy for activities rather than engendering an end with a direct and palpable effect. The projects which will be subsequently developed, as a result of the plan, will have the direct effect. Since the Government of Jamaica is committed to

develop the rural sector, it is expected that a substantial part of the plan will contain strategies and options which focus on the development of water supplies for agricultural purposes. In this event, which is likely, the predominant beneficiaries would be the rural population who represent the more economically and socially disadvantage segment of Jamaican society.

IV. Financial Plan

The projected financing plan is as follows:

I.	<u>AID</u>		(U.S. \$000)
A.	<u>Total Project</u>		
	Advisory assistance	49 M/Ms =	\$250,000
	Participant Training	20 M/Ms =	20,000
	Other Costs, e.g. Publications, equipment	=	25,000
		Total =	\$295,000
B.	<u>By FY</u>		
	<u>FY 1979</u>		
	Advisory Assistance	30 M/Ms =	\$154,000
	Participant Training	17 M/Ms =	16,000
	Other Costs	=	25,000
		Total =	\$195,000
	<u>FY 80</u>		
	Advisory Assistance	19 M/Ms =	\$ 96,000
	Training	3 M/Ms =	4,000
		Total =	\$100,000
II.	<u>GQI</u> ^{1/}		
	CY 1978/79	=	\$110,000
	CY 1979/80	=	110,000
		Total =	\$220,000

1/
GOJ contribution composed of salaries for counterpart personnel, transportation, office supplies, clerical support staff, etc.

V. Resources Requested to develop project

It is projected that approximately 6 weeks of technical assistance will be required to develop the project to the PRP stage. The design team should, at a minimum, be comprised of a Water Resource Engineer and a System Analyst-Water Resources.

VI. Issues of a policy as a Programatic Nature

None evident at this stage of the project's development.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = Add
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. REQUEST NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 532-0056

6. BUREAU OFFICE SYMBOL
 LA 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 SPECIAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP
 3 = PP
 B. DATE 02/7/8

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$ 600
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		600
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		350
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		950

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 7/9 b. FINAL FY 8/1

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO-RIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EHR	B690	700		200		600	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				200		600	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 790 | 616 | 500 | 200 | 760 | 150

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 To assist the country to achieve its education sector goal of achieving universal education through grade 9 - and general improvement of Education/ Training at all levels.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 a) To identify the extent and nature of handicapping in Jamaican children: physical, mental, nutritional, emotional, socio-familiar, etc.
 b) To help develop appropriate educational programs which will directly assist them to achieve an appropriate functional level of education, skills and self sufficiency.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Approximately four man months of TDY assistance to help in the preparation of the PRP/PP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: *Charles P. Campbell*
 Title: AID AFFAIRS OFFICER
 Date Signed: MM DD YY | 01 5 31 75

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed
and the Proposed Response

A. The Problem

It is currently estimated that 25% - 40% of all children are suffering from some kind of handicap which is a constraint to them in the learning process.

This includes the physical, mental, sight, auditory, nutritional, health, emotional and socio familial. This extensive incidence of handicapping of which little is specifically known, means that a major segment of the school population are faced by learning constraints. It is also a factor in lowering the effectiveness of the educational process as the current level of awareness and capabilities in the country does not lend itself to identification, referrals and treatment in a way which would improve to some degree the learning capabilities of this whole group.

In addition to lowering the overall learning effectiveness of the educational process this extensive handicapping places a major and direct burden on the families involved with the greatest incidence of handicapping found in the lower socio-economic groups with the problem most acute in rural areas where there is a paucity of diagnosis, referrals and treatment possibilities in the rural parts of the country.

In general certain types of handicapping are not very prevalent among middle and upper class families such as health, nutritional, emotional, problems of the one parent family, problems relevant to a non enriched or supportive home environment, etc. Also in this grouping, parents of other categories of handicapped children are more in a position to seek and obtain what assistance there is available in the country.

Another factor is the burden which a large group of handicapped place on the country's economy and the loss of a contributing productive capacity. In many cases identification and early action can result in complete rehabilitation such as in the area of malnutrition which can cause a permanent stunting of the learning capability and subsequent adult intelligence and competencies. Even in the more severe cases, such as physical motor or mental

handicapping, early identification referrals and programs of special education can bring most of them to at least a "sheltered workshop" productive, relatively self sufficient level.

Finally, the nature of the development of special education in all countries, including the United States and Canada, for example, has followed the same general pattern of initiation of special education programs by parents of handicapped children, other concerned individuals, and private voluntary organizations. In this historical pattern, governments took the position that this specialized education was outside the realm of their responsibility in terms of staff, facilities, funding, etc. Later as the pressure built up and more general support got behind these private groups and organizations the governments began to provide subsidies and then later with the guaranties of universal education, wherein a legal right of the handicapped was established, direct governmental responsibilities were assumed.

This in turn has involved the development of government programs of special education training facilities, staff, etc., while at the same time reaching an accommodation on integration with those private programs already in existence. This is the position in which Jamaica finds itself at the present time and it is in need of help.

B. Proposed Response

This project targets on probably the most disadvantaged group in the whole Jamaican society - essentially those who are the handicapped within the poorer, primarily rural, socio-economic group within the society and in most cases a situation where their handicapping can be directly attributed to their socio-economic situation.

The private voluntary organizations which pioneered in the field and will be encouraged by the government to remain active are in need of a wide variety of assistance. Virtually all of those working in this field at present are what might be termed self-trained and a good deal of

training and technical assistance, inter alia, is needed for them and others coming into the field.

The government on the other hand having just assumed official responsibility for programs of Special Education and the Ministry has no one with any training in this field on either a program or skills level.

The project will thus address itself to assisting the private programs/organizations with improving their professionalization and programs; and the Ministry of Education with organizational concepts, management, organization and general professional and program development. Within this focus the project will initially a) do a status survey of special education programs and problems including an analysis of the extent and causative factors relative to handicapping in Jamaican children and b) assist both the private sector and the government in developing programs and professionalism in the field of Special Education.

