

**IICA**



*Delegation in Grenada*

IICA DELEGATION IN GRENADA  
ANNUAL REPORT **2016**

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## 1. Foreword

The Grenada Delegation of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) has the pleasure to present its Annual Report for 2016. This report highlights the Technical Cooperation activities undertaken during the year and defines the major results which contributed to the agriculture sector. As the Institution prides itself in the concepts of transparency and accountability this report is designed to be testament of our openness which exists in the execution of our projects.



The results achieved through the Technical Cooperation instruments, contributed to the enhancement of the agricultural sector in Grenada.

The positive impacts of those programs contributed greatly to the level of capacity building of the private and public sectors, particularly with inputs of the APP and SPS projects funded by the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF. Those interventions specifically improved the entrepreneurial skills of producer groups in the country and enhanced the level of capacity of private and public sector institutions and stakeholders in the areas of compliance in food safety standards.

Recognising the need for a more efficient and proactive agri-production system, IICA has supported the establishment of resilient programs to mitigate climate change impacts. Through our Flagship program and the SPS Project, climate change and food safety respectively were identified as high priority areas. The Delegation therefore focussed on adaptation measures to strengthen the Country's resilience against negative impacts of climate change through a focus on innovative Climate Smart Agriculture practices. This was supplemented by strengthening the food safety practices and procedures along the food supply chain. The Delegation will therefore continue to support initiatives and actions on resilience and food safety risk management relevant to the current needs of the country.

In recognition of the success of the projects implemented in 2016, the Delegation extends its gratitude to all its stakeholders, including the Ministry of Agriculture, which contributed in various ways towards achieving its 2016 results evidenced in this report. The IICA Delegations of the Eastern Caribbean States (ECS) are encouraging a unified approach to some of the cross-border challenges of which adaptation to climate change is central. As such, we are confident that the work with our Principal client - the Ministry of Agriculture, and other technical cooperation partners will continue to be constructive towards the enhancement of resilience, and competitiveness in the Grenada Agriculture System.

The Institute under the leadership of Dr. Victor Villalobos, Director General of IICA, renews its commitment to all stakeholders in agriculture and the rural sectors to continue providing technical assistance and leadership in developing and promoting sustainable agriculture in Grenada.

***John Henry King***  
***IICA Representative in the ECS***

## 2. Executive Summary

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) Delegation in Grenada supported the agriculture sector, national authorities and the private sector in a number of initiatives, activities, projects and capacity building engagements which involved many of the 11 contributions of the MTP related to IICA's strategic objectives necessary to achieve transformation of the agriculture sector in Grenada.

In 2016, the IICA Grenada Delegation Work Plan prioritized three technical cooperation instruments viz. the *Flagship Projects*, *Rapid Response Action Projects*, and *Externally Funded Projects*, especially the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF SPS Project, as the main instruments of technical cooperation for Grenada. In addition to these projects, the Delegation engaged a number of other technical cooperation partners to help develop a better agriculture sector. Such cooperation was effected mainly in the areas of adaptation to climate change on the farms as well as raising awareness. Partnerships with the UNDP/ICCAS Project focused on community awareness whereas that with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) Grenada and GEF Small Grant Project were mainly in raising awareness of farmers on the impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector.

A number of activities in the area of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures for the public and private sectors placed Grenada in a better position to evaluate and determine its ability to access markets both regionally and internationally. Resilience in agriculture continued to be one of the main areas of support being sought by the private and public sectors. This quest for support was manifested in the Farmers Forum and the Climate Smart Agriculture Competition where a number of stakeholders attended the forum and four of the farmers' organisations participated in the first IICA-organised Regional Farmers Climate Smart Agriculture Competition.

The technical cooperation activities in Grenada in 2016 accomplished fifteen (15) major results which would have contributed to a more resilient and competitive agriculture sector to the benefit of the private and public sectors. The Delegation also supported some other activities and participated in technical consultations and meetings directed to the development of the agriculture sector generally.

