

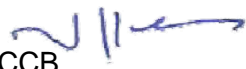


MEMORANDUM

File Classification: PO-JA-L1083-Plan

Date: September 13, 2019

To: Juan Pablo Bonilla
Sector Manager, CSD/CSD
Pedro Martel
Division Chief, CSD/RND

From: Therese Turner-Jones 
General Manager, CCB/CCB

Subject: **JAMAICA.** Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP) (JA-L1083).
Approval of Project Profile (PP).

The Eligibility Review Meeting (ERM) that reviewed the Project Profile was carried out using a Virtual ERM process with due date on May 30, 2019.

The ERM recommendations have been incorporated into the attached Project Profile and actions to be taken are documented in the ERM Minutes.

The documents properly reflect the critical issues of the operation and establish a feasible plan for future actions and outcomes in the project cycle. Consequently, the Project Profile and annexes have been granted eligibility and are attached for your information.

Documents included:

- Project Profile (PP)
- Annex I: Development Effectiveness Matrix (DEM) - Summary
- Annex II: Safeguard Policy Filter (SPF) and Safeguard Screening Form (SSF)
- Annex III: Environmental and Social Safeguard Strategy
- Annex IV: Index of Sector Studies
- Annex V: Resources and Timeline Preparation
- ERM Minutes and Amendment

PROJECT PROFILE

JAMAICA

I. BASIC DATA

Project Name:	Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)		
Project Number:	JA-L1083		
Project Team:	Carmine Paolo De Salvo (RND/CHA), Team Leader; Yuri Chakalall (RND/CJA), Alternate Team Leader; Lina Salazar, Hector Valdes, Theresa Schneider, and Yonaida Encarnación (CSD/RND); Sheries Ruddock (CCB/CJA); Rene Herrera and Naveen Jainauth (FMP/CJA); Pilar Jimenez de Arechaga (LEG/SGO); María Elena Castro and Alberto Villalba (VPS/ESG); Alleng Gerard (CSD/CCS); and Catherine Meola (SCL/GDI)		
Borrower:	Jamaica		
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MICAF)		
Financial Plan:	IDB (OC):	US\$	20,000,000
	Local:	US\$	0
	Total:	US\$	20,000,000
Safeguards:	Policies triggered:	OP-102, OP-704, OP-710, OP-761, and OP-703 (B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.9, B.10, B.11, B.17).	
	Classification:	B	

II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The Government of Jamaica (GoJ) has requested of the Bank a Specific Investment Loan to increase agricultural productivity and modernize the sector. This operation will focus on agricultural health and food safety, and public-private partnerships to improve local and export market linkages.
- 2.2 Jamaica has successfully completed five reviews under the 2016 Stand-By Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is set to expire in November 2019. Authorities are poised to successfully exit from the IMF support with a sustained track record of prudent policies, notable institutional reforms, and improving socio-economic conditions. Real GDP growth was 1.9% in 2018/19. While significantly accelerating GDP growth remains challenging, owing to structural bottlenecks, most indicators of economic performance have reached promising levels, not witnessed in many years.
- 2.3 In its national development planning,¹ the GoJ identified an internationally competitive agricultural sector as a major contributor for securing the goal of economic prosperity (Vision 2030, 2009). With a GDP of about US\$1 billion, the

¹ See link for table of [References](#)

agricultural sector² represents 6.6% of the national GDP, accounting for 27% of merchandise exports³ and employing approximately 16.5% of the active population (Shik et al., 2017) (22.5% of men and 9% of women). It therefore plays an important socio-economic role in the country, especially in rural areas, where 44.97% of Jamaicans reside. Women represent 30% of registered farmers, but they only own 11% of the land under cultivation (RADA, 2018).

- 2.4 The sector's Total Factor Productivity's (TFP) annual growth rate was 1.05% in the period 1991-2014, lower than the average for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), estimated at 1.66% (IFPRI, 2018).⁴ The yields (an approximation of productivity) of some key crops such as banana, cocoa, tomato, pineapple, and orange are lower than in other comparable countries.⁵
- 2.5 Most of the productive agricultural land in Jamaica (77%) is managed through smallholder farming with plot sizes of two hectares or less.⁶ Income and livelihood sources of smallholder farmers are strongly centered around their farming activities, accounting for about 60% of household income. In addition, on-farm crop diversification is limited, resulting in high vulnerability of smallholder farmers to external shocks (Rahman et al., 2016). The potential of this smallholder farming sector remains therefore underexploited, due to a range of challenges to its productivity, competitiveness and, therefore, capacity to generate higher incomes. Animal and plant health vulnerabilities and limited value chain linkages have been identified as the main factors contributing to these low levels of productivity and income.⁷ In addition, an increasing vulnerability to climate change provides a breeding ground for pests and diseases.
- 2.6 Among other examples, in 2017, crop losses from the re-emergence of the beet armyworm in the southern region of the island were estimated at around US\$1 million.⁸ Jamaica's mango exports to the United Kingdom, worth over US\$730,000 in 2014, were suspended between 2015 and 2017 due to a spike in pest contamination.⁹ Similar experiences include the denial of sweet potato exports to Trinidad and Tobago in 2015.¹⁰

² Agricultural sector includes: agriculture, livestock, and fisheries.

³ World Bank, 2018. World development indicators. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

⁴ <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/agricultural-total-factor-productivity-tfp-1991-2014-2018-global-food-policy-report>

⁵ FAOStat data on yields; average calculated over period 2010-2017

⁶ Agricultural Census, 1996, Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

⁷ The Jamaican Government recognizes the need of strengthening vertical integration in MICAFA's official mission's statement ("driving the integration of production of primary agricultural produce along all stages of the supply chain through to value added and facilitating full commercialization of outputs of the agriculture, manufacturing, and service sectors"), which is also translated into 3 of its 8 medium-term policy priorities (<http://www.micaf.gov.jm/content/priority-programmes>)

⁸ Conference from the President of the Jamaica Agriculture Society (<http://rjnewsonline.com/local/losses-due-to-beet-armyworm-outbreak-close-to-100-million-jas>) .

⁹ http://www.ja-mis.com/Companionsite/Repository_Doc/Mango%20Market%20Profile.pdf

¹⁰ http://www.micaf.gov.jm/sites/default/files/Export_Initiatives_Ministry_Paper.pdf

- 2.7 At the same time, the lack of coordination among small farmers and linkages to value chains (World Bank, 2018) translates in high transaction costs¹¹ and prevents economies of scale and increased agricultural income, which underlines the need of creating synergies among small-holders and connecting agricultural producers to markets. Jamaica's ratio of expanded agricultural GDP to primary agricultural GDP (expanded GDP highlights agriculture's linkages with the wider economy), is 1.9, below the ratio of 10 other countries in the Americas, ranging from 2.9 for Costa Rica to 11.6 for the United States. The differences reflect a tighter and more organized relationship (linkages) between agriculture and other sectors (especially the manufacturing and processing sectors) in other countries (IICA, 2010).¹²
- 2.8 The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, and Fisheries' (MICAF's) strategic long-term goals include competitiveness of the sector, favorable business climate and consumer protection, all within a fast-changing environment. In order to achieve them, MICAF has identified eight medium-term policy priorities, including the strengthening of agricultural health and food safety systems (priority #7) and market synergies (priorities #1, 2, 3 and 5).¹³ The GoJ has been relying on a set of agricultural policies, which, following the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) methodology, determined, in 2012-2014, a support level equal to 34.9% of the total value of agricultural production (Shik et al., 2017). Despite a growing body of empirical evidence showing that agricultural public expenditures allocated towards the provision of public goods has greater economic returns than government expenditures allocated to private goods (Anriquez et al., 2015), the composition of this support shows that it is mainly the result of price support (85%) and that the provision of public goods such as public infrastructures and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Services (SPS) only plays a small role (8%).
- 2.9 An IDB investment loan of US\$15M approved in 2010 (the Agricultural Competitiveness Programme - ACP; 2444/OC-JA) aimed at increasing farmers' access to markets, through animal and plant health improvement and the strengthening of value chains. Re-scoped in 2013 at the request of the GoJ, the operation has provided support for the development of four Agro-parks¹⁴ and it was part of growth-enhancing reforms recommended under an International Monetary Fund Extended Fund Facility program.
- 2.10 Empirical evidence on the positive impact of agricultural health and food safety services (OVE, 2009) and value chain linkage enforcement (Monga, 2011) on agricultural productivity and income supports the decision of GoJ to prioritize these two areas of intervention. Yet it has also been shown that the effectiveness of these interventions strongly depends on the existence of certain prerequisites,

¹¹ Smallholder farmers opportunities to negotiate better terms of trade and to hold governmental and non-governmental organizations accountable for their role in development are often limited, mainly due to a lack of services, and the limited provision, and quality, of public goods (<https://www.ifad.org/en/institutions-and-organizations>).

¹² <http://repiica.iica.int/docs/B2082i/B2082i.pdf>

¹³ <http://www.micaf.gov.jm/content/priority-programmes>; [Jamaica in the Arabica Coffee Global Value Chain](#)

¹⁴ An Agro Park is an area of intensive agricultural production which seeks to integrate all facets of the agricultural value chain from pre-production to production, post harvesting and marketing.

including appropriate infrastructure, and effective investment promotion initiatives (Moran, 2011).

- 2.11 Preliminary assessments of the ACP provide a list of lessons learned such as the need for a more cohesive framework for public-private partnerships development and the selection of implementable activities on agricultural health and food safety for the newly requested operation.
- 2.12 **Agricultural Health and Food Safety.** In the case of plant health, Jamaica has suffered the consequence of several pests and diseases affecting production, such as the Moko disease, the lethal yellowing disease, the Pink Hibiscus Mealybug, and the Red Palm Mite. Whereas Jamaica is free of other agricultural pests (Med fly, Giant African Snail and Papaya Mealy Bug), this status is not certified by international bodies. Similarly, in the case of animal health, Jamaica is free of Avian Influenza (AI) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF),¹⁵ but this status is not certified by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). Jamaican exports have also experienced impaired market access due to problems associated with pesticide residues, plant pests, food hygiene facilities, and food additives. According to the assessments of the Jamaican Veterinary and Phytosanitary Services conducted (OIE, 2018 and IICA, 2018), the performance scores of Jamaica are 65.5% and 65%, respectively, and are low relative to international standards. At the institutional level, the areas of improvements are: (i) surveillance capacity of the Veterinary Service Division and the Plant Quarantine & Plant Health Divisions (PQ/PI); (ii) availability of a fund or budget to respond to pest and disease outbreaks; and (iii) implementation of a cost recovery mechanisms for the laboratories. On food safety, between 2012 and 2018, IICA (2018) estimates that the “performance score” of Jamaica has increased from 55% to 59%, the latter being still below the 70% target set during the preparation of 2444/OC-JA.
- 2.13 **Public agricultural infrastructures and services for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).** An effective tool to improve linkages within the value chains is the use of public-private partnerships with a territorial approach, an example of which is the agro-industrial parks (or “agro-parks”) model. Agro-parks provide two main advantages: (i) the strengthening of competitiveness through co-location, and (ii) the maximization of the efficient use of natural resources across the interconnected spaces (FAO, 2017).¹⁶ MICAF identified the Agro-Parks and the Agro-Economic Zone Development Programme as key elements for the

¹⁵ The Moko Disease is a bacterial wilt that affects bananas; the Lethal Yellowing Disease is a phytoplasma disease that attacks many species of palms; the Pink Hibiscus Mealybug is a pest of many plants, trees, and shrubs. The pest forms colonies on the host plant and, if left undisturbed, the colonies will grow into large masses of white waxy coverings on branches, fruiting structures, leaves, and even whole plants, including large trees; the Red Palm Mite is a species of mite belonging to the family Tenuipalpidae. A pest of several species of palm in the Middle East and South East Asia, it is now becoming established throughout the Caribbean. Med Fly is a species of fruit fly capable of causing extensive damage to a wide range of fruit crops; Giant African Snail is a species of snail that has been considered a significant cause in pest issues around the world; the Papaya Mealy Bug is a small sap-sucking insect in the mealybug family, Pseudococcidae. It is found on a number of different hosts, including economically important tropical fruit trees and various ornamental plants; Avian Influenza (AI) is a variety of influenza caused by viruses adapted to birds; the Classical Swine Fever is a highly contagious disease of swine.

