



RADA

RURAL AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Rural Agricultural Development Authority

2009-2010

A N N U A L R E P O R T





RADA

RURAL AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Corporate Profile

The Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. RADA was established under the Rural Agricultural Development Authority Act of 1990 which replaced the Land Authorities Act and began its operation on August 1, 1990.

It is Jamaica's chief agricultural extension and rural development agency.

Vision Statement

To become the leader in the drive towards achieving national economic growth and stability through agricultural development

Mission Statement

RADA is committed to promoting the development of agriculture in Jamaica, as the main engine of economic growth in rural communities, through an efficient, modern and sustainable extension service which will enhance the national economy and improve the quality of life of rural farm families.

People, Land & Opportunity

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National Board of Directors

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Messrs.	Patrick Lawrence	Chairman
	Alvin Murray	Deputy Chairman
	Egbert Miller	Member
	Donovan Chen See	Member
	Oliver Nemhard	Member
	Patrick McIntosh	Member
	Ian Murray	Resign August 3, 2010 appointed to the Senate
	Novel Quest	Member
	Richard Khouri	Member
	Johnathan Lamey	Member
	Danville Walker	Member
	Dr. David Lowe	Member
	Dr. Charles Douglas	Member
	Dr. Marc Panton	Member
	Dr. Derrick Deslandes	Ex officio member
Ms.	Annette Henry	Member

In accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1 (2) and section 3 of the Rural Agricultural Development Act the persons listed above were appointed to the Board of RADA with effect from February 8, 2010.

National Board of Directors



Patrick Lawrence -Chairman



Annette Henry



Dr. Marc Panton



Alvin Murray -Deputy Chairman



Richard Khouri



Patrick McIntosh



Danville Walker



Oliver Nemhard



Dr. David Lowe



Novel Quest

Absent from Pictures
Ian Murray
Major Johnathan Lamey
Dr. Charles Douglas
Dr. Derrick Deslandes



Egbert Miller



The agricultural sector over the years has been beset by challenges ranging from natural disasters to the outbreak of endemic pests and diseases. Some of these challenges posed a problem for the sector, in the forms of outbreak of the Beet Army worm in St Elizabeth, the Irish potato fungal & bacterial wilts in St. Ann and Manchester, and the citrus greening disease in the parishes of St. Catherine and Clarendon. These infestations, if left unchecked, could devastate the local agricultural landscape.

We were also challenged by the onslaught of protracted drought conditions, yet despite the setback, through the

resilience of our local farmers domestic crop production grew by 22.4% over the corresponding period between 2008 and 2009.

To have achieved this continued growth, RADA undertook activities to improve the knowledge base of over 60,000 farmers through training in the areas of crop and animal management; Integrated pest management; food safety; post harvest management and marketing among others.

RADA also provided support to farmers in the areas of water management which resulted in increased crop production by some 50%, hence, contributing to improved production and productivity and ultimately increasing revenues for our farmers.

Additional machinery was also introduced to beef-up productivity with the introduction of twelve (12) new tractors to the existing fleet in the revolving tractor pool operated by us so as to lower production costs for our farmers. Technology use was also strengthened through the introduction of extension tools to include laptops, cellular phones and Closed User Group (CUG) cellular phones and extension kits to promote increased efficiency on the job.

At RADA, we understand the importance of adopting best practices and providing produce that is of the highest quality and standards accepted worldwide, to the marketplace. Consequently, we initiated a number of programmes geared at improving post harvest management, grading and selection and improving the overall quality of agricultural products from farm to fork.

We are proud of our achievements in terms of providing the requisite support to our farmers. We have made significant strides in reducing the number of farmers being served by an Extension Officer, allowing for greater focus and attention. However, despite this achievement there is still more to be done. It is in this regard that we have continued the Recertification Programme for our Extension Officers which came on stream in 2010.

Message from the Board



Some of the additional tractors that were acquired to boost the tractor service pool.

RADA is committed to providing world class officers who are knowledgeable, efficient and credible and have the technical knowledge in dispensing vital extension information critical to the production process.

In the ensuing months, RADA will continue to utilize the Agri-Business Information System (ABIS) to provide data for the praedial larceny programme to update production data and to improve our existing database on farmers. However, for this initiative to achieve its objectives, we crave the support and participation of all our farmers and stakeholders. We will continue our interagency collaboration to provide funding for the implementation of projects that will provide value to our farmers, support our food security agenda, generate renewed interest in agriculture and promote a technology-driven sector.

In addition, we will continue to bring farmers together through workshops and foras similar to our one day conference in Trelawny in 2009 at which we hosted over 10,000 farmers.

RADA remains very positive about its transformational role in the Jamaican agricultural sector. The Agency is proud to have directly impacted the well being of many farmers, their families and communities. In keeping with the strategic outlook and mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, we look forward to forging an even stronger partnership with our farmers across all sectors of the industry as we seek to expand production and national output. ■

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Patrick Lawrence', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Patrick Lawrence
Chairman
RADA National Board



The year in review had many well publicized production related challenges inclusive of drought, pest outbreak and the spiraling cost of production inputs. The challenges as they arose, had an inspirational impact upon the Authority's relentless pursuit of new and better ways to deliver a type of extension service that was in conformity with the demands and needs that emanated from a dynamic production environment.

Against this background several new initiatives were introduced and several others reintroduced and expanded because of their perceived complementarity to the Authority's developmental strategies. The most profound of these interventions in terms of their immediate and potential impact were the following:

- The reintroduction of tractor services for land preparation.
- The reintroduction of Livestock Extension Services
- The expansion of Marketing Extension Services to cover all parishes
- The formation of new Producer Marketing Organizations (PMOs) and revitalization of existing ones to move the total from low double digit to approximately eight hundred (800).
- Increased support to greenhouse production
- Increased technical support to on-farm irrigation
- Monthly circulation of fertilizer prices at all outlets islandwide to give farmers purchasing options.
- The deployment of forty eight (48) additional Extension Officers to increase coverage, responsiveness and visibility of the Authority within extension areas.
- Introduction of the Extension Officer Recertification Programme
- Introduction of an Agricultural Disaster Risk Management (ADRM) unit

We are pleased to report that several of these new and reintroduced initiatives had a distinct countervailing impact upon those production inhibiting challenges earlier mentioned, and which would otherwise have had telling consequences for output and livelihood preservation within the domestic food crop producing subsector.

These and other interventions highlighted elsewhere in this report empowered farmers to rise to the challenges and by the end of the reporting period domestic food crop production recorded a healthy 22.4% increase with output moving from 400,109.5 tonnes in 2008 to 489,671.5 in 2009. This rate of growth was a measure of the cumulative impact of the series

Executive Summary

of integrated interventions that emanated from the range of projects, programmes and enabling schemes implemented by the Authority and buttressed by farmer resilience.

Technology transfer was the main feature of all implemented programmes and in this regard the operational capabilities of over fifty thousand (50,000) farmers were noticeably improved as was evidenced by the extent and frequency of their application of good agricultural practices for both crop and livestock production. In terms of crops there were production increases for all ten (10) crop categories ranging from 8.1% for legumes to 63.8% for plantains. One of the crop categories – potato – grew by 39.7%, the highest in ten (10) years and must be a reflection of the efficacy and timeliness of the Authority's interventions in the production arena.

It should be mentioned however that the breadth and depth of the Authority's interventions would have been considerably narrowed had it not been for the level of sustained support – material, financial and technical – received from various sources inclusive of public and private sector organizations, donor agencies and countries. The scale and range of interventions under programmes like crop care, on farm water management, marketing extension services, livestock and farmer training and the agribusiness information system would have been curtailed to a marked degree had it not been for substantial contributions from external sources. We therefore wish to place on record our appreciation to all our partners for the sustained support received during the reporting period.

We must mention here that the Authority's outreach was not farm specific and in a real way went beyond the boundary of the farm to embrace the farm family which is viewed by us as a social and economic unit with special needs, which if left unattended could lead to a deterioration in the quality of life within rural communities.

The Social Services/Home Economics unit played a leading role in this area and was instrumental in the formation and strengthening of community groups and empowering them through the transference of knowledge and enabling skills to address issues relating to diet and nutrition, family life, resource utilization, business development and the creation of employment opportunities. The impact of the programme had a national appeal as was evidenced by the frequency with which the leadership was requested to give mass media interviews and to write newspaper columns on matters pertinent to the deliverables under the programme. These interventions impacted the lives of over 14,000 women and youths. As a result of the skills acquired many have become better home makers, while others have become engaged in income

generating and agro-processing enterprises.



Women at Twickenham Agro-Processing enterprise engaged in bummy production.

Finally, the Authority, is cognizant of its role as a service provider and within the constraints of its budget, took deliberate steps to strengthen its administrative and extension delivery capabilities through a vigorous pursuit of the computerization and farmer registration and reverification programmes as well as the training and deployment of additional technical officers. Strong emphasis was placed on both in-house and institutional training in furtherance of the Authority's commitment to upgrade the skills and operational competence of staff at all levels and by extension, the ability of the Authority to function at all times as an institution having the competencies to drive agricultural production, productivity and development. ■

Al Powell
Chief Executive Officer
RADA



Phillip Chung Senior Director of RADA
Technology, Training and Technical
Information Division raps with farmer in
his cucumber field.

The Authority continued to place strong emphasis upon knowledge transfer with a view to improving the technical competence and operational efficiency of farmers.

Technical information was disseminated in various ways, each designed to have the greatest impact upon the target audience.

The following combination of delivery strategies were the main ones employed for the transmission of extension messages during the reporting period:

- On-farm demonstrations
- Group farm tours
- Individual farm visits
- RADA Website
- Technical publications
- Mass Media releases
- Agricultural and educational shows and exhibitions

The combined usage of these strategies allowed the Authority to transmit extension messages both directly and indirectly to mass audiences and individuals. In terms of direct contact over 60,000 farmers benefitted from technical training in at least one of the following areas:

- Crop Production
- Crop Nutrition
- Integrated Pest Management and Food Safety
- Proper use of pesticides
- Land Husbandry
- Protected Agriculture
- Nursery Production
- Livestock Production
- Apiculture
- Postharvest Management
- Marketing
- Recording Keeping
- Farm Planning
- On farm Irrigation and Water Management
- Orchard Establishment and Management

Training interventions took place in all 98 extension areas into which the island is divided. The following is a summary of the achievements.

No. of farmers trained in groups	24,918
No. of training sessions conducted	1,572
No. of farm visits	64,620
No. of demonstration / validation plots	17
No. of Technical publications	5

Extension coverage however, went far beyond these numbers as countless others were impacted indirectly through information that was circulated in the print media, on the RADA Website, through technical publications as well as during agricultural shows and exhibitions. ■



Farmer training in onion production in St. Elizabeth .



Use of small seed planter demonstrated to farmers

The year under review was quite challenging. A prolonged drought triggered a major outbreak of the Beet Army worm on escallion in St. Elizabeth and Manchester. Irish potato production in several parishes was affected by fungal and bacterial wilts and the detection of the Citrus Greening disease was confirmed in commercial sweet orange orchards in St. Catherine.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the country maintained pest-free status from the Mediterranean Fruit fly, Papaya mealybug and Giant African Snail while previous outbreaks of the Moko disease and Pink mealybug have been successfully contained and managed.

