



Delegation in Grenada

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



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1. Foreword

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) Delegation in Grenada has the pleasure to present its Annual Report for 2015. The purpose of this report is to reflect on the work IICA has done in Grenada and how it has contributed to the agriculture sector by highlighting the achievements for 2015. This is in-keeping with IICA's commitment of being transparent and accountable to its stakeholders, principally the Ministry of Agriculture, other national authorities, farmers' organisations and regional and international organisations. The Institute continues to deliver a unique technical cooperation model which is expected to transform the country's agricultural sector. The four flagship projects under the Medium Term Plan 2014-2018, are designed to do just that.



The Grenada agricultural production system as it stands does impact the environment and, in turn, is being impacted by the climate. Being cognisant of this, the technical cooperation activities conducted by the Delegation were geared towards promoting resilience and sustainability of the sector. During the past year, the focus reflected on the needs of the agricultural sector to enable it to respond to the challenges of climate change. This was done in collaboration with other technical cooperation entities and stakeholders.

Seventeen major results were achieved for the period under review where farmers' organisations, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) staff and private sector officials were engaged by IICA in various aspects of capacity building at the national level; to strengthen their resolve in meeting the challenges, including that of climate change, facing agriculture in Grenada. These were complemented by regional and international forums that brought to bear a global prospective especially in the area of sanitary and phytosanitary issues. We are confident that the agricultural sector is on the right path with noteworthy progress in the area of adaptation to climate change.

As we move forward, the Delegation will continue to review and define its support to the sector, using the tools and instruments best designed to achieve the desired results for both felt needs and unfelt needs of the sector. As Representative of the Eastern Caribbean States, the Grenada Ministry of Agriculture could count on my support for continuous improvements to our technical cooperation activities within the tenets of the vision for IICA member states.

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 technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) Delegation in Grenada engaged some of the 11 contributions of the MTP related to IICA's strategic objectives necessary to achieve transformation of the agriculture sector in Grenada.

The 2015 Work Plan prioritized the Flagship Projects as the main instrument of technical cooperation for Grenada. Those which Grenada benefited from were *Resilience and Comprehensive Risk Management in Agriculture* and *Productivity and Sustainability of Family Farming for Food Security and the Rural Economy*. These projects comprised the core of IICA's technical cooperation activities in Grenada for the period under review. In addition, the externally funded projects i.e. the Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Project funded by the European Union and executed by IICA in collaboration with other institutions also delivered results to Grenada's agriculture sector. Partnerships with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) Grenada and GIZ/Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solution Programme also realized results especially in relation to soil health.

Based on the many projects on going in Grenada relating to adaptation to climate change, there were much interests by the stakeholders in activities that contributed to resilience in agriculture. The workshop on Innovation and Extension was considered a major achievement because it improved the capacity of extension staff to analyse and adapt farming and management practices and transfer such knowledge through the various extension tools and approaches to help farmers adapt to climate change.

There were 17 major results achieved for the period under review where farmers' organisations, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) staff and private sector officials were engaged by IICA in various aspects of capacity building to strengthen their resolve in meeting the challenges including that of climate change facing agriculture in Grenada.

The collaborative effort of all the partners working in synergy strengthened the resource capabilities available for the effective execution of technical cooperation activities in Grenada.

3. Introduction

This Annual Report provides the opportunity for the Delegation in Grenada to inform its stakeholders, partners, national authorities and private sector groups of the contributions by IICA in the development of the agricultural sector in Grenada for the year 2015. It seeks to highlight the key results of the activities undertaken in keeping with IICA's policy as an organisation which is committed to accountability. The 2015 Work Plan identified targets for achievements and, by extension, the activities in achieving those targets which culminated with the results.

The focus in 2015 was to strategically address issues relating to adaptation to climate change. Specific activities included those relating to soil health, extension and innovation, climate smart agriculture and family agriculture. Other activities involved the strengthening of institutional framework to improve the capacity of the agricultural sector to respond to food security in light of a changing climate. The results achieved were due, in part, to the collaborative work of our principal stakeholder - the Ministry of Agriculture and other technical cooperation partners including CARDI, FAO and GIZ.