One of the key deliverables by the IICA Delegation this year was the introduction of improved coconut genetic materials which are Lethal Yellowing Disease resistant, early bearing and good quality. This was a collaborative effort by IICA, the Center for Scientific Research in Mexico, the Mexican Embassy for the ECS (based in St Lucia) and the Ministry of Agriculture in Grenada. This will contribute to the rehabilitation of the Coconut industry by replacing the aged and ailing plants which have a low productive capacity.

## 3. Introduction

The IICA Grenada Delegation continues to share with its partners, national authorities, private and public sectors, farmers' groups and organisations its achievements over the years and 2016 is no exception. This 2016 Annual Report highlights the key results of the activities undertaken by this Delegation in keeping with IICA's policy as an organisation which is committed to accountability.

The activities conducted by the Delegation this year would have complemented work done in the past and improved on ongoing activities to strengthen the agriculture sector.

Food safety and access to markets, resilience in the agriculture sector including knowledge sharing and family agriculture were the major areas of achievements for 2016. With regard to food safety and access to markets, a number of capacity building workshops were attended by private practitioners and national authorities' personnel on specific aspects relating to food safety including Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), Risk Analysis and Traceability.

In the area of resilience in agriculture, the Grenada Delegation hosted five Caribbean Climate Smart Agriculture (CCSA) Forums which acted as a neutral space where stakeholders learned, shared and strategized towards a more productive and sustainable agricultural sector. As part of the CCSA Forums, four Grenadian farmers' enterprises participated in the Eastern Caribbean States (ECS) Climate Smart Farmers Competition. The aim of this CCSA Competition was to identify successful cases of innovative and replicable agricultural technologies or practices that contribute to farmers' resilience and adaptation to climate change thus making the agricultural sector more climate smart in the ECS.

In the area of family agriculture, the Grenada Delegation implemented a coconut project under the Rapid Response Action over a duration of six months. The objective was to support the process of rehabilitation of the coconut industry in Grenada through capacity building in coconut cultivation and the provision and establishment of improved, early-bearing cultivars that are high yielding, disease (lethal yellowing) resistant, and of good tasting quality (water/jelly/copra). The output from this was improved capacity among the technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, for nursery and field management of improved coconut cultivars. This is considered a major achievement due to the nature of the project which introduced clean and improved genetic materials and trained technicians on how to manage those genetic materials. This was a collaborative activity among the Grenada Ministry of Agriculture, the Mexican Embassy for the ECS (based in St Lucia), the Center for Scientific Research in Mexico and IICA.

This Delegation has always focused on delivering results in the agriculture sector by partnering with other technical cooperation institutions and the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF externally funded projects Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Project (SPS)) to deliver a unified technical cooperation package to the stakeholders thus avoiding duplications and promoting an integrated technical cooperation agenda to the farming community. The results achieved therefore, can be attributed, in some instances, to the shared responsibilities by the partners to the benefit of our stakeholders both in the public and private sector.

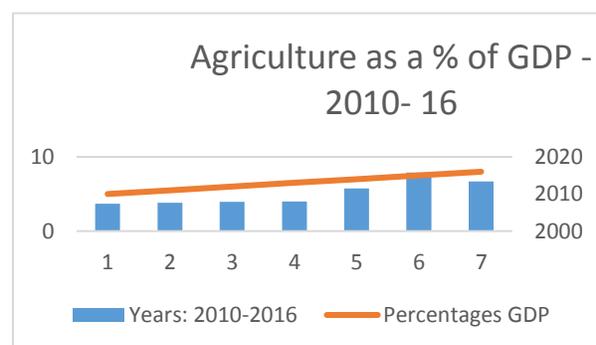
## 4. The State of Agriculture in Grenada