The operational strategy was one that placed strong emphasis upon early detection and the application of best practices for the containment and management of outbreaks. In this regard pest surveillance, farm inspections, farmer and staff training were vigorously pursued and these ensured that threats to plant health and food safety were addressed in a timely and technically proficient manner.

Notable Pest Outbreaks

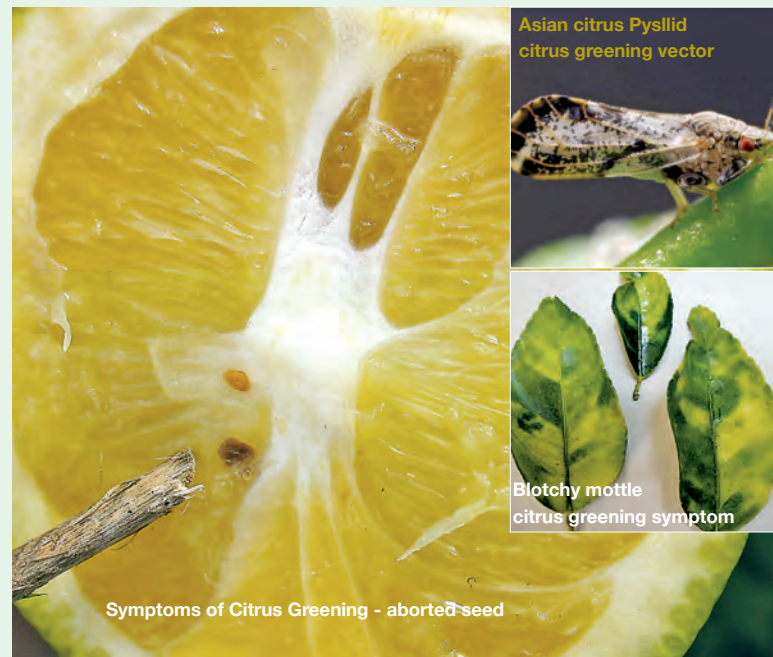
Beet Army worm infestation: Pest outbreak on escallion/onion was confined to sections of St. Elizabeth and Manchester and necessitated an emergency response by the Authority. A rapid survey of the infested areas was conducted to determine the extent and severity of the infestation. The results revealed that over 300ha cultivated by over 800 farmers were affected. Crop damage was put at approximately \$65M. 1,262 farmers were trained in methods to manage and contain the pest with notable success.

Farmer Training: RADA delivered 478 training sessions in areas of pest /pesticide management and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Focus was placed on training in pest management of crops targeted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MOAF) for increased production and productivity.

Staff Training: Extension officers benefited from training in safe use of pesticides, IPM, soil health management and organic farming. Forty-eight sessions were conducted in collaboration with several related agencies. ■

Summary of Major Activities and Achievements

Activities	Objectives	Targets	Achievements
Farm Inspections	To investigate and track plant pests and provide technical advice for their containment/ suppression.	19,600	25,399
Pest Surveillance	To ensure conformity with global trade requirements to improve sanitary/ phytosanitary food safety practices.	15,000 visits	27,011 visits
Farmer Training	To transfer technical skills in integrated crop management, integrated pest management for improvements in plant health, crop productivity and food safety.	279 Sessions	478 conducted
Technology Transfer: Demonstration /Validation Plots	To reinforce extension messages through on farm practices that validate the methods promoted and results envisaged.	Demonstration plots 10	10 established
Staff Training	To increase awareness and operational capabilities of extension officers in matters relating to pest and disease management and safety issues.	5 Sessions	48 sessions conducted



Symptoms of Citrus Greening - aborted seed

The productive capability of hundreds of farmers was considerably enhanced during the reporting period as a result of the interventions of the Water Management Unit.

Strong emphasis was placed upon identification and investigation of water sources, water harvesting, designs, installations and general farmer training in the care and management of facilities.

The totality of interventions enabled farmers to better utilize irrigation facilities and to increase both production and productivity. Farmers who benefited have managed to increase their cropping cycles in some instances from 1-3 crops per year and to record increases in crop yields of over 50%. The impact of the interventions upon production sustainability although limited was quite meaningful to the farmers involved most of whom have since been supplying markets with a greater degree of certainty largely because of a substantial reduction in their dependence upon rain fed production.



Melon field irrigated by sprinkler

Summary of Achievements

Activity	Target	Achievements	Remarks
Farm visits/ advisory work	330 visits Farmers 1564	391 visits Farmers 1480	Technical information disseminated
Water source Investigations	75	103	Estimation of water flow and reliability
Irrigation Designs	78	438	Open field and green house production
Installations	73	46	Systems installed: gravity drip and sprinkler for open field operations. Mist systems for green houses
Minor Irrigation Schemes	7 schemes	All in start up phase	funded by FAO/ EC food facility project. 430 farmers to benefit.
Farmer Training	29 Sessions 135 farmers	32 Sessions 308 farmers	Topics: operation and maintenance of main lines, pumps, drip and sprinkler systems, Drainage, field layout and installations.



Field irrigated using drip irrigation

MARKETING Extension Services

Service delivery was significantly enhanced during the year as a result of the impact which the introduction of nine (9) additional Marketing Officers had upon output. The recruitment of these officers gave the Marketing Unit a functional presence in every parish and allowed for the expansion of existing initiatives in training, post-harvest management, group marketing, the gathering and sharing of marketing intelligence and the continued pursuit of strategies to foster operational linkages between farmers and major demand centres.

Market driven production, improvements in crop marketability and contract sales were among the primary objectives of all interventions and in furtherance of these the unit encouraged and facilitated open discussions between the major stakeholders in order to create a commonality of understanding among them on matters related to cost of production, market competition, price determination and contractual obligations.

Farming training sessions	133
Farmers trained	3,200
Group strengthened	102
Marketing workshops	3
Movement of fresh produce	5.3 million kilograms

Achievement Highlights

TOP RIGHT:
Lenworth Taylor, Acting Marketing Officer for St. Mary discusses quality standards in the production and marketing of pumpkin with a farmer.

BOTTOM RIGHT:
Harvested sweet potato



SOCIAL SERVICES/HOME ECONOMICS Programme

The Social Services/ Home Economics unit functioned in substantial ways to improve the quality of life within farming communities. Strong emphasis was placed upon the farm family and in this regard several initiatives were undertaken to advance their social, intellectual and economic well being. Scores of community groups and thousands of individuals, particularly young women and youths, were impacted quantitatively and /or qualitatively by a wide range of enabling interventions in areas of family life education, personal development and employment creation either through own account operations or group based value added micro enterprises.

Over 900 training sessions were conducted with these groups and individuals during which knowledge and skills were transferred to them in the following areas:

- Food and Nutrition
- Meal planning, preparation and presentation
- Backyard gardening (crops and small livestock)
- Family life and effective parenting
- Home management and resource utilization
- Clothing construction, needlework and craft
- Food preservation and agro-processing
- Income generation and Entrepreneurship
- Social interaction and team building

Targets and Achievements

ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	ACHIEVEMENT
Groups serviced	78	85
Training sessions conducted	1,300	912
Attendance at training sessions	1,300	10,417
Home visits	1,300	900
Home gardens established	650	167
Food promotion sessions	26	101
Consumer education fora	13	34
Income generating enterprises supported	40	21
New product development	3	5
Participation in International Shows/ Exhibitions	1	1
New Income generating projects established	3	3

Income generating enterprises:

Parish	Enterprises	Raw Materials used	Major Products	Employment	Sales
St. Catherine	RADA-Twickenham Industry	Cassava Fruits	Bammies Pancake mix Fruit syrups	22	\$8,845,683.00
St. James	Flower Hill Producers Cooperative	Cassava	Bammies of various sizes	13	\$4,093,856.00
Hanover	RADA-Hanover Chips	Cassava Breadfruit Plantain Dasheen	Chips	3	\$754,800.00
St. Ann	Lime Tree Garden Peanut Processors	Peanuts	Peanut punch Roasted Peanuts Bullas Peanut cakes	10	\$1,550,550.00
St. Andrew	AgriMart (RADA-CDP marketing outlet)	Market outlet for Cottage Industries/ micro enterprises (stock purchased \$1,475,516.00)	A variety of processed foods, craft, household items, plants and agricultural inputs. Stock purchased \$2,144,782.00	2	\$3,321,033.00
Clarendon	Mt. Providence Women's Group	Chicken Rearing - 900 birds	Broiler meat	9	\$916,000.00
Portland	Reaches Chips	Banana Plantain	Chips	6	\$127,450.00
St. Thomas	RADA-Belfast Processors	Tamarind Mangoes	Tamarind sauce	9 seasonal workers	\$190,080.00
St. Andrew	Boone Hall Poultry	Broiler production inputs	Broiler meat	10	\$215,035.00
St. Mary	Heywood Hall Poultry	Egg production inputs	Eggs	15	\$348,756.00
St. Mary	Fort George Beekeeping	Honey production inputs	Honey, wax	8	\$17,200.00
Portland	Skibo Beekeeping	Honey production inputs	Honey	3	\$73,800.00

Other Activities

Processing equipment: A walk-in oven and a milling machine to be used in the processing of cassava, hot pepper, ginger, fruits and pimento were acquired by the Authority to support the expansion of Twickenham Industry. They will be commissioned into service during the next reporting period.

Product Development

New products developed by the unit include cassava fries, cho-cho fruit cake, corn tortilla, tortilla chips and breadfruit cream punch. These are now being tested for consumer acceptance. ■

SOCIAL SERVICES/HOME ECONOMICS Programme



Wine making workshop being conducted by Mrs. Lorna Gooden (bucket in hand bottom right) Manager of the Social Services/ Home Economics Unit at the RADA Manchester parish office.

The restoration of livestock extension services at the start of the reporting period enabled the Authority to become more responsive to the developmental needs of the livestock producing subsector. Technical training was identified as one of the greatest needs and accordingly the unit placed strong emphasis upon the dissemination of technical information both through on farm demonstrations and through the distribution of written technical advice on the application of good agricultural practices for the proper care and management of animals. In addition to the training which had wide coverage, farms that benefitted from livestock programs were carefully and regularly monitored to ensure that practices employed were at all times technically sound. All major initiatives were implemented in collaboration with related agencies.

A total of 58 projects were monitored throughout the period. These were geared towards the development of the livestock subsector. ■



Veronica Gayle, Livestock Officer for St. Andrew, inspecting Waterer designed by an innovative young poultry farmer.

Achievement Highlights

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITY	TARGETS	ACHIEVEMENTS
To provide information to build the knowledge base of farmers and other stakeholders highlighting new and improved technologies		8	4 brochures developed
	Bulletins	12	12 bulletins developed in collaboration with the Jamaica Egg Farmers Association-Final draft
	Cost of production	goats	Fist draft developed in collaboration with MOAF
To promote effective livestock management in keeping with global requirements	Farm visits	7,680	5,872 farms visited to ensure adherence to good agricultural practices. 5,831 animals treated in collaboration with US Army Vet Corp
To develop the ability of extension agents to address the needs of livestock farmers	Staff training (sessions)	12	7 sessions conducted - Livestock Officers trained in bovine Artificial Insemination - 1 Officer trained in Artificial Insemination in pigs
	Distribution of Livestock kits	13	13 overalls, water boots, bee veils and sanitizers distributed to officers
To strengthen collaboration between organizations impacting on livestock management and development	Agricultural shows	8	8 shows attended bringing awareness to farmers on proper management of livestock animals
To develop capacity of livestock of farmers utilizing GAP	Farmer training	5,000 farmers	3,120 farmers



Pigs being reared in a modern slat floored pig house

Other achievements

The Livestock Unit collaborated with the Jamaica Pig Farmers Association in the survey of pig farmers with 50 and more pigs to facilitate sector planning. 192 farmers were identified in this category.