¹⁶ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6862e.pdf>

realization of the first medium-term policy priority “Optimize the production and productivity of key local produce and products towards targeted markets.”¹⁷ As of July 2019, ten agro-parks throughout the country have been established. Four of them, Hill Run, New Forest / Duff House, Spring Plain and Yallahs, have been strengthened by 2444/OC-JA through infrastructure works and capacity building for smallholder producer organizations. Preliminary evidence on the impact of these investments indicates that agro-parks showed improved productivity, greater access to finance, a better-organized marketing for smallholder producers, and better linkages with input suppliers. However, coordination among farmers could still be increased, in order to facilitate economies of scale and strengthen the linkages with markets.

- 2.14 **Objective:** The general objective of the program is to increase agricultural productivity and income for beneficiary smallholder farmers. The specific objectives are to improve: (i) animal and plant health services; (ii) food safety services; and (iii) the implementation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the agricultural sector to improve local and export market linkages. These objectives will be achieved through two components:
- 2.15 **Component 1. Agricultural health and food safety (Estimated IDB US\$8,500,000).** This component will finance activities related to: (i) strengthening animal health: improvement of disease surveillance and control, traceability systems, animal quarantine facilities, formulation of protocols and operational regulations, staff training, equipment, and inputs for the veterinary laboratories; (ii) strengthening plant health: improvement of pest surveillance and control, traceability systems, plant quarantine facilities, enhancement of integrated border controls, formulation of protocols and operational regulations, staff training, equipment, and inputs for the plant health laboratories; and (iii) improving food safety: assessment of the food safety policy and the related legal framework, analysis of the institutional arrangements of the agricultural health and food safety system, improvement of the surveillance, inspection and monitoring systems, enhancement of the monitoring system for agricultural inputs, strengthening of good agricultural practices and certification procedures, formulation of protocols and operational regulations, staff training, equipment and inputs for the relevant laboratories. All these activities will have to be prioritized in order to tackle the issues that are currently hindering private investment in the agricultural sector and market access. Also, agricultural health threat related to climate change and the gender dimension of the selected activities will be prioritized.
- 2.16 **Component 2: Public agricultural infrastructure and services for Public-Private Partnerships (Estimated IDB US\$10,000,000).** This component will finance activities related to: (i) development of a national, comprehensive policy and operational strategy for the conception and management of PPP in the agricultural sector and, specifically, of Agro-Parks; (ii) the financing of public infrastructure and services to complement PPP that will be identified through competitive processes including rigorous technical evaluations as well as socio-

¹⁷ <http://www.micaf.gov.jm/content/priority-programmes>

economic and environmental analyses; (iii) the provision of specific agronomic and business training to producers organizations located in the existing Agro-Parks; and (iv) the provision of demand-based agricultural public services and information to facilitate market integration and synergies. Climate change adaptation and gender will be used as a criterion for the selection of specific interventions.

- 2.17 **Other project cost (Estimated IDB US\$1,500,000).** Other activities might include: (i) administration; (ii) monitoring and evaluation; and (iii) contingencies.
- 2.18 **Execution Mechanism.** The executing agency of the program will be MICAF through a Program Executing Unit (PEU). An institutional analysis of the MICAF will be carried out during the design phase in order to define the composition and responsibilities of the PEU.
- 2.19 **Expected Results and Beneficiaries.** The main expected results are the increase of agricultural productivity and income. The main beneficiaries of the program are selected smallholder agricultural producers in Jamaica.
- 2.20 **Consistency with National Sector Priorities.** In its national development planning (Vision 2030), the GoJ prioritizes the goal of economic prosperity and identifies an internationally competitive agriculture sector as an important contributor for securing this goal. The National Agricultural Strategy (2016-2020) also prioritizes as one of the drivers for the agricultural sector growth improving the provision of public services such as agricultural research and extension, plant and animal health and food safety, and market information. The Program is therefore aligned with the Strategy.
- 2.21 **Strategic Alignment.** The program is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy – UIS (AB-3008) and is expected to contribute to the Corporate Results Framework 2016-2019 – CRF (GN-2727-6) through the development challenges of: (i) productivity and innovation, increasing agricultural productivity of farmers in an environmentally sustainable way, thus contributing to CRF indicator of number of beneficiaries of improved management and sustainable use of natural capital. It also aligns to the cross-cutting issues of: (i) Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, by the use of good agricultural practices; and (ii) Gender Equality and Diversity, as both components will include gender-specific activities, defined through a specific study. The operation is consistent with the IDBG Country Strategy with Jamaica 2016-2021 (GN-2868) and its strategic objective #2.4 “increase agriculture productivity” for its contribution to: (i) the regulatory framework; (ii) related infrastructure; and (iii) agricultural general services such as extension and research incorporating innovation and climate smart technology. Likewise, the program is consistent with the Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Sector Framework Document (GN-2709-5) in the dimensions of success #1 “Agriculture and natural resources management in the region achieve high levels of productivity and climate impacts are managed in the sector” and #4 “Rural family incomes from agriculture rise steadily”.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SECTOR KNOWLEDGE

- 3.1 The following technical issues will be considered during the preparation of the program:
- 3.2 **Financing Instrument.** The program will be financed through a Specific Investment Loan, financed from the IDB's Ordinary Capital resources, given the request from the GoJ and the specific nature of the activities to be financed. The total amount of the loan will be US\$20,000,000, to be disbursed over a period of five years.
- 3.3 **Project Completion Report of the ACP.** An evaluation of the ACP (¶2.9) is currently being finalized. The qualitative and quantitative findings obtained through this evaluation will be used as an input for the design of the MASP, to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the activities financed.
- 3.4 **Coordination.** During the design of this program, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives implemented by MICAFA and other institutions will be identified. A dialogue has been initiated with IDB Lab,¹⁸ the innovation laboratory of the IDB Group.
- 3.5 **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.** The MASP will have a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The methodology for the impact evaluation will be agreed with MICAFA during the design phase.
- 3.6 **Risks.** The Sustainability, Environmental and Social, and Fiduciary risks have been rated medium for this program. The Development Risk is Medium/High. Details on these risks will be documented during project design with relevant mitigation measures.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS AND FIDUCIARY SCREENING

- 4.1 Considering the information available, the program is not expected to have major environmental and social impacts. According to the Environment and Safeguards Policy (OP-703), the operation is rated as Category "B". An Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared to further expand the context of this operation and identify potential impacts, risks, and propose mitigation measures accordingly.
- 4.2 The main potential direct impacts and risks are medium and are related to possible minor infrastructure construction (mostly related to irrigation) and operation for quarantine facilities, laboratories, modernization of existing laboratories, generation of moderate quantities of solid and liquid waste, including minor quantities of hazardous waste related to chemical inputs, pesticides and the operation of laboratories. From the social perspective, it is necessary to assess if the proposed actions could pose risks to families and

¹⁸ Possible areas of collaboration include traceability, blockchain applications.

livelihoods, in terms of physical or economic displacement; therefore, OP-710 is triggered and will be further assessed during preparation. The program will include a gender focus. It is necessary to conduct consultations as part of the engagement and communication strategy; these should include a mechanism to address possible grievances or complains.

- 4.3 Natural disaster risk for a type 1 scenario is moderate, due to potential risks related to earthquakes, droughts, heavy rains and winds that could affect infrastructure and other actions under this initiative. For more information, the Environmental and Social Strategy is presented in Annex III.
- 4.4 Fiduciary risk is medium and related to procurement delays.

V. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 Distribution of the POD to QRR is expected on September 16, 2019; approval of DLP by OPC by October 22, 2019; and consideration for approval by the Board of Executive Directors by December 4, 2019. Funds of the Technical Cooperation (ATN/OC-16755-JA) in the amount of US\$320,000 and administrative budget for US\$31,640 will be used for the preparation of this operation and all related technical studies required (see Annex V).

Development Effectiveness Matrix		
Summary		
I. Corporate and Country Priorities		
1. IDB Development Objectives	Yes	
Development Challenges & Cross-cutting Themes	-Productivity and Innovation -Gender Equality and Diversity -Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	
Country Development Results Indicators	-Beneficiaries of improved management and sustainable use of natural capital (#)* -Farmers with improved access to agricultural services and investments (#)* -Beneficiaries of IDBG projects that contribute to at least one key dimension of food security (#)* -Amount of international trade promoted (US\$)*	
2. Country Development Objectives	Yes	
Country Strategy Results Matrix	GN-2868	Increase agricultural productivity
Country Program Results Matrix	GN-2948	The intervention is included in the 2019 Operational Program.
Relevance of this project to country development challenges (If not aligned to country strategy or country program)		
II. Development Outcomes - Evaluability		
3. Evidence-based Assessment & Solution	6.0	
3.1 Program Diagnosis	2.4	
3.2 Proposed Interventions or Solutions	3.6	
3.3 Results Matrix Quality	0.0	
4. Ex ante Economic Analysis	N/A	
5. Monitoring and Evaluation	0.0	
5.1 Monitoring Mechanisms	0.0	
5.2 Evaluation Plan	0.0	
III. Risks & Mitigation Monitoring Matrix		
Overall risks rate = magnitude of risks*likelihood	Medium	
Identified risks have been rated for magnitude and likelihood		
Mitigation measures have been identified for major risks		
Mitigation measures have indicators for tracking their implementation		
Environmental & social risk classification	B	
IV. IDB's Role - Additionality		
The project relies on the use of country systems		
Fiduciary (VPC/FMP Criteria)		
Non-Fiduciary		
The IDB's involvement promotes additional improvements of the intended beneficiaries and/or public sector entity in the following dimensions:		
Additional (to project preparation) technical assistance was provided to the public sector entity prior to approval to increase the likelihood of success of the project		

Note: (*) Indicates contribution to the corresponding CRF's Country Development Results Indicator.

Evaluability Assessment Note: The purpose of this note is to provide an overall assessment of the project's evaluability based on the standards described in the Evaluability Guidelines, as well as to ensure that the Board understands why scores were or were not given to the project. The following information should be developed in order to achieve this purpose. Assess and summarize the diagnosis and the level of empirical evidence to support it. Assess and summarize the level of empirical evidence of the solution proposed. Assess and comment on the Results Matrix Quality. Assess and describe the evaluation methodology ex ante and ex post to be used by the project to demonstrate its results. Describe the main type of risk the operation is subject to and its intensity. Describe whether mitigation measures are in place and whether they can be monitored during the life of the project.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation Information

Operation		
JA-L1083 Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B	Moderate	
Country	Executing Agency	
JAMAICA	JA-JAMPRO - Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
CARMINE PAOLO DE SALVO	ALBERTO ESTEBAN VILLALBA	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$20,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
5 Sep 2019	elizabethc	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	30 May 2019	
QRR (Estimated)	16 Sep 2019	
Board Approval (Estimated)	4 Dec 2019	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Safeguard Policy Items Identified

[B.1 Bank Policies \(Access to Information Policy– OP-102\)](#)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

[B.1 Bank Policies \(Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704\)](#)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards \(Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario\)](#). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The sector of the operation is vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation will offer opportunities to promote [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#).

B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is expected to be in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including [associated facilities](#)) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

There are other environmental and social sustainability issues that the project team considers to represent a risk for this operation. (e.g. wood sourced from Amazon rainforest).