C. Description of Project:

The activities to be conducted under the project, involving the participation/cooperation of both the Private Sector and the Ministry of Education, fall in three main areas of activity:

1) Research and Evaluation

This will include a status of existing programs and capabilities survey. Also a survey of existing needs with special attention to those in the rural areas where the problem relative to existing resources is the greatest. The project also plans a survey of the extent of handicapping in Jamaica and the causative factors such as nutrition, polio, rubella, birth defects, etc., for this handicapping as the first-line approach to remedial programs. This activity also includes ancillary areas of research such as training needs, the role of the family, etc., as well as conduct evaluation on program operations, training, applications of research, etc.

2) Development of Programs and Capabilities

Based on the status review and the evaluation of needs the project will assist in developing appropriate programs in both the Private Sector as well as with the Government of Jamaica (primarily Ministry of Education but including other Ministries/Agencies such as Health, etc.). This will involve concepts, program and curriculum development, program management, professional capabilities, training programs, selective improvement in the level and type of Special Education equipment, utilization of technical assistance, upgrading of certain facilities, child and family counseling and guidance, identification and referral capabilities relative to handicapping, development of special education materials, etc.

3) The project will also include applications relative to the causative factor identification coming out of research and evaluation phase. For example it is apparent that many of the multiple handicapped children are this way as a result of their mothers being infected by the rubella virus during pregnancy. The multiple handicapped are often the least capable of rehabilitation training and the greatest burden on their families and the country. At present the virus tends to run in cycles in Jamaica and is

just beginning to recur again. This source of handicapping is no longer acceptable to developed societies as a viable rubella vaccine exists and could be administered to all female children. Apart from the moral factor, which is paramount, it might be more economically feasible to vaccinate the female children than to pay for the after effects of children who will be a life-long problem and burden. Other areas such as malnutrition as a basis for stunted learning need to be more fully explored and addressed in Jamaica; as well as the rural poor level of impact, one parent families, children from economically, socially or culturally deprived homes. The project also anticipates assisting with one or more Special Education Centers and with the Multiple Handicapped Education Center to be established on the Jamaica (Mona) campus of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

The project places a heavy emphasis on technical assistance and training and it is anticipated that a significant component of this can be provided through the cooperation of the Partners Rehabilitation Program (PREP). The project also envisions a close collaborative effort with the newly formed Caribbean Council for the Handicapped and the new United States Council for the Handicapped.

II. Major Assumptions Relating to Project:

The major assumptions of the project are the continued commitment of the Private sector individuals and organizations now working in the field of Special Education such as the Jamaica Association for the Deaf, Jamaica Association for the Mentally Handicapped, the Salvation Army School for the Blind, Lions International (sight), and other such organizations. There exists a total commitment on the part of these organizations and individuals, many of whom have handicapped children of their own which, in turn, personalizes the extent of their dedication to the development of programs of Special Education in Jamaica.

The Executive Officer of the School for the Deaf, a spokesperson for the private sector groups, has strongly solicited AID support for assistance in the field of Special Education.

On the governmental side, as has already been indicated, the Ministry has just within the past month assumed responsibility for the development of the concepts and programs for Special Education. As stated earlier, the Ministry of Education has no one trained in this field and the newly appointed director of the program (whose own field is early childhood education) has approached USAID with some urgency regarding assistance to develop the total concepts, planning, programming, training, etc.

It has been clearly established that the problem/need is there, the activity includes a significant and key target group of rural disadvantaged and both the private sector and the Government of Jamaica are prepared to provide strong support for the activity.

IIA. Host Government Activities in the Sector:

As indicated above the activities to date in this area have mainly been carried out and funded by the private sector groups, although the national need is far beyond capabilities of the private groups. For the past two years the Government of Jamaica has been providing a general subsidy to this program and has also negotiated some training assistance from Holland relative to a limited program at one of the Teachers Colleges. However the significant actions are the Government of Jamaica's declaration of responsibility in this area, their decision to develop a program in Special Education which will reach the virtually untouched rural areas and the Ministry's approach to the USAID for assistance.

III. Other Donor Programs:

Assistance from other bilateral and multilateral donors has been virtually non-existent up until recently mainly because of the government's prior non-involvement in this area. However within the past year the Dutch government has initiated a program of assistance (\$ 2,000,000 grant) to one of the teachers colleges (a two-year institution) for buildings and the training of teachers at the generalist level in Special Education. The Private Sector group has made a request to CIDA for assistance

for equipment for the School for the Deaf (approximately \$15,000) which the Canadians will probably provide. USAID, made a \$2,500 Special Development Activities Fund grant in 1976 to the School of Hope for the Handicapped for the purchase of motor skills oriented equipment.

There have also been miscellaneous small grants to the Private Sector groups from various foundations.

In general, the field is a relatively new one in Jamaica in regard to external donor agency assistance.

IV. Relation to Past and Current Activities:

The USAID has had no prior assistance focused expressly on Special Education except for the small equipment grant to the School for the Handicapped mentioned above. In a more general focus the USAID/GOJ Education Sector Study included Special Education as an area of need and recommended that the GOJ accept responsibility for the wider educational needs in this area. The USAID has also made general inputs in planning, research, counseling and guidance, nutrition, etc., which includes, but does not specially focus on Special Education. In addition, the USAID Education Advisor, whose background includes Special Education has been providing some advisory assistance to the Ministry's new Director for Special Education.

V. Rationale for Project Selection:

The rationale for selection of this project relative to alternatives are several. First, this project is entirely consistent with our DAP strategy of addressing the problems of the poorest and most disadvantaged who are primarily in the rural area. Second we have a commitment to assist Jamaica with its education and human resources development objectives programs and this activity is a newly acquired Government of Jamaica responsibility where they have virtually no prior experience and the program has a very high priority. This official Government of Jamaica responsibility and commitment to Special Education post-dates the Rural Education Sector Loan and its component activities thereby necessitating a separate but complementary project proposal to the Sector Loan. Another important reason is in terms of employment/productivity as many handicapped individuals who are a burden on their families and the society in general can be with

special/remedial education, brought to a self-sufficient productive level.