The promotion of sustainable agricultural production was a major emphasis of this program. Interventions were targeted at watershed areas because of their vulnerability to the effects of indiscriminate agronomic and other income related practices which often lead to accelerated soil erosion, flooding and damage to crops, livestock and infrastructure.

Interventions were therefore intended to alert farmers about the consequences that their individual and collective actions had upon soil fertility and by extension crop productivity and also to encourage them to engage those production practices that were essential prerequisites for watershed preservation and ultimately livelihood preservation.

Owing to budgetary constraints activities were restricted to on farm demonstrations where the effectiveness of relatively inexpensive soil fertility management practices were highlighted. Some of the main soil treatments demonstrated included the following:

- Alley cropping
- Minimum tillage
- Contour farming
- Check dams
- Gully plugs
- Stone barriers
- Vegetative barriers
- Crop rotation
- Diversion Ditches
- Organic manuring
- Agro forestry

Achievement Highlights

Activities	Achievement
Number of Training Sessions	114
Farmers trained	5,000
Farm visits	926



Workmen building check dam at Roselle in St. Thomas



Completed check dam

DOMESTIC FOOD CROP Production

Domestic crop production grew by 22.4% during the 2009 calendar year, with production moving from 400,110 tonnes in 2008 to 489,672 tonnes in 2009.

All parishes recorded growth ranging from a high of 64.5% in Portland to a low of 0.9% in Westmoreland. In terms of volume the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Manchester, Trelawny, St. Ann and Clarendon were the largest contributors as together they accounted for 72.1% of total output. All crop groups recorded increases ranging from 8.1% for legumes to 63.8% for plantains.

This relatively high rate of growth in output was achieved despite a protracted drought which was spread over two (2) quarters and the devastation caused by the Beet Army worm to selected crops in parts of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. Growth within this context must be attributed to the positive impact of the Authority's enabling interventions and also to the usual farmer resilience. Production performance is summarized below: ■

Comparative Estimates of Domestic Crop Production and Area Reaped by Crop Group

Crop Group	Production (Tonne)			Area Reaped (Hectare)		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Legumes	4820.4	4457.7	8.1	3816.9	3421.5	11.6
Vegetables	173588.6	144595.4	20.1	11238.5	9525.1	18.0
Condiments	34313.1	26280.5	30.6	2961.5	2429.9	21.9
Fruits	46768.4	42257.1	10.7	2438.9	2290.8	6.5
Cereals	2359.0	1896.9	24.4	1870.4	1513.3	23.6
Plantains	24621.1	15034.9	63.8	1325.1	875.2	51.4
Potatoes	42937.3	30725.3	39.7	2517.7	1832.2	37.4
Yams	124516.0	102283.6	21.7	7446.6	6669.0	11.7
Other Tubers	34936.1	31870.7	9.6	1865.4	1763.6	5.8
Sorrel	811.5	707.5	14.7	569.8	464.0	22.8
Total	489671.5	400109.5	22.4	36050.8	30784.4	17.1



TRACTOR Services

Farmers welcomed the restoration of this service after a lapse of approximately fifteen (15) years. Twelve (12) new rubber-wheel tractors with attachments were procured and deployed to all parishes except St. Andrew, for the purpose of providing land preparation services to farmers at reasonable rates. Farmers registered with the Authority were however charged preferential rates in order to encourage registration.



Achievements

Hectares ploughed /harrowed	568.8
No. Farmers benefited	894
Revenue	\$9,311,434.20



Utilization of the “Tractor Service” in land preparation

EXTENSION OFFICER RE-CERTIFICATION Programme

The Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries has been repositioning itself to increase its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) and to play a more dynamic role in the overall economic development of the country. The centrality of RADA to the attainment of these outcomes was recognized and to this end a critical look was taken at the Authority's extension delivery capability to determine its preparedness to deliver extension services of a kind that would stimulate growth and development within the sector.

In this regard it was decided that the technical capability of Extension Officers required sustained strengthening to enable them to consistently transfer technical information of the highest order. It was against this background that The Extension Officer Re-certification programme – a new initiative – was launched with the following objectives :

Objectives of Programme

- To evaluate each Extension Officer in areas of job competence.
- To train Extension Officers in areas of deficiency and in new technologies.
- To establish and maintain a database of performance and evaluation for each officer.
- To pursue strategies that will allow officers to maintain currency in knowledge, skills and attitude and in the latest technology, concepts and approaches.
- To assess officers for partial degree accreditation.

Expected Outcomes

- Extension staff with high levels of technical competence in the latest agricultural production and marketing techniques and systems at NVQ level 3 standards.
- Highly professional and confident extension staff.
- Agricultural sector provided with the training, advisory and monitoring services necessary for sustainable, efficient and modernized production and marketing in the global arena.

The programme is now in its planning stages and will be fully operationalized during the next reporting period. It has however been determined that all Agricultural Extension Officers and Agricultural Assistants will be required to undertake a minimum of sixty hours of re-certification training each year. Eight (8) specialist officers in the Authority have been identified to undergo Assessor training (Recertification Assessment Course) to be conducted by NCTVET/HEART. These Assessors will be

required to carry out annual assessments of all officers to determine their readiness for certification in the disciplines to which they have been exposed. ■



RADA officers participating in the recertification programme

COMPUTERIZATION Programme

The goal of the computerization programme, is to boost the efficiency and effectiveness of RADA's internal organizational units, their related functions, enhance the organization's resource to information base transformation and improve the delivery of extension services through technology.

The following are among the objectives of the programme:-

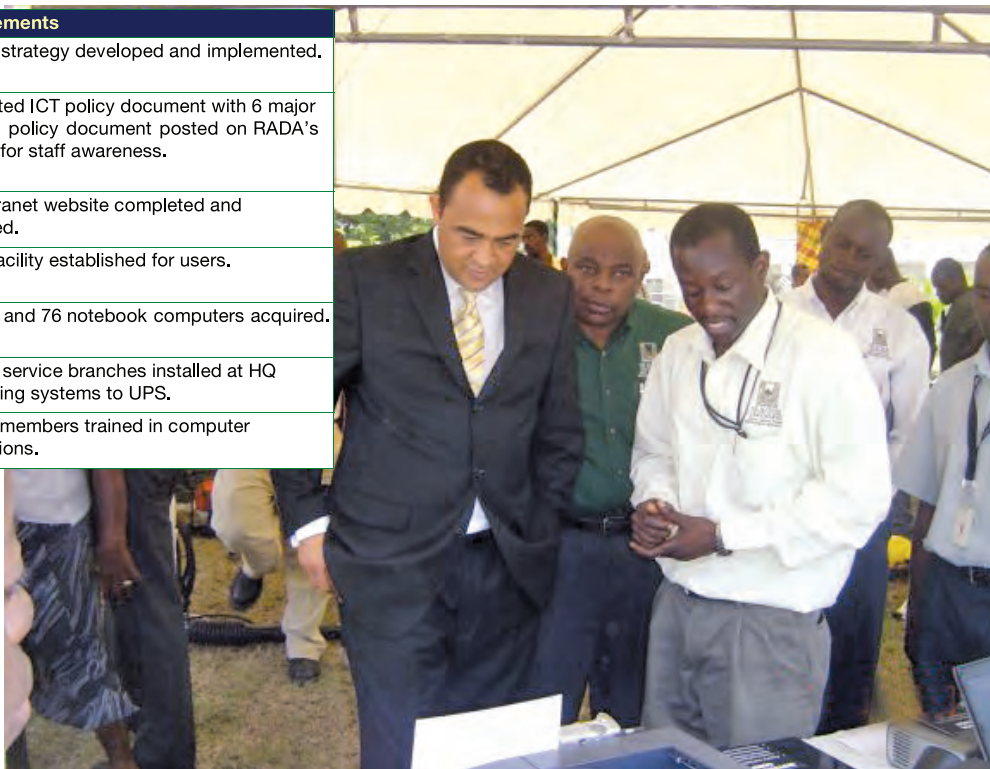
- To implement and operate appropriate information and communication technologies (ICTs).
- To acquire cost effective ICTs
- To develop and implement applications and provide end user support
- To develop ICT capacity and skills of staff
- To manage ICT resources ■



Team members Brad Clarke, Wayne McGregor, Lisa Merchant and Fred Anderson of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Unit

Achievement Highlights

Targets	Achievements
Develop and implement backup strategy	Backup strategy developed and implemented.
Implement ICT policies	Completed ICT policy document with 6 major policies; policy document posted on RADA's intranet for staff awareness.
Review and restructure current intranet facility.	New intranet website completed and published.
Implement enterprise e-mail as cost reduction strategy.	E-mail facility established for users.
Acquisition of computers for extension officers.	1 server and 76 notebook computers acquired.
Provision of UPS service branches	Over 25 service branches installed at HQ connecting systems to UPS.
Conduct training for 100 members of staff	65 staff members trained in computer applications.



Dr. the Hon. Christopher Tufton raps with RADA ICT Manager Brad Clarke while viewing a display of tools and equipment during a handing over ceremony, while Al Powell (centre) CEO looks on. The event was hosted on the lawns of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEM (ABIS)

The Agricultural Business Information System (ABIS) is a web-based system developed by the Authority as a national agricultural management information system, designed primarily for the registration of farmers throughout Jamaica. It consists of the following modules/sub-systems:

- **Registration Module** – to retain/maintain personal information on farmers as well as to provide information on crops, livestock and agricultural production, markets and stakeholders to support the business of agriculture.
- **Estimated Crop Production Sub-system**
Estimated crop production data: - ABIS was modified and upgraded to accommodate the entry of crop production data from Extension Officers. This sub system of ABIS is now fully developed and has given authorized users within the Authority and elsewhere, internet access through ABIS to the monthly provisional estimate of domestic crop production posted into the system by Extension Officers island-wide.
- **Receipt Book Management Sub-system** - This Sub-system supports the Praedial Larceny Prevention Programme (PLPP) which is jointly administered by the Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS) and the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF).
- **Crop Zone Tracker Sub-system** – The Crop Zone Tracker is used to monitor the production of crops in specific zones defined as “that area of the country that produces 80% or more of the production of a particular crop. This subsystem has been developed primarily for use by RADA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF) to assist in forecasting production of major domestic food crops.

Production of farmer ID cards :- These were produced in partnership with the Electoral Office of Jamaica which supplied the Authority with the necessary cameras. 10,500 ID cards have been produced to date and farmers who requested same were each required to pay \$350.00 to cover cost. ■



RADA personnel registering farmers and stakeholders

AGRICULTURAL and EDUCATIONAL Shows and Exhibitions

Considerable time, energy and other resources were spent in promotional exercises to bring awareness to stakeholders and the wider public about the range of services offered by the Authority, developments, trends and opportunities in agriculture and the strategic importance of the sector to national economic growth and development and to stability within the rural economy.