Farmers' participation and contributions to the many events organized by IICA signaled their commitments to improving their capacity to face the many challenges of the agricultural sector including that of food security. The outputs from IICA's interventions with farmers' organisations and technicians from the public and private sectors included meetings, forums, training sessions and workshops to build capacity and to encourage innovation so as to be more efficient in the transfer and adoption of best practices and lessons learnt.

Conscious planning and execution of the activities by IICA Delegation have earned results that can be replicated and adopted by farmers to help improve their livelihoods and increase the productivity and competitiveness of the agriculture sector on the whole.

4. The State of Agriculture in Grenada

Agriculture remains one of the main economic pillars which contributes significantly to the livelihoods of the population especially in the rural communities. Its contribution to total real GDP averaged 5% between 2010 and 2014 increasing from 4.6% in 2010 to 5.5% in 2014 with the crop sub-sector being the major contributor to agriculture GDP during that period¹. Food and Nutrition Security stands at the helm of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) strategic plan for 2015-2017. The approved Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan will complement the work IICA is doing in the area of family agriculture and that of the FAO in terms of the Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative. These combined with the activities of the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of the MOA, which was instituted in 2015, will enable them to better measure the impacts of their activities in the sector. Since increased efficiency and consistency of production to ensure food and nutrition security is at the helm of its strategic plan, there is expectation that everything else will evolve especially in the area of capacity building to formulate, implement and manage projects; to ensure agricultural health and safety; to promote farmers groups especially in the area of good governance and; to provide the environment for the development of agro-processing and other cottage industries.

¹ National Agricultural Plan 2015

The agriculture sector in Grenada was moderately affected by adverse weather condition during the latter part of the year where some farmers suffered significant losses from flooding due to heavy rains. The National Agriculture Plan 2015 states that the sector is highly vulnerable to climate change, and increased incidence of natural disasters and other extreme weather events; therefore, there is the need for a detailed vulnerability assessment of the agricultural sector to facilitate better planning. This assessment could inform the decision making process through proper planning to mitigate adverse impacts.

The many promotional exhibitions being held yearly by the MoA and the Marketing and National Importing Board (MNIB) provide great opportunities for buyers and sellers to interact and drive the agri-businesses value chain forward. The Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) has undertaken a number of activities in 2015 including baseline information pertaining to the development of *Dialogue Platforms* to enhance market competitiveness and the assessment of priority capacity building needs of selected producer and buyer groups. To this end, it will be necessary to strengthen producer negotiation leverage; provide technical, administrative and marketing support; and ensure consistency of product supply and quality from producers. This could be achieved by improving the environment under which producer organisations function and improve monitoring of their organisational capacity to promote improved productivity and competitiveness.

The MNIB has commissioned another retail outlet in 2015 bringing the number to five where local fresh fruits, vegetables and agro-processed foods are sold. This new outlet means that farmers have additional shelf space to display their products for sale. This initiative was complemented by the progress of having its pack house Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) certified. Additional measures of assisting farmers to adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) practices will pave the way for gaining a reputable market presence for some of its key export crops and also to build confidence as producer source for other crops.

Measurable improvements have been made in the area of Climate Change and its impact on agriculture and communities on the whole. The UNDP-ICCAS Programme has started in earnest to increase the resilience of communities through the implementation of community-based adaptive activities. Those activities will have a direct spinoff on the agriculture sector because many of those projects are in the rural communities that are heavily dependent on agriculture as a means of livelihood. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan is being reviewed with emphasis on the objectives and the measures for the agriculture sector which will enable it to become more responsive to climate change. Composting using agricultural waste has been driven by the Ministry of Agriculture, GIZ-Grenada, GIZ/CATS Programmes and IICA. A number of hands-on training in this practice have been undertaken for both farmers and extension officers which culminated with a video and a fact sheet to assist in the dissemination and adoption of this practice by farmers.

5. Results from the Technical Cooperation Activities - 2015

The results from the Work Plan for 2015 were based on the priority activities in the Country Strategy for 2014-2018 and also included priority areas needed for technical cooperation which contributed to the 11 contributions in the IICA Medium Term Plan of 2014-2018.