Finally this project has priorities of emphasis in the United States both in terms of private sector voluntary overseas assistance such as through PREP (the Partners Rehabilitation Program) and at the official level, Mrs. Carter's active support for a United States Council for the Handicapped.

VI. Beneficiaries of the Project:

The target group which will primarily benefit from this project are those individuals, mainly children who are perhaps the most disadvantaged members of the Jamaican society. Of the limited services for identification, referrals and remedial assistance which exist in Jamaica practically none are available to those in the poorer rural communities. Also handicapping of Jamaican children, which is estimated at 25 - 40% through a wide variety of causative factors, is a problem which the more affluent and urban tend to cope with while to those families in the poorer rural areas it represents an insurmountable burden. The families of the handicapped individuals are thus also a part of this target group.

A secondary beneficiary will be the education system as improvement in Special Education programs and capabilities and identification and action are causative factors^{which} will improve the overall effectiveness and cost ratios for the education system.

Another beneficiary will be the general economy as most handicapped through rehabilitation training can be brought to a level of self sufficiency and move from being a burden to a contributing member of the society.

VII. Financial Plan:

The projected financing plan is:

	<u>U.S. \$ 000</u>
Technical Assistance	200
Training	100
Special Education equipment and supplies (includes vaccines, etc.)	175
Facilities Upgrading	75
Research/Evaluation	50
Total	<u>\$ 600</u>

The project will be administered in a two-way Pro Ag arrangement with participation of both the Private Sector and the Government of Jamaica. It is expected that the Government of Jamaica will fund staff and program development expenses (approximately \$200,000); the Private Sector will provide related operational and staff inputs (approximately \$100,000) and the University of the West Indies has offered the use of a facility for a new Special Education Center (approximately \$100,000).

VIII. Resources Requested to Develop the Project:

It is anticipated that approximately four man-months of technical assistance will be required to develop the project to the PRP/PP stage. The design group should be composed of specialists and management generalists in the field of Special Education and others in related areas such as research, etc.

IX. Issues Of A Policy or Programmatic Nature:

No broad issues of a policy nature are evident at this stage of the project's development.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = Add
 C C = CHANGE
 D D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY JAMAICA
 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

2. PROJECT NUMBER (7 81213) 532-0057
 3. SYMBOL LA 5
 4. SUBJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP
 3 = PP
 B. DATE MM YY 03 78

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$1,200
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = .9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		DATE
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,200	10/55/89
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST COUNTRY	750	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1,950

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 81

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EHR	B690	700		450		1,200	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				450		1,200	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 790 | 620 | 660 | 070 | 243 | 247

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 To improve the country's human resources skills capabilities in agriculture in order to increase the country's agricultural productivity and the quality of rural life.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 a) To improve the country's capabilities for agricultural education and training, formal and non formal, and at all levels.
 b) To improve the skills levels of those in agriculture and those preparing for agricultural/rural development vocations.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Approximately five man months of TDY assistance to help in the preparation of the PRP/PP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: Charles P. Campbell
 Title: AID AFFAIRS OFFICER
 Date Signed: MM DD YY 10 15 78

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. THE PROBLEM:

At the present time Jamaica is faced by a virtual stagnation in the increase of agricultural productivity while at the same time food consumption patterns (i.e. non-traditional foods) have changed and levels have increased. The result is that over the past several years more and more food has been imported from abroad and consequently a foreign exchange drain has occurred that Jamaica can little afford. As part of this picture it can be noted that the numbers employed in agriculture has dropped, which is not in itself a problem except that the overall productivity of those remaining in agriculture has at the same dropped.

From studies conducted thus far it is obvious that a great percentage of the country's food production requirements (practically every item except wheat) can be met by local production. In addition many Jamaican products would have a high export market potential if sustained productivity could be achieved.

Although the above factors have been related to the national economy, the current state of agriculture has a direct impact at the individual farmer/family level as the income of farmers and farm workers is not yet on a par with the national average thus contributing to a depressed quality of life in rural areas and a rural urban migration.

Although agriculture contributes only about 9% to the GDP at present it remains the largest "employer" with 35% of total employment and about 40% of the apparent labor force, and therefore a critical area at the level of both the individual family and the national economy.

In general the poor showing of agriculture can be attributed to a wide variety of factors - poor crop and animal husbandry techniques, lack of familiarity with insect and pest control methods, environmentally destructive pest control methods, use of infertile and easily erodable lands, lack of familiarity with fertilizer application, irrigation techniques utilization of farm land technologies, credit and marketing concepts, etc.

Over-riding all of this is the lack of adequate skills capability in agriculture and the programs for acquiring this education/training.

B. PROPOSED RESPONSE:

The project will address what is perhaps the major constraint to improvement of agricultural productivity and the agricultural/rural sector in general, that is, the improvement of the country's agricultural human resources capabilities and the related institutionalized and

non formal education/training programs which will enable the acquiring of these skills.

Specifically the project will:

- a) improve the country's capabilities for agricultural education and training, formal and non-formal, and at all levels.
- b) improve the skills levels of those in agriculture and related fields, and those preparing for agricultural/rural development vocations.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT:

The project will include:

1. a multi sector (vector) analysis of the current agricultural education/training situation in the country an analysis of the constraints relative to the country's stated objectives in the two sectors of agriculture and education.