B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

B.6 Consultations

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank is expected to monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites

The operation will result in the degradation or conversion of Natural Habitat or Critical Natural Habitat in the project area of influence.

B.10. Hazardous Materials

The operation has the potential to impact the environment and occupational health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

B.17. Procurement

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operations may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

Potential Safeguard Policy Items

B.1 Bank Policies (Resettlement Policy– OP-710)

The operation has the potential to cause physical displacement of people living in the project area of influence (see also Resettlement Policy)

Recommended Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

Operation		
JA-L1083 Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B	Moderate	
Country	Executing Agency	
JAMAICA	JA-JAMPRO - Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
CARMINE PAOLO DE SALVO	ALBERTO ESTEBAN VILLALBA	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$20,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
5 Sep 2019	elizabethc	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	30 May 2019	
QRR (Estimated)	16 Sep 2019	
Board Approval (Estimated)	4 Dec 2019	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

A [natural hazard](#) is likely to occur or be exacerbated due to climate-related changes and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

Borrower is committed to complying with applicable [ILO requirements](#) (including commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, [collective bargaining](#) and rights of association) and national employment in relation to [working conditions](#) but does not fully address all employment requirements.

Confirm Labor Practices are Adequate: The borrower should be required to improve employment and employment rights including (as appropriate): (a) clarification of employment practices and terms; (b) support of collective bargaining; (c) approaches to workers' organizations; (d) non-discrimination and equal opportunity; (e) fair and transparent retrenchment/redundancy amongst workers; and (f) development of appropriate grievance mechanisms. These issues should be defined in a human resources policy. Depending on the financial product, requirements should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.



Safeguard Screening Form

Solid Waste Management: The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and [workers](#) but these are [minor](#) to [moderate](#) in nature.

Construction: The borrower should demonstrate how the construction impacts will be mitigated. Appropriate management plans and procedures should be incorporated into the ESMP. Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of [hazardous materials](#) (excluding POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are [minor](#) and will comply with relevant national legislation, [IDB requirements on hazardous material](#) and all applicable International Standards.

Monitor hazardous materials use: The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.

The project is located in an area prone to [coastal flooding](#) from [storm surge](#), high wave activity, or erosion and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas.

The project is located in an area prone to [droughts](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).



Safeguard Screening Form

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [hurricanes](#) or other [tropical storms](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [inland flooding](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. This must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of intensive rainfall and in the patterns of snowmelt that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the area's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in flood prone areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives.

The project is located in an area prone to [earthquakes](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [moderate](#).



Safeguard Screening Form

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general seismic design standards and other related regulations.

The project will or may require [involuntary resettlement](#) and/or economic displacement of a [minor to moderate](#) nature (i.e. it is a [direct](#) impact of the project) and does not affect [indigenous peoples](#) or other vulnerable land based groups.

Develop Resettlement Plan (RP): The borrower should be required to develop a simple RP that could be part of the ESMP and demonstrates the following attributes: (a) successful engagement with affected parties via a process of Community Participation; (b) mechanisms for delivery of compensation in a timely and efficient fashion; (c) budgeting and internal capacity (within borrower's organization) to monitor and manage resettlement activities as necessary over the course of the project; and (d) if needed, a grievance mechanism for resettled people. Depending on the financial product, the RP should be referenced in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests etc.), require regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation.

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

Moderate

Disaster / Recommendations



Safeguard Screening Form

The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e., of the Safeguards Policy Filter and the Safeguard Classification) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be included in the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR.

The Borrower prepares a Disaster Risk Management Summary, based on pertinent information, focusing on the specific moderate disaster and climate risks associated with the project and the proposed risk management measures. Operations classified to involve moderate disaster risk do not require a full Disaster Risk Assessment (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704).

The Project Team examines and adopts the DRM summary. The team remits the project risk reduction proposals from the DRMP to the engineering review by the sector expert or the independent engineer during project analysis or due diligence, and the financial protection proposals to the insurance review (if this is performed). The potential exacerbation of risks for the environment and population and the proposed risk preparedness or mitigation measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and are reviewed by the ESG expert or environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases, the project team identifies and supervises the DRM approaches being applied by the project executing agency.

Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

Disaster Summary

Details

The project is classified as moderate disaster risk because of the likely impact of at least one of the natural hazards is average.

Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS)	
Operation Name	Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)
Operation Number	JA-L1083
Prepared by:	Alberto Villalba and Maria Elena Castro (VPS/ESG)
Operation Details	
IDB Sector	Rural Development and Technology Transfer - CSD/RND
Type of Operation	Specific Investment Loan (ESL)
Environmental and Social Classification	Category B
Disaster Risk Rating	Moderate (Type 1)
Borrower	Jamaica
Executing Agency	Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MICAF)
IDB Loan US\$ (and total project cost)	US\$20,000,000 (IDB OC and total)
Applicable Policies/Directives	OP-102, OP-704, OP-710, OP-761, and OP-703 (B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.9, B.10, B.11 & B.17)
Operation Description	
<p>In 2010 the IDB approved an investment loan of US\$15M (the Agricultural Competitiveness Program - ACP; JA-L1012) aimed at increasing farmers access to markets. Re-scoped in 2013 at the request of the Government of Jamaica (GoJ), the operation has provided support for the development of various growth-enhancing reforms and development programs.</p> <p>To continue these efforts, the GoJ has requested the IDB for a new operation: Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP), JA-L1083, focused on increasing agricultural competitiveness and modernization of the sector, confirmed as a priority by the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFaPS). The MASP aims at increasing agricultural productivity and market linkages through improved (i) animal and plant health services; (ii) food safety services; (iii) agricultural extension; and (iv) promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the agricultural sector. To achieve these objectives the project will improve surveillance, inspection and monitoring systems for agricultural inputs, strengthening of good agricultural practices and certification procedures, formulation of protocols and operational regulations, staff training, equipment and inputs for the relevant laboratories. Moreover, the project will develop a national, comprehensive policy and operational strategy for the conception and management of PPP in the agricultural sector. The project is expected to increase the sector productivity, agricultural exports, avoid production losses and reduction of export rejections, benefiting Jamaican producers and consumers. The executing agency of the Program will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries through a Program Executing Unit (PEU).</p> <p>To achieve the above objectives the following components have been identified: Component 1. Agricultural health and food safety. This component will finance activities related to: (i) strengthening animal health: improvement of disease surveillance and control, traceability systems, animal quarantine facilities, formulation of protocols and operational regulations, staff training, equipment, and inputs for the veterinary laboratories; (ii) strengthening plant health: improvement of pest surveillance and control, traceability systems, plant quarantine facilities, enhancement of</p>	

integrated border controls, formulation of protocols and operational regulations, staff training, equipment, and inputs for the plant health laboratories; (iii) improving food safety: assessment of the food safety policy and the related legal framework, analysis of the institutional arrangements of the agricultural health and food safety system, improvement of the surveillance, inspection and monitoring systems, enhancement of the monitoring system for agricultural inputs, strengthening of good agricultural practices and certification procedures, formulation of protocols and operational regulations, staff training, equipment and inputs for the relevant laboratories. **Component 2: Public agricultural infrastructure for Public Private Partnerships.** This component will finance activities related to: (i) development of a national, comprehensive policy and operational strategy for the conception and management of PPP in the agricultural sector and, specifically, of Agro-Parks; (ii) the financing of key public infrastructure to complement PPP that will be identified through competitive processes including rigorous technical evaluations as well as socio-economic and environmental analyses; (iii) the provision of specific agronomic and business training to producers organizations located in the existing Agro-Parks; (iv) the provision of demand-based agricultural public services and information to facilitate market integration and synergies.

Key Potential ESHS¹ Risks and Impacts

Considering the limited amount of information during this early preparation stage, the project is not expected to have major environmental and social impacts; hence it has been rated as Category “B”. An Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared to further expand the context of this operation and identify potential impacts, risks and propose mitigation measures accordingly.

The main potential **direct impacts and risks** are related to minor infrastructure construction of quarantine facilities, laboratories and AgroParks, modernization of existing laboratories, generation of moderate quantities of solid and liquid waste, including minor quantities of hazardous waste related to chemical inputs, pesticides and the operation of laboratories and AgroParks. There is a risk of **indirect and cumulative impacts** due to the activities related to the promotion of best management practices for agriculture that could affect labor practices, the use of pesticides and fertilizers, and pose risks to workers, farmers and natural habitats.

The amount of funding and the overall footprint of this operation is relatively small and geographically disperse and it will be mostly dedicated to the financing of activities related to protocols, monitoring systems, best management practices, technology transfer, training, awareness and institutional strengthening.

From the social perspective, it is necessary to assess if the proposed actions could pose risks to families and livelihoods, in terms of **physical or economic displacement**; therefore, OP-710 is triggered at this early stage considering the limited availability of information and will be further assessed during preparation of this initiative.

The Program will also ensure that the it will not cause any negative impact based on gender and that women will participate in project’s benefits. It is also necessary to conduct meaningful consultation as part of the engagement and communication strategy to address some of the issues identified in the previous operation; this should include a mechanism to address possible grievances or complains.

¹ Environment, Social, Health and Safety.

Natural disaster risk for a type 1 scenario is **moderate**, due to potential risks related to earthquakes, droughts, heavy rains and winds that could affect infrastructure and other actions under this initiative.

Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management

Highlight:

- Key existing information: Baseline studies, technical reports, maps, natural hazards mapping and studies, socioeconomic data, etc.
- Key information and compliance gaps: requirement to prepare an ESA/ESMP and potentially a Resettlement Plan (RP) or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

Determine the main elements of a strategy for:

- (i) Confirming the preliminary assessment of Environmental, Social and Health and Safety (ESHS) impacts and risks (including assessment of alternatives and determination that appropriate mitigation and management measures have been identified and are being or will be developed and implemented). The assessment will ensure direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks are considered.
- (ii) Ensuring adequate mitigation measures are in place for direct impacts and risks (mainly for the construction of buildings) but also for indirect impacts (i.e. change in use of agricultural products, new agriculture activities and practices).
- (iii) Obtaining relevant and complete information within a timeframe that is consistent with IDB requirements (see tentative timeframe and resources in Table 1 below).
- (iv) Ensuring Borrower has taken required steps for meaningful consultation and disclosure of information.
- (i) Evaluating and complementing requirements for adequate Environmental and Social (E&S) management and continuous compliance, taking into account all applicable ESHS plans, including stakeholder engagement and grievance management plans (ESMP, RP, LRP, Gender Action Plan, Natural Disaster Contingency Plan, etc.).

Potential resettlement (physical or economic): The type, location and scope of infrastructure to be developed and any land acquisition requirements will be identified during preparation. If these activities are found to cause physical or economic displacement a resettlement plan will be prepared and consulted with the affected population.

Health and Safety: ESHS studies should be completed to ensure the safety of technicians, workers and beneficiaries engaged in activities under the project. Building infrastructure should also ensure community health and safety.

Consultation: The executing agency will conduct consultation of the ESA-ESMP among potential beneficiaries and affected parties to ensure engagement and fair participation under a gender equity approach; if a resettlement plan is required a specific consultation process will be conducted among affected families.

Dissemination: The ESA-ESMP, RP if required and consultation outcomes will be made public before analysis mission.