Against this background the Authority participated in several agricultural shows and exhibitions in partnership with other organizations. The shows of greatest significance in terms of coverage, attendance, range of displays and requests for information were staged in Clarendon, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Thomas, St. Andrew and at the RADA parish offices, in the form of Office Open Day.

Displays mounted and information presented highlighted the following:

- Orchard crop production and management
- Protected Agriculture
- Farmer Registration Procedures
- Disaster Risk Management
- Local Raw materials in value-added production
- Integrated Pest Management
- Soil conservation and watershed preservation
- Safety measures for pesticides use
- Organic Farming
- On-farm Water Management
- High quality fresh agricultural produce
- Culinary Art and Craft
- Post Harvest Technology
- Packaging of fresh produce for export and local consumption
- Management of small livestock
- Apiculture ■



Scenes from RADA's display at the 2009 Denbigh Agricultural and Industrial exposition.

Production Marketing Organization (PMO) Conference



This conference, the first of its kind was organized by the Authority and attended by over 5000 farmers representing approximately 700 Producer Marketing Organizations (PMO) islandwide.

It was staged at the Trelawny multi-purpose Stadium and had among its features an agricultural exposition, workshops, seminars and discussions on the Authority's initiatives and programmes and expected PMO participation in planning and operational activities. The Prime Minister of Jamaica, Hon. Bruce Golding, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Dr. the Hon. Christopher Tufton, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. J.C. Hutchinson and several sector leaders were in attendance. The main address was delivered by the Prime Minister. ■



Highlights from the Production Marketing Organization (PMO) Conference held at the Trelawny Multi-purpose stadium

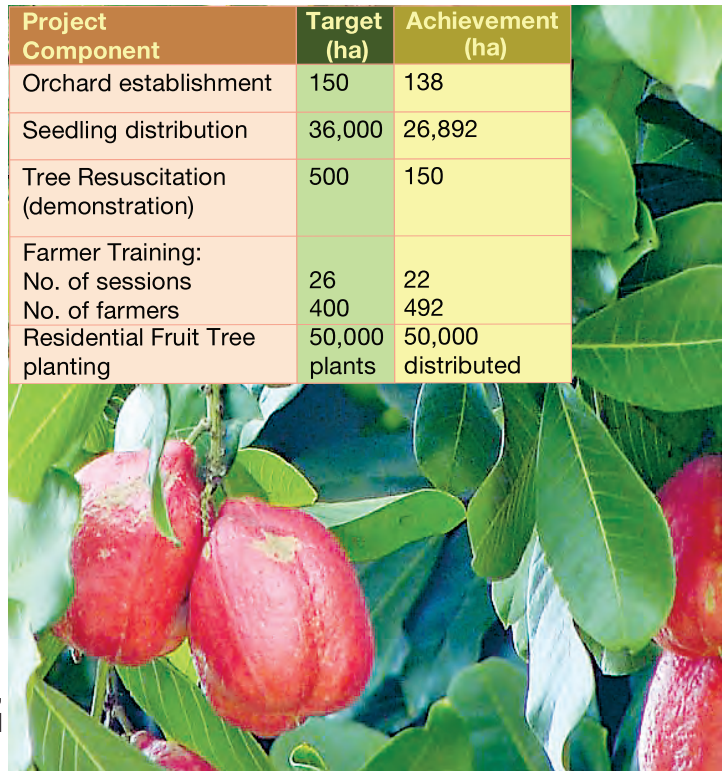
Fruit Tree Crop Projects

The primary goal of this project is to increase the supply of fruits to levels that will satisfy the demand from processors and the fresh produce market. Against this background the project placed strong emphasis upon the commercial production of fruits in orchards along lines that were technically sound in terms of agronomic and management practices. Operationally the project provided incentives for the establishment of new orchards and the rehabilitation of existing ones. Farmers selected for new establishment were supplied with plants free of cost while those with overgrown underperforming trees were given practical training which equipped them to properly cut back trees to manageable heights and to apply the requisite follow-up practices that allowed for easier reaping and more profitable production.

Main Crops Targeted: - Breadfruit, ackee, june plum, soursop, naseberry, lychee, avocado, mango, cashew, otaheiti apple and jackfruit. ■

Achievement Highlights

Project Component	Target (ha)	Achievement (ha)
Orchard establishment	150	138
Seedling distribution	36,000	26,892
Tree Resuscitation (demonstration)	500	150
Farmer Training:		
No. of sessions	26	22
No. of farmers	400	492
Residential Fruit Tree planting	50,000 plants	50,000 distributed



Bearing ackee tree

Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) Funded Projects

Partnership engagement continued with the JBI on project implementation within bauxite/alumina producing areas.

The Authority implemented a number of agricultural projects funded by the institute on behalf of farmers who have been adversely affected by bauxite/alumina operations. The projects provided material production inputs and technical advice to hundreds of low resource farmers with membership in bauxite community Councils

The projects of greatest significance were implemented in Essex Valley in St. Elizabeth, Central and Southern Manchester, Ewarton and Bodles in St. Catherine, Mocho in Clarendon and Faiths Pen, Clapham and Moneague in St. Ann. Approximately \$5.5M was allocated for projects in these areas to support the productive effort of farmers with over 500 of them benefiting from the provision of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, small stocks, tractor service and technical advice. The value of crops produced to date has exceeded \$ 25M. ■

Achievements to Date



Pesticides and fertilizers provided by the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI)

1. EC/FAO Food Facility Projects

This project is being implemented to reduce poverty and to enhance food security for vulnerable groups in both rural and urban areas. It has the following components:

- Root and Tuber Production
- Greenhouse Nursery Production
- Small Scale Irrigation
- Farm Machinery
- Backyard Gardening
- Fertilizer Scheme
- Strengthening Data Collection Systems
- Rice Production
- Organic Farming
- Small Livestock Production - New Entrants
- Small Livestock Production - Existing Farmers
- Tissue Culture Production
- Food Promotion - Local Produce Consumption
- Packaging and Postharvest Facilities

Implementation will take place over two (2) years at a cost of approximately 5.8M EURO and will end in June 2011. The Authority has major responsibility for the implementation of the first seven (7) components and has signed Letters of Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to this effect. Activities to date have been substantially confined to procedural matters relating to the procurement of inputs.

Expected Outcome: Upon full implementation the project is expected among other things to improve agricultural productivity, increase the production and use of locally grown food crops, increase market driven small livestock production, and strengthen the policy framework and strategies to build productive capacity within the agricultural sector. ■

MOU between FAO and RADA being signed by Dr. Dunstan Campbell (centre) Country Representative for Jamaica, Belize and the Bahamas and Mr. Al Powell (right) CEO of RADA. Assisting is Dr. Gillian Smith (left) Assistant FAO Representative.



2. Improving Jamaica's Agricultural Productivity Project (IJAPP)

This project has two (2) major components (Greenhouse and Fisheries) and is being implemented to improve the productivity of farmers and fisher folk through the application of greenhouse technology and sound environmental management practices in small-scale marine fisheries.

The project is jointly funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and is now in its second year of its scheduled duration of three years. The International Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the executing agency and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoA&F) the implementing agency.

Greenhouse Component

The Authority was designated by the MoA&F as the implementing agency for this component which is funded as follows:

CIDA's contribution	-	CAN\$2M (J\$142,326,494)
GOJ's contribution	-	\$47,982,554
Total		\$190,309,048

The main activities of this component included the following:

- Greenhouse construction - 40 houses in two clusters
- construction of post-harvest facilities - One (1) in each cluster
- Crop research for greenhouse production
- Development of 'tech packs' on critical aspects of greenhouse production
- Training of farmers and Extension Officers ■

Activity	Achievements
Development of the Jamaica Greenhouse Design	Greenhouse design developed
Purchasing of Greenhouse	40 purchased (300 0sq ft. ea.)
Greenhouse installation	20
Design of Postharvest facilities	2 designed
Construction of Postharvest facilities	1 (8,800 sq ft. with cold storage area in Hounslow, St. Elizabeth)
Training Extension officers	40 trained
Training of farmers	100
Input supply	all operational inputs required to carry out research in greenhouse technology procured and delivered to MoA&F Research and Development Division



TOP RIGHT:
RADA officers together with IJAPP project personnel examine crops grown in one of the IJAPP sponsored greenhouses.

BOTTOM RIGHT:
Close-up of strawberries grown in a greenhouse

3. Gustav Rehabilitation Project



Onion production under the FARM programme

Consequent upon the severity of the damage to crops and infrastructure caused by Tropical Storm Gustav the Government of Jamaica received a grant of US\$3.2M from USAID to implement a recovery programme with the following main components:

- Provision of material production inputs
- Provision of advanced technology inputs
- Provision of processing and marketing support

Achievement Highlights

- Upgrading work in progress on hot pepper mash pre-processing facility operated by the College of Agriculture, Science and Education (CASE).
- Provision of equipment and a container to Jamaica Exotic Flavours and Essence to improve storage of fruit puree and enhance the plant's operational efficiency.

The level of input assistance was reduced from 100% to 20% under a new initiative called the FARM Programme (Financial Assistance for Responsible Members). The 20% assistance was made payable upon evidence that the participating farmers would finance 80% of the operational cost to produce the chosen crops. Guaranteed markets and prices were offered to all participating farmers engaged in the production of onions, Irish potatoes and ginger.

4. European Union Banana Support Programme (EUBSP)

Overall Objective: The overall objective of the European Union Banana Support Programme is to promote sustainable development in traditional banana growing areas of Jamaica.

Project: The project's purpose is to maintain the living standards of farmers, farm and port workers in former banana producing communities of each of the respective parishes in the short term and to improve their living standards in the long term.

Target Groups: Banana farmers, displaced banana farmers, farm and port workers, their families and others who were connected to the production and trade of bananas.

Parishes: St. Thomas, St. Mary, St. James, St. Catherine, Clarendon, and Portland. The programme has two parallel components namely – The Banana Improvement Programme (BIP) and The Rural Diversification Programme (RDP).

- **Banana Improvement Programme (BIP)**
This component provides technical and financial support to existing banana and plantain farmers to improve their production capability and to encourage value added production.
- **Rural Diversification Programme (RDP)**
The RDP provides support to those displaced as a result of the decline of the banana industry. The primary beneficiaries are displaced banana farmers, farm workers, port workers and their communities. It identifies, builds and supports demand-driven and market-led sub-projects for farmers and other target groups in traditional banana producing communities. Support is given to start, strengthen or expand alternate agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. The programme supports agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises and projects supported are expected to improve rural income and ensure sustainability by utilising and building synergies with the private sector.