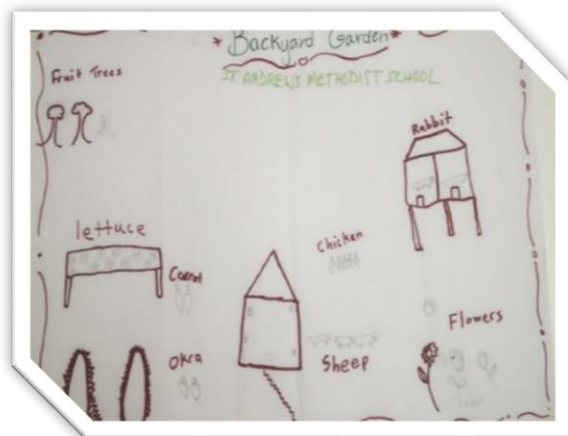
IICA Delegation in Grenada also implemented activities under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) which include the APP, as well as the SPS Project. These two projects generated benefits to the agricultural stakeholders. They addressed constraints which presently hinder the formation of market linkages; and improved awareness of sanitary and phytosanitary issues, respectively.

Family Agriculture and Resilience in Agriculture were the two Flagship Projects that gave some level of traction to the technical cooperation activities undertaken in 2015. In fact, those two projects were the main instruments used to deliver technical cooperation results to Grenada's agriculture sector.

Family Agriculture

Result No.1: Training of 4-H'ers in Family Farming

Grenada's 'young minds' participated in three forums/workshops which promoted *family farming* in primary schools. These activities were organised by IICA Grenada Delegation in collaboration with the 4-H Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and took place during the schools' Easter break in March/April 2015. 4-H Clubs in primary schools from five of the island's six parishes were represented. A total of 56 students from 20 schools participated in the events. Family Farming was a new concept being introduced to the youth by IICA. It included discussions which were followed by the students' perceptions of backyard gardens which were displayed pictorially. The concept of family was not new to them but linking of the family to agriculture as a life style captivated their attention. Each of the workshop sessions was complemented by a video on 'Home Gardening Nursery' which explained the procedures of seed selection, sowing and maintenance in the nursery until ready to be planted out in the field. The forums/workshops did not end in the classrooms but continued in 4-H'ers homes. IICA provided the 4-H'ers with seeds and seedling trays to take home and practise seed germination, nursery maintenance, and planting.



Result No. 2: Training in Group Dynamics

As a continuation of IICA's involvement in promoting improved performance of farmers' groups to strengthen their Socio-organizational and Agribusiness Management, a training workshop was conducted for 20 goat farmers to directly address more effective group functioning and the roles and responsibilities of group members. The objective was that a stronger more effective group would be developed with improved interpersonal skills to better manage their businesses and solve the problem of feed for their animals. The



participants were trained in the different aspects of group dynamics and the importance of farmers' groups to have competent management at both the management of activities and that related to membership and the overall functioning of the group. At the end, the participants/farmers were equipped with knowledge on how to organize a goat farmers' association.

Result No. 3: Innovation and Extension

Under the Flagship Project 'Productivity and Sustainability of Family Farming for Food Security and the Rural Economy' the action *Innovation and Extension for Sustainable Production and Food Security of Family Agriculture* was executed for farmers and extension officers from the public and private sectors. The objective being to enable family farms to better adapt to climate change through the enhanced delivery of the requisite skills by the



extension staff. The purpose of the action was to develop the capacity of extension staff to analyse and adapt farming and management practices and transfer such knowledge through the various extension tools and approaches to help farmers better adapt to climate change. This activity occurred over a two-day period and included a workshop for the extension staff and a field validation exercise for both extension staff and farmers. During the workshop, the 31 extension staff who participated identified some of the *indigenous practices* which farmers must adopt to

assist in adapting to climate change and the extension tools and methodologies to help them disseminate such information to farmers. The second day was the field validation exercise where farmers, members of GRENROP and CARDI and extension officers came together in hands-on sessions on transferring climate change adaptation measures to farmers. A total of 36 extension officers and farmers attended the field exercise and validated the practices, tools and methodologies for transferring climate change adaptation measures to farmers.



