

# **Enhancing the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security**

**A Project Proposal by the Planning Institute of Jamaica**

## **STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS**

**For Finalising of Project Proposal**

**Presented to the Planning Institute of Jamaica**

**by the**

**Disaster Risk Reduction Centre, University of the West Indies, Mona.**

# **PIOJ ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT – CONSULTATIONS**

## **BACKGROUND**

The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) has requested funding from the Adaptation Fund for a project “Enhancing the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security”. The project is designed help small farmers, fisher folk and residents who depend on the coastal zone to benefit from assistance for adapting to challenges posed by a changing climate.

An initial proposal was provisionally approved by the Board of the Adaptation Fund. During development of the final proposal a series of consultations was undertaken with stakeholders. Consultations were done in all parishes targeted by the project as well as at national level.

## **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To apprise stakeholders of the project proposal.
2. To obtain feedback from stakeholders
3. To record recommendations for the project proposal

## **PARTICIPANTS:**

See Participants lists attached at Appendix One.

## **OUTCOMES**

1. All groups agreed that the project would be useful
2. The groups made various suggestions for customising the project
3. The farmers made useful suggestions for sources of water in their communities – these included using springs, ponds, and rivers as sources in addition to harvesting of rain water. These are recorded in the notes of the meetings.
4. As a result of the consultations adjustments were made to aspects of the project. The placement of breakwaters in Negril was modified. Based on recommendation from farmers and field checks, a reservoir was omitted and substituted by small-scale irrigation systems.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. **The agriculture-related suggestions offered by the participants should be evaluated by RADA-NIC for feasibility. Some of these are not directly relevant to the project but are important for livelihoods security.**
2. **Several communities have schools which maintain school gardens. Others have active 4H clubs. Schools and 4H clubs should be included in the implementation of the project, particularly Component 3.**
3. **The Ministry of Agriculture should also review the notes of the consultations as many concerns not related to the project were raised and were recorded by the consultant. All groups mentioned lack of market opportunities and poor farm roads as challenges to farming.**
4. **Fruit tree stands require re-planting in several areas, careful thought should be given to which crops are planted with a view to possibilities for export.**
5. **The example of Boroughbridge where the Farmers and Citizens’ Associations have merged should be encouraged where feasible. This will help to integrate farming into community development plans.**

6. **Once project implementation starts the project staff should ensure that the project activities complement on-going efforts in the communities.**
7. **The Negril stakeholders are very supportive of the project and suggested that a local oversight committee could be set up to give guidance and input as well as to monitor the project. This should be pursued.**

## **METHOD OF CONSULTATIONS**

### **Identification of participants.**

The guiding principle of the consultations was inclusiveness and diversity. Accordingly the DRRC, which is not familiar with the communities proposed for intervention under the project, partnered with organisations which routinely work in the targetted communities in order to identify participants.

#### **Agriculture.**

The Rural Agriculture Development Authority (RADA) which works with small farmers across the country was asked to identify participants for consultations related to agriculture.

#### **Negril**

For the Negril Component, an NGO working in Negril, the Negril Beach Restoration Committee was asked to invite participants and make arrangements for the meeting.

#### **National Consultation**

At the national level, the DRRC drew up a list of proposed participants which was then reviewed and amended by the Planning Institute of Jamaica.

### **Discussions**

A mixed method approach was used for consultations, including structured and unstructured discussions and expert consensus. For each consultation an overview of the project was presented, followed by questions and an open discussion when all concerns of the participants were discussed. This was followed by a period of discussion in which answers were sought to specific questions.

The method of expert consensus was employed for consultations in Negril and Kingston. The group was randomly divided into sub-groups which were asked to arrive at a consensus on the specific questions and then to record the group's position in writing.

## **RESULTS: PARISH CONSULTATIONS**

### **ST THOMAS**

#### **Communities' Suggestions and Observations**

- Deterioration of the coastal environment as evidenced by increase in algae, decrease in fish and amount of coral rubble is being observed.
- Fear that St Thomas may be targeted for tourism development and may end up with large hotels on the beaches – the persons present were against this approach.
- Organic farming is not adequately encouraged by the government.
- Factories in the parish are causing pollution and are not being monitored and regulated.
- Tractors are being used to clear hillsides for development resulting in massive erosion, damage to farms, choking of rivers. In one instance the roads were cut for a bike trail as part of what is supposed to be a tourism project.