Achievement Highlights

- Award of ten (10) small grants to community groups and non-government organizations for the development of sustainable alternative agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises.
- Refurbishment of an Artificial Insemination laboratory operated by the Research & Development division of the MoA&F

- Construction of four (4) research greenhouses operated by the R & D Division – MoA&F at Orange River – St Mary, Bodles – St. Catherine and Montpellier- St-James
- Upgrading of six (6) fishing beaches with modern facilities for the handling of catch, for storage and for other commercial operations.
- Approval of Banana Country Strategy to ensure strategic assistance and technical support for banana and plantain farmers.
- Implementation of two sub-projects related to access to credit and to vocational education, skills training and remedial learning
- Award of two (2) infrastructural development grants to the St James Parish Council (St.JPC) and the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF).
- Rehabilitation of the farms of 228 banana farmers through the provision of production inputs inclusive of fertilizers and spraying materials. ■



Projects supported by EUBSP under the Rural Diversification Programme

5. FAO-Telefood Project



These projects were implemented in Clarendon, St. Mary and St. Thomas and involved both crop and livestock production. Six (6) of these projects were implemented during the period either directly by the Authority or in partnership with other organizations. Each project had a maximum value of ten thousand US dollars (\$10,000.00) and was awarded to start, expand or strengthen existing group operated enterprises. ■



ABOVE:
Pauline Stone (left) Deputy Parish Agricultural Manager for Clarendon looks on as a recipient livestock farmer completes the documentation process under the Tele-Food livestock project.

BOTTOM:
Andrea Legg, Extension Officer distributes goats under the Tele-Food livestock project.

Partnership Engagements

Given the budgetary and human resource constraints many of the Authority's planned activities would have been significantly narrowed in scope had it not been for operational linkages with other developmental agencies. The synergies derived from partnership engagements with donor countries and institutions of development compensated in large measure for the constraints which would have had a limiting impact upon service delivery. Without external support the breadth and depth of the interventions highlighted under several on-going programs inclusive of crop care, on-farm water management, social services/home economics, livestock, farmer training and the agri-business information system would have been severely impacted.

Financial, technical and human resource support were derived from the following sources:

- Agricultural Support Services Project (ASSP)
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Caribbean Food And Nutrition Institute (CFNI)
- Caribbean Agricultural Research And Development Institute (CARDI)
- Citrus Growers Association (CGA)
- Dairy Development Board
- Electoral Office Of Jamaica (EOJ)
- European Union Banana Support Project (EUBSP)
- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- Food for the Poor
- Inter American Institute For Cooperation On Agriculture (IICA)
- Jamaica 4H Clubs
- Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS)
- Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI)
- Jamaica Citrus Protection Agency
- Pesticide Control Authority (PCA)
- Jamaica Cultural Development Commission (JCDC)
- Jamaica Exporters Association (JEA)
- Jamaica Goat And Pig Farmers Association
- Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
- Plant Quarantine And Research And Development Division (MOAF)
- Scientific Research Council (SRC)
- Social Development Commission (SDC)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) ■



TOP: Shaun Baugh RADA/EUBSP Coordinator holding a tool funded by the EUBSP.

BOTTOM: Edna Fulton Senior Director of Human Resource Management and Administration handing over a compressor to a beneficiary while in the background L-R Lorna Gooden SS/HE Manager, Hon. J.C. Hutchinson - Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Al Powell (partially hidden) CEO of RADA look on.

Agriculture Disaster Risk Management (ADRM)



Banana field ravaged by hurricane

During the year, the national Agriculture Disaster Risk Management (ADRM) programme was strengthened through the development of a national plan. This was prepared under a technical cooperation project funded by the FAO. The plan establishes the framework within which the national programme operates. Through consultations and interviews, a wide cross section of sector stakeholders contributed to its development.

Parish Agricultural Managers continued to drive RADA's national programme island-wide through their leadership of collaborative Parish ADRM committees, which reviewed plans, monitored activities and coordinated implementation. Major activities conducted include planning, training and sensitization and livelihood assessments. The Parish Agricultural Managers also represent RADA on the respective umbrella Parish Disaster Committees.

RADA field officers and other sector stakeholders conducted joint baseline livelihood assessments in selected agricultural production districts of most parishes. These documented community-based information including natural resources, infrastructure, productive activities, natural hazard vulnerability, internal and external linkages. These assessments should expedite post-disaster assessment, thus facilitating planning.

A drought risk management sub-committee was convened by RADA with the MoAF, Rural Physical Planning Division, National Irrigation Commission, Water Resources Authority and the Meteorological Office of Jamaica constituting its membership. The committee identified strategies for effective drought management for the agricultural sector.

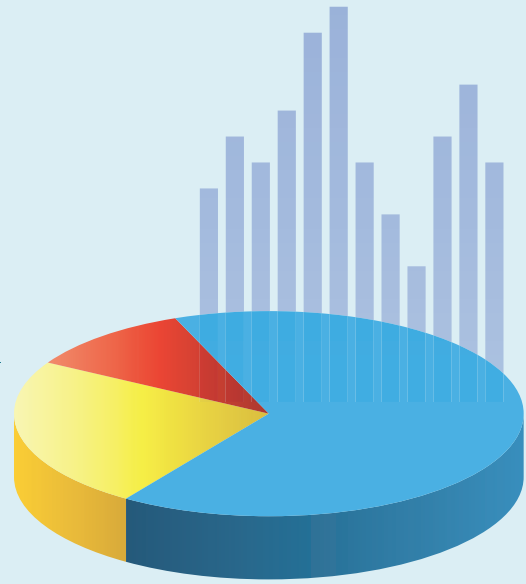
Senior Officers of the Authority participated in a number of information-sharing fora on ADRM. These include media interviews, stakeholder consultation on risk insurance for the banana industry; fact-finding mission for a World Bank/GOJ agricultural risk insurance pilot project and numerous expositions involving farmers, educational institutions and the general public. ■

Pictorial Highlights...

...from the RADA Clarendon Farmers' Awards Ceremony



Appendices



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Training
Appendix 1

PARISHES	S T A F F		Content	N ^o . Trained	F A R M E R S		Topics	Visits To Date	Plots To Date	Allocation To Date (\$)	Expenditure To Date (\$)	REMARKS
	Local	Foreign			Training Days Target	Trained To Date						
St. Catherine	22	0	Transitioning to Organic Agriculture, Hot Pepper Virus Management, Data Collection & Reporting, Beef & Dairy Management.	22	216	100	900	6,265	6	0	0	
St. Andrew	16	0	Transitioning to Organic Agriculture, Organic Farming, Data Collecting and Reporting.	16	144	120	1,596	2,979	8	0	0	
St. Thomas	31	0	Transitioning to Organic Agriculture, Data Collecting and Reporting, Citrus Greening disease.	31	144	68	734	3,131	8	0	0	
St. Mary	13	0	Food Safety & Traceability packhouse management, Citrus Greening disease.	13	96	137	1,891	5,267	8	0	0	
Portland	36	0	Food Safety & Traceability packhouse management, Hot Pepper Virus Management, Data Collection, Citrus Greening disease.	36	120	124	1,807	7,161	2	0	2,599	Funds brought forward from financial year 08/09
St. Ann	21	0	Data Collection & Reporting, Beef & Dairy Management, Citrus Greening disease	21	120	122	2,471	9,394	0	0	0	
Clarendon	32	0	Hot Pepper Virus Management, Plant Health / Food Safety, Livelihood Assessment Toolkit	32	144	70	1,385	5,246	2	0	0	
Eastern Zone	1	0		1								
St. Elizabeth	40	1	Livelihood Assessment Toolkit, Transitioning to Organic Agriculture, Data Collection, Citrus Greening disease.	41	150	252	4,675	6,806	0	0	79,070	Funds brought forward from financial year 08/09
Manchester	45	0	Livelihood Assessment Toolkit, Data Collection & Reporting, Dairy Management, Citrus Greening disease.	45	208	165	3,404	5,541	3	0	0	
St. James	17	0	Livelihood Assessment Toolkit, Government Accounting, Data Collection.	17	144	113	1,857					
Trelawny	22	0	Livelihood Assessment Toolkit, Transitioning to Organic Agriculture, Data Collection, Citrus Greening disease.	22	148	109	1,706					
Hanover	16	0	Livelihood Assessment Toolkit, Transitioning to Organic Agriculture, Data Collection	16	96	76	1,005					
Westmoreland	17	0	Livelihood Assessment Toolkit, Data Collection.	17	96		1,487					
Western Zone	1	0		1		116						
Head Office	5	3	Livelihood Assessment Toolkit, Rice Production, Marketing / CARICOM Food Safety & Traceability packhouse management	8								
SUB. Total	78	3		61	484	414	6,055					
Grand Total	335	4		339	1,826	1,572	24,918					

Production Incentives
Appendix 2

PARISHES	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION					CROP PRODUCTION					Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	REMARKS
	Cattle	Small Livestock	Day old Chicken	Feed (bag)	Seeds (kg)	Fertilizer (bag)	Tools (pieces)	Chemical (pieces)	Other					
St. Catherine	0	0	2,205	1,448	0	22	0	1	Building materials	263,971	1,924,949	59	Additional funds brought forward 08/09 Financial year	
St. Andrew	0	0	1,325	303	0	0	0	0	1 roll wire	0	315,000	13		
St. Thomas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		
St. Ann	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		
St. Mary	0	0	20	4	0	0	0	0	1 sprayer, 1 roll wire	0	63,892	10		
Portland	0	1	0	0	0	238	7	0	5 rolls wire	0	586,451	47	Funds brought forward 08 / 09 Financial year	
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		
St. Elizabeth	0	0	650	50	0	113	0	0	10 rolls wire, repairs to heavy equipment	1,012,275	1,233,860	145	Additional funds brought forward 08/09 financial year	
Clarendon	0	0	3,000	334	0	66	3	0	Chain saw, quick bar.	5,022,800	1,752,725	165		
St. James	0	0	588	65	0.1	5	2	10	1 roll wire	550,000	144,827	17		
Hanover	0	1	0	8	0	41	1	0		0	159,366	34	Funds brought forward 08 / 09 financial year	
Trelawny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		
Westmoreland	0	16	600	129	0	3	0	0	29 rolls wire, bee equipment	0	280,000	32		
TOTAL	0	18	8,388	2,341	0.10	488	13	11		6,585,075	6,461,070	522		

School Garden
Appendix 3

PARISHES	Revolving Schools Programs		Other Schools Serviced		Chicken Meat (kg)	Eggs Doz	Vegetable (kg)	Other Crops (kg)	Other Products (kg)	Production Since Inception	Revenue To Date	Amount Loan/ Grants	Repayments To Date \$	REMARKS
	To Date	Since Inception	This Month	To Date										
ST. Andrew	0	15	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	12,263.3 kg meat and vegetables, 21 piglets	1,512,656	242,110	174,520	
ST. Catherine	0	8	13	31	0	0	0	0	0	7,166.78 kg. meat and vegetables	489,974	168,000	128,000	Advice & information given.
Portland	0	4	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	5,919.33 kg meat and vegetables and 68 piglets, 11 Rabbits	813,883	69,080	44,000	
ST. Thomas	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,430.70kg. meat, vegetables and legumes, 31 litres of honey	874,146	75,000	35,000	
ST. Ann	0	3	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	1,645.55 kg legume and meat.	176,809	25,000	20,000	Schools visited
ST. Mary	0	5	32	32	3,287.00	0	0	0	600	8,057.93 kg meat and 7,096 dozen eggs	1,683,982	181,335	69,200	Poultry house restocked.
Clarendon	0	6	8	28	0	0	0	0	0	3,637.93 kg meat	325,749	150,000	125,000	Schools received fruit trees.
Hanover	0	9	6	9	1,146.0	0	0	0	0	33,730.59 kg meat and legumes, 3,729 doz eggs	3,464,771	237,441	168,250	Monitoring of schools cont'd.
ST. Elizabeth	0	2	16	20	0.0	0	0	0	0	269.57 kg Legumes	nil	25,000	nil	Monitoring of schools cont'd.
ST. James	0	0	10	10	0.0	0	0	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Manchester	0	3	11	12	0.0	0	0	0	0	875.0 kg meat and legumes, 116.5 doz eggs	48,636	75,000	35,000	Schools visited
Trelawny	0	0	16	36	0.0	0	0	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Westmoreland	0	0	19	20	0.0	0	0	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Grand Total	0	62	203	186	3,668.0	370	0	0	600	90,996.68 kg meat, legumes and vegetables, 31 litres honey, 89 piglets and 7 rabbit	9,205,095	1,247,966	788,970	