Grenada agriculture has not seen the level of take-off that it has anticipated but there are signs on the ground that the sector is becoming more resilient, productive and competitive. This can be attributed to the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in coordinating the many projects and technical cooperation activities this year. Enhanced capacity building and specialized policies and plans are attributed, in part, to the programmes under the two 10<sup>th</sup> EDF projects viz. the APP and the SPS Project. Improved resilience in agriculture is attributed to the IICA Technical Cooperation Instruments, the GIZ and ICCAS Programmes, the GEF Small Grant and the JCCC Project. Improved research, innovation and an element of agribusiness re the cassava bread can be attributed to the work of CARDI whereas, the agribusiness sector has been enhanced through the direct involvement by the MNIB and the Ministry of Agriculture. The role of the agent of change, i.e. the extension service, is worthy of credit in conveying climate change messages to farmers, although some of its clients would like to have an upgrade to the services that they receive. There is still more to be done, for example the development of the agri-tourism sector to reduce on imports and to access more of our national markets and the acceleration of climate change adaptation measures especially those related to the grey option which involves engineering activities.

This year, there have been some strides by the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association (GCNA) in trying to access regional markets to boost the financial status of the organisation. There is need for the GCNA to revisit the traceability pilot project which was implemented by FAO and IICA to determine the next option in terms of food safety. The Grenada Cocoa Association (GCA) continued to show some promise but the prices being paid on the market is likely to dampen production. Also, there is need to look closer at SPS measures in relation to cadmium in cocoa if the industry is to flourish, given the potential increase in price for fine flavoured cocoa and especially those of Geographic Indication (GI). This GI mark is used to identify a good coming from a specific geographic location with a unique quality as a result of the location. Trinidad and Tobago recently filed a GI for cocoa originating in Montserrat Hills, Gran Couva.

Agriculture and fisheries remain one of the main economic stabilizing activities which contribute significantly to livelihoods, especially that of the rural communities. The GDP<sup>1</sup> for the sector showed some increases in the last two consecutive years (2015-16).

The plans ahead to develop the sugarcane industry for the production of fine aged rums



<sup>1</sup> Central Statistical Office - Grenada

and the Compete Caribbean Project geared to “Strengthening Export Competitiveness in the Grenada Agriculture Sector” which involves the two major export crops will augur well for the agriculture sector going forward. Another area that needs to be developed to augment the seasonal vegetable production constraint and to mitigate the impacts of climate change is that of shade houses. This type of adaptation is referred to as the grey option among the three different types of adaptation options for climate change interventions on farms.

The agriculture sector in the East and North of Grenada was affected by heavy rains in November which damaged and/or destroyed crops and to some extent farm equipment. Last year there was a similar incident in St David where heavy rains caused damage to some crops. With these repeated episodes of heavy rainfall causing damages to crops, there is the need for a detailed vulnerability assessment of the agricultural sector to facilitate better planning for adaptation to build resilience in the sector.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Marketing and National Importing Board (MNIB) continued their promotional exhibitions to provide marketing opportunities to farmers thus fostering the development of agriculture. Exhibitions are a good tool for raising awareness of new products and consolidating older ones. Such exhibitions can promote agri-businesses including agri-tourism and can even set the initial stage for the development of specific value chains which can assist in managing of some risks.

The activities of the Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) and that of the SPS Project have created a platform from which the Agriculture sector can continue to develop. These projects offered two important aspects of marketing, one being meeting sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements to access markets and the other being increased capacity and linking farmers to market in a value chain approach. A requirement that is often overlooked is that of having the SPS measures in sync with quality issues as they both go hand in hand.

The formation of producer groups is still lapsing. Small holder agricultural producers will need volumes to penetrate markets and maintain market shares. There are three major requirements to succeed in a market viz. consistency of production, required volumes and competitive prices. All of these can be realized from properly functioning producer organisations of small farmers. Therefore, the call for the promotion of more producer organisations and the strengthening of those that already exist is necessary to leverage both production and marketing.