The consultant explained that these concerns would not necessarily be addressed by the project, but that they would be included in the report to the PIOJ.

#### **Recommendations**

From the Participants:-

- There is need for water catchment, storage and irrigation in all communities.
- The project should include a tree-planting component as many areas are denuded. A plant nursery for St Thomas should be set up.
- A special component for planting vegetation including bamboo along river courses should be included –
- This would help reduce erosion of river banks.
- A component on wind energy should be included in the project.
- The project should ensure effective information transfer. Very often all experiences are lost at the end of a project; therefore a documentation centre should be established at the RADA office in St Thomas so that farmers can access information.
- Any future tourism projects in St Thomas should NOT include large hotels being constructed on beaches.
- No planting of pine should be done.
- The project public education component should include training in methods which reduce fertiliser and pesticide use.

### **ST CATHERINE – Ewarton**

#### **Participants' Observations and Suggestions**

- Concerns were raised about the control of food security in the world with the metropolitan countries manipulating food distribution. The farmers are concerned about the genetically modified foods coming into the country without labels; concerns were raised about the security of our people, the type of foods being consumed, and farmers not able to export what they are producing.

- Challenges - Lack of irrigation. Climate change was identified as the reason the farmers are no longer able to get a consistent season as since October they are experiencing severe drought and adequate irrigation systems are not available to them. They are in land preparation now however, they cannot plant anything and it is crippling their livelihood.
- The farmers have six or eight months of dry period. When the rainy period commences catchments can be set up to channel rainwater into tanks.
- The Ewarton area is very dry and there is uncertainty as to whether tanks would sustain farmers. Better to set up sustainable irrigation systems to have a vast amount of water. Farmers who plant staple crops may use the tanks because the crops would not use a lot of water; there are other farmers who plant vegetables and would need more water.
- Long term issue- deforestation, cutting down trees for charcoal. Farmers can gather logwood seeds and disperse them around the area. Example, if farmers can plant ten (10) logwood trees, cut down eight (8) and leave two, birds can distribute seeds which is also that's a cheap way of conservation. Fruit trees should also be planted.
- Geographic Location - harvested water will have distribution problems in regards to getting the water to the farmers. It needs a network of irrigation systems to sustain farmers.
- Funding was given by the EFJ/Small Grant – Project looked at 100 acres of reforestation on the Mount Rosser side of the community ; trees are producing now. A processing plant is needed for the crops. The communities are still continuing the project although the funding ended. There is a nursery still propagating seedlings so they can continue reforestation.
- Roads – Road to River Head – Success Mountain to Cool Shade best land is located there. If roads are fixed farmers will do much better in cultivating crops.

### **Recommendations**

- Irrigation - harvesting rain water should be used as a cheaper way to irrigate land.
- Using of artificial materials to line ponds so rain water can be collected and this could be channelled to the farm lands.
- In terms of capacity building water was one commodity that was needed – also need assistance with land preparation as most of the areas are woodlands, farmers need assistance with a tractor to prepare lands.
- When there's a period of glut, farmers produce goes to waste A Chilling Facility could be available to the farmers for storage of produce, instead of having them spoil in the fields. Farmers will benefit greatly from it.
- The Ministry of Agriculture should talk to Windalco to utilize a few of their wells to help to cut down cost and to assist farmers with irrigation.
- Marketing for farmers along with storage for their produce – these are very important.
- How can they attract the tourism industry to take some of the produce in terms of glut– do not want tourism to be about the sun, sea, want tourism to be a part of their community; to get some of the tourism dollars that are being spent in Jamaica.
- Speaking to seasonal condition in the Ewarton area, suggestions were that the Natural Ponds could be set up to harvest the rainwater during the period of rainfall.
- An education component should be part of the project.
- Jamaica should start a seed bank to hold the seeds and replant them.
- The farmers' associations have acquired five (5) acres of land. They are in need of a building to do food processing so whenever there is a glut these foods could be processed.

- Apart from land preparation, farmers need assistance in testing of the soil to see what plant is best suited for that type of soil.
- Farmers need technical persons along with RADA to give information on soils types, to plant different crops. For instance each farmer could plant different type of crops on their land.
- Public Education is necessary where RADA personnel can meet with farmers to explain farming techniques etc.