Crop Care
Appendix 4

PARISHES	TRAINING SESSIONS			Surveillance Visits (pest)	Pesticides monitoring observations	Field Visits	Demo. Plots	Validation Plots	Specimen Submissions	Special Monitoring Visits	REMARKS
	FARMER		STAFF								
	Formal	Informal									
St. Catherine	24	105	4	1,977	2,286	1031	1	0	18	0	
St. Andrew	15	929	2	748	1,641	967	0	0	16	408	
St. Thomas	19	547	8	1,167	2,985	1,552	0	0	0	62	RADA marketing unit in collaboration with crop care unit conducted farmer training in Pest management and Post Harvest handling of Irish potato under the FARM programme.
Portland	48	1,450	6	5,867	3,030	3,067	0	0	28	435	
St. Mary	52	633	4	3,937	6,494	2,543	0	0	12	27	
St. Ann	44	154	1	1,144	8,028	2,860	0	0	11	198	
Clarendon	30	121	2	628	1,890	992	4	2	7	8	
Manchester	47	416	1	580	854	2,571	0	0	0	78	
St. Elizabeth	176	1,837	4	2,814	11,957	3,731	1	0	9	469	Questionnaire for the assessment of RADA's impact on the management of beet army worm on escallion was issued to extension officers in St. Elizabeth and Manchester to administer to farmers.
St. James	37	307	3	1,200	2,966	1,184	0	0	0	262	
Hanover	15	62	2	956	1,184	552	0	0	5	130	
Trelawny	54	211	6	1,051	2,023	913	0	0	22	67	
Westmoreland	30	409	3	1,284	2,413	1,436	0	0	10	153	
TOTAL	591	7,181	46	23,353	47,751	23,399	6	2	138	2,297	

Duty Concession
Appendix 5

PARISHES	FARM ROAD		REVOLVING HERD		DUTY CONCESSION		Remarks		
	Targetted for improvement	Km improved	Cost \$	Animals in Programme	Animals to be Redeemed	Redeemed to date		Applications Received	Applications Submitted
St. Catherine	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	30	185,000
St. Andrew	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	20,000
St. Thomas	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	8	40,000
St. Mary	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	70,000
St. Ann	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	75,000
Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	45,000
Clarendon	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	11	60,000
St. Elizabeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	11	60,000
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	35,000
Trelawny	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	30,000
Hanover	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10,000
Westmoreland	0	0	0	22	0	0	7	7	35,000
St. James	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	20,000
TOTAL	0	0	0	24	0	0	137	122	685,000

Farmers continue to utilize this incentive.

Constituency Development Fund
Appendix 6

PARISHES	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION			CROP PRODUCTION					Beneficiaries	REMARKS	
	Small Livestock	Day old Chicken	Feed (bag)	Seedlings	Water Tanks	Fertilizer (bag)	Tools (pieces)	Chemical (pieces)			Other
St. Catherine	103	23,125	3,512	1,500	0	139	15	1	1 roll wire, seedlings, 1 sprayer	461	
St. Andrew	0	3,550	566	0	0	0	0	0	49 Super booster (medication)	36	
St. Thomas	0	350	30	0	0	0	0	0	Bee equipment.	14	The selection of beneficiaries in progress.
St. Ann	4	10,576	1,686	0	10	1,538	717	257	Building materials, 14 sprayers 3 rolls wire, seeds, 10 tanks	1,850	
St. Mary	35	100	183	18,000	6	0	0	0	Repairs to greenhouse	80	
Portland	16	1,675	289	0	0	115	6	9	4 rolls wire 3 fertilizer applicator, Yam heads	223	Training in poultry and egg management-
Clarendon	144	45,187	5,265	6,500	1	734	19	41	Yam heads, Irish potato seeds, bee colonies, seedlings	2,214	5 training sessions in Greenhouse Technology
Manchester	145	25,536	2,457	0	36	649	36	72	Road repairs, 4 sprayer	876	
St. Elizabeth	84	20,576	981	14,000	67	873	259	113	Yam heads, 17 sprayers, 29 rolls wire	1,416	
St. James	10	1,870	144	0	0	66	0	17	9 roll wire, bush, shape and drain, 1 sprayers.	55	
Hanover	10	9,355	718	27	3	191	87	36	5 sprayers, 6 ha land preparation 19 rolls wire 3 water tanks	313	
Trelawny	28	400	78	700	0	4	0	5	2 Greenhouse constructed, Cane seeds, 1 roll wire.	89	Greenhouse in Dromilly and Golden Grove.
Westmoreland	56	3,285	602	0	0	38	0	0	24 Rolls wire, 90.9 kg seeds	134	
TOTAL	635	145,585	16,531	40,727	123	4,347	1,139	551		7,761	

Social Services/Home Economics
Appendix 7

PARISHES	NO. of Groups Serviced		NO. of Training Days		Attendance		Home Visits		Home Gardens Established		Food Promotion Exhibitions		Consumer Education		Income Generating Projects	REMARKS
	T. Month	To Date	T. Month	To Date	T. Month	To Date	T. Month	To Date	T. Month	To Date	T. Month	To Date	T. Month	To Date		
St. Catherine	6	7	4	68	45	1,260	7	134	0	7	0	7	0	0	4	
St. Andrew	3	6	12	90	128	1,454	5	61	18	20	5	26	0	2	1	
St. Thomas	8	9	10	97	75	752	2	19	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	
Portland	8	8	17	103	66	739	5	43	4	43	1	6	1	1	2	
St. Mary	6	6	8	74	54	561	0	18	3	13	1	3	0	0	2	
St. Ann	8	8	5	64	67	847	12	129	3	44	1	16	0	3	2	
Clarendon	0	6	0	11	0	140	0	27	0	11	0	1	0	2	4	Parish without an officer
Manchester	5	5	9	104	95	1,139	10	124	0	3	1	8	0	1	1	
St. Elizabeth	5	5	5	71	52	621	6	81	0	6	0	5	0	0	2	
St. James	4	6	4	30	35	332	6	55	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	
Hanover	5	5	6	51	77	560	1	29	0	15	0	5	0	1	0	
Trelawny	7	7	8	73	132	1,002	13	154	0	0	1	10	1	22	0	
Westmoreland	3	8	8	76	100	1,010	2	26	0	5	0	5	0	0	1	
TOTAL	68	86	96	912	926	10,417	69	900	32	167	10	101	2	32	21	

Directors Compensation
Appendix 8

Position of Director	Fees (\$)	Motor Vehicle Upkeep/Travelling or Value of Assignment of Motor Vehicle (\$)	Honoraria (\$)	All Other Compensation including Non-Cash Benefits as applicable (\$)	Total (\$)
Chairman	69,500.00	-	-	-	69,500.00
Board Member 2	44,500.00	-	-	-	44,500.00
Board Member 3	95,100.00	-	-	-	95,100.00
Board Member 4	37,340.00	0.00	-	-	37,340.00
Board Member 5	26,000.00	0.00	-	-	26,000.00
Board Member 6	49,500.00	-	-	-	49,500.00
Board Member 7	70,000.00	-	-	-	70,000.00
Board Member 8	69,000.00	-	-	-	69,000.00
Board Member 9	33,500.00	0.00	-	-	33,500.00
Board Member 10	73,000.00	0.00	-	-	73,000.00
Board Member 11	63,000.00	0.00	-	-	63,000.00
Board Member 12	69,500.00	-	-	-	69,500.00
Board Member 13	47,500.00	-	-	-	47,500.00
Board Member 14	12,500.00	-	-	-	12,500.00
Board Member 15	7,500.00	-	-	-	7,500.00
Board Member 16	7,500.00	-	-	-	7,500.00
Board Member 17	7,500.00	-	-	-	7,500.00
Board Member 18	7,500.00	-	-	-	7,500.00
Parish Advisory Board Members fees	2,169,368.50	-	-	-	2,169,368.50
TOTAL	2,959,308.50	0.00	-	-	2,959,308.50

Senior Executive Compensation
Appendix 9

Position-of Senior Executive	Year	Salary (\$)	Gratuity or Performance Incentive (\$)	Travelling Allowance or Value of Assignment of Motor Vehicle (\$)	Pension or Other Retirement Benefits (\$)	Other Allowances (\$)	Non-Cash Benefits (\$)	Total (\$)
Chief Executive Officer	2009-2010	3,553,000.00	1,118,000	797,000.00	-	-	-	5,468,000
Deputy Executive Director	2009-2010	3,081,000.00	-	796,000.00	-	-	-	3,877,000.00
Snr Director of Finance and Accounts	2009-2010	2,153,000.00	-	797,000.00	306,000.00	-	-	3,256,000.00
Manager, Social Services/Home Economics	2009-2010	3,350,000.00	-	796,000.00	-	-	-	4,146,000.00
Zonal Directors – East and West	2009-2010	5,082,000.00	-	1,592,000.00	225,000.00	-	-	6,899,000.00
Snr. Dir. Training, Technology and Technical Information	2009-2010	2,979,000.00	-	797,000.00	-	-	-	3,776,000.00
Director Board Secretariat	2009-2010	1,797,000.00	-	420,000.00	-	-	-	2,217,000.00
Snr. Dir. HRM and Admin	2009-2010	3,105,000.00	-	796,000.00	-	-	-	3,901,000.00
Information Communication and Technology Manager	2009-2010	1,875,000.00	-	420,000.00	196,000.00	-	-	2,491,000.00
Parish Agricultural Managers (13)	2009-2010	29,631,000.00	-	5,460,000.00	-	-	-	35,091,000.00
T O T A L		56,606,000.00	1,118,000.00	12,671,000.00	727,000.00			71,122,000.00

Notes

1. Where contractual obligations and allowances are stated in a foreign currency, the sum in that stated currency must be clearly provided and not the Jamaican equivalent.
2. Other Allowances (including laundry, entertainment, housing, utility, etc.)
3. Where a non-cash benefit is received (e.g. government housing), the value of that benefit shall be quantified and stated in the appropriate column above.



2009-2010 Financial Statement

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of
The Rural Agricultural Development Authority

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Rural Agricultural Development Authority set out on pages 3 to 31 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2010 and the recurrent income and expenditure account, capital grants and expenditure account, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes..