The MNIB has progressed in meeting its SPS measures and quality portfolios especially to facilitate the production and marketing of its flagship crop - soursop. This focus is derived from the demand for this fruit on the US market and the concurrent high price it fetches. The MNIB together with Summers Juice and the retooled and refurbished Winfresh Fruit Processing plant have the capacity to process all of the golden apples and mangoes that are being produced during

the production season of these crops. However, the prevalence of pest and diseases among these crops, the lack of appropriate harvesting tool and poor production husbandry practices could lead to some level of losses both pre- harvest and post- harvest. These crops are grown by small farmers and as such their production and marketing have the potential to boost economic activities in the rural communities.

The many technical cooperation institutions that contribute to technical activities in Grenada together with the MoA have set the stage for an improved level of resilience in agriculture and to a lesser extent in some of the communities. From a survey conducted last year, respondents felt that their communities were in danger of hurricanes and storms; however, most respondents said that they had not taken any action<sup>2</sup>. It should be noted that this survey was based on residential population and not necessarily farmer population. Farmers are generally used to changing climatic conditions, however there is need for continuous awareness programmes to sensitize them. The ‘how to’ approach in terms of farm adaptation measures using actual pilot demonstrations to guide adaptation measures would be welcome by many farmers. What might be lacking though is defining the adaptation needs, when to implement them and the means of procuring such equipment/tools.

## **5. Results from the Technical Cooperation Activities - 2016**

The 2016 Work Plan provided the main activities against which the results achieved are to be evaluated. The Delegation has accomplished fifteen (15) main results which were deliverables from three of IICA’s four main instruments of technical cooperation viz. *Flagship Projects*, *Rapid Response Action* and *Externally Funded Projects*. Some of the results are stand-alone whilst others are logged as a group under a single heading. The IICA Country Strategy for 2014-2018 included the priority areas to deliver technical cooperation to Grenada which contributed to the 11 contributions in the IICA Medium Term Plan of 2014-2018.

Family Agriculture, Resilience in Agriculture and the SPS Project had the greatest impact in the agriculture sector. The two externally funded projects that contributed significantly to the sector are in their closing out stages. In fact, the Agriculture Policy Programmes (APP) closed out last December 2016 and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Project closes its doors at the end of March 2017.

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<sup>2</sup> Climate Change Awareness in Grenada: Findings of a KAP Survey of residential population 2016  
By: Tecla Fontenard, Communications Consultant

## **Contribution to Family Agriculture**

### **Result No 1: Support to the Process of Rehabilitation of the Coconut Industry**

This project had three other partners: the Yucatan Centre for Scientific Research (CICY); the Mexican Embassy for the ECS (based in St Lucia); and the Government of Grenada who had to fulfil their obligations under the project. Of critical importance was the supply of coconut plantlets by CICY for nursery acclimatization and hardening and subsequent distribution to the farmers in Grenada. A total of three separate training sessions were conducted which resulted in eight nursery technicians, 30 extension/technical staff and six farmers trained in nursery care and field management of the coconut plants, respectively. The project ensured that the relevant technical personnel and farmers had the capacity to care for the plants in the nursery and to manage them properly in the field.



## **Contributions to Competitiveness and Sustainability of Agricultural Chains**

### **Result No 2: Training in Banana Post-Harvest Operations**

Green banana is one of the main staples in Grenada but the ripened fruit is well sought after leading to occasional shortages. The objective of the training of the farmers and extension officers of the Marketing and National Importing Board (MNIB) was to identify the areas of loss and to train the farmers on the best practices on improving quality thus reducing on the losses along the supply chain. Twenty farmers and extension offices of the MNIB benefited from this training. These farmers are better able to identify the causes of the quality problems and take the technical and practical precautions to prevent losses that may arise due to poor quality.



### **Result No 3: Improving Governance in Producer/Enterprise Groups**

This workshop was scheduled to improve the performance of farmers' groups to strengthen their Governance capacity as producer organisations. This training was in collaboration with the Agriculture Policy Programme (APP). The training workshop was conducted for 15 members from five farmers' organizations viz.