Result No. 4: Training for GRENROP Members

This activity aimed at strengthening the socio-organisational and agribusiness management of Grenada Network of Rural Women Producers (GRENROP) under the “*Productivity and Sustainability of Family Farming for Food Security and the Rural Economy*” Flagship Project. IICA provided the resources and technical advice to train two of GRENROP members in bookkeeping principles and facilitated organisational and communication development of the Group by assisting in finalizing its brochure and letter head.

The IICA Delegation in Grenada is confident that GRENROP is better able to promote their products and themselves through the use of the brochure and be able to prepare improved financial statements to be audited by a reputable accountant to improve the level of transparency and accountability of those who hold executive positions and of the Group on the whole.

Resilience in Agriculture

Result No. 5: Workshop on Sustainable Soil Management

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) in collaboration with the University of the West Indies (UWI) conducted a four-day regional workshop on Sustainable Soil Management and Adaptation to Climate Change which took place in Grenada in November 2015. Eight Grenadians benefited from this course and received certificates of participation. Three participants each from St Kitts and Nevis and St Lucia also benefited from this course.



Agriculture impacts every aspect of the planetary boundaries; nitrous oxide from chemical fertilizers, eutrophication of the sea, excessive use of water for irrigation of farms and loss of biodiversity - but with proper land use and adaptation measures such adverse impacts on the soil and its environment can be much reduced.

The workshop consisted of both theory and practicals with the presenters being Dr. Gaius Eudoxie from UWI and Mr Kervin Stephenson from IICA.

The workshop entailed training approaches to sustainable land management and promoted the importance of chemical, biological and physical functions of the soil to maintain its health for the growth of crops. The addition of organic matter to the soil and the ability to evaluate the various indices of different soil types as measures of their health were promoted.



The workshop was hailed a success as the participants were able to identify some of the gaps for improving land management which included; a) the development of a national strategy for sustainable land management and; b) soil management indices to evaluate soil health at the national, community and farm levels.

Result No. 6: Composting to Improve Soil Health

In light of deteriorating soil health in Grenada, IICA collaborated with the MoA, GIZ-Grenada and GIZ/CATS and took decisive actions to assist farmers to improve their soil health through composting. The system developed and being evaluated uses a series of compost bins involving a range of materials mainly from the farm together with Sargassum seaweed which was deposited along the seashores of Grenada. Composting is



not new to farmers in Grenada but with the advent of readily available chemical fertilizers and the lack of proper feedstock and know-how on the environmental conditions for composting, the practice of composting was placed on the back burner. The series of hands-on training involved

extension staff from the MoA and farmers. On three different sites, including the sister island of Carriacou, composting bins were established for continuous production of compost. Those pilot sites will generate information on the different materials that can be used for composting and the best practices for composting will be developed, validated and recommended. A training video and a fact sheet on composting have already been developed.



Result No. 7: Training in Climate Smart Agriculture

Training in Climate Smart Agriculture in relation to Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was conducted over a two-day period in Grenada in November 2015. The objective of the training was to increase the awareness and understanding of farmers with regard to mitigating the effects of climate change using good agricultural practices and integrated pest management. The target audience for this training was small crop farmers and extension officers.



During the first day's presentation, participants were given an overview of climate change and the consequence of global warming and how climate change affects every aspect of life including agriculture. The aspect relating to adaptation to climate change was of particular interest to the participants as it revisited and strengthened some of the concepts and practices that the participants learned in previous sustainability workshops which involved adaptation at the farm level.

The second day involved field visits to two separate farms to examine both protected agriculture and open field cultivation and to understand some of the practical constraints of adapting good agricultural practices on each farm. There were obvious advantages with the protected agriculture with regards to vegetable production because of ease of management relating to food safety. The farmer who practised protected farming discussed his contractual arrangements for vegetables with a fast food outlet. This contract entails procedures for Good Agricultural Practices and ultimately Certification. The said farmer is often audited by an external auditor on behalf of the fast food outlet. This farmer had an assured market for his vegetables compared with the farmer who produced under open field cultivation.