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Jamaican Rural Agricultural Development Authority Act 1990. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and consistently applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal controls relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Authority's financial position as at 31 March 2010, and of its financial performance, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Rural Agricultural Development Authority Act 1990.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

To the Board of
The Rural Agricultural Development Authority

Report on additional requirements of the Jamaican Rural Agricultural Development Authority Act 1990

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept and the financial statements are in agreement therewith, and give the information required by the Act, in the manner so required.



Chartered Accountants

16 May 2011

Statement of Financial Position Year Ended March 31, 2010

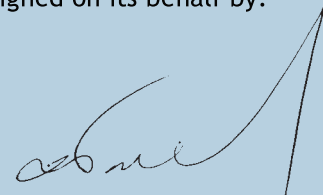
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	<u>Note</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
NON CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	7	84,250	91,573
Employee benefit assets	8	153,064	117,020
		<u>237,314</u>	<u>208,593</u>
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Consumable inventories	9	2,141	-
Receivables	10	32,972	19,943
Taxation recoverable	11	15,746	15,417
Cash and cash equivalents	12	323,477	316,195
		<u>374,336</u>	<u>351,555</u>
		<u>611,650</u>	<u>560,148</u>
<u>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</u>			
RESERVES:			
Capital reserve	13	61,994	61,994
Capital fund	14	161,463	134,933
Recurrent account		72,147	80,856
		<u>295,604</u>	<u>277,783</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Project advances	16	201,464	160,989
Payables	15	114,582	121,376
		<u>316,046</u>	<u>282,365</u>
		<u>611,650</u>	<u>560,148</u>

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 May 2011 and signed on its behalf by:



Patrick Lawrence - Chairman



Al Powell - Chief Executive Office

Recurrent Income and Expenditure Account Year Ended March 31, 2010

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	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
INCOME:		
Government of Jamaica Subvention	745,970	730,175
Net income from income generating account (page 34)	1,720	880
Miscellaneous income	13,263	20,274
Interest earned	<u>19,818</u>	<u>19,860</u>
	<u>780,771</u>	<u>771,189</u>
EXPENDITURE:		
Salaries, wages and related charges	534,342	509,961
Public utilities	30,479	25,877
Motor vehicle maintenance	5,489	6,291
General office expenses	22,653	23,706
Seminars and meetings	4,504	5,386
Repairs and maintenance	4,506	8,450
Consultancy	7,521	5,084
Bank charges and interest	975	1,059
Upkeep/travelling and subsistence	149,585	136,579
Directors' and committee meetings	2,959	3,447
Rental of buildings	971	1,507
Security	3,164	2,755
Printing and stationery	4,172	3,506
Audit fee	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,734</u>
	<u>773,154</u>	<u>735,342</u>
Surplus before depreciation	7,617	35,847
Less depreciation	(17,291)	(8,365)
Foreign exchange gain	850	-
Gain of disposal property, plant and equipment	<u>115</u>	<u>1,265</u>
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	(<u>8,709</u>)	<u>28,747</u>

Capital Grants and Expenditure Account Year Ended March 31, 2010

Page 5

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
INCOME:		
Government of Jamaica Grants	<u>56,442</u>	<u>159,346</u>
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES:		
Grant for crop production and extension - Crop care	729	1,220
Grants for production incentive for small farmers -		
Area of Development Projects	336	10,669
Training	4,699	6,328
Social Service/Home Economics	1,444	1,400
Marketing Extension	362	247
Tree Crop Project	2,803	7,483
Domestic Food Crop	949	3,279
Farm Irrigation	36	1,277
Agricultural Business Information System (ABIS)	1,050	328
Planting Material	-	160
Forestry -		
Soil survey and conservation	1,784	870
Rural Development -		
Road repairs	15,720	85,000
Land settlement	-	7
Building repairs and construction	-	<u>16,475</u>
	<u>29,912</u>	<u>134,743</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>26,530</u>	<u>24,603</u>

Statements of Changes in Equity Year Ended March 31, 2010

Page 6

	<u>Capital Reserve</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Capital Fund</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Recurrent Account</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Balance at 1 April 2008	16,023	110,330	52,109	178,462
Increase in capital fund (page 5)	-	24,603	-	24,603
Increase in reserves	45,971	-	-	45,971
Increase in recurrent account	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,747</u>	<u>28,747</u>
Balance at 31 March 2009	61,994	134,933	80,856	277,783
Increase in capital fund	-	26,530	-	26,530
Increase in recurrent account	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,709)</u>	<u>(8,709)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2010	<u>61,994</u>	<u>161,463</u>	<u>72,147</u>	<u>295,604</u>

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended March 31, 2010

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	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Deficit)/surplus on recurrent income and expenditure account	(8,709)	28,747
Surplus on capital grant and expenditure account	<u>26,530</u>	<u>24,603</u>
	17,821	53,350
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	17,291	8,365
Gain on disposal of motor vehicles	(115)	(1,265)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	<u>34,997</u>	<u>60,450</u>
Change in operating assets and liabilities -		
Receivables	(13,029)	(2,069)
Taxation recoverable	(329)	(1,386)
Project advances	40,475	(5,246)
Payables	(6,794)	18,661
Motor vehicle loan fund	-	(3,108)
Consumable inventories	(2,141)	-
Deferred income	-	(836)
Employee benefit asset	(36,044)	(26,815)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>17,135</u>	<u>39,651</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceed from disposal of motor vehicles	115	2,591
Addition to property, plant and equipment	(9,968)	(8,824)
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,853)	(6,233)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7,282	33,418
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>316,195</u>	<u>282,777</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 12)	<u>323,477</u>	<u>316,195</u>

1. STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY:

The Authority is incorporated in Jamaica under the Jamaican Rural Agricultural Development Authority Act 1990 and is directly owned by the Government of Jamaica. The Authority is funded by the Ministry of Finance and is accountable to that Ministry through the Ministry of Agriculture. The registered office of the Authority is Hope Gardens, Kingston 6.

The principal objective of the Authority is to manage, operate, maintain and expand existing and future agricultural schemes established by the Government of Jamaica with special emphasis on extension services to small farmers.

2. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY:

Considered the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Authority operates (“the functional currency”).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. Where necessary, prior year comparatives have been restated and reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

(a) Basis of preparation -

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, and have been prepared under the historical cost convention. They are also prepared in accordance with provisions of the Jamaican Rural Agricultural Development Authority Act 1990.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Authority’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are described in note 4.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D):**

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd) -

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the reporting period

Certain interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year. The Authority has assessed the relevance of all such interpretations and amendments and has adopted the following, which is immediately relevant to its operations:

- IAS 7 (Revised), Statement of Cash Flows: Amendments as part of Improvements to IFRS issued in 2009 specify that only expenditures that result in a recognised asset in the statement of financial position can be classified as investing activities in the statement of cash flows.
- IAS 19 (Amendment), Employee Benefits clarifies that a plan amendment that result in a change in the extent to which benefit promises are affected by future salary increases is a curtailment, while an amendment that changes benefits attributable to past service give rise to a negative past service cost if it results in a reduction in the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The definition of return on plan assets amended to state that plan administration costs be deducted in the calculation of return on plan assets only to the extent that such costs have been excluded from measurement of the defined benefit obligation. The distinction between short term and long term employee benefits is now based on whether benefits are due to be settled within or after 12 months of employee service being rendered. There is also the deletion of guidance that states IAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' requires contingent liabilities to be recognised.

The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D):**

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd) -

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments to and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which are not yet effective at the statement of financial position date and which the Authority has not early-adopted. The Authority has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has determined that the following may be relevant to its operations, and has concluded as follows:

- IAS 1 (Revised) Presentation of Financial Statements (as part of May 2010 Improvements to IFRS, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011). Retrospective application required. Clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements.
- IAS 24 (Revised), Related Party Disclosures - Revised definition of related parties (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). Earlier application, in whole or in part, is permitted. It clarifies and simplifies the definition of a related party and removes the requirement for government-related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government-related entities.
- IFRS 7 (Revised) Financial Instruments: Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011). Retrospective application required. Emphasises the interaction between quantitative and qualitative disclosures about the nature and extent of risk associated with financial instruments.
- IFRS 9, Financial instruments - Classification and Measurement of financial assets (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013). This was issued in November 2009 and replaces those parts of IAS 39 relating to the classification and measurement of financial assets.
- Prepayment of minimum funding requirements (Amendments to IFRIC 14). The amendments correct an unintended consequence of IFRIC 14, IAS 19 - The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interactions (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2011).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D):

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)-

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (cont'd) -

The National Board of directors anticipate that the adoption of the standards, amendments and interpretations, which are relevant in future periods is unlikely to have material impact on the financial statements.

(b) Capital grant -

Grants receipts that relates to agricultural extension services and the related expenditure are accounted for in the capital grants and expenditure account.

(c) Project advances -

Grants receipts from government and other funding agents that relate to specific projects are held as liabilities of the Authority until expended. Surplus receipts are returned to the grantors if required by the related grant agreements or transferred to the related capital or recurrent income and expenditure account when it is certain that no further expenditure will be incurred.

Income generating projects are reported on a cash basis.

(d) Property, plant and equipment -

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Motor cycles and vehicles are subsequently shown at their revalued amounts less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset or the revalued amount, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Annual rates are as follows:-

Motor cycles, tractors and vehicles	20%
Computers	20%
Office furniture and equipment	10%
Building	2½%

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D):**

(e) Financial instruments -

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one enterprise and financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

Financial assets

The Authority classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally from contractual monetary assets. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

The Authority's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities

The Authority's financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These financial liabilities are classified as payable and included in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

IFRS 7 fair value measurement hierarchy

IFRS 7 requires certain disclosures which require the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurement (see note 5). The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D):**

(e) Financial instruments (cont'd) -

IFRS 7 fair value measurement hierarachy (cont'd) -

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or financial liability is categorised is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Financial assets are classified in their entirety into only one of these levels.

(f) Impairment -

The carrying amounts of the Authority's assets are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of recurrent income and expenditure.

(g) Foreign currency translation -

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate ruling at statement of financial position date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions and unrealized foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the recurrent income and expenditure account.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, in hand, deposits and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of bank overdraft.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D):**

(i) Borrowings and borrowing costs -

Borrowings are recognised initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost and any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the income and expenditure account over the period of the borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(j) Inventories -

Inventories are initially recognized at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net reliable value.

(k) Employee benefits -

Pension plan assets -

The Authority participates in a defined benefit plan. The scheme is generally funded through payments to a trustee-administered fund as determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

The asset or liability in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date and the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for actuarial gains/losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using the interest rate of government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to pension plan are charged or credited to recurrent income and expenditure account over the average remaining service lives of the related employees.

Termination benefits -

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Authority recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D):

(l) Employee benefits -

Leave accrual -

All outstanding leave is recognized in the recurrent income and expenditure account.

(m) Revenue recognition -

Subvention and other income is recognized on a cash basis.

Interest income is recognised in the recurrent income and expenditure statement for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis unless collectibility is doubtful.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the process of applying the Authority's accounting policies, management has made no critical accounting estimates or judgements which it believes has a significant risk of causing a material misstatement in these financial statements.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

(i) Pension assumptions

The costs, assets and liabilities of the defined benefit scheme are determined using methods relying on actuarial estimates and assumptions. Details of the key assumptions are set out in note 8. The Authority takes advice from independent actuaries relating to the appropriateness of the assumptions. Changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect on the recurrent income and expenditure account and the statement of financial position.