North East Farmers Organization (NEFO); Clozier Development Committee (CDC); Grenada Network of Rural Women Producers (GRENROP); and the St Patrick and St Andrew Goat Farmers Associations, respectively. Critical shortcomings in the governance structure of groups can negatively affect their ability to function as an entity to manage opportunities relating to both production and marketing. One of the objectives

of the workshop was to help participants to realize the power of organisation and its role as a vehicle of sustainable development for the agricultural sector and nation as a whole. At the end of the 2-day workshop participants were able to develop a list of the priority areas they were committed to action over the short term, to include review of their constitution, scheduling of meetings, reports and financial recordings.



#### **Result No. 4: Training in GAP Standards**

IICA Delegation partnered with the MNIB and trained 30 farmers in the principles of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). What was evident was the actual process of becoming compliant with the GLOBAL Gap standards. It was quite obvious that record keeping was the cornerstone of being compliant with GAP.

Evidence-based auditing procedure forms the hallmark of inspection with regards to GAP. Farmers were introduced to record keeping especially as it relates to the use of pesticides, food safety and workers' health and safety. The common non-compliances among farmers were that of record keeping; training of farmers and workers in first aid and hygiene; training of farmers and workers in safe use of pesticides; and the training for extension officers in HACCP, extension techniques, pesticide use and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).



#### **Contributions to Resilience in Agriculture**

##### **Result No 5: Training of NEFO Farmers in Climate Proofing**

Cassava being a major crop produced by the North East Farmers Organisation (NEFO), there was the need to ensure that they were aware of the critical stages in their production and marketing aspects that will be more severely affected with the advent of Climate Change. IICA partnered with the GIZ-CATS Project and provided training to 15 farmers in this area. The adaptation hotspots were: energy and water for processing; unseasonal heavy rainfall; and the cultivation of cassava under water stress. These farmers are now more aware of the impacts of climate change on their production and marketing activities and are now prepared to take the required adaptation measures needed to sustain their businesses.



## Result No. 6: IICA/ICCAS Community Training on CSA

The GRENCODA/ICCAS Project Enhancing Knowledge, Creating Space, and Engaging with Communities: *An Approach to Climate Change* - IICA in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture trained 15 farmers on climate change adaptation with the objective to maximize learning of the farmers in farming in the communities of Rose Hill and River Sallee. This group includes approximately 40-50 farmers (both women and men). Farmers were introduced to the pillars of Climate Smart Agriculture and the signals of Climate Change. The strategic activity that was discussed was the production of compost on farms for their crops.



## Result No. 7: IICA/ICCAS Community Awareness Projects

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) in partnership with the UNDP/ICCAS Project conducted an education and awareness seminar for the community of the Limes in Grand Anse. IICA highlighted the role of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and the three pillars that support it. About 40 community members were enlightened on the signals of a changing climate and options of engineering, natural farm practices and capacity building were highlighted as the possible adoption options. The community members were also presented with the Profiles of the farmers who participated in the Eastern Caribbean States (ECS) CSA Competition in 2016.



## Result Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12: Caribbean Climate Smart Agriculture Forums

A total of five different Caribbean Climate Smart Agriculture (CCSA) Forums were held in 2016. The CCSA Forum was launched in 2015 as a joint effort by IICA Resilience Flagship Project, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), GIZ, FAO and CARDI. The objectives being: to raise awareness of best practices promoting and supporting CCSA; and to provide a space for dialogue among the relevant actors to discuss CCSA. A total of 25 stakeholders from private and public institutions registered for the forums. The attendance for each of the topics was based on the interest of the stakeholders in question. Table 1 below gives the topics discussed at the forums in 2016.