## **MANCHESTER and TRELAWNY**

### **Participants' Observations and Suggestions**

All participants agreed that the project is very useful and will address a need for more water.

Participants indicated that access to water during dry spells would assist in achieving more consistent production.

*Some farmers suggested that more than one approach be taken.* Collection of water in tanks for use as irrigation would help some farmers, particularly those with smaller holdings. Other farmers would benefit more from a programme by which sources of water such as springs are enlarged and water pumped from the spring to tanks. It would then be distributed by gravity feed to a group of farmers. This group of farmers would assume responsibility for the pump and other equipment. The pump should be a portable pump which does not require electricity.

All participants agreed that poor road conditions are hampering movement of produce as well as ability of trucks to deliver water during the dry season.

Lack of water is problematic, especially during drought periods.

Imports are depressing prices – particularly for the current crop of Irish Potatoes, but generally the farmers need to be able to sell their crops at prices which cover their costs. Timing of imports should be such that the imports supplement local production rather than compete against it.

Potatoes which are imported for seeds are being sold as table potatoes – this contributes to the lowering of prices to the farmers.

## **CLARENDON**

Frankfield, Crooked River, Braehead

### **Participants Observations and Suggestions**

Irrigation

- Participants stated that inadequate water for irrigation affected their production during the dry months so that a plan for supplying additional water is welcome, as this will help improve production.
- Some farmers noted that during the dry season and droughts, there are more diseases and pests which affect the crops.

- In the Braehead- Crooked River area, there are several springs, a river and the Beecher's Hill pond in the general area. These should be looked at as sources of water as they are never dry.
- Using those sources would require pumps, storage tanks and piping in order for farmers to benefit.
- There is also need for a reliable domestic water supply. One participant stated that the springs should be used for that purpose.
- The suggestion was made that in Top Crooked River a microdam would be the best solution.

Farmers are very discouraged when they plant and cannot sell their produce; there is need for a stable market for crops.

In the Grantham area river fish which use to be an important source of protein have all died out from use of pesticides for fishing. There was a suggestion that fish farming would be a good alternative livelihood in the area.

## **CLARENDON**

Thompson Town, Victoria, Bloomwell, Gloucester

### **Participants Observations and Suggestions**

Irrigation - Four suggestions were made.

- There are ponds in the area which could be used for irrigation storage. These are mainly in the 'black dirt' areas. One pond could serve several farmers.
- Concrete tanks were built in the area under a previous project. These could be cleaned and rehabilitated and used for storage.
- Other farmers could harvest rainwater on their farms by building a structure from which water could be led to a tank.
- Springs exist which could be entombed. All the above would require pumps. The suggestion is to pump to tanks at elevation which would then gravity feed the irrigation systems.

More exchange of information among farmers would be useful. Reference was made to times when training days were organised by RADA and farmers visited other parishes for training and discussions with fellow farmers.

More extension officers are needed - URGENT.

Farm roads are not maintained and this causes many problems with access and movement of produce.

Markets are not assured and this leads to economic losses for farmers.

Access to more water would help not only with crops but also with raising of livestock which provides additional livelihoods security particularly in the dry season.

**Training which would be useful:** planting techniques, farm management, and livestock rearing.

Many of the fruit trees in the area have died – replacement trees are needed.

## **ST MARY**

Jeffery Town, Lucky Hill, Decoy

### **Participants' Suggestions and Observations**

#### **Irrigation**

- Develop ponds with liners and use these for storage. This could be done on individual farms as well as for groups of farms.
- The river could also be used as a source with water from the river pumped to tanks then gravity fed to farms.
- The Decoy property already has some irrigation equipment but needs additional storage.

A tractor is needed – this would help with ploughing as well as with keeping the farm roads accessible.

A rain gauge and weather station would assist with keeping track of the weather to help with timing of planting seasons etc.

#### **Training Which Would be Useful**

Composting, water management, soil conservation techniques.

*Note: There is a 4H Group in Wallenford which should be included in the project.*

Carron Hall

### **Participants Observations and Suggestions**

Project will be helpful – those farmers with irrigation systems have noticed an increase in their yields.

Farms are isolated – farmers would need individual solutions – as it would be difficult to use a common source for several farms.

#### **Training Required**

Composting, using plants as insect repellents – this would complement training in pest management done in 2012 by RADA, USAID and AGROGRACE.