This will include a focus, inter alia, on the following levels:

a) Formal Education

- i. Pre-vocational world-of-work orientation and agricultural/rural attitudinal development at the primary level;
- ii. Teaching of the modern methods/applications of agriculture/rural development at all the suitable secondary schools; and in the 549 all age schools, with their terminal 7-9 grade education (as these latter schools are the largest source of untrained rural youth);
- iii. Refinements and additions to the 3 agricultural vocational schools being developed under the AID/GOJ Rural Education Sector Loan Program;
- iv. Agricultural Education training and institutional development of Jamaica's existing tertiary level agricultural education school, the Jamaica School of Agriculture;
- v. Development of concepts and programs of an agricultural work study nature at the above levels within the Jamaican educational system;
- vi. Agricultural education at the degree granting College of Agriculture of the University of the West Indies (St. Augustine Campus) especially in terms of its articulation with the Jamaica School of Agriculture and the extent

to which its training of Jamaican students is relevant to Jamaica's agricultural development needs;

vii. Post-Graduate specialized agricultural education and research requirements as can be provided for in Jamaica, the Caribbean region, the USA, etc.

b) Non-Formal Education

i. Adult education of farmers by Extension Services, Ministry of Agriculture (there are 190,582 farms of which 149,703 are less than five acres). Special emphasis to be placed on those individuals newly placed on farms under the Land-Lease program.

ii. Special adult education by agricultural cooperatives, agricultural associations and private enterprises (including on-the-job training).

iii. Similar training (re A and B above) for supplementary agricultural areas including services/mechanics/marketing/ agro industry, etc.

iv. Training youths with special forms on the out-of-school through participation in Government agricultural development projects and settlement of the most promising young people on at least partially developed lands. Assist with refining and further developing the country's newly initiated community education programs with their broad community rural/agricultural training needs orientation;

c) Policy Program Coordination and Development

i. Coordination and cooperation at the policy/planning level re National Planning Agency and the Ministry of Finance includes a special collaborative effort with the NPA/Ministry of Finance/USAID Training Needs Survey/ Employment Development Project.

ii. Development of a program of direct coordination/ collaboration between the Ministries of Agriculture and Education.

2. Based on the Agriculture - Education vector analysis and subsequent policy determinations by the GOJ the project will develop a program of improving/upgrading the education/training program capabilities in the formal and non formal areas as outlined above (and possibly other yet-to-be defined areas as well). This would be in the nature of staff training/upgrading programs of an academic/

management/applied nature; curriculum restructuring/development; use of instructional technologies; reference/resource materials; use of media, e.g. radio extension education; relating academic training and applied experience; evaluation of programs and of the students/trainees; research development and data utilization application, etc.

As an example a preliminary survey of the Jamaica School of Agriculture has indicated the possibility of attention to the following areas consistent with country's agricultural production objectives:

- a) Improvement of the instructional program in Animal Services, meat and dairy technology and management, products and marketing ;
- b) Crop Services and the related field of soil science including the development of lab capabilities for research in local soil;
- c) Application of intermediate technologies to Jamaica specific agriculture including solar (crop driers, etc.) and wind energies;
- d) Improvement of Agricultural engineering/mechanics (farm machinery) programs especially in terms of practical applications;
- e) Development of capabilities for the teaching of agricultural economics;
- f) Development of farm management programs including a revision of methodologies and teaching content;
- g) Introduction of modern methods and approaches to disease and insect control (this is especially out of date);
- h) Improvement of the general agricultural education curriculum and specialized areas such as natural sciences and upgrading of staff capabilities.
- i) Training of staff, improvement of curriculum, upgrading of facilities and equipment for the Agricultural teacher education program of JSA and relating the program to the needs at all levels.
- j) Develop programs of agricultural research, Jamaican oriented new crop applications, markets, etc.
- k) Develop JSAs outreach/extension/upgrading formal and non formal education programs. For example, some 70% of the Agricultural extension workers have not had thorough training in agriculture.

- 1) Articulation/inter-relating JSA programs with the secondary agricultural vocational schools and those at other levels both below and above.

It is anticipated that the same curriculum/staff/program improvement approaches can be systematically made at all the other levels and areas of agricultural education/training both as they apply to the programs of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture education/training programs and needs. It is proposed that a Pro-Ag for the implementation of this project be signed jointly with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture as they share joint and inter-related responsibilities for this area.

The primary project inputs for this program would in the form of various specialities of technical assistance and an emphasis on training both in country and U.S. Other components would include educational equipment/media and reference materials; remodeling/refurbishing of selected facilities; and research/evaluation studies.

II. MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS RELATING TO PROJECT:

The major assumption of the project is the GOJ commitment to the increase in food productivity and the development of the related human resources capability. This in turn puts a focus on the whole area of rural development. This commitment is becoming more evident in view of Jamaica's present economic crisis which puts the burden of increased food production on domestic as opposed to external sources. Under a recently announced, i.e. January 1977, austerity program, the GOJ has restricted food imports to \$76 million in 1977; markedly down from the level of \$200 million in 1976. Several months later, i.e. April 1977, the GOJ issued an "Emergency Production Plan" which gives primacy in resources and manpower, to the development of the agricultural sector. In view of the emphasis being given to this sector, and the recognition that its development will be a key factor in extricating Jamaica from its present economic dilemma, a project such as this which will contribute toward that objective, should receive strong and continuous support of the GOJ.

III. OTHER DONOR PROGRAMS:

Assistance to Agriculture from other bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors has been varied, both in sector sub-area and resource inputs but none of it has been aimed primarily at agricultural education/training or at an analysis/systems approach to this area.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) provides loans to full time farmers (5-25 acres, maximum capital \$25,000) under the Self-Supporting Farmers Development program. The UNDP/FAO has small technical assistance projects in "Irrigation Development", "Watershed Management" and "Commercial Fisheries Training". The United Kingdom (ODA) supports a project partially funded by A.I.D. in research on Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease. CIDA is providing project assistance, at a total of \$275,000, to the sugar industry and for pig raising.

In the proposal stage at the present time is an up to \$15 million IBRD project titled "Rural Development I". This project is intended to provide assistance to small farmers through land settlement, related infrastructure works; construction of markets, water supply and a small feeder road component. Additionally, the IBRD is considering a loan of up to \$10 million to finance on-farm improvements for coconut, citrus, livestock and Agro-industries.