Table 1: ESHS Assessments – Tentative timeline and resources

ESHS Documents	Current stage of development - Gapfilling needed	Estimated resources needed to finalize	Estimated timeline to finalize and consult (as applicable)
<i>Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</i>	<i>The draft ESA/ESMP should be prepared and published before analysis mission (June 2019) Final report should be published two weeks after the analysis mission of the Bank.</i>	<i>IDB will allocate resources from a Technical Cooperation (US\$ 20,000.00 aproximately) to hire a consultant to undertake this task with the support of the executing agency</i>	<i>Execution: 3 months Intended start: April 2019 Consultation: End of May and early June, 2019.</i>
<i>Involuntary Resettlement Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan</i>	<i>To be prepared if required depending on findings during preparation of this initiative</i>	<i>To be prepared by consultant above with the support of executing agency</i>	<i>Execution: 3 months Intended start: April, 2019 Consultation: May-June, 2019.</i>
<i>Consultation Process</i>	<i>Under the responsibility of the executing agency with the support of the IDB.</i>	<i>Additional consultants TBD Source: TBD</i>	<i>Execution: 1 month Intended start: end of May, 2019</i>

Opportunities for IDB Additionality on Environment and Social matters (if any)

Vulnerable Jamaican farmers are the main beneficiaries of the project. There are potential opportunities to benefit women and increase their participation in the Project. A Gender Action Plan will be prepared to this aim as part of the ESMP.

Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies

See table below.

Additional Appendices (if any)

Appendix 1: Maps

Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy			
B.2 Country Laws and Regulations	Yes	Mandatory compliance with country laws and regulations.	The ESA will include legal framework analysis and will assess level of compliance and corresponding recommendations as applicable.
B.3 Screening and Classification	Yes	This operation has been screened and classified as Category B.	Categorization will be reassessed if substantial changes are found during preparation of the operation.
B.4 Other Risk Factors	Yes	Low institutional capacity	The ESA will identify potential areas for institutional capacity, training and awareness.
B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements	Yes	Requirement to undertake an Environmental and Social Analysis during preparation of Category B operations.	The ESA/ESMP will be prepared by a consultant hired by the IDB, with the support of the executing agency.
B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements (including Livelihood Restoration Plan)	To be determined	Potential resettlement or livelihood impacts and risks will be assessed during preparation.	If necessary a RP or LRP will be prepared.
B.6 Consultation	Yes	Requirement to undertake at least one consultation process with relevant stakeholders and interested parties for Category B operations	A Consultation and Engagement Plan will be prepared and implemented by a consultant with the support of the executing agency.
B.7 Supervision and Compliance	Yes	Requirement for supervision of all operations funded by the IDB	The operation's documents will include measures to ensure appropriate supervision and compliance.
B.8 Transboundary Impacts	No	n/a	n/a

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
B.9 Natural Habitats	Yes	Potential impacts to natural or critical natural habitats by actions under this initiative.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks and will propose compensation measures.
B.9 Invasive Species	Yes	Potential risks due to challenges in the management of invasive species already present in the island. The Program will not promote the introduction of exotic invasive species.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks and will propose management measures.
B.9 Cultural Sites	Yes	Potential impacts to cultural sites due to minor construction activities under this initiative.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks and will propose management measures.
B.10 Hazardous Materials	Yes	Potential impacts due to minor production and use of hazardous materials in laboratories, quarantine facilities, and AgroParks.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks and will propose management measures.
B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement	Yes	Potential impacts due to minor production of solid and liquid waste.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks and will propose management measures.
B.12 Projects Under Construction	No	n/a	n/a
B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	No	n/a	n/a
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	No	n/a	n/a
B.15 Co-financing Operations	No	n/a	n/a
B.16 In-Country Systems	No	n/a	n/a

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
B.17 Procurement	Yes	Requirement to include environmental and social sustainability measures in the procurement of goods and services in IDB's funded operations.	Project's documents will include provisions for appropriate procurement of goods and services under this initiative.
OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy			
A.2 Analysis and management of Type 2 risk scenario	No	Not a potential source of risks due to Type 2 scenario. This operation will not exacerbate hazard risk to human life, property, the environment and the project itself.	n/a
A.2 Contingency planning (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan)	Yes	Type 1 scenario: Potential risks due to earthquakes, droughts, excessive rains and winds that may affect the outcome of the project.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks due to natural disasters and will propose measures, including the need of a detailed contingency plan.
OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement			
Resettlement Minimization	Yes	Requirement to prepare a resettlement Plan in case of displacement of families and businesses, especially by infrastructure construction and acquisition of land under this initiative.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks that could displace families and businesses. A RP will be prepared if considered necessary.
Resettlement Plan Consultations	Yes		
Impoverishment Risk Analysis	Yes		
Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement	Yes		
Livelihood Restoration Program Requirement ²	Yes		

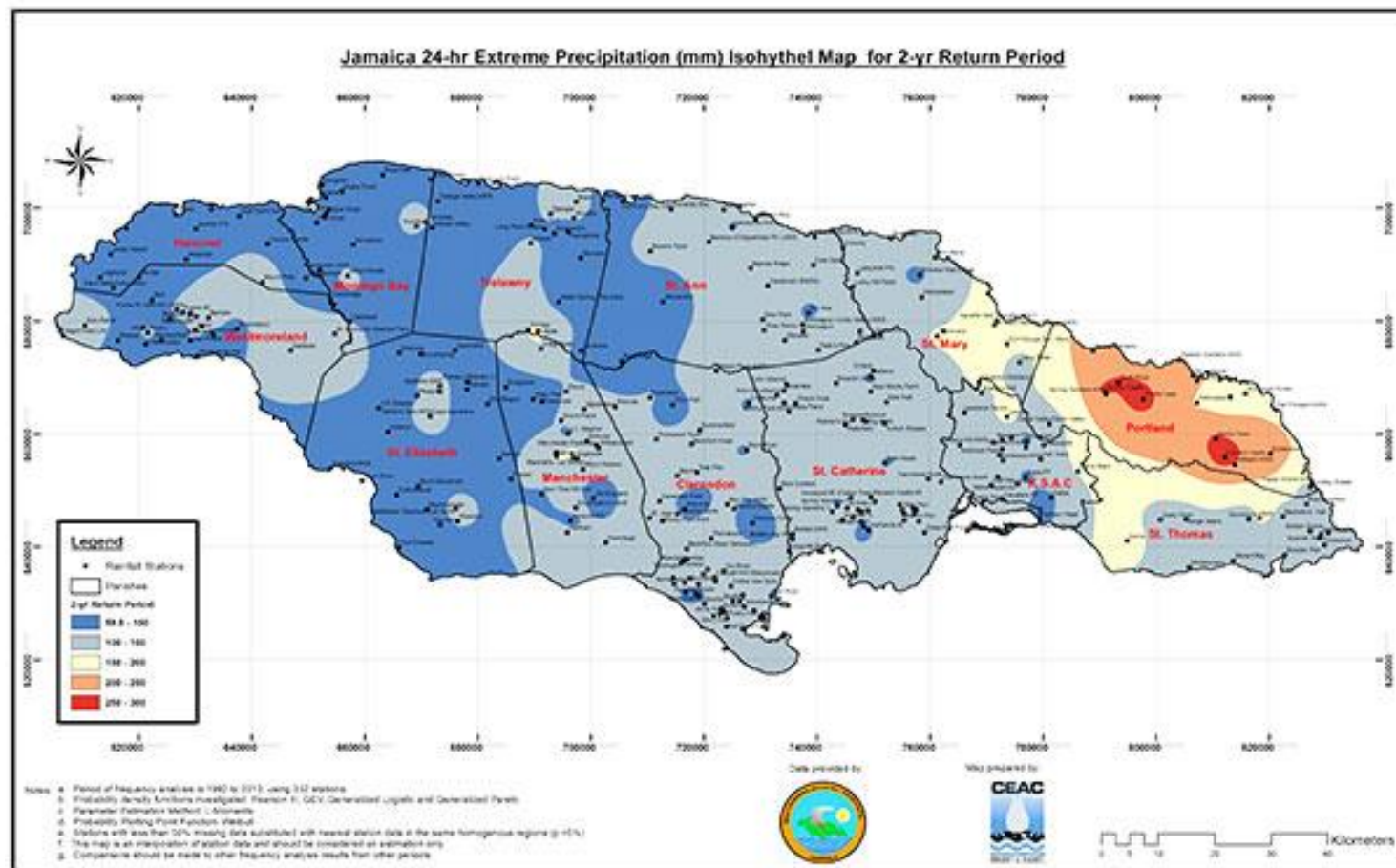
² OP-710 applies when livelihood impacts lead to physical displacement (see *Transitional Guidance in instruments for Physical Displacement, Economic Displacement and Economic Losses under OP-710 and OP-703 (TG-005)* for more information)

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities)	No	n/a	n/a
OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples			
Sociocultural Evaluation Requirement	No	No indigenous peoples are found in Jamaica	none
Good-faith Negotiations and proper documentation			
Agreement with Affected Indigenous Peoples			
Indigenous Peoples Compensation, and Development Plan and/or Framework Requirement			
Discrimination Issues			
Transborder Impacts			
Impacts on Isolated Indigenous Peoples			
OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development			
Consultation and effective participation of women and men	Yes	Requirement to increase benefits and participation of women.	The ESA/ESMP will further evaluate any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and risks that could affect women or exacerbate current discriminatory practices. A Gender Action Plan will be part of the ESMP in order to promote benefits and participation of women and avoid and diminish any discriminatory practices.
Application of safeguard and risk ³ analysis			

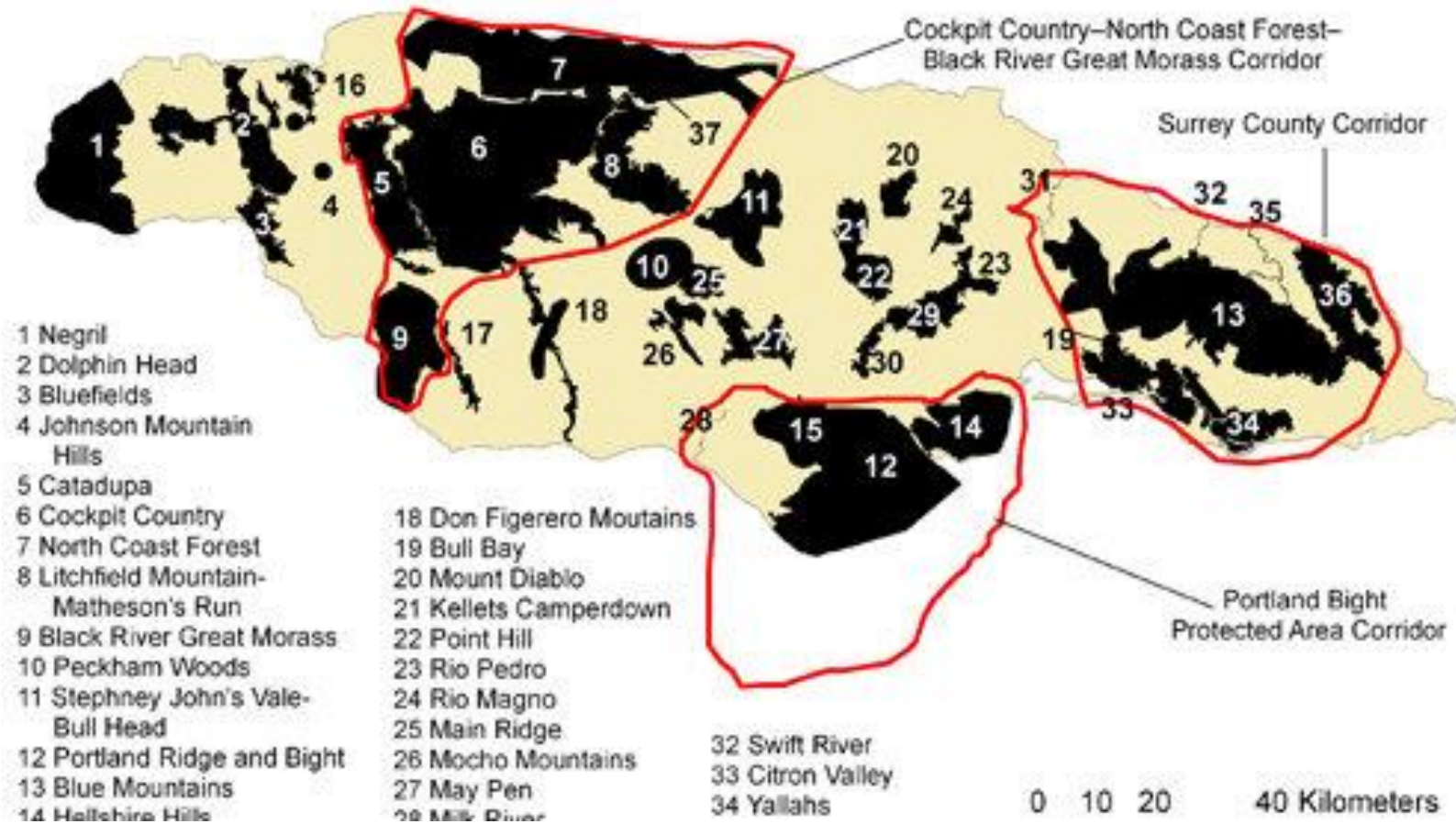
³ Risks may include: (i) Unequal access to project benefits/ compensation measures, (ii) Men or women disproportionately affected due to gender factors, (iii) Non-compliance with applicable legislation related to equality between men and women, (iv) Increased risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases, and (v) Disregard of women's ownership rights.