**ST ANN** – Cave Valley, Aenon Town, Boroughbridge

### **Participants Observations and Suggestions**

Water would be very helpful in maintaining production in the dry season, as well as for helping to raise livestock.

There are a number of sources of water which could be tapped for irrigation:-



- Boroughbridge – springs and a river
- Cave Valley – ponds, underground water sources as well as catchment tanks which could be rehabilitated.
- John Reid – ponds
- Bohemia – river and spring
- Cuffee Ridge – spring which could be entombed to serve for domestic water and irrigation. There is also a tank which could be rehabilitated.
- Cave River – collection points along the river could be cleaned and water pumped directly to farms.

All the above would require irrigation pipes as well as lines and pumps.

- Some farms are not close to any water source – these could receive black tanks, gutters etc. for harvesting and irrigation.

*It was noted that the farmers' groups need a mist blower which would be shared.*

### **Type of Training Required**

Land husbandry, composting. (Last year RADA carried out training on plant barriers for erosion control including use of A frames.)

### **NEGRIL WORKSHOP**

The consultation took place on February 28, 2012. It was kindly organised by the Negril Beach Restoration Committee.

The project overview was presented by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the consulting engineer then presented the proposal for Negril after which there was a general discussion. It was agreed by consensus that:

- A) The focus of the intervention should be on central and northern Long Bay
- B) The extension to the current reef is acceptable
- C) The elevation of the proposed barrier could be at sea level
- D) Sea-grass replanting could be undertaken by NGOs and community efforts
- E) The available funding could be directed to the erection of the barriers
- F) The community should be afforded the opportunity to provide input to and monitoring of the project

Following these discussions, the group was divided into two sub-groups which then discussed specific questions related to the project. The responses are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Expert Consensus – Group Replies NEGRIL**

Questions	Group 1	Group 2
Does the project support national climate change objective goals? Please give reasons for your reply.	It does. There have been noticeably more severe storms due to climate change	Yes. It will lessen the effects of hurricanes and its risks and vulnerability. Health is part of Vision 2030 goal 4.
Will the proposed intervention for reducing beach sand loss benefit Negril. Please state reasons for your reply.	Yes. The breakwater will slow down erosion of the beach and rebuild the beach	The importance of the beach will be sustained. The fact that the designs as proposed will enhance the aesthetics of the area. The current rate of beach erosion will be stemmed thus allowing healthier, better beaches and the economic life of Negril in the long run.
What do you see as the benefits of the proposed intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancement of our Tourism product which benefits economy</li> <li>- Increase of marine habitat</li> <li>- Long Term sustainability of Negril’s Tourism and social enhancement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic benefits including increased tourism, improve the fishing industry thus increasing fishing and strengthening the industry</li> <li>- Increased awareness (public education through forums and different medium thus resulting in more informed citizens</li> <li>- Increasing civic pride</li> </ul>
Do you have any concerns regarding the proposed intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transparency in the project</li> <li>- Will it be tendered internationally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring of the implementation process</li> <li>- Monitoring Committee is of utmost importance to the project</li> <li>- The level of disturbance/disruption during the implementation process</li> <li>- Maintenance</li> </ul>
Does the proposed intervention conflict with or support the sustainable development of Negril	Yes, it would assist with regeneration of the beach	Yes, it complements the move to resuscitate the wetlands, the move to improve Negril Marine Park, more educational things will be done for the rangers and other persons employed close to the Negril Marine Park Project
Are there any other comments which the group would like to make	Ensure that we get value for money and its life expectancy	No

## **NATIONAL CONSULTATION**

Forty-five invitations were sent to a wide cross section of organisations for the National Consultation which took place on March 16, 2012

Presentations on the project were done by the PIOJ, Rural Agriculture Development Authority and the Consulting Engineers, after which there was a general discussion on the project, followed by an Expert Consensus Grouping results of which are shown at Table 2.

Discussions surrounded the adequacy of funding available, sustaining project gains when the project is completed, and whether the project would receive adequate support at the parish level.

## **OUTCOME**

Following the conclusion of the consultations, adjustments were made to the project document based on feedback received.