The Netherlands government is considering assistance in irrigation \$2.7 million; a cassava processing project, \$1 million; and a rural water project, \$.5 million. The EEC is presently considering assistance in Micro-dam construction, \$3.7 million and in banana rehabilitation, \$3.9 million.

This proposed A.I.D. project is thus the only one which is systematically addressing the total area of Agricultural education/training concepts, programs and capabilities.

IV. RELATION TO PAST AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES:

Although prior attention has been given to specific crops, rural roads and other integral components of the Agricultural sector, only moderate attention has been given to improving human resources skills in the Agricultural sector. This has been mainly through the AID/GOJ Rural Education Sector Loan which addressed, inter-alia, the current need for training at the agricultural vocational secondary level and programs of community education.

This project is designed to supplement these sub-activities of the Rural Education Sector Loan and to take a more direct or systems

approach to agricultural education/training as they relate to agricultural productivity objectives. The project will also be complementary to an A.I.D.\$13 million loan titled: "Integrated Rural Development" which focuses on land terracing, crops, irrigation, etc. in a specific part of the island.

The IRD project will benefit directly from the training inputs to be provided by this project. The IRD project relates to an earlier agricultural sector oriented A.I.D. project titled: "Rural Feeder Roads Loan (L-006) wherein 180 miles of feeder roads were constructed in rural areas.

V. RATIONALE FOR PROJECT SELECTION:

The rationale for selecting this project, vis-a-vis, alternatives are several. It is essentially the prime GOJ interlocking priority area including both increased agricultural productivity and improvement of the rural society/economy. In addition, this project is consistent with our DAP strategy of supporting governmental efforts designed to develop the rural sector. It focuses on the country's largest employer, agriculture and the economic base for about 50% of the population who live in rural areas.

VI. BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT:

The target beneficiaries for the project will be at two levels one the national economy, which will benefit from increased food production and a greater availability of food and nutrition to the general population at a higher quality and lower price. Also at this level would be an increase of foreign exchange savings and earnings which would serve to lessen Jamaica's critical balance of payments problem, rate of inflation and unemployment.

The second and most direct target group will be the individual farmers, their families and those others (about 50% of the population) who live and work within the rural economy. As mentioned earlier, agriculture is the largest "employer" with 35% of total employment and about 40% of the apparent labor force. Also, the rural poor of Jamaica make up at least 80% of the total number of farm families with holdings, if any, of 0-5 acres. Their capita income of \$200 a year is much below the highly skewed national income of \$1200. The quality of life in rural Jamaica is commensurate with this income level and this group would be most directly and immediately assisted through increased efficiencies effectiveness and productivity in agriculture.

VIII. RESOURCES REQUESTED TO DEVELOP THE PROJECT:

It is anticipated that approximately five man months of technical assistance will be required to develop the project through the PRP/PP stage. The team will be comprised of agricultural education/specialists in fields directly relevant to the project's activities.

It is also expected that some of the basic studies outlined in Section IC will begin during the FY prior to the project.

VII. FINANCIAL PLAN:

The projected financing plan is:

	<u>US\$ (000)</u>
Technical Assistance	500
Training	250
a) U.S.	
b) In-country training/workshops	
Educational/instructional equipment	200
Remodeling/refurbishing of training facilities	200
Research studies	50
	<hr/>
Total:	\$ 1,200

It is requested that the GOJ will fund trainee staff salaries for training programs; facilities; administrative transportation and general logistics support for the project.

IX. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE:

The project is in line with the governments highest development priorities, i.e. increase of agricultural productivity and improvement of educational training programs. No broad issues of a policy nature are evident at this stage of the project's development.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = ADD
 C C = CHANGE
 D D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY J A M A I C A

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) 532-0058

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 SMALL FARMER COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEV.

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP B. DATE MM YY 03 78
 3 = PP

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = J\$.9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASES
A. AID APPROPRIATED		5,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		5,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		10,000

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 7 9 b. FINAL FY 8 2

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	B214		043		5,000		5,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL					5,000		5,000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 010 | 070 | 246 | | | |

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
 BS | | | | | |

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 Increase Crop production and contribute to increase in rural income.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

- To provide access to agricultural credit for small farmers through the medium of Jamaican organizations servicing small farmer.
- Improve marketing and extension services for small farmer groups.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Approximately four M/Ms of technical assistance requested to assist in preparation of the PR.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signed by Charles P. Campbell
 Title AID AFFAIRS OFFICER.
 Date Signed MM DD YY 05 26 77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

I. The Problem and Proposed Response

A. The Problem

The land mass of Jamaica is approximately 2,715,000 acres. It is estimated that about 1.9 million acres are suitable for agriculture. The 1968 agriculture census indicated that there were 193,000 farms with 151,000 of them with less than five acres. In fact, the average size farm has 2.3 acres. The G.D.P. per employed worker in agriculture in 1971 was \$337 and the per capita income has been estimated to be in the range of \$120.

The economic viability of Jamaica depends upon the strength of the agricultural sector. A concentration of Government resources in other sectors of the economy in the recent past has led to a stagnant and declining production of agricultural products with the predictable results of high rural to urban migration, shortages of locally produced food with resulting high consumer prices and declining volume in agricultural export crops. The Government has recognized the problem and has recently initiated programs to reverse the situation. They have embarked upon a program whereby idle or under utilized land is placed in production by small farmers who are leased small tracts of land and provided with the infrastructure and necessary inputs. A recently announced Emergency Production Plan will attempt to increase production by providing guaranteed prices and by making production credit available on a crop lien basis.