Six extension staff from the MoA and 13 members from four farmers' organisations (GOAM, GRENROP, NEFO and CDC) benefited from this training in Climate Smart Agriculture by; a) being able to differentiate mitigation and adaptation as related to climate change and agriculture; b) a better understanding of the procedures being applied in the case of contract farming including GAP Certification and; c) gained a better understanding of the concepts of Climate Change, Integrated Pest Management and Good Agricultural Practices in relation to protection of the environment, securing the markets for produce and sustainability of production on the farm.

Result No. 8: Training in Post-Harvest Losses

Food losses along the supply chain calls for a resilient food system. IICA Grenada Delegation collaborated with the FAO to train private and public officials on post-harvest losses in food. IICA dealt with the human aspect of quality that leads to high levels of losses along the food supply chain. This aspect identified the different stages where produce is affected because the handlers of the produce are not properly trained to handle such produce, or the packaging is inadequate or the environmental conditions are not correct for the particular produce. The training identified tools and methodologies



recommended for use in identifying post-harvest losses of two root crops along the supply chain. A total of forty-four technicians from the private and public sector improved their knowledge in identifying the human aspect of quality and measures to alleviate issues related to food losses along the supply chain.



Result No. 9: Climate Smart Agriculture Forums / Workshops

Webinar #1 Caribbean Climate Smart Agriculture (CCSA) for Innovative Coordination

In June 2015 the Caribbean Climate Smart Forum was launched with 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. This was a joint effort by IICA Resilience Flagship Project, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), GIZ, FAO and CARDI. Speakers from each of the organisations gave an overview of their role and activities being promoted to address the impact of climate change. Ten Grenadians including private and public technicians benefited from the forum.



Webinar # 2 Integrated Soil Management for a Resilient Agricultural Sector

The objective of this Webinar was to raise awareness about the importance of keeping the soil healthy and to promote the exchange of information and experiences on soil degradation and remediation; technological advances in integrated soil management and its impact on agricultural productivity; ecosystem services and adaptation and mitigation to climate change in the Caribbean. Eight Grenadians from the public and private sectors benefited from this forum. This forum set the stage for the Soils Course which was held in Grenada in November 2015.



Webinar #3 Climate Proofing the Cassava Value Chain in Grenada

Under the *Resilience and Comprehensive Risk Management* project of IICA this Webinar was intended to facilitate the generation of value chain data in order “to systematically identify and formulate adaptation options” that would inform an adaptation plan for the sustainability and resilience of the cassava value chain.

During two half-day Webinars hosted by IICA’s Delegation in St. Lucia, the Climate Proofing (CP) methodology and tools, developed by the German International Development Co-operation (GIZ) was introduced to a consultant and other members of the cassava value chain who then engaged in a working group exercise to identify critical information needed to be addressed in the CP for Grenada.



The CP exercise identified three cassava value chains on which the climate proofing should focus: farine, frozen cassava/cassava chips, and cassava flour. It also identified the following two climate trends as being most significant in Grenada, i.e. hotter temperatures and the increased frequency of rainfall and less rain/drought conditions. Based on the assessment of the exposure and adaptive capacity of the different value chain actors, it was determined that the processors and producers were the most at risk to the impact of the identified climate trends. Green, grey and soft adaptation options were proposed and it was concluded that climate proofing for the cassava value chain was a ‘no regret’ strategy which would contribute to the identified goals as well as sustainable development.

Adapting ECS Agriculture for Food Security and Development in a Changing Climate

This regional workshop was held in St Lucia from September 8-11th 2015. Four Grenadians participated and strengthened their technical and methodological capacities for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning in the agricultural sector.

Agriculture Policy Programme (APP)

Result No.10: Training on Sweet Potato Germplasm

The Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) reached out to 33 farmers in April 2015. This Programme is being funded by the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) and executed by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) with implementing partners being the Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the CARICOM Secretariat. The specific activity was a training session on the management and multiplication of sweet potato germplasm. This activity was organised by CARDI in collaboration with IICA and supported by the Ministry of Agriculture. It was held at the New Hampshire Community Centre where 23 farmers from (NEFO) and 10 farmers from the community received the training. The training was timely as it enhanced the capacity of farmers to select and plant improved germplasm to coincide with the rainy season for improved productivity and marketability of the crop.