**Table 1: CCSA Forums held in 2016, by Topic**

Date in 2016	Topic	Number of Participants
February 17 <sup>th</sup>	COP 21 in Paris: <i>Implications for the Agriculture Sector</i>	8
April 12 <sup>th</sup>	Climate Change and Agriculture: <i>What is happening in my country</i>	15
June 14 <sup>th</sup>	Green Climate Fund: <i>Opportunities for the Caribbean Agriculture Sector</i>	7
August 16 <sup>th</sup>	Integrated Management of Water Resources for Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture	8
November 8 <sup>th</sup>	Climate Smart Agriculture: <i>Success Stories from the Eastern Caribbean States</i>	8

## Result No. 13: Climate Smart Agriculture Competition

The CSA Regional Farmers Competition was an activity of the Caribbean CSA Forum. This CSA competition was organised by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) for countries in the Eastern Caribbean States. The local partners in this CSA competition were the Grenada Ministry of Agriculture; the German Society for



International Cooperation (GIZ); and Global Environmental Facility - Small Grant Project (GEF SGP). It was launched on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2016, with a forum involving three panellists. Four farmers' organisations from Grenada participated in the Regional Competition. The aim of the Regional CSA Competition was to identify successful cases of innovative and replicable agricultural technologies or practices that contribute to farmers' resilience and adaptation to climate

change thus making the agricultural sector more climate smart in the ECS. The Grenada Organic Agriculture Movement (GOAM) secured the runner-up position in the IICA Regional Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Farmers Competition and 1<sup>st</sup> Place among the four national entries from Grenada. The scope of the competition was regional with both regional and national winners.

## Contributions to the Agriculture Policy Programme (APP)

### Results No. 14: Contributing Partners - IICA, CARDI and CARICOM

This scaled down Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) delivered a number of benefits to Grenada Agriculture in 2016 under the three priority areas of Policy and Plans; Innovation, Research and Development; and Enterprise Development and Marketing which were undertaken by CARICOM, CARDI and IICA, respectively. Below is the list of activities/results credited to the APP actions in Grenada in 2016.

**Table 2: List of the Major Deliverables of the APP in 2016**

<b>DELIVERABLES</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES</b>
Group Governance training	IICA	15 members from 5 producer groups
Pepper sauce and mash training in Antigua	IICA	Two of GRENROP members
Laptop computer to assist in marketing and linking to market	IICA	GRENROP
Good agricultural practices	CARDI	NEFO members
Rapid multiplication of sweet potatoes	CARDI	NEFO members
Provided a Saanen buck to improve the breed of goats	CARDI	St Patrick Small Ruminants Farmers Association
HACCP training for dairy goat farmers and cassava bread producers	CARDI	St Patrick Small Ruminant Farmers and Bakers of cassava flour
GAPs, production and management of root crops geared towards marketing and access to market	CARDI and IICA via CaFAN	Root crops (dasheen and sweet potatoes) farmers
Technical support to prepare an Agriculture Drought Management Plan	CARICOM	Ministry of Agriculture
Distribution of 850 Multicrates to facilitate marketing	IICA via CaFAN	30 root crops farmers and their organisations including the MNIB
Provided a BCS 740 walk-behind tractor	CARDI	Farmers
Constructed a nursery for production of root crop planting materials	CARDI	NEFO members

## **Contributions to the SPS Project**

### **Result No. 15: Capacity Building and AHFS Policy**

This SPS project supported a number of activities which were aimed at making Grenada more SPS compliant and as such enabling it to trade regionally and internationally without technical barriers. Food safety issues were the major concerns which involved attendance at international meetings, training in food safety issues, strategies and plans. Both public sector and private sector stakeholders benefited from the activities undertaken by the SPS Project. The highlight of the SPS Project culminated in Grenada with the development of an Agriculture Health and Food Safety (AHFS) Policy. This Policy is intended to target specific outcomes in the agriculture sector especially related to food safety and animal and plant health thus making the agriculture sector more competitive and having greater access to markets.