It is difficult to expect however that these types of programs will have much effect on the 150,000 farmers with less than five acres given present institutional credit and input supply distribution. A recent sample survey conducted among the 6,000 farmers in the Pindars - Two Meetings river valleys where the proposed Integrated Rural Development Project is to be conducted, indicated that 76% of the farmers with less than five acres used no credit. It also indicated only half of the farmers with less than one acre used any type of fertilizer either organic or inorganic and that even on larger farms the amount used was inadequate.

B. The Response

The question of reaching the target group in Jamaica is difficult as in other countries with similar situations. It is thought however by building on the strengths of the existing farmers organization, e.g. the Jamaica Agricultural Society (J.A.S.), that the necessary inputs can be provided to the small farmers who are in greatest need of assistance. Another grassroots organization are the Peoples' Cooperate Banks (PCB). There are 115 of these banks located in the rural areas of the country with about 150,000 shareholders with paid up share Capital of over one million dollars. They also provide loans with capital obtained from the Agricultural Credit Board. It is felt that these two organizations can be utilized to reach the target group if they are properly organized and motivated. In addition, the Agricultural Extension Service will be assisted in making their programs more effective and more closely linked to the PCB's and the J.A.S.

A 2.5 million dollar loan will be made available to the local organizations of the J.A.S. to build the necessary structures to store the inputs such as fertilizer, seeds, pesticides and fungicides. They will be loaned \$2.5 million to provide the necessary materials mentioned above and 4.5 million dollars will be made available through the PCB's specifically for the small farmers with less than five acres. This money will be used as production loans with the majority to be used as loans in kind rather than actual cash changing hands.

II. Description of the Project

The proposed project will utilize a system whereby the necessary inputs are made available to the target group i.e. the small farmers with less than five acres of land. Money will be loaned to approximately fifty local JAS organizations to build and equip storage and distribution facilities where fertilizers, pesticides, other agricultural chemical, seeds, planting materials can be stored and sold to the farmer members. These buildings would be financed by a special line of credit to be established in the Agricultural Credit Board. In some and perhaps in most cases they would be used as dual purpose structures and become the primary concentration point for agricultural products. This aspect has been described under a separate PID relating to marketing, see PID 0051. This small Farmer Community Enterprise Organization scheme would supplement but not duplicate the objectives of the marketing project.

The purchase of the necessary agricultural inputs would be financed by selected local PCB's who would be provided with funds under this project for that purpose. It is anticipated the agricultural extension service would develop plans indicating the required inputs for the area served by each of the local JAS organizations. (N.B. The JAS is a membership organization that all persons with activities relating to agriculture may join by paying the nominal membership fee of fifty cents a year.) Based upon the extension service recommendation a line of credit would be opened at the PCB to buy the specified materials and supplies. The JAS would order the materials through normal commercial wholesale outlets. They would distribute the materials to their members either on a cash basis or as a production credit in-kind secured by a crop lien. Collections would be made at times of harvest. Sufficient interest on such loans would be charged to pay the operating expenses of the credit aspect and a nominal markup would be charged to finance the handling expenses of the supplies. Transportation expenses could be reduced by utilizing trucks to bring in material that normally come in empty to bring out the farm produce.

III. Major Assumptions Relating to the Project

It is assumed that an effective working relationship can be developed between the JAS local groups and the PCB's. These organizations have much the same membership and directors of the PCB's often are directors of the J.A.S. It is possible over the long run that the role of J.A.S. on the national level may be changed so that it could become a major farm supply cooperative. This would not be required for the success in the project and this project would anticipate working with the farmers at the local level in the first instance, with the development of a National Cooperative structure as a natural outcome of the project. It is anticipated that the agricultural extension service would work very closely with the project and use the J.A.S. outlets for distribution of certain government subsidized inputs that are now distributed to the farmers directly. It is also assumed that this project would have across the board GOJ support since it would have the twin results of increasing agricultural production of the small farmers and increase efficiency of production leading to lower consumer prices.

IV. Host Government and Other Donor Activities
in the Sector

The government as of April 1, 1977 reorganized and decentralized the extension service of the Ministry of Agriculture (MA). The new regional structuring allows for more effective programs with a stated goal of a maximum of 500 farmers to each extension agent. They have strongly supported the AID Integrated Rural Development Project and the IBRD project for agricultural development in the western part of the country. Agricultural research has also been decentralized and is to be strengthened through an IDB loan.

The Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) markets about 20% of the farm product. It acts as a stabilizing influence on the market by providing price guarantees on certain essential food crops. The effectiveness of the AMC and the marketing system in general is to be improved by an IDB loan to develop 33 parish markets for the distribution of products by the higglers, i.e. small buyers who resale the product predominantly in urban areas.

V. Relation to Other Activities

This project is directly related to the Integrated Rural Development project and is an outgrowth of the identification of some of the constraints that were discovered as the PP for that project was being developed. The framework for the Small Farmer Community Enterprise Organization will be developed during the early stages of implementation of the IRD projects. It is in line with the GOJ emphasis on increased food production. It will provide the vehicle that will make available the necessary inputs if an improved technological package of practices is to be instituted by the small Jamaican farmers.

VI. Rationale for Project Selection

As mentioned above this project will supply the missing link in the existing and projected schemes for increased agricultural production. Credit to the small farmer has little effect on production if inputs are not conveniently and readily available.

A project to provide direct supervised credit to the individual farmers would be difficult to administer and extremely expensive to operate. Defaults on individual loans in the past have been high. However experiences in other countries show that the credit given to groups is more effectively utilized and repayment is much better because of community supervision and peer group control.

VII. Beneficiaries of the Project

The target group, as indicated above, would be small farmers; a profile of whom reveals that they own less than 5 acres of land with a per capita income of approximately \$200 per year. All small farmers who avail themselves of the production credit to be provided by the project will thus be direct beneficiaries.