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
OP-102 Access to Information Policy			
Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration	Yes	Requirement to appropriately disclose information under any initiative funded by the IDB.	The ESA/ESMP will include a Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan that will promote access of information and relevant documents will be disclosed during preparation and implementation of the operation.
Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation			

Appendix 1: Map of Natural Disaster Risks in Jamaica. Relevant risks: Extreme precipitation and drought.



Appendix 2: Map of Protected Areas of Jamaica.



INDEX FOR COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK

Topic	Description	Estimated Dates
Technical options and design aspects	PVS for animal and plant health and food safety in Jamaica	Completed: Food safety Plant health Animal health
	Draft PCR for the operation JA-L1012	September 2019
	Agricultural Policy Analysis	September 2019
	Evaluation of Agro-Parks and Strategy for agricultural Public-Private Partnerships in Jamaica	September 2019
	Diagnostic RADA	September 2019
	Gender Analysis	September 2019
	Assessment and Prioritization of Animal Health Needs in Jamaica	September 2019
Cost analysis and economic viability of the Program	Ex-ante Economic and Financial Analysis	September 2019
Institutional Capacity / Fiduciary management / Execution mechanism	Institutional Capacity Study (PACI), Program Operation Manual, PEP-AOP, and Procurement Plan	September 2019
Planning, monitoring, evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	September 2019
	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and ESMP	September 2019

ESTIMATED PROJECT PREPARATION RESOURCES

Staff Time		
Team members	#days	FTE
Team Leader (CSD/RND)	40	0.19
Co-Team Leader (CSD/RND)	30	0.15
Economist (CSD/RND) X 2	30	0.15
Agriculture Specialist (CSD/RND)	15	0.07
Climate Change Specialist (CSD/CCS)	10	0.05
Project Assistant (CSD/RND)	20	0.10
Fiduciary Specialist (VPC/FMP)	15	0.07
Project Analyst (CCB/CJA)	15	0.07
Environmental Specialist (VPS/ESG) x 2	20	0.10
Gender and Diversity Specialist (SCL/GDI)	10	0.05
Attorney (LEG/SGO)	20	0.10
Total	225	1.10

Division Contribution	RND	FMP	LEG	GDI	ESG	CCS	CCB
	60%	6%	9%	5%	9%	5%	6%

Administrative Budget			
Project Team Missions	Per diem	Ticket	Cost (US\$)
Identification mission (5 staff x 5 days)	7,800	3,500	11,300
Orientation mission (4 staff x 5 days)	6,240	2,800	9,040
Analysis mission (5 staff x 5 days)	7,800	3,500	11,300
Total administrative budget			\$31,640

Activities Financed by ATN/OC-16755-JA		
Activities	Cost (US\$)	Expected date
Agricultural Policy Analysis	30,000	Sep 2019
Evaluation of Agro-Parks and Strategy for agricultural Public-Private Partnerships in Jamaica	50,000	Sep 2019
Ex Ante Economic and Financial Analysis	25,000	Sep 2019
Diagnostic RADA	35,000	Sep 2019
Assessment and Prioritization of Animal Health Needs in Jamaica	40,000	Sep 2019
Assessment and Prioritization of Plan Health Needs in Jamaica	35,000	Sep 2019
Gender analysis	20,000	Sep 2019
Institutional Capacity Study (PACI), Program Operation Manual, PEP-AOP, and Procurement Plan	40,000	Sep 2019
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	20,000	Sep 2019
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and ESMP	25,000	Sep 2019
TOTAL	\$320,000	

AMENDMENT TO ERM MINUTES

SEPTEMBER 9, 2019

JA-L1083: Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)

From: Office of the Manager - CCB <CCB-CCB@iadb.org>

Sent: Monday, September 09, 2019 4:05 PM

To: Office of the Manager - CCB <CCB-CCB@iadb.org>; Turner-Jones, Therese <THERASET@iadb.org>; Martel, Pedro V. <PEDROMA@iadb.org>; Bonilla, Juan Pablo <JBONILLA@iadb.org>; Schmid, Juan Pedro <JPSCHMID@iadb.org>; Castilla Rubio, Luis Miguel <LMCASTILLA@IADB.ORG>; Schmid, Juan Pedro <JPSCHMID@iadb.org>; von Horoch, Jorge Luis <JVONHOROCH@iadb.org>; Kamau, Musheer Olatunji <MUSHEERK@iadb.org>; Cassar, Lesley N <LESLEYC@iadb.org>; Saavedra, Jose Jorge <JOSEJS@iadb.org>; Rodezno, Elizabeth R. <ELIZABETHR@iadb.org>; SPD-SDV <SPD-SDV@iadb.org>; Treasury Client Solutions Group <FIN-TCS@iadb.org>; Falkner-Olmedo, Katharina B. <KatharinaF@iadb.org>; VPC-FMP <vpc-fmp@IADB.ORG>; Ferretti, Janine <JanineF@iadb.org>; ESRNET <ESRNET@iadb.org>; CSD-CCS <CSD-CCS@IADB.ORG>; Climate Finance Tracking <CF-Tracking@iadb.org>; GDI Project Review <GDI-PR@iadb.org>; LMK Project Review <LMK-PR@iadb.org>; IFD-CMF <ICF-CMF@iadb.org>; Loo-Kung Aguero, Rudy Joel <RUDYL@iadb.org>; Anganu, Jaiwattie <NAVITAA@iadb.org>; Morales Vasquez, Nalda Orfilia <NALDAM@iadb.org>; McPhee, Errolisa Vondeca <ERROLISAM@IADB.ORG>; Castilla Rubio, Luis Miguel <LMCASTILLA@IADB.ORG>; Black, Joshua Michael <JBLACK@iadb.org>; La Valley, Adriana <AdrianaLV@iadb.org>; De Salvo, Carmine Paolo <desalvo@IADB.ORG>; Chakalall, Yuri <YURIC@IADB.ORG>; Ruddock, Sheries Alethea <SHERIESR@IADB.ORG>; Villalba, Alberto Esteban <AVILLALBA@iadb.org>; Ferretti, Janine <JanineF@iadb.org>; Castro-Munoz, Maria Elena <mecastro@IADB.ORG>; McTigue, Kevin <KEVINMC@iadb.org>; Jimenez de Arechaga, Maria del Pilar <pilarj@IADB.ORG>; Valdes Conroy, Hector <HECTORV@iadb.org>; Salazar, Lina Piedad <LSALAZAR@iadb.org>; Chavez, Elizabeth <ELIZABETHC@iadb.org>; Schneider, Theresa <THERESAS@iadb.org>; Herrera, Rene <RENEH@iadb.org>; Alleng, Gerard P. <GERARDA@iadb.org>; Mooney, Henry <HMOONEY@IADB.ORG>; SPD-SMO <SPD-SMO@iadb.org>; Killmer, Annette Bettina <ANNETTEK@iadb.org>; CSD-RND <CSD-RND@IADB.ORG>; Office of the Manager - CSD <CSD-CSD@IADB.ORG>; Martinez, Ynty Koyllor <YNTYM@iadb.org>; Barrera, Gisella <GISELLAB@iadb.org>; Vera, Maria Silvia <SILVIAV@iadb.org>; Executive VicePresident <EVP@iadb.org>; Office of the Vice President for Countries <VPC-VPC@iadb.org>; SPD-SMO <SPD-SMO@iadb.org>; Office of the Vice President, Sectors & Knowledge <VPS-VPS@iadb.org>; Vice Presidency for Finance and Administration <VPF-VPF@iadb.org>; ACCESS TO INFORMATION <SEC-ATI@IADB.ORG>; IIC/PPS Public-Private Synergies Division DSP-PPS@iadb.org

Subject: Project Profile for Non-Objection. JA-L1083: Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)

Importance: High

Dear ERM Members,

This message is to inform that during the non-objection process for the Project Profile package for the operation JA-L1083, "Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)", the Government of Jamaica requested an increase in the financing for Component 2 from US\$5 million to US\$10 million in order to reinforce activities that would support public agricultural infrastructure and services for Public-Private Partnerships. Given this development, please note the main modification to the financing for the operation in the Table below.

II. ERM decisions:

IDB FINANCING AMOUNT AND SOURCE	US\$20,000,000 (OC)
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The PP package has been updated to reflect the changes requested by the Government. Convergence has also been updated.

We acknowledge the ongoing issue with the JAMPRO acronym in Convergence. CCB is working with the Convergence team to resolve this issue, which should not be an impediment to moving forward with the processing of the operation at this time.

This email will constitute an amendment to the ERM Minutes to record the modified loan amount.

Best regards,

CCB Manager
Caribbean Country Department

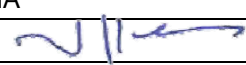
VIRTUAL ELIGIBILITY REVIEW MEETING

MINUTES

JA-L1083: Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)

June 4, 2019

I. Basic information:

PROJECT NUMBER:	JA-L1083
PROJECT NAME:	MODERNIZATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PROGRAM (MASP)
PIPELINE YEAR:	2019A
TEAM LEADER:	CARMINE PAOLO DE SALVO, RND/CHA
CHAIRPERSON (VPC MANAGER):	THERESE TURNER-JONES, CCB/CCB 

II. ERM decisions:

ELIGIBILITY	A virtual ERM was held for this project from May 23-30, 2019. Eligibility for this project was granted virtually on June 4, 2019						
IDB FINANCING AMOUNT AND SOURCE	JA-L1083: US\$15,000,000 (OC)						
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION	Classification: This project is classified as Category B in accordance with the IDB's Environmental and Safeguards Compliance Policy, due to potentially adverse short-term localized environmental and social impacts and risks that can be mitigated.						
	NEXT ACTIONS	An Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared to further expand the context of this operation and identify potential impacts and risks, and to propose mitigation measures accordingly. From the social perspective, proposed actions need to be assessed with a view to determining whether there are physical or economic displacement risks to families and livelihoods. In such a case, OP-710 would be triggered and mitigation measures would be further assessed during project preparation.					
POD DUE DATE	September 16, 2019						
TOTAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET		NPC ¹ (US\$)		US\$31,640		
			PC ²		225 days (1.10 FTEs)		
	TC FUNDING		US\$320,000				
	TOTAL		US\$351,640				
DIVISION CONTRIBUTION	RND	LEG	ESG	FMP	CJA	GDI	CCS
	60%	9%	9%	6%	6%	5%	5%
TECHNICAL COOPERATION (TC) CLEARED FOR APPROVAL	N/A						

¹ NPC: Non personnel costs (travel, consultants, etc.)