**Table 2: Expert Consensus – Group Replies National Workshop**

QUESTION	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3
Does the Project support national climate change adaptation goals? Please give reasons for your reply	<p>Yes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting/ protecting livelihood</li> <li>- Improving food security</li> <li>- Coastal protection</li> </ul> <p>One amendment: More information/ details needed for water resources adaptation to climate change and rainwater harvesting</p>	<p>Yes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal protection- build adaptation to storms and sea level rise</li> <li>- Rain water harvesting and improved agricultural production as a response to rainfall</li> <li>- Change in mindset, awareness and attitude</li> </ul>	Yes
Does the project support or conflict with national sustainable development goals, as stated in Vision 2030 or other policies and plans, e.g. Sustainable Tourism Development Plan? Please state reasons.	It is in line with vision 2030 development goals or complement vision 2030 development goals	It does support Vision 2030- (enhancing the natural environment- the 4 <sup>th</sup> goal and outcome no. 14	Hazard risk reduction and management
Are there any potential conflicts between the proposed project activities and established good practices-e.g. in DRR, sound environmental management, sound natural resources management, climate change adaptation?	None of the sectors were represented at this consensus	No potential conflict	No Answer
What do you see as benefits of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal protection and resilience</li> <li>- Sustainable tourism</li> <li>- Watershed management</li> <li>- Capacity building in agencies</li> <li>- Reduce cost of production per unit area</li> <li>- Enhance food security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protecting the economy and the coastal environment in Negril- settlement</li> <li>- Sustainable framing production and provision of sustainable water</li> <li>- Establishment of community networking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will minimize the effects of coastal erosion to Negril coastline, which will enhance the earnings from the tourism product</li> <li>- Create awareness of the effects of climate change and the threats posed to the</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building environmental awareness of farmers</li> <li>- Building of capacity of local community and enhance awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coastlines</li> <li>- Reduction in the impact of natural disasters</li> <li>- Better farming practices which will ultimately lead to food security</li> <li>- Reduction of economic losses in the event of disasters</li> <li>- Improved governance structured towards natural resource management and sustainable community development</li> </ul>
Do you have any concerns regarding the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited budget</li> <li>- Emphasis on hard structures, effect of hard structures on boats etc.</li> <li>- I.D. of land ownership for micro- dams</li> <li>- More integration of water resources management</li> <li>- More integration of Local Planning Authority</li> <li>- Time frame and depth of study</li> <li>- Multi-sectoral linkage necessary to meet targets and within stipulated budget</li> <li>- Concerns with the raw effluents that continue to flow in the sea (Negril)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient resources</li> <li>- Project scaling</li> <li>- Cost/ benefit analysis</li> <li>- How the project will be implemented?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only selected parishes will benefit from the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o How were the project sites selected?</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Sustainability of the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Who will monitor/maintain when the project closes?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Are there major omissions which should be addressed? If so please state what they are	Detailed Budget (are they well thought out or just indicative?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wider consultations</li> <li>- More stakeholder impact</li> </ul>	Project doesn't speak to replicating best practices in other parishes

## APPENDIX ONE – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ST. THOMAS JANAUARY 18, 2012

Name	Community/ Organization
1. Varetia Whitton	Albion Mountain
2. Wangel Spence	Albion Mountain
3. Shanise Mckenley	Yallahs High school
4. Khanise McKenley	Yallahs High School
5. Sasha-Kay Brown	Yallahs High School
6. Kyle Kmiecziak ?	Lyssons
7. S. Nicholas	Duck Worth
8. Cylrcarke ?	
9. Debbrena Walker	Ramble District
10. Monique McDonald	Heartease Distric, Yallahs High School
11. Leighton Davis	Ness Castle
12. Tilda Edwards	Ness Castle
13. Howard McLaughlin	Rowlandsfield District
14. Cyril Clarke	Rowlandsfield District
15. Clarence Thompson	Rowlandsfield District
16. Caslin Gillings	Cedar Valley
17. Patricia Greenleaf	Cedar Valley
18. *Dwight Forrester	RADA- Climate Change Project Coordinator
19. Bryan Anderson	RADA
20. Vilmore Salmon	Albion East
21. Callan Parke	RADA
22. Edwin Morrison	RADA
23. *Collin Madic	RADA
24. Tadj Barclay	RADA
25. Leroy Stewart	
26. D. Madie	Jamaica 4-H Club