VIII. Financial Requirements and Plans

The USAID proposes a four year program with an aggregate of \$10 million of which half would be loan funded. The obligations flow would be as follows:

	Total (000)	JAS	PCB's	Technical Assistant	
FY 79	750	250	250	250	
FY 80	2,000	750	1,000	250	
FY 81	2,000	250	1,750	-	
FY 82	250		250	-	
					Total
	5,000	1,250	3,250	500	10,000

The country would be required to furnish the local staff and make the required changes in existing legislation to enable the establishment of this program. The total cost of the program is estimated to be \$10 million U.S., with Government of Jamaica assuming half, i.e. \$5 million, of the cost.

IX. Development of the Project

Basic information is available in the sector summary and has been further developed in the preparation of the PP for the Integrated Rural Development Project. The experience gained in the implementation of this project will be useful in the preparation of the PRP. It will be necessary to have approximately four (4) man months of outside assistance in the form of an Agricultural Economist, a Credit Specialist and a General Agriculturalist.

X. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

No issues are evident at this stage of the project's design.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY JAMAICA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 532-0059

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 5

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP B. DATE MM YY 03 78
 3 = PP

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 9075)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		4000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		2000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		6000

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 81

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) F&N	B 100	070	070	380	3000	1000	3000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				380	3000	1000	3000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 091 | 310 | 332

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 To increase farmer income and national protein supplies.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 Develop the capacity of GOJ institutions to increase inland fish production throughout Jamaica.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Four m/ms of TDY technicians are required to assist in the preparation of PRP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: *Charles P. Campbell*
 Title: AID AFFAIRS OFFICER
 Date Signed: MM DD YY 16 10 78

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I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. THE PROBLEM:

Jamaica has not developed an agriculture program to meet the needs of its rapidly increasing population. While the land resources have been available, the colonial sugar cane agriculture system, as well as the GOJ has been reluctant to develop vital agriculture crops (feed grains, vegetables, fish, etc.); and most of the agriculture products produced in Jamaica are for export. As a result, Jamaica has a serious national food deficit that has worsened over the years. In 1976, food imports, including fish, made up over 20% of all imports and aggregated to \$200 million. In the period 1973 to 1975, fish imports averaged 36,630,000 pounds valued at J\$15,883,000. These imports have in the past contributed to the balance of payments problem and will continue unless national production can provide substitutes.

Insufficient income for rural inhabitants is another related problem. The lack of meaningful employment opportunities and profitable alternatives has contributed to increased dissatisfaction with rural life and led to rural to urban migration.

With the assistance of an AID funded Inland Fisheries Development Grant (532-0038) the GOJ has initiated a pilot program to develop freshwater fish production. This project has started a limited applied research program aimed at providing fingerlings and intensive fish culture technology to small farmers and GOJ owned fish farms in the central part of Jamaica. The program is also beginning the extension effort needed to teach farmers how to produce fish intensively and is working with government and private sector marketing and processing channels. The constraints to future development and expansion of fisheries are shortage of skilled personnel in the area of aquaculture, (to expand research programs and extend the research across the island) availability of fingerlings and availability of agricultural products or by-products for fish food.

B. THE RESPONSE:

The continued development of Jamaica's agriculture resources will increase its ability toward self-sufficiency. The overall results of a significant level of inland fish production will be: the reduction of the food deficit and related balance of payment problems; generation of higher rural income; expanded employment opportunities; and more efficient use of land resources and other agriculture products.

The proposed project will continue the development of inland fish production by utilizing the trained personnel and proven technology that will be available by the end of the initial inland fisheries project (1979). A significant level of production must be supported by: an increase in fingerling production (development of fish hatcheries); the continuation of applied research to upgrade production; the training of extension agents in fisheries to expand the program in the private sector; and an improved marketing, processing and distribution system.

Furthermore, efforts directed toward the integration of domestic fish production with other agriculture practices (feeder lots, meat processing plants, dairies, and irrigation projects) would improve the utilization of Jamaica's agriculture resources while increasing fish production at a decreased price.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

Essentially, the proposed project will build upon the plans and accomplishments of the ongoing Inland Fisheries Project. However, the additional resources being requested at this time will allow the program to be expanded throughout the country, at the same time, through additional training and technical assistance, building a fisheries institution which can effectively provide research, training, processing, marketing, extension and production expertise to small farmers and other governmental and private sector organizations. It is expected that the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture will be the major implementing agency, but with other organizations such as the Ag Marketing Corporation, the University of the West Indies (UWI) and the Jamaica School of Agriculture (JSA) also playing major roles. A three year disbursement period (FY 79-81) is estimated.

MAJOR OUTPUTS:

- Two additional fish hatcheries/demonstration facilities operational at Falmouth and Westmoreland. 30 acres of ponds total.
- Present research facility at Twickenham Park expanded from 5 to 10 acres.
- Demonstration/production facility at Mitchell Town expanded from 30 to 50 acres.

- 1500 acres of fish ponds with yield of 3,000 pounds per acre per annum being farmed by GOJ sponsored coops, under Land Lease Program or by local farmer associations.
- 1000 acres of small farmer fish ponds with yield of 3,000 pounds per year per acre.
- Marketing, processing, storage and distribution facilities upgraded e.g. AMC, Jamaica Frozen Foods, Jamaica Agricultural Society.
- Ongoing research and educational programs being conducted by Fisheries Division, JSA and UWI.