² PC: Personnel costs (FTEs)

III. Recommendations:

SUBJECT	RECOMMENDATIONS
1. Comments received	The ERM noted the comments from CCB, ESG, LEG and SPD, which will be taken into account when revising the PP and POD, as applicable. A matrix of all comments received and responses from the project team is attached to the Minutes as Annex I.
2. Technical Issues	Issue: Project Completion Report for JA-L1012 Recommendation: Given the extent of the rescoping of JA-L1012, which did not meet the original objectives and which included the main Components of the current operation (JA-L1083), the final Project Completion Report for JA-L1012 (Agricultural Competitiveness Program - 2444/OC/JA) is critical for the design of this operation (JA-L1083). As such, the PCR needs to be completed, approved and published, with the non-objection of the client, prior to submitting JA-L1083 for Quality and Risk Review.
3. Independent Assessment of Macroeconomic Conditions (IAMC)	Issue: Validity of the IAMC Recommendation: Given that the timetable for the processing and approval of this operation will extend to December 2019, the project team should consult with RES/RES during the design of the operation to determine whether the country would have a valid IAMC at the time that project documents are submitted to OPC and the Board of Executive Directors. If there is no valid IAMC, disbursement restrictions would apply and the GOJ would need to be informed.
4. Access to Information Policy	Issue: Need for GOJ clearance for publication of the revised PP post-ERM. Recommendation: In light of the Bank's Access to Information policy and general Government sensitivities to information included in PPs, the revised PP would be again shared with GOJ and the Country Office in Jamaica will confirm that the Government has not identified information within the document that should not be publicly disclosed.
5. Comments from VPS/ESG	ESG has no comments. The ESS and the Environmental and Social Section of the PP of this operation reflect our understanding of the key issues and risks to be addressed based on the information received to date.

IV. Next steps

TOPIC	NEXT STEPS
Project Preparation	The Project Team will revise the Project Profile to include the modifications recommended by the ERM. The POD Due Date is September 16, 2019. Presentation of this operation for Board consideration is expected by December 4, 2019.

ANNEX I TO ERM MINUTES

Virtual ERM Comments and Responses

JA-L1083: Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)

A. VIRTUAL ERM PROCESS

The Project Profile package for JA-L1083, “Modernization of the Agricultural Sector Program (MASP)”, was distributed on May 22, 2019 for Virtual ERM. The package was sent to the following: Office of the Manager - CCB; Turner-Jones, Therese; Martel, Pedro V.; Bonilla, Juan Pablo; Schmid, Juan Pedro; Castilla Rubio, Luis Miguel; Schmid, Juan Pedro; von Horoch, Jorge Luis; Kamau, Musheer Olatunji; Cassar, Lesley N; Saavedra, Jose Jorge; Rodezno, Elizabeth R.; SPD-SDV; Treasury Client Solutions Group; Falkner-Olmedo, Katharina B.; VPC-FMP; Ferretti, Janine; ESRNET; CSD-CCS; Climate Finance Tracking; GDI Project Review; LMK Project Review; IFD-CMF; Loo-Kung Aguero, Rudy Joel; Anganu, Jaiwattie; Morales Vasquez, Nalda Orfilia; McPhee, Errolisa Vondeca; Castilla Rubio, Luis Miguel; Black, Joshua Michael; La Valley, Adriana; De Salvo, Carmine Paolo; Chakalall, Yuri; Ruddock, Sherie Alethea; Villalba, Alberto Esteban; Ferretti, Janine; Castro-Munoz, Maria Elena; McTigue, Kevin; Jimenez de Arechaga, Maria del Pilar; Valdes Conroy, Hector; Salazar, Lina Piedad; Chavez, Elizabeth; Schneider, Theresa; Herrera, Rene; Alleng, Gerard P.; Mooney, Henry; SPD-SMO; Killmer, Annette Bettina; CSD-RND; Office of the Manager - CSD; Martinez, Ynty Koyllor; Barreda, Gisella; Vera, Maria Silvia; Executive VicePresident; Office of the Vice President for Countries; Office of the Vice President, Sectors & Knowledge; Vice Presidency for Finance and Administration; ACCESS TO INFORMATION; IIC/PPS Public-Private Synergies Division.

B. UNRESOLVED ISSUES

None.

C. COMMENTS/RESPONSES

The closing date for comments was May 30, 2019. Written comments were received from CCB/CCB, LEG/SGO, SPD/SDV and VPS/ESG.

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
LEG/SGO	Eligibility	We have no comments regarding eligibility.	Noted.
LEG/SGO	Paragraph 2.8	A previous agricultural loan is described in this paragraph and referenced throughout the document. Was the executing agency also MICAFA?	Yes, it was MICAFA.

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
LEG/SGO	Paragraph 2.16	An institutional analysis of MICAF is mentioned. If no previous experience with a loan, does MICAF have prior experience as executing agency on another Bank operation? This would be relevant as context to paragraph 4.4 where fiduciary risk related to procurement delays is identified as medium risk.	Yes, MICAF has experience with the execution of IDB loans.
LEG/SGO	Annex II and the Safeguard Screening Form	We also note that in Annex II and the Safeguard Screening Form, the EA is listed as being, specifically, the JAMPRO arm of MICAF; this is not mentioned in the main document. We recommend the team clarify this.	The executing agency should always be referred to as MICAF. There is a problem in Convergence that confuses MICAF with JAMPRO. VPS has been informed. All needed corrections will be done.
LEG/SGO	Paragraph 2.14	During the analysis phase we will analyze in further detail the PPP arrangements and how these could be implemented under the contemplated execution mechanism.	Noted.
LEG/SGO	Paragraph 2.1	we suggest referring to the “requested of the Bank”, not “requested to the IDB”.	It was changed as suggested.
LEG/SGO	Paragraph 3.2	we suggest adding a cross reference to paragraph 2.8 after mentioning “ACP”, to make it clearer that it is a reference to the previous Program.	Included as suggested.
LEG/SGO	Paragraph 3.3	we suggest referring to “this Program” instead of “MASP”.	Changed as suggested.
VPS/ESG	No comments	The ESS and the Environmental and Social section of the PP of this operation reflect our understanding of the key issues and risks to be addressed based on the information received to date.	Noted.
VPS/VPS	Financing Instrument and disbursement period	In the PP please specify the financing instrument with a brief justification, as well as the expected disbursement period.	The requested clarifications have been added.

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
VPS/VPS	Gender alignment	It is recommended to briefly identify the gender gaps in the diagnostics to justify the strategic alignment.	Some extra elements have been added to the PP. A full diagnostic will be prepared prior to QRR.
VPS/VPS	Execution mechanism	At the POD level, it is appreciated to present in greater detail the composition and responsibility of the PEU.	Noted.
VPS/VPS	Risks	Given the importance of the sustainability (Medium), development (High-Medium) and fiduciary (Medium) risks identified in the Risk Matrix, we recommend the inclusion of a summary of these risks in the Technical Issues section of the PP.	A summary has been added.
VPS/VPS	Environmental and Social Aspects	Given its relevance, it is recommended to coordinate with ESG to ensure timely disclosure of environmental and social documentation required in compliance with policy OP-703.	Noted. It will be done in the preparation period.
VPS/VPS	Complementary TC	We recommend explaining the specific support to be provided by the approved technical assistance (ATN/OC-16755-JA) in the preparation of the proposed program.	Further explanations have been added in paragraph 5.1.
CCB/CCB	Vertical logic	The justification in the Project Profile (PP) should be significantly strengthened to highlight issues related to productivity and income and clarify whether the focus of the operation is to increase productivity and income for smallholder farmers. The general objective seems overly ambitious for the size and scope of the loan. Please clarify how many smallholder farmers will be targeted, what is the universe and average income. Furthermore, the PP needs more data on the agriculture sector. In addition, given that animal and plant health services and food safety are requirements for the sale of food and agriculture products, please explain how the aforementioned will have a direct impact on productivity,	The objective has been narrowed down, to explain that it applies to beneficiary smallholder farmers. The exact scope of the project will be defined during the preparation. In the POD the team will specify the number of smallholders targeted and their average income. Agricultural health is crucial for productivity. The presence of animal and/or plant diseases reduces yields as less output per unit of land is obtained. Yields are a partial, but fundamental measure of productivity. If yields are reduced, productivity is reduced. Diseases and pests can

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
		<p>as producers may well have the required certifications and still be highly unproductive. Generally, the project team should clarify the vertical logic of the project and explain the direct relationships.</p>	<p>therefore destroy crop productivity and consequently reduce farm incomes. In addition, the presence of plant pests or animal diseases limits access to international markets, reducing agricultural exports and, therefore, disincentivizing farmers to adopt technologies or inputs that might increase agricultural productivity.</p> <p>The importance of an efficient plant health system is therefore vital to the expansion and sustainability of the agricultural sector.</p>
CCB/CCB	Markets and obstacles	<p>The justification mentions markets, but the document should clarify whether domestic or export markets are targeted and the particular crops that are consumed in the domestic market that are subject to some requirements and products for export markets that are subject to other requirements. The latter goes to the heart of the dimensioning of the project. Lastly, issues that are currently hindering private investment in the Agriculture sector and how the proposed interventions will contribute to overcome these obstacles should be included.</p>	<p>Both local and export markets could be targeted, depending on the specific activities selected. The latter, because there are now farmers with Global Gap certification and this opportunity needs to be exploited.</p> <p>One of the more sophisticated farmers in the Spring Plain Agro Park, for example, just sent 2000 lbs of scotch bonnet peppers to Florida three weeks ago, in what could be one of the first overseas sales by an IDB Agro Park.</p> <p>Particular agricultural health campaigns could target, among others: The Caribbean fruit fly, <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Loew) and the West Indies fruit fly (<i>Anastrepha Obliquoa</i>) which is considered the most damaging pest of fruits in Jamaica and the Caribbean; The Melon worm <i>Diaphania hyalinata</i>, which is a key pest for pumpkin in Jamaica (one of Jamaica's most important crops) which can cause 23% yield loss due to foliage damage (indirect loss) and a 9% to 10% yield reduction due to fruit damage (direct loss); The West Indian sweet potato weevil (<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>) and the sweet potato leaf beetle that highly affects sweet</p>

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
			<p>potato production, one of the most important crops for food security in Jamaica; The yam weevil, (<i>Palaeopus costicollis</i>) which is a pest of quarantine importance on yams exported to the United States from Jamaica and hence requires methyl bromide fumigation as a phytosanitary treatment, which increases export costs and hinders international trade; The Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) which is the most damaging and costly disease affecting banana production in Jamaica</p> <p>Some clarifications have been added in the PP, taking into account space limitations.</p>
CCB/CCB		<p>The final Project Completion Report (PCR) for JA-L1012 (Agricultural Competitiveness Program - 2444/OC/JA) is critical for the design of this operation (JA-L1083). Thorough review of the PCR and incorporation of the recommendations and analysis should be included. The PCR needs to be finalized prior to submitting JA-L1083 for Quality and Risk Review.</p>	<p>Preliminary lessons learned are mentioned in the PP. The PCR finalization is ongoing and detailed lessons learned will be taken into consideration for the preparation of the POD. THE PCR will be finalized before QRR, as requested.</p>
CCB/CCB		<p>JA-L1012 did not meet the original development objectives and the current operation restates two of the previously unfulfilled Components. The PP needs to acknowledge what worked and what didn't briefly in the main text of the document. In addition, the PP should include information on the factors that have changed to support successful implementation of JA-L1083. The document should further indicate how this project is related to ACP (JA-L1012) and one or two key lessons learned incorporated in the PP.</p>	<p>The mention to lessons learned has been clarified in the PP and a complete table with the relationship between the lessons learned and the design of the current operation will be included in the POD package.</p>