**JANUARY 25, 2012, CHRISTIANA**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Community/ Organization</b>
1. Windel Forbes	Wilson Run - Trelawny
2. Gerald Edwards	Wilson Run - Trelawny
3. Dave Powell	Christiana Extension Area- RADA Manchester
4. Junior Gillispie	Hanson Run, Coleyville
5. Ian Davis	Hanson Run, Coleyville
6. Junior Tucker	Trelawny, RADA
7. Mervyn Green	Trelawny, RADA
8. Dainette Robe	Trelawny, RADA
9. Stephney Uter	Trelawny, RADA
10. Lenox White	Manchester
11. Carlton Mills	Manchester
12. Samuel Harris	Manchester, RADA
13. Winston Miller	Manchester, RADA
14. Clayton Milles	Trelawny
15. Gifton Griffiths	Christiana
16. Vivian Forbes	Pike
17. Shelia Daines	Dobson

**JANUARY 30, 2012, FRANKFIELD- GRANTHAM**

Name	Community/ Organization
1. Noah Anderson	Grantham
2. Daulmay Sullivan	Union
3. Ida Christie	Hill Top
4. Derrick Douglas	Grantham
5. Cedrick Lewinson	Woodside
6. Mark Briscoe	Grantham
7. Luke McLeod	Kilsyth
8. Festus Page	Morant
9. Hubert Knight	Loggie Green
10. Shirlene Evans	Loggie Green
11. Duncan Gayle	Morant
12. Eulen Stephenson	Grantham
13. Denzil Williams	Grantham
14. Calvert Page	Grantham
15. Eric Rochester	Grantham
16. Isreal Anderson	Kilsyth
17. Vassel Jackson	Morant
18. Lincoln Weise	Morant
19. Vernal Christie	Hill Top
20. Tass Anderson	Grantham
21. Roy Myers	Morant
22. Byron Johnson	Hill Top
23. Duran McLeod	Grantham
24. Gosset Whittick	Grantham
25. Samuel Foster	Grantham
26. Pearline Thompson	Grantham
27. Wilburn Shaw	Union
28. Lorenzo Arcscott	Grantham
29. Jerimiah Mckenzie	Grantham
30. Kent Briscoe	Grantham
31. Daniel Morgan	Morant



32. Scott Smikle	Hill Top
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**JANUARY 30, 2012, CLARENDON- BRAE HEAD**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Community/ Organization</b>
1. Elizabeth Henry	Brae Head
2. Vivick Ricketts	Round Hill
3. Sonia Bonnick	Round Hill
4. Donald Chambers	Round Hill
5. Clive Beckford	Round Hill
6. Joel McKenzie	Round Hill
7. John McKenzie	Round Hill
8. Winston Chambers	Brae Head
9. Alreed Walters	Brae Head
10. Delceta Chambers	Brae Head
11. Samuel Anderson	Brae Head
12. Kaveen Barrett	Brae Head
13. Franciene Burris	Croskey River
14. Claude Gregory	Trout Hall P.O.
15. Alwyne Hall	McDonald
16. Christopher Griffths	Brae Head
17. Milton Grant	McDonald
18. Jerome Henry	Round Hill
19. Michael Howe	Round Hill
20. Patrick Morgan	Round Hill
21. Austin Anderson	Round Hill
22. Merdel Cole	Round Hill
23. Paulene Beckford	Brae Head
24. Everton Phillips	Round Hill
25. Eli Wilburn	Round Hill
26. Twong Cole	Round Hill
27. Cecil Anderson	Round Hill
28. David McKenzie	Brae Head

29. Cleveland Richards	Round Hill
30. Glendon Gray	Brae Head
31. Micheal Thompson	Brae Head
32. Errol Smith	Collington
33. Gervan Richards	Round Hill
34. Justin Mckenzie	Round Hill
35. Clarence Lewin	Brea Head
36. Carmen White	Round Hill
37. Janelle McIntosh	Round Hill
38. Newton McIntosh	Round Hill
39. Harvey Bonnick	Round Hill
40. Claude White	Round Hill
41. Cedric Bonnick	Brae Head
42. Melvin Richards	Brae Head
43. Huby Pouis	Round Hill
44. James Grant	Brae Head
45. Ovtavious Ricketts	Brae Head
46. Stanley Johnson	Brae Head
47. Norman Ricketts	Round Hill
48. Carl Chambers	Round Hill
49. Dalton Thomas	Brae Head
50. Renford Fearon	Brae Head
51. Kerry Francis	McDonald
52. Stanley Fearon	McDonald
53. Hurin Levy	Round Hill
54. Clifton Ross	McDonald
55. Godwin Tulley	Round Hill
56. O. Forbes	Brae Head