**Table 3: List of Activities Supported by the SPS Project in 2016**

ACTIVITIES	DATE	LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)</b>	Apr 4-8	Rome	Paul Graham
<b>HACCP Train-the-Trainers Workshop</b>	Apr 26-27	Barbados	Ryan Hopkin and Kenly Edwards
<b>HPAI Emergency Response Plan for the Poultry Industry</b>	May 12-13	Grenada: National Stadium; and Produce Chemist Lab	35 and 19 local stakeholders, respectively
<b>Validation Workshop on Draft Plant Health, Animal Health and Food Safety Bills</b>	Jun 1-3	Barbados	Daniel Lewis, Bowen Louison and Paul Graham
<b>HACCP Workshop facilitated by the Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA) of the USA</b>	Jun 6-9	Washington, D.C., USA	Ryan Hopkin and Kenly Edwards
<b>CGPC Meeting</b>	Jun 6-10	Belize	George Phillip
<b>Traceability Final Workshop under the IICA/FAO Project</b>	Jun 16	Grenada	Local participants
<b>Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) Meeting</b>	Jun 27-Jul 01	Rome	Paul Graham

ACTIVITIES	DATE	LOCATION	BENEFICIARIES
<b>Regional Workshop on the Principles and Practice of Traceability</b>	Jul 26-27	Barbados	Martin Antoine
<b>One Health Leadership Series 4<sup>th</sup> Module Workshop</b>	Jun 28-Jul 01	Grenada	Regional and national participants
<b>HACCP Sub-Regional Workshop</b>	Aug 11-12	Grenada	Eight Grenadians benefited
<b>Regional IPPC Workshop</b>	Sept 13-15	Barbados	Bertrand Munro
<b>Food Safety Risk Analysis Workshop</b>	Sept 26-29	Lincoln, Nebraska-USA	Anthony Hazzard, Lyndon Harper and Derek Charles
<b>National Workshop on Traceability</b>	Oct 18-19	Grenada	30 local participants (private & public sectors)
<b>One Health Leadership Series Final Module Workshop</b>	Nov 28-Dec 02	Trinidad & Tobago	Benedict Peters, Marcia Cameron, Bowen Louison and Diana Stone
<b>Agriculture Health and Food Safety (AHFS) Policy</b> - Two stakeholder consultations (50 participants) were conducted to facilitate the development of the Policy	Nov 30	Grenada	The Agriculture Sector

## **IICA/SAGARPA Training 2016**

This programme started in 2014 and continued in 2016 albeit with fewer courses which were mainly online. Two Grenadians participated and completed the Diploma course in Agriculture Policy.

## **6. Conclusion**

The successful completion of the activities scheduled in 2016 and the number of results achieved must be credited to all the stakeholders, public and private, and the technical cooperation institutions who participated in training, and the farmers' competition; attended meetings; developed policy and collaborated otherwise to make IICA stand out as a technical cooperation institution of choice. The IICA Grenada Delegation will continue to deliver results by meeting the

needs of its principal client - the Ministry of Agriculture, and develop strategic alliances with its partners including the media to consolidate its work and to become more visible and accountable.

Both the Agriculture Policy Programme and the SPS Project served Grenada well in 2016 but the highlight of the year's activity was the Rapid Response Action Project to assist Grenada to rehabilitate its ailing coconut industry. Many of the small rural enterprises are trying to re-vitalize their businesses therefore the availability of disease free, high yielding coconuts is necessary. Moreover, the prevalence of aging trees which have passed their optimum production range warrants intervention to revitalize the industry by introducing good quality, LYD-resistant and high-yielding varieties. The introduction of these improved varieties through the Project would better position the local industry to leverage current and prospective market growth in coconut products.

With the changing dynamics in the agriculture sector, there is much more to be accomplished. The quality and type of information that reaches the farmers, the level of investment on the farms and the level of adaption to climate change have to be evaluated to determine the next steps forward.

Marketing and access to markets are likely to gain greater attention going forward for both the traditional tree crops and vegetables. The progress in agri-tourism still needs that impetus to grow the partnerships between the producers and the customers especially along those initiatives undertaken during the period under review. This type of partnership will assist the agriculture sector to build its productive capacity thus becoming more competitive.

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