AMOUNT OF TECHNICAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES:

GRANT:

Six man years of technical assistance (2 persons for 3 years) in warm water aquaculture (Fish production/applied research and fish extension/marketing)	- \$420,000
Twenty man months of short term advisory services	- \$120,000
Three persons trained at graduate level in aquaculture research	- \$ 70,000
Twelve man months of short term training in US or third country	- \$ 50,000
Research and educational assistance to develop in-country expertise at Min Ag, UWI and JSA (fellowships, research funds, lab equipment, etc.)	- \$200,000
Contingency/inflation	- \$140,000
	<hr/>
Grant sub-total	\$1,000,000

LOAN:

Pond construction for small farmer ponds as well as assistance in satellite pond construction in conjunction with mini dams	-\$1,500,000
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Demonstration facilities at Falmouth and Westmoreland (ponds, houses for biologists and storage facilities)	- \$200,000
Expansion of Twickenham Park	- \$ 20,000
Expansion of Mitchell Town (includes pond construction, house for biologist and storage facilities)	- \$120,000
Upgraded marketing facilities (includes refrigeration storage equipment and vehicles and processing equipment to salt, can or freeze fish)	- \$750,000
Commodities (vehicles for demonstration farms, lab equipment, nets, hand tools, light construction equipment for pond excavation, etc.)	- \$200,000
Contingency/inflation	- \$210,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,000,000

GOJ CONTRIBUTION:

GOJ will pay for present and increased personnel and operating costs for Fisheries Division, JSA, UWI, plus contribution toward construction costs of facilities and fish ponds. Further, the GOJ will begin producing crops such as corn and soybeans on a small scale which can be processed locally into fish food. This product will substitute for fish food which is imported at the present time and which will be sold to farmers in those cases where they can't support fish production with their own agricultural by-products.

- \$2,000,000

III. MAJOR ASSUMPTION RELATING TO THE PROJECT:

The one major assumption relating to the project, as in practically all activities in Jamaica, is the degree of Government of Jamaica (GOJ) support for development of inland fisheries; this in light of current budgetary limitations which can have a direct effect on funds which will be available to support numerous competing activities/projects. Fortunately, the development of inland fisheries shows sufficient potential that an increasing portion of the GOJ budget can be expected as the present project continues to expand. The recently issued "Emergency Production Plan", affords agriculture the highest priority in terms of resources.

Included in this priority is expansion of inland fisheries production, both for self-sufficiency reasons, i.e. import substitution and for reasons related to improved nutrition for the population.

IV. HOST GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN SECTOR:

The ongoing Inland Fisheries Project is the most relevant activity to the proposed program. Progress thus far has been about as expected, and progressing in line with the resources available. Through a contract with Auburn University, a full time fisheries consultant has been in Jamaica for 7 months and together with 3 Peace Corps volunteers has provided the catalyst the GOJ needed to begin the program. The advisor believes that most of the original objectives can be achieved by the end of project and by the late fall expects to have 30 acres of intensive fish production underway (approximately 50 small farmers), research facilities fully operational and producing fingerlings at Twickenham Park, 24 acres of ponds at the GOJ owned farm in Mitchell Town producing fish and 6 acres producing fingerlings, two GOJ employees receiving long term training, and a fisheries course introduced at JSA. A survey of fish ponds and water sources for future ponds has been completed. After a more detailed analysis, this survey will form the basis for future decisions regarding the location and potential for further fisheries extension work. A comment on the GOJ's participation should note that the Fisheries Division received \$120,000 beyond their normal operating budget for this fiscal year in order to further support efforts in fish production in Jamaica.

Other governmental activities in the agricultural sector include the Land Lease Program, which provides government land for small farmers to develop on long-term, i.e. 49 years, loan. Additionally a government corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Corporation, provides limited marketing services for rural farmers. An Agricultural Credit Board provides small loans for farmers.

V. OTHER DONOR PROGRAMS:

At the present time there is no other assistance involved with inland fisheries development. However, IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) is conducting an in-country survey, part of which was to evaluate the potential of both inland and offshore fisheries production including the demand and marketing needs.

VI. BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT:

The beneficiaries of the project will be the population as a whole since they will benefit from a more plentiful supply of fish (high quality protein) which will be cheaper than the imported variety now consumed to some extent by the population due to the lack of adequate domestic production. More directly affected, income wise, will be small rural farmers who will participate in production programs, through fish raising activities on their land.

Given present knowledge of the potential for involving small farmers in fish production, it is expected that this project will reach several groups of these farmers directly:

- Small farmers with land holdings of less than 5 acres who have .25 - .5 acres of land suitable for a fish pond (i.e. water supply is available).
- Small farmers as members of 200 local farmers associations in conjunction with mini-dam construction which has begun under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture.

With the resources provided under proposed project, the GOJ should be able to expand the scope of the present Inland Fisheries Grant across the island to those farmers with an interest in producing fish and with the water resources available to support a small pond. Additional benefits will flow to rural consumers who will have access to a source of high quality protein through the frozen, salted or canned fish products distributed through an improved marketing system.

VII. FINANCIAL PLAN:

The project is estimated to require three years to complete with funding as follows: (in \$000).

<u>U.S.</u>	<u>FY79</u>	<u>FY80</u>	<u>FY81</u>
Loan	\$3000	-	-
Technical Assistance	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 220
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3380	\$ 400	\$ 220 = \$4000
GOJ - L-O-P			<hr/>
			\$2000
		Total	- \$6000

VIII. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT:

Through the present project many of the technical issues raised in this PID will be addressed during the next 6 - 12 months. At this time the Mission plans to submit the PRP in March, 1978 and the PP in March, 1979. The research and TDY requirements necessary to prepare the PRP and PP are estimated at \$75,000.

IX. ISSUES OF A POLICY AND PROGRAMMATIC NATURE:

The Auburn advisor has identified several issues which must be examined before expansion can take place. The issues concern the technical and economic feasibility of inland fisheries and must be carefully examined over the next two years. They are:

- 1) The appropriate species or species combination for production;
- 2) Suitability of local feed sources;
- 3) Definition of the range of feasible sizes of production units;
- 4) Cost of alternative feed sources;
- 5) Determination of import requirements;
- 6) Processing technology;
- 7) Marketing/distribution/transportation system; and
- 8) Prices of substitutes

The issues and the need to maximize the initial involvement of rural inhabitants argue for a multi-faceted approach for the development of an inland fisheries industry, accordingly, the research will be directed towards integrated fish production systems where the feed for fish is a waste byproduct of another agricultural activity. Poultry, pork, and dairy operations are possible activities which could complement fish production. Vegetative wastes from sugar cane and other crops are also potential sources of feed.