**JANUARY 31, 2012, CARRON HALL**

Name	Community/ Organization
1. Leroy Kennedy	St. Mary, RADA
2. Marion Dean	Carron Hall
3. Ruan Smith	Carron Hall
4. Baris Walle	Carron Hall
5. Odane Edwards	St. Mary RADA
6. Micheal White	Windsor Castle
7. Stacian Grier	Windsor Castle
8. Maxine Stephenson	Windsor Castle
9. Beverly Dunbar- Williams	Windsor Castle
10. Mavis Kennedy	Carron Hall
11. Hovac Turnbull	Windsor Castle
12. Clovis Ross	Windsor Castle
13. Icylin Kilbon	Carron Hall
14. Noel Bryan	Carron Hall
15. Miguel McLean	CASE
16. Couicl Reslie	Carron Hall
17. Trevor Hunter	Carron Hall
18. Owen Clunie	Windsor Castle
19. Dozlyn Harris	Windsor Castle
20. Derrick Ellis	Windsor Castle
21. Beverly Ellis	Windsor Castle

**JANUARY 31, 2012, GUYS HILL- DECOY**

Name	Community/ Organization
1. R. Johnson	Decoy
2. Sedwyn Bowen	Decoy
3. Roylan McDonald	Decoy
4. Denzil Whyte	Decoy
5. Delroy Gordon	Decoy
6. Leroy Brown	Decoy
7. Carlton Kelly	Decoy
8. Everton Robbinson	Decoy
9. Leroy Panton	Jeffrey Town
10. Wensworth Gordon	Jeffrey Town
11. Hinda Townsend	Jeffrey Town
12. Tempre Rose Shirley	Jeffrey Town
13. Hyacinth Hurleck	Decoy
14. Lucille Greenland	Decoy
15. Norman Baugh	St. Mary RADA
16. Leroy Kennedy	St. Mary RADA
17. Odane Edwards	St. Mary RADA
18. Miquel McLean	CASE
19. Michael Gordon Somers	Decoy
20. Doreth Gordon	Decoy
21. Kenneth Greenland	Decoy
22. Linneth Hunter	Decoy

**FEBRAUARY 6, 2012, VICTORIA**

Name	Community / Organization
1. Karlene Henry	Victoria
2. Peter Henry	Thompson Town
3. LurLine Carrol	Victoria
4. Leighton Davis	Thompson Town
5. Franklyn Mckenzie	Victoria
6. Desmond Dinnal	Thompson Town
7. Barrington Bailey	Elign
8. Garfield Brown	Victoria
9. Fitz Harris	Blackwood
10. Frank McFarlene	Elign
11. Leopold Fagan	Bloomwell
12. Desmond Gayle	Victoria
13. Dennis McPherson	Victoria
14. Roan Waugh	Victoria
15. Conrod Crown	Victoria
16. Jeptha Dinnall	Gloucester
17. Howard McPherson	Victoria
18. Percival Stone	Gloucester
19. Cyrenius Mitchell	Victoria
20. Phillip Austin	Gloucester
21. Sigismond Mills	Victoria
22. Clifford Hennigham	Thompson Town
23. Levi Dinnall	Thompson Town
24. Oral Hudson	Victoria
25. Lewis Weir	Victoria
26. Kavin Shirley	Thompson Town
27. Wilburn Mitchell	Victoria
28. Howar Robinson	Victoria
29. Patrica Mitchell	Victoria
30. Goldston Edwards	Victoria
31. Allan Hudson	Victoria

