

## Jamaica's Country Report

1. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPPO of your country (less than 200 words), please provide macro data on your country (area, population, main production, main plant importations and exportation) and the structure, ports of entry and organigram of the NPPO.

1.1 Jamaica's population is approximately 2,728,864 people broken down as per the table below

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total</b>	2,711,476	2,717,862	2,723,246	2,727,328	2,728,969	2,728,864
<b>Female</b>	1,369,776	1,373,002	1,375,203	1,376,784	1,377,610	1,377,472
<b>Male</b>	1,341,700	1,344,860	1,348,043	1,350,545	1,351,359	1,351,392

1.2 Jamaica's main **import** crops are: corn, Onion, Pea and beans, apple and grapes

Fruits and Vegetables	Product Category	Average Annual Quantity (Kg)	Frequency
Corn	Grain	172,801,372	Monthly
Onion	Vegetables	10,049,279	Weekly
Pea and Bean	Grain	5,365,186	Weekly
Apple	Fruits	1,112,719	weekly
Grapes	Fruits	657,340	weekly

Jamaica's main export crops are: yam, papaya, citrus, sweet potato, bread fruit, turmeric and dasheen

Fruits and Vegetables	Product Category	Average Annual Quantity	Frequency
Yam	Tuber	11,383,992	Weekly
Papaya	Fruits	1,472,788	Weekly
Citrus	Fruits	1,394,528	Weekly
Sweet Potato	Tuber	1,067,136	Weekly
breadfruit	Fruits	1,004,112	Weekly
Turmeric	Herbs/Condiments	893,609	Weekly
Dasheen	Tuber	523,817	Weekly

### 1.3 Ports of Entry (major)

Jamaica official ports of entry are as follows:

Kingston

- a. Norman Manley International Airport
- b. Kingston Seaports
- c. Central Sorting Office (Parcel Post)

Montego Bay

- d. Donald Sangster International Airport
- e. Montego Wharves

Port Antonio

- f. Bound Brook Wharf

Ochi Rios

- g. Ochi Rios Pier

### 2. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

Jamaica's Plant Quarantine Produce Inspection Branch is governed by two primary Acts:

- **Agricultural Produce Act (1926)**
- **Plant Quarantine Act (1993)**
  - Import Control Regulation (2005)
  - Citrus Regulation 2012
  - Solid Wood Packaging Regulation 2012
  - Pest Orders

### 3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests (less than 100 words)

#### **Introduction**

In August 2016 Jamaica's Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture (MICA) and Fisheries began management activities for the Frosty Pod Rot (FPR) (*Moniliophthora roreri*) disease affecting cocoa pods. Frost Pod Rot is a fungal disease of quarantine and economic significance and was first detected in the parish of Clarendon and has since been detected in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, and St. Mary. The Government of Jamaica subsequently granted budgetary approval of JA\$200M for the project in January 2018 and a designated Frosty Pod Rot Management team was employed beginning April 2018.

#### **Components of the Project**

There are five major components of the FPR project:

- Cultural Control
- Chemical Control
- Public Awareness

- Research and Development
- Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation

### **Cultural Control**

To contain the spread of the FPR, infected and uninfected cocoa pods containing the beans that produce chocolate must be stripped and treated with agriculture lime to kill spores. However to contain the spread of the disease, several management protocols were developed:

- Sample Collection
- Data Collection
- Pruning, stripping and spraying of cocoa trees
- Disinfection
- FPR Hotline to detail how to manage calls re FPR
- Movement of Cocoa Beans

Jamaica has over 8000 acres of cocoa in production. One Hundred and Eleven (111) farmers, pruners and strippers to be employed on contract to the project, were trained in identification and management of the disease.

### ***Chemical Control***

The chemical component involves the spraying of pruned and stripped trees to kill any remaining spores of the pathogens.

### ***Public Awareness Programme***

Jamaica developed a robust campaign to sensitize all staff in the three major divisions and the wider public about the disease, its management strategies and the Ministry's plan. To date the 31 sensitization sessions were conducted on the revamped management and 487 cocoa farmers sensitized. The Jamaica's MICAF also provided news release in the form of a "Think Tank," five minute radio features, radio public service announcements and time signals, developed and aired frosty pod rot jingle and dub to bring awareness to all stakeholders. Over one thousand nine hundred and thirty two brochures and flyers have also been distributed with a webpage for frosty pod management in Jamaica.

### **Research and Development**

Jamaica's long term measure is to ensure that resistance or highly tolerant varieties are available for planting. MICAF's Research and Development Division in collaboration with cocoa interest groups, stakeholders and academia is also establishing clonal gardens at two of the research stations in Jamaica.

### **Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Since August 2016, Jamaica has conducted 3 survey of the FPR to determine distribution. A monitoring survey is currently underway to determine impact of our efforts.

#### 4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

There are five areas of priority areas as it relates to emerging issues on phytosanitary measures

##### a) **Environment**

- Climate Change (extreme weather events)
- Natural Disasters
- Environmental pollution
- poor soil conditions (loss by erosion and depletion)
- Overuse of chemicals in pest risk management
- Degraded environments and loss in natural enemy biodiversity

##### b) **Emerging Pests**

- Emerging diseases in general
- Increasing resistance to pesticides
- Introduction of new pests
- Emergence of new pest biotypes
- Weeds as plant pests (terrestrial and aquatic)

##### c) **Resource limitations**

- Financial Resources
- Appropriately trained staff
- Sufficient infrastructure
- Access to facilities

##### d) **Capacity Development needs**

- Pest surveillance
- Pest Risk analysis
- Inspection and pest reporting
- e-Phtyo
- Diagnostics
- Use of Phytosanitary treatments
- Ability to raise national phytosanitary awareness
- Risk Based Sampling (improved efficiency and science based)
- Next Generation Sequencing - implications to trade and PRAs

##### e) **Trade *and related* Issues :**

- Implementation of the economic partnership agreements
- Market access and penetration
- Increasing Tourism (pathway)
- E Commence (pathway)
- Illegal plant Trade
- Private standards

#### 5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)

- Opportunities exist in the areas of bilateral agreements, technologies to advance phytosanitary protection and market access, however resources are limited and there is the need for technical capacity building.

6. **Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries (less than 200 words)**

International Cooperation

- Cooperation on an international level is required in the area of pest eradication, technology to advance surveillance, risk based sampling and emerging pests of concern to developing countries

Regional Cooperation

- Areas for cooperation would include port of entry pest preventive measures, regional pest prioritization, pest emergency response

Bilateral

- Areas for cooperation would include port of entry detection measures and technologies, market access and establishing market access standards.

# PLANT QUARANTINE/PRODUCE INSPECTION BRANCH