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
CCB/CCB		<p>The PP should include a definition of Agro-Parks in a footnote. What is the evaluation of existing Agro-Parks in Jamaica? The draft PCR indicates that “the rates of occupation (lease-holding) of Government owned agro parks were estimated at 40% to 50%”. If that is the case, the PP should explicitly state this situation as a challenge to clarify the scale and scope of Component 2.</p>	<p>The definition of agro-parks has been added in a footnote.</p> <p>A preliminary evaluation of Agro Parks has been performed for the PCR. A complementary analysis, which supplements the work carried out for the PCR so far, is currently under way and will be ready before QRR.</p> <p>The reasons behind low land occupation and land usage on Agro Parks will be discussed in the supplementary evaluation, in addition to potential remedies.</p>
CCB/CCB		<p>How is the loan addressing the issues below that were part of the findings reflected in the draft PCR?</p> <p>“The acquisition of pest free and disease-free status for plant and animal health depended greatly on the strength of the institutions, as well as the support that was to be provided by the project. Given <u>the institutional weaknesses</u> in both the plant and animal health systems, the indicators for pest free and disease-free status of pests and diseases of economic importance would have been <u>too ambitious to achieve in a five-year period</u>.</p> <p>The <u>measurement of some impact indicators at evaluation proved difficult, because they were obtained from ad hoc studies and publications</u>. These indicators were total factor productivity, foodborne illnesses in the general population and tourist sector. These are not collected or reproduceable, because of the methodology used to compute these indicators resides within the institutions responsible for the publication. This data is not found in annually</p>	<p>Please find the following answers to the points raised:</p> <p>The team is working on a component that will be simpler than the project approved in the past. It would focus on a few, directly applicable items, in order to increase market access for farmers. Complex inter-institutional cooperation needs to be avoided for the time being, to avoid the problems experienced in the past.</p> <p>The indicators for this operation will be selected taking into account these lessons learned and will refer to available, reproduceable sources of information. A complete Results Matrix will be prepared prior to QRR.</p>

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
		published statistics of the institutions which produced the study or publication.”	
CCB/CCB	Retroactive financing	Is retroactive financing contemplated for this project?	No, it is not contemplated.
CCB/CCB	General Justification	The macroeconomic context is missing. Please include a paragraph describing the macroeconomic situation.	<p>A new, short (given space restrictions) paragraph has been added in the PP on the macroeconomic context. More details follow below.</p> <p>After six years of ambitious reform, Jamaica is poised to successfully graduate from International Monetary Fund (IMF) support later in 2019. Authorities are poised to successfully exit from IMF support with a sustained track record of prudent policies, notable institutional reforms, and improving socio-economic conditions. Efforts are needed to ensure that as fiscal space expands, public investment is appropriately designed and executed, to ensure that it is growth-enhancing. Real GDP growth was slightly stronger than expected for FY2018/19, at 1.5% (vs. 1.4% initially projected), owing largely to strong mining, construction, and agricultural performance. The current account deficit narrowed from about -3.0% of GDP in FY2017/18, to -2.5% of GDP in FY2018/19, owing to strong growth of tourism and mining exports. Gross international reserves are considered adequate based on the IMF’s adequacy assessments, which have been bolstered by the shift to a more flexible exchange rate regime. The 2019/20 budget leveraged new fiscal space to stimulate domestic investment and demand. The primary surplus target was lowered from 7% of GDP to 6.5% of GDP, facilitated by past revenue and</p>

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
			expenditure overperformance, as well as the government's success in reaching the wage bill target of 9% of GDP for this fiscal year. Given strong past performance, this stimulus should not compromise medium term debt objectives.
CCB/CCB	General Justification	In para. 2.3, please include information in the PP on why Total Factor Productivity and yields are important for making the case for this loan. Furthermore, the information on TFP is taken from Nin-Pratt, et al., 2015. Please be mindful that data for impact indicators such as TFP should be easily accessible to evaluators using standard methodology and periodically updated. The PCR found that "The use of data from international or regional studies and publications which are published occasionally should be avoided (see. p. 85)". Please clarify the source of TFP data that will be used throughout the life of the loan.	The TFP data in the PP is used to give a context on the agricultural sector and recent performance. The source of the productivity indicator for the Results Matrix will be agricultural household surveys that will be collected as part of the project's impact evaluation. The methodology for collecting this data will be specified in the impact evaluation plan of the POD.
CCB/CCB	General Justification	In para 2.4, either in a Footnote or in the body of the text, please include evidence of "limited value chain linkages" as one of the main factors contributing to low levels of productivity and income.	Available evidence has been included. More details will be added in the POD package.
CCB/CCB	General Justification	In para 2.4 the document highlights the negative impact of increasing vulnerability to climate change. What are the interventions proposed to mitigate the expected negative effects?	It has been proven that climate change increases the incidence of plagues and disease that affects the productivity of plants and livestock. The program aims to promote integrated pest management approaches as well as the implementation of phytosanitary campaigns as a strategy for climate change adaptation by smallholder farmers. Both components will transversally address climate change issues. Component 1 through the selection of activities related to diseases that are likely to become more dangerous due to

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
			climate change and Component 2 through the promotion of technologies and agricultural practices that will facilitate adaptation to climate change.
CCB/CCB	General Justification	In para 2.6, please provide evidence to support the claim of “lack of coordination among small farmers”.	Available evidence has been included. More details will be added in the POD package.
CCB/CCB	General Justification	Please explain the scale and scope of how PPPs are intended to be used in the specific case of the Agriculture sector in Jamaica. More information is needed on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the Agriculture sector. What is a PPP in the Agriculture sector (definition)? What is the GOJ experience with this type of PPP? What is the legal framework governing PPPs in the Agriculture sector? What body/agency approves these PPPs? Are these PPPs guided by a standard contract?	<p>The answers to these questions are the subject of an on-going study on Agricultural PPPs in Jamaica, which is expected to be finalized in August/September.</p> <p>While there is no single internationally accepted definition of PPPs, they usually involve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a contract of between 10 and 30 years. 2) the delivery of a public service; 3) substantial risk transfer to the private party; 4) an equity or equivalent investment by the private party; and 5) a focus on project outputs rather than inputs. <p>The GOJ is recognized as one of the regional leaders in PPP implementation within transport and infrastructure. It has been observed, however, that the GOJ uses a broader and more general definition of PPPs within the agricultural sector; one which encapsulates less formal and lengthy contractual relationships between government and small farmers, who are viewed as private sector entities.</p> <p>Jamaica’s current PPP program is being undertaken within the context of Jamaica’s current legal framework and is guided by the</p>

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
			<p>GOJ PPP policy.</p> <p>PPPs are the jurisdiction of two separate PPP units located within existing government entities: The Development Bank of Jamaica PPP unit carries out day to day coordination of the GOJ PPP program, while the Ministry of Finance PPP Unit manages coordination and fiscal management of PPPs.</p> <p>The development of a standard PPP contract for the agricultural sector should form part of the activities of the new operation.</p> <p>Details on all these issues will be provided in the POD package.</p>
CCB/CCB	Beneficiaries	The project beneficiaries need to be clearly identified.	The specific target of the program will be developed during the design stage and specified in the POD.
CCB/CCB	Strategic Alignment	In para. 2.19, please bear in mind that the Country Strategy is an IDB Group document and please use the official title of the Country Strategy. Also, please reflect the Strategic Objective that is stated in the Country Strategy to justify alignment.	The suggested changes have been included in the PP.
CCB/CCB	Strategic Alignment	Given that the project is expected to be aligned with Gender, please include preliminary information/statement of intention in the relevant Components of the PP.	More references have been included in the PP. Specific activities are subject to a specific study and will be detailed in the POD package.
CCB/CCB	Loan instrument and disbursement period	Please consolidate all information on the loan instrument and the loan amount in Section III (Technical Issues and Sector Knowledge) of the PP. Please include information on the lending instrument, a justification for selection of the instrument to finance this project and the disbursement period of the loan.	All changes proposed have been included in the PP.

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
CCB/CCB	Execution mechanism	Please include a draft of the Project Operations Manual in the POD circulated for Quality and Risk Review as well as an Annual Operating Plan.	These documents will be included in the POD package to be distributed to QRR.
CCB/CCB	Coordination	In para. 3.3, please replace Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) with IDB Lab. A Footnote should be included with a brief description. Are other donors working in the Agriculture sector in Jamaica? Is any donor coordination anticipated?	<p>The change has been made and the footnote added.</p> <p>Other multilateral and bilateral donors are working in the sector: The United Kingdom Caribbean Infrastructure Fund (UK-CIF) administered by the Caribbean Development Bank is supporting initiatives totaling 17.5 million pounds in sector development planning in the Southern Plains and as well in irrigation in Essex Valley. Similarly, the French fund (Fonds d'étude et d'aide au Secteur Prive) designed to benefit developing countries in emerging markets with French industrial know-how is supporting feasibility studies for the expansion of the Pedro Plains irrigation system. While no formal structured sector donor coordination is in place, the Agriculture Planning and Policy Development Division of MICAFA and the Planning Institute of Jamaica are facilitating coordination of donor interventions guided by the Strategic Business Plan for the Sector (2019/20-2022/23). Additionally, <i>ad hoc</i> consultations are held between international donor partners, on an as needed basis to share information on development assistance interventions contemplated for design and development.</p>
CCB/CCB	Environmental safeguards	Please briefly describe the "minor infrastructure construction" that is planned.	Clarifications have been added. It refers mainly to small irrigation construction.

Name/Division	Topic	Comments	Responses
CCB/CCB	Sustainability	Please include a statement on the measures being considered to support the sustainability of the activities to be undertaken in this project.	A statement has been added. The activities to guarantee sustainability are being identified as part of the design phase. The POD will include a sustainability section where specific actions will be described.
CCB/CCB	Resources and Timetable	Para. 5.1 mentions OPC but no date is provided for that milestone. Please review.	The date has been included.
CCB/CCB	Operational Support TC	Please include brief information on the objectives of the OS TC (ATN/OC-16755-JA) that is supporting loan preparation.	Some more details have been added. The main objective of the technical cooperation is to provide support for the financing of diagnostic and technical studies, institutional analysis, environmental assessment, economic evaluation, impact evaluation strategy, among other studies, that are needed to guarantee the viability and sustainability of project investments.
CCB/CCB	DEM	By QRR please resolve the issue below. Additionality tab- please explain why the document reflects “no” to the use of country systems (both in financial and procurement)? The project is also discussed in the strategic planning national system, so it is unclear why the indicated response is “no”.	The issue will be resolved before QRR.
CCB/CCB	Safeguard Policy Filter & Screening Form	The Executing Agency is reflected as JAMPRO. Please review.	The executing agency should always be referred to as MICAFA. There is a problem in Convergence that confuses MICAFA with JAMPRO. VPS has been informed. All needed corrections will be done.
CCB/CCB	Annex IV - Index of Completed and Proposed Sector Work	According to the estimated completion dates, the studies required for preparation of the project would not be available prior to circulation of the POD to QRR that is targeted for September. Please clarify.	All studies will be ready in September, before QRR. This has been reflected in a new version of Annex IV.