Result No. 11 Pre-Requisite to the Formation of a Dialogue Platform

As part of the process for establishing the multi-stakeholder Dialogue Platforms in respect of the priority commodities, i.e. cassava and small ruminants, two activities were conducted which included a series of meetings with selected stakeholders. The intent of the Dialogue Platform was to facilitate structured dialogue among stakeholders and the undertaking of joint actions that would enhance market competitiveness and availability of the priority commodities, resulting in more benefits for all stakeholders including small producers and agro-processors, thus enhancing their incomes and livelihoods. The Agriculture Policy Programme (APP) Component 3 promoted partnerships to build capacities for networking among the various stakeholders in the priority commodity value chains.



Result No. 12: Participatory Rapid Market Assessment

The participatory rapid assessment exercise for market research in respect of Grenada's priority commodities - cassava and small ruminant meat - under the Agricultural Policy Programme (APP) was facilitated via three stakeholder forums. The forums targeted producers and buyers, prioritizing those who had already been identified in the priority commodities' value chain. In respect of interventions by the APP, the



cassava sector prioritized a marketing strategy while small ruminant producers were most interested in interventions to address production constraints such as the quality and quantity of forage and other feed, appropriate breeds and technical information gaps. Both sectors advocated the promotion of both products undertaken including sampling, information on nutritional value, recipes and food preparation. Buyers and producers in both sectors advocated for improved information flow between producers and buyers on production, availability of supply and prices.

Result No. 13: Producer/Buyer Group Assessment

An assessment of the producer and buyer organisations in the value chain of the priority commodities, cassava and small ruminants, was undertaken to identify the priority needs to be considered in the development of a Capacity Building Programme and the “low-hanging pre-capacity building needs of the chain actors beneficiary institutions”. With reference to the producer/buyer group assessment, the following pre-capacity building interventions were recommended:

- Group Building and Organisational Development – it needs to be clearly established why the organization is in existence and members own responsibilities to the organization. The group could also consider the recruitment of new members to increase the human resource capacity available in the group.
- Governance and Management – the role and functioning of organisations need to be understood and practiced.
- Enhancing Business and Marketing Skills
- Enhancing Technical Skills

Result No. 14: Directory of Selected Food Producer Groups, Buyers and Service Providers

Major chain operators-coordinates (input suppliers, producer groups, buyers and service suppliers) and their profiles were obtained for both cassava and small ruminants. The information was compiled into a regional directory of selected CARIFORUM food producer groups, buyers and service providers. This Directory is expected to be available to stakeholders in 2016.

SPS Programme – Grenada 2015

Result No. 15: Capacity Building Training

This activity entailed mainly support for the attendance at meetings of the international standard setting bodies and others in order to build capacity in Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures among CARIFORUM public and private sector professionals and provide opportunities for participation in the international standard setting process. In addition, the SPS project has approved six of the seven projects submitted by the Grenada Technical National Implementing Network Team (TNINT). Two of those projects will be implemented locally in 2016.

List of training supported by the SPS: By Participants - 2015

Training	Date	Country of Training	Participant
IPPC Meeting	March 16-20	Rome	Paul Graham
Caribbean Food Safety and Security Conference	March 17-18	Montego Bay- Jamaica	Joshua Lewis Ruel Edwards
38th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission	July 6-11	Geneva- Switzerland	Bowen Louison
8th Meeting of the Caribbean Plant Health Directors Forum (CPHD)	July 7-10	Aruba	Paul Graham
Course-Workshop on Requirements for Exporting Food to the U.S. Market – Focus of the FSMA	July 20-21	Barbados	Randolph Shears Jimmy Lindsay
Regional IPPC Workshop for the Caribbean	Sept 29-Oct 01	Trinidad	Peter Joseph
Transparency Workshop and the 64th Meeting of the Committee on SPS	Oct 12-16	Geneva- Switzerland	Thaddeus Peters
Train the Trainer Workshop: GIS for Animal Health Surveillance using the C-VIS platform	Nov 9-12	Belize	Dennis Derek Thomas

IICA / SAGARPA Training - 2015

Result No. 16: Capacity Building Training

The training was a continuation of the 2014 Capacity Building Programme designed to promote the development of agriculture in the Caribbean. The four different areas of training were held during the first half of 2016. The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) in Mexico, IICA, the Graduate Schools and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, financed and organized the training. Four technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture benefited from this capacity building training programme.