32. Kenroy Roberts	Victoria
33. Euctace Dawkins	Victoria

**FEBRAUARY 7, 2012, CAVE VALLEY**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Community/ Organization</b>
1. Lrica Ennos	BoroBridge Farmers Association
2. Rose- marie Ashman	BoroBridge Farmers Association
3. Cynthia	Cave Valley PMO
4. Gloria Moore	Cave Valley PMO
5. Julia Francis	BoroBridge
6. Melissa Francis	BoroBridge
7. Anthony	John Reid
8. Lynford Thompson	John Reid
9. Earle Shakespeare	Cave Valley
10. Malet Gordon	John Reid
11. Gladstone Sound	John Reid
12. Sonia Sergeant	Bohemia P.A.
13. Truman Taylor	White Sand
14. Ann- Marie Taylor	Bohemia
15. Courtney Hweitt	RADA
16. Jasmine Hyde	RADA
17. Rohan Small	RADA
18. Gary Dixon	RADA
19. Ransford Simms	Cave Valley PMO
20. Barbara Facey	Weld Cane
21. Daniel Blain	Cave Valley
22. D. Navada	Cave Valley

**JANUARY 26, 2012, EWARTON**

Name	Community/Organization
1. Vernon Williams	RADA
2. Tim Murray	St. Catherine
3. S. Bennett	
4. Cecil?	
5. Sebert Anderson	P.R.O
6. E. Johnson	
7. Fitzroy Laing	Charlemount
8. Clement Dawes	Linstead
9. Starrette Dobson	Ewarton
10. April Edwards	
11. M. Wheatley	Ewarton
12. Ollington Hutton	
13. Rallington Lewin	
14. Brian Perry	Ewarton
15. Nataniel Binning	Ewarton
16. Paul Wood	
17. Venar Spencer	Ewarton
18. Alma Nelson	Polly Ground
19. Nathaniel Binning	Polly Ground
20. S.G Needham	Ewarton
21. Arthur Thomas	
22. Illegible	
23. Benford Thomas	
24. Vincent Hall	Ewarton
25. Daniel Easy	Ewarton
26. Ralston Thomas	
27. Norman Morgan	
28. Fitzroy Dillion	Ewarton

**FEBRAUARY 28, 2012, Negril Consultation- Breezes Grand Resort, Norman Manley Boulevard**

Name	Organization
1. Opal Beharie	Secretary Manager- Westmoreland Parish Council
2. Jean Brown	President- Coral Reef Preservation Society
3. Nehru Coalsingh	Crystal Waters Villas
4. Lee Issa	Chairman- Couples Resort
5. John McIntosh	Hotel manager- Super Clubs Breezes Grand Resort & Spa
6. Brian Sang	Chairman- Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association- Negril
7. Althea Stewart	Acting Secretary/ Manager- Negril Green Island Local Planning Authority
8. Hilma Tate	Parish Disaster Coordinator- Westmoreland Parish Council
9. Winthorpe Wellington	Travellers Beach Resort
10. Carolyn Wright	Co-Chair Breach Restoration Beach Committee, Rondel Village Hotel
11. Cecel Brown	Merrils Beach Resort & Negril Water Sports Association
12. Jerron Britton	Jamaica Tourist Board
13. Merna Pusey	Negril Fishing Cooperation



**PIOJ Adaptation Project Proposal**

**National Consultation– Friday, March 16, 2012 at 9:30am- 1:00pm**

Name	Organization
1. Millicent Blake	St. Thomas Parish Council
2. Fay Neufville	St. Thomas Parish Council
3. Geoffrey Marshall	Water Resources Authority
4. Carlton Wedderburn	MOAF
5. Rae Parchment	NWA
6. Cavell Rhiney	RADA
7. Clifford Mahlun	MET Service
8. Novelette Douglas	NEPA
9. Thomas Mayne	JAS
10. Nicholette Williams	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
11. Andrea Donaldson	NEPA
12. Tina Williams	Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment
13. Patricia Lewis	St. Catherine Parish Council
14. Sherise Simpson	NEPA
15. Le-Ann Roper	PIOJ
16. Robert Logan	CASE
17. Z. Budham	MOAF
18. Winston Shaw	NIC
19. Chris Burgess	CEAC
20. Amani Ishemo	UTECH
21. Stanley Rampair	NIC
22. Yolande Jankie	St. Mary Parish Council
23. Orande Pink	St. Ann Parish Council
24. La- Jean Powell	Manchester Parish Council
25. Chaleu Rafe	NEPA
26. Allan Hamilton	NEPA
27. Anthony McKenzie	NEPA
28. Sekeywi Carruthers	CIDA

Plate 1: Community meeting at Frankfield (top) and Aenon Town/Cave Valley (bottom)