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CCB/CCB	Annex IV - Index of Completed and Proposed Sector Work	A GAP analysis is not listed in the proposed sector work in Annex IV, however, the project team agreed to produce one, as recorded in the Aide Memoire for the Identification Mission that took place from 30 April - 4 May 2018. Please include the GAP analysis in Annex IV.	The gap analyses mentioned in the 2018 Aide Memoire are included in the technical studies on animal and plant health and agricultural extension and research that are being conducted.
CCB/CCB	Risk Matrix	Delays from client responsiveness is indicated as low. We strongly recommend adjusting that classification to Medium or High. This risk needs to be mitigated by improved National Disaster plans in the event of disasters (which should be addressed as part of the current dialogue under the CCF). If the CCF is the reason why this risk is classified as Low, then the Risk Matrix should include an explanation. The risk of low ownership of financed activities among involved institutions and farmers should also be increased to Medium or High.	Both risks have been increased to Medium.
CCB/CCB	Project Team	Please include Naveen Jainauth (FMP/CJA).	Added.
CCB/CCB	Referencing	The PCR should be a public document if it is to be referenced (see FN 9) in the PP that is expected to be made publicly available. Please check. Also, some statements do not reflect the source of the information provided (e.g., beet armyworm data). Please review the document for complete referencing. Finally, brief descriptions should be included for the diseases listed in para. 2.10.	<p>The official reference to the PCR has been removed, as the document is not public yet. But some content, in particular the reference to the lessons learned, remains in the PP. More details on the conclusions of the PCR will be added in the POD.</p> <p>The reference on the antiworm data has been added. The following description of the diseases has been added to the PP:</p> <p>The Moko Disease is a bacterial wilt that affects bananas; the Lethal Yellowing Disease is a phytoplasma disease that attacks many species of palms; the Pink Hibiscus Mealybug is a pest of many plants, trees, and shrubs. The pest forms colonies on the host plant and, if left undisturbed, the colonies will grow into large</p>

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			<p>masses of white waxy coverings on branches, fruiting structures, leaves, and even whole plants, including large trees; the Red Palm Mite is a species of mite belonging to the family Tenuipalpidae. A pest of several species of palm in the Middle East and South East Asia, it is now becoming established throughout the Caribbean. Med Fly is a species of fruit fly capable of causing extensive damage to a wide range of fruit crops; Giant African Snail is a species of snail that has been considered a significant cause in pest issues around the world; the Papaya Mealy Bug is a small sap-sucking insect in the mealybug family, Pseudococcidae. It is found on a number of different hosts, including economically important tropical fruit trees and various ornamental plants; Avian Influenza (AI) is a variety of influenza caused by viruses adapted to birds; the Classical Swine Fever is a highly contagious disease of swine.</p> <p>More details will be provided in the POD on the selected activities.</p>
CCB/CCB	General editing	We suggest general review for editing, e.g., check consistency of USD vs US\$, number formats, etc.	A review of the editing has been conducted.
SPD	Diagnostic	<p>The Project Profile identifies low agricultural productivity and the presence of pest and diseases affecting food production as the main issues justifying the need of the program.</p> <p>The data presented on agricultural productivity includes (i) agricultural TFP growth rate for the period 1980-2012 and (ii) low yields for a set of key crops, relative to comparable countries. While supported by appropriate sources, this information does not convey a clear picture</p>	<p>More recent information on TFP has been included in the PP.</p> <p>The list of products to be targeted by the program is not identified yet and is subject to technical studies and prioritization exercises. Even after this exercise, the list of products could remain relatively open, especially for the PPP component, as market dynamics cannot be completely pre-estimated during preparation,</p>

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		<p>of the status of the agricultural sector in Jamaica and how the activities and products proposed will help increase agricultural productivity and smallholder farmers' income, which is the general objective of the program.</p> <p>To strengthen this section, it would be helpful to provide more information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More recent statistics on agricultural productivity. The fact that the agricultural TFP growth was on average low in the period 1980-2012 does not necessarily imply that it remains low today. • Productivity information on the specific food products that targeted by the program. Given that most of the productivity-enhancing activities proposed are to be undertaken within a set of already existing agro-parks, it would be helpful to clarify whether there exists a productivity gap in this context. • Information on farmers' income levels. Although increasing farmers' income is part of the general objective of the program, no information is currently provided to suggest that income levels are low. In particular, it would be helpful to provide more information about the income levels of the agro-park farmers relative to the general population. • Evidence of poor performance in animal and plant health and food safety. The document provides some examples of pest and diseases that are currently affecting food production. However, it is hard to understand the overall magnitude of these problems. What share of farmers are affected? What share of agricultural income was lost due to export rejections? Etc. In addition, it would be helpful to clarify to what extents such issues are preventable and/or treatable, and where the current system is lacking. [For example: in the case of the armyworm infestation, by how much would 	<p>and the design should not prevent the financing of upcoming opportunities for different products. The operational manual on the PPP component will detail these selection mechanisms.</p> <p>The complementary study on the evaluation of the agro-parks will provide more evidence on existing gaps in existing agro-parks. Such evidence will be available prior to QRR.</p> <p>Additional evidence on the importance of value chain linkages has been added in the PP.</p> <p>The technical studies currently conducted will provide more detailed answers, which will be provided in the POD package.</p>

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		<p>the damage have been reduced if an early detection system had been in place?]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of low productivity and income. Paragraph 2.4 explains that “animal and plant health vulnerabilities and limited value chain linkages have been identified as main factors contributing to [...] low level of productivity and income”. It would be important to provide evidence in support of this statement. 	
SPD	Objective and proposed intervention	<p>The general objective of the program is to increase agricultural productivity and income for smallholder farmers. The specific objectives are to improve: (i) animal and plant health services; (ii) food safety services; and (iii) the implementation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the agricultural sector to improve market linkages.</p> <p>Vertical logic: the vertical logic of the program could be strengthened by clarifying the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the current gaps in the animal & plant health and food safety services that prevent smallholder farmers to achieve their productivity potentials? Is there evidence that improved services will foster private investment and market access? Which farmers are expected benefit from these services? How will the program ensure that smallholder farmers will benefit? What do the “performance scores” measure? Why are PPPs necessary to improve market linkages? What are the gaps in the current agro-park system that need to be addressed? Why was not enough to provide infrastructure? 	<p>Main weaknesses of the agricultural health system—as per the 2018 PVS:</p> <p>Interaction with private sector (especially information and accreditation); and market access (especially transparency, and regionalization, compartmentalization, zoning).</p> <p>Anecdotally, and according to the 2012 PVS, the services are also lacking in terms of technical capacity and human and financial capital.</p> <p>The component is supposed to work together with the PPP component, as private sector engagement is key.</p> <p>Agricultural health services are important to give access to international markets by overcoming SPS restrictions.</p> <p>Small producers will benefit from gains in productivity (via fewer losses due to diseases and pests) and from being able to sell (with sanitary certification) their produce to exporting firms. To achieve this part, the PPP component is an important complement. It will accelerate the connection between small producers and larger processing and exporting firms.</p>

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		<p>Indicators: the document does not provide information on the result matrix and only mentions that the main expected results of the project would be to increase agricultural productivity and in income of smallholder farmers. Given that the first two specific objective are quite general and could be confused with project outputs, it would be important to include results indicators that measure improvements to the farmers productive activities (e.g. lower prevalence of pest and diseases, increased access to markets, etc.) and not only improvements in the services offered.</p> <p>Internal and external validity: It would be important to provide more evidence of the effectiveness of similar projects, if available, or discuss in more details to what extent the available evidence might apply to this project. The evidence cited in support of the agricultural health and food safety services improvement (OVE, 2009) should be interpretation with more caution. In fact, the paper evaluates two programs implemented in Peru and Ecuador, respectively. It finds that the former was effective, while the latter achieved very limited results. The author argues the success of such program hinges on the technical capacity and the resources available to the implementing agency. Therefore, it would important to discuss whether the such conditions would be satisfied in the context of this project. Moreover, it would be helpful to further discuss the available evidence on the effectiveness of the agro-parks. The studies cited (Monga, 2011; Moran, 2011) focus on industrial/technological parks and special economic zones. If no evidence is available specific to agro-parks, it should be discussed to what extend we should expect the lessons learned from these approaches to apply to agro-parks.</p> <p>In addition, more details should be provided on the</p>	<p>The referenced evaluation (OVE 2009) covers four countries: Belize, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.</p> <p>It is very difficult to carry out an impact evaluation of a project that strengthens an institution acting at the national level. In addition, the agriculture sector faces a problem of insufficient data, including on health issues (from production to consumption and trade, to the speed and cost of service provision by the agricultural health authorities).</p> <p>OVE's most recent (2015) evaluation on the subject found that the Bank has helped to gradually modernize agricultural health services in several countries. However, the evaluability issues mentioned above prevent the team from quantifying outcomes and impacts.</p> <p>From a qualitative point of view, the strengthening of Peru's SENASA is a success story is based on the Bank's significant and sustained support, coupled with the government's long-term vision and SENASA's partnership with the private sector.</p> <p>In Bolivia, the Bank has provided support to SENASAG for over 15 years, but by 2015 the institution still remained as an investment project in the national budget.</p> <p>Both OVE evaluations indicate that governmental commitment with agricultural health, reflected in adequate financing to the relevant institutions, seem to be important factors to successfully modernize and strengthen the institutions. Support from and partnership with the private sector also seems to</p>

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		<p>achievement obtained by the agro-parks developed as part of ACP project, and perhaps also from the other six agro-parks that are currently operating in Jamaica. Paragraph 2.11 mentions that “preliminary evidence” is available. It would be good to clarify what information is available and, if possible, report quantitative results. It’s important to notice that agro-parks’ achievements were not measured as part of the ACP’s result matrix as they were not part of the original project design at approval.</p> <p>Components: The project has two components, the first aimed at improving agricultural health and food safety, and the second aimed at improving the agro-park system and promoting PPPs.</p> <p>The first component is very similar to the original Component 2 in the ACP program, which was re-scoped and implemented only almost exclusively within the agro-park settings. It would be very helpful to explain what challenges were encountered in the execution of APC that resulted in the re-scoping of the component at mid-term and what measures will be taken to ensure they do not prevent the execution of this component in the future.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: the document identifies as beneficiaries “smallholder agricultural producer in Jamaica”. It would be good to provide more information on which activities/products will benefit all farmers in the country and which will only benefit those that are located within the currently existing agro-parks. Are there any reasons to worry that providing services to agro-park farmers might generate negative spillovers on non agro-park farmers? (and decrease their income because they do not have access to services).</p>	<p>be key.</p> <p>At the moment, there is no reason to worry about the fact that activities in the PPPs will have negative effects on farmers that are not directly included. In any case, further details on the specific beneficiaries will be provided in the POD package.</p> <p>The current program will be built on the lessons learned from the previous operation. A summary is included in the PP. It is difficult, given space limitations, to get into the details of the different changes, but in general, for the agricultural health component, priority will be given to tangible, easy to execute activities, which have direct beneficiaries and do not require complex inter-institutional coordination. On the PPP, the definition of clear rules since the beginning of the operation, with clear templates for the definition of the PPPs, as well as the application of best practices on PPPs from Jamaica and the rest of the region will facilitate implementation. The principle of giving priority to actions that are realistically implemented is at the core of the technical study on PPPs that is being conducted and that will be available before QRR.</p>
SPD	Statements currently lack citations/references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of smallholder farmers [2.4] - Beet armyworm episode [2.5] 	Appropriate references have been added, as requested.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empirical evidence that agricultural expenditure allocated to public goods is more effective than government expenditure allocated to private goods [2.7] - Reference for OVE (2009) – in reference list (it would be good to include a link as this document is not easy to find) [2.9] - MICAF’s identification of agro-parks as key element. The document currently cites ACP’s PCR but it doesn’t seem to be the appropriate reference [2.11] 	
SPD	Paragraph 2.6	Paragraph 2.6 cites a WB (2018) document that appears to be a loan proposal for an agriculture/rural development project. There seems to be some overlaps between with this project in terms of activities/products aiming at improving services. It would be interesting to discuss complementarities between the projects, why they are both necessary, and whether the result indicators that will be proposed will be attributable to this project (and not generate by the WB one, or other programs).	Further attention to the coordination with other initiatives will be paid during the upcoming orientation mission and further details on this will be provided in the POD Package.