List of IICA/SAGARPA Training for Grenadians: By Subject Area 2015

Training -Subject Area	Date	Country of Training	Participant
Plant and Animal Health Control in Ports and Airports and at Border Posts	April 13-21	Mexico	Tara T. Brizan
Course on In Vitro Clonal Propagation of Tropical Plants	June 15-26	Trinidad	Nigel Gibbs
Biotechnology and its Application in Agriculture	June 22-July 2	Mexico	Allison S. Haynes
Course on Efficient Use of Rainwater and Runoff in Agricultural Activities	August 10-14	Panama	Celia V Edwards

Result No.17: Sharing of Information (Spice Morning on GIS- Grenada)

The 'Information Sharing' by the beneficiaries of the IICA-SAGARPA short-term training courses was successfully held on November 03, 2015 on the *GIS Spice Morning Programme* (live) from 7:30am to approximately 8:00am. Two of the beneficiaries of the training from the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Nigel Gibbs and Ms Allison Haynes were very direct and verbal on the opportunities given to them and the benefits of the training to the Ministry of Agriculture and by extension the farmers of Grenada. This TV programme signaled that both the MoA and IICA have successfully accomplished the objective of sharing pertinent agricultural capacity building and innovative developments acquired from the IICA/SAGARPA training with the general public and especially the farmers of Grenada.

6. Conclusion

The activities undertaken during the period under review was to assist the agriculture sector in Grenada to build its capacity thus ensuring that it improves its productivity, becomes more competitive and improves its resilience to risks in the sector. IICA, individually and or collaboratively, has conducted a number of training sessions and forums on key technical aspects on resilience in agriculture and family agriculture. Emphasis was placed on resilience in agriculture and involved both farmers and public and private technicians where aspects relating to climate change and good agricultural practices were expounded. This Annual Report intends to demonstrate accountability and transparency of IICA's technical cooperation activities and to record the main achievements for 2015. It also provides an opportunity for IICA's principal stakeholder, collaborators, partners and farmers to evaluate the contributions IICA has made to the agriculture sector.

There is still more to be accomplished especially in the area of Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) and also in the level of adaptation of practices to help cushion the effects of climate change on the agriculture sector. IICA's successes in its technical cooperation activities in Grenada were evident among the collaborative activities with the MoA and other development partners.

However, the highlight being the compliments it receives for its sterling contribution to Grenada's agricultural sector by senior officials of the MoA.

Technical cooperation activities are expected to strengthen the sector since there will be more collaboration with development partners to reduce on duplication and to better plan with the MoA to ensure that both its felt and unfelt needs are addressed more effectively in 2016.

7. Work Plan for 2016

Project Activities	Expected Outcomes	Comments
Build capacity in group governance and organisational structure	Groups improve their capacity to manage their organisation	Ongoing
Promote Climate Smart Agriculture through forums and competition	Greater awareness of the impact of climate change on agriculture and best practices developed, validated and disseminated	Ongoing
Promote Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) through revision of plant and animal health bills	Revised Plant Health and Animal Health Acts become operationalized	New
Energise family agriculture in rural communities by introducing high yielding lethal yellowing resistant germplasm	Commercial activities in the rural communities increased hence contributing to food security	New
Capacity building in development and use of risk maps in agriculture	Staff in the MoA better able to map risk in agriculture hence facilitate improved planning	New
Improved capacity of banana farmers to reduce food losses	Reduction in banana losses along the supply chain	New
Collaborate with GIZ-Grenada to evaluate and validate technical practices relating to adaptation to climate change	Initiatives developed for more user friendly and cost efficient technologies re climate change adaptation measures	Ongoing
Collaboration with the 4-H division to promote school gardening programme	Backyard gardening in schools better organized in a systemic manner	On going



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