(ii) Expected useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment.

The expected useful life and residual value of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's at least at each financial year end. Useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the Authority.

5. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT:

By its nature, the Authority's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments, which involves analysis, evaluation and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The Authority manages risk through a framework of risk principles, organizational structures and risk management and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the activities of the Authority. The Authority's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Authority, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits by means of regularly generated reports. The Authority's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risks and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Authority's financial performance.

The Authority has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

The National Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Authority's risk management framework. The National Board has established committees for managing and monitoring risks.

Two Key committees for managing and monitoring risks are as follows:

(i) Finance, Audit and Administration Committee

The Finance, audit and administrative Committee is responsible to assist the Authority in its oversight of the integrity of the financial reports and statements, compliance with the relevant Acts and policies, the independence and qualifications of the private auditors and the performance of the Authority's internal audit function and private auditors as well as to provide general and adequate guidance regarding the administrative functions toward achieving proper strategic directions for administrative policies and procedures.

(ii) Research, Training and Marketing Committee

The Research, Training and Marketing Committee is responsible to monitor the activities of RADA in order to ensure the most effective and efficient utilization of available resources, towards the attainment of the Authority's objectives.

These committees comprise persons independent of management and reports to the National Board on a monthly basis.

5. **FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D):**

(a) Credit risk -

The Authority takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss by being unable to pay amounts in full when due. Additionally, the Authority is exposed to credit risk in its treasury activities, arising from financial assets and the Authority uses for investing its liquidity and managing currency risks, as well as other market risks.

(b) Liquidity risk -

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Authority is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.

The Authority's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages to the Authority's reputation.

(c) Market risk -

The Authority takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk is monitored by the Finance Committee which carries out extensive research and monitors the price movement of financial assets on the local and international markets. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

(i) Currency risk

Currency or foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Authority's exposure to foreign currency risk at statement of financial position date was as follows:

	<u>2010</u> <u>'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>'000</u>
USD	<u>554</u>	<u>675</u>
Euro\$	<u>691</u>	<u>338</u>

5. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D):

(c) Market risk (cont'd)-

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Authority had significant exposure on its monetary assets and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rates below represents management assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates.

	<u>Change in Currency Rate</u>	<u>Effect on Net Surplus</u>	<u>% Change in Currency Rate</u>	<u>Effect on Net Surplus</u>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Currency:				
USD	+3	1,478	+3	1,445
Euro	<u>+3</u>	<u>2,478</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>836</u>
USD	-1	(493)	-1	(482)
Euro	<u>-1</u>	<u>(825)</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>(356)</u>

(ii) Interest rate risk -

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates, and arises mainly from cash and cash equivalents balances.

Floating rate instruments expose the Authority to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Authority to fair value interest risk.

The Authority's interest rate risk policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments as determined by the Finance committee. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest bearing financial assets.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Authority's recurrent income and expenditure account.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D):

(c) Market risk (cont'd)-

(ii) Interest rate risk (cont'd) -

The sensitivity of the net surplus is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net income based on the floating rate financial assets. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variable, variables had to be on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

	Effect on Net Surplus 2010 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2010 \$'000	Effect on Net Surplus 2009 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2009 \$'000
Change in basis points:				
200	272	272	354	354
-100	(136)	(136)	(177)	(177)

(d) Operational risk -

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Authority's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Authority's operations.

The Authority's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Authority's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each department. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of control and procedures;

5. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D):**

(d) Operational risk (cont'd)-

- requirement for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks indentified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of a contingency plan;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with the Authority's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the department heads, with summaries submitted to senior management.

6. **FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:**

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following provides details of financial instruments held at 31 March 2010 that are measured at fair value. The financial instruments are grouped into Level 2. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable from the instruments either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived prices).

	<u>Level 2</u>	
	2010	2009
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Loans and receivables:		
Deposit and short term instrument	<u>120,928</u>	<u>150,064</u>

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

	Land and Building \$'000	Construction In-Progress \$'000	Office Furniture, Computers and Equipment \$'000	Motor cycles, tractors and Vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
At cost -					
1 April 2009	21,495	1,104	60,134	19,798	102,531
Additions	-	-	9,968	-	9,968
	<u>21,495</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>70,102</u>	<u>19,798</u>	<u>112,499</u>
At valuation -					
1 April 2009	-	-	-	61,822	61,822
Disposal	-	-	-	(488)	(488)
	-	-	-	<u>61,334</u>	<u>61,334</u>
Total cost and valuation	<u>21,495</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>70,102</u>	<u>81,132</u>	<u>173,833</u>
Depreciation -					
1 April 2009	4,842	-	37,572	30,366	72,780
Charge for the year	537	-	5,392	11,362	17,291
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(488)	(488)
	<u>5,379</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,964</u>	<u>41,240</u>	<u>89,583</u>
Net Book Value -					
31 March 2010	<u>16,116</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>27,138</u>	<u>39,892</u>	<u>84,250</u>
31 March 2009	<u>16,653</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>22,562</u>	<u>51,254</u>	<u>91,573</u>

8. RETIREMENT BENEFIT ASSETS:

The Authority operates a defined benefit pension plan which is open to all permanent employees employed directly by the Rural Agricultural Development Authority which is administered by Guardian Life Limited. The plan, which commenced on 1 January 1993 is funded by employee contribution of 5% and employer contributions at 11.25%, as recommended by independent actuaries. Pension at normal retirement age is based on 2% of final pensionable salary for each year of pensionable service. The plan is valued by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The last actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2010.

The amount recognized in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Present value of funded obligation	(230,144)	(133,290)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>395,112</u>	<u>300,757</u>
	164,968	167,467
Unrecognised actuarial gain	(11,904)	(50,447)
Net asset in the statement of financial position	<u>153,064</u>	<u>117,020</u>

The movement in the net retirement benefit asset in the year is as follows:

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
At 1 April	117,020	90,205
Pension income/(expense)	9,614	(3,649)
Contributions paid	<u>26,430</u>	<u>30,465</u>
	153,064	117,021
Change in income not eligible for recognition due to limit	<u>-</u>	(1)
At 31 March	<u>153,064</u>	<u>117,020</u>

8. RETIREMENT BENEFIT ASSETS (CONT'D):

The movement in the defined benefit obligation during the year is as follows:

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
At 1 April	133,290	144,857
Current service cost	15,990	23,746
Interest cost	23,050	21,300
Benefits paid and administrative expenses	(10,441)	(47,097)
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligation	<u>68,255</u>	<u>(9,516)</u>
At 31 March	<u>230,144</u>	<u>133,290</u>

The movement in the fair value of the plan assets is as follows:

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
At 1 April	300,757	257,650
Contributions	42,268	44,354
Expected return on plan assets	31,667	27,507
Benefits paid and administrative expenses	(10,441)	(9,516)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	<u>30,861</u>	<u>(19,238)</u>
At 31 March	<u>395,112</u>	<u>300,757</u>

Amounts recognised in the recurrent income and expenditure statement:

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$,000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$,000</u>
Current service cost	152	9,856
Interest cost	23,050	21,300
Past service cost - non-vested benefits	(1,149)	-
Expected return on plan assets	<u>(31,667)</u>	<u>(27,507)</u>
Pension (income)/expense	(9,614)	3,649
Income not eligible for recognition due to limit	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total, included in staff costs (Note 18)	<u>(9,614)</u>	<u>3,650</u>

8. RETIREMENT BENEFIT ASSETS (CONT'D):

The actual return on plan assets was \$62,528,000 (2009 - \$8,269,000).

Expected contributions to the plan for the year ending 31 March 2011, amounted to \$31,133,873 (2009 - \$27,749,370).

The distribution of RADA pension plan assets:

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	%	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>	%
Quoted equities	70,768	18	44,205	26
Bonds	213,490	54	178,626	47
Government of Jamaica Securities	49,419	13	28,268	12
Other	<u>61,435</u>	15	<u>49,658</u>	15
	<u>395,112</u>		<u>300,757</u>	

The expected return on plan assets was determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the statement of financial position date. Expected returns on equity and property investments reflect long-term real rates on return experienced in the respective markets.

The five-year trend for the fair value of plan assets, the defined benefit obligation, the surplus in the plan, and experience adjustments for plan assets and liabilities is as follows:

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2007</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2006</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Fair value of plan assets	395,112	300,757	257,650	172,039	120,632
Defined benefit obligation	<u>(230,144)</u>	<u>(133,290)</u>	<u>(144,857)</u>	<u>(131,407)</u>	<u>(89,393)</u>
Surplus	<u>164,968</u>	<u>167,467</u>	<u>112,793</u>	<u>40,632</u>	<u>31,239</u>
Experience adjustments - Fair value of plan assets	30,861	(19,238)	11,247	24,266	(19,607)
Defined benefit obligations	<u>1,029</u>	<u>13,483</u>	<u>(11,724)</u>	<u>15,711</u>	<u>(3,194)</u>

8. RETIREMENT BENEFIT ASSETS (CONT'D):

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Discount rate	11.5%	16%
Expected return on plan assets	10.0%	10%
Future salary increases	7%	10%
Future pension increase	0.0%	0.0%
Inflation	<u>7.5%</u>	<u>10%</u>

The average expected remaining service life of the employees is 17.7 years (2009 -18.5 years).

Post-employment mortality for active members and mortality for pensioners is based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Tables.

The in-service specimen rates (number of occurrences per 1,000 members) are as follows:

Age	Males			Females		
	Withdrawals From service	Ill-health retirements	Deaths in service	Withdrawals from service	Ill-health retirements	Death in service
20	-	-	0.507	-	-	0.284
25	-	-	0.661	-	-	0.291
30	-	-	0.801	-	-	0.351
35	-	-	0.851	-	-	0.478
40	-	-	1.072	-	-	0.709
45	-	-	1.578	-	-	0.973
50	-	-	2.579	-	-	1.428
55	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4.425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.294</u>

9. **CONSUMABLE INVENTORIES:**

This represents items of stationery and office supplies that are expensed when they are consumed.

10. **RECEIVABLES:**

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Motor vehicle revolving loan scheme	18,320	11,684
Staff loans	9,460	7,401
Other receivables	<u>5,192</u>	<u>858</u>
	<u>32,972</u>	<u>19,943</u>

11. **TAXATION RECOVERABLE:**

This represents tax withheld at source from interest earned.

12. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT:**

This consist of funds in the following cash and cash equivalent at 31 March.

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Imprest account -		
St. Andrew	289	168
St. Mary	92	424
Clarendon	661	155
Portland	276	202
St. Ann	226	143
Westmoreland	5	18
St. James	390	451
St. Elizabeth	337	220
Trelawny	176	91
Manchester	619	303
St. Catherine	354	288
Hanover	162	21
St. Thomas	<u>239</u>	<u>144</u>
Balance carried forward to page 27	<u>3,826</u>	<u>2,628</u>

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (CONT'D):

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Balance brought forward from page 26	<u>3,826</u>	<u>2,628</u>
Capital accounts -		
Head Office	39,232	8,716
St. Andrew	4,612	3,877
St. Thomas	906	2,128
St. Catherine	9,221	23,914
Portland	1,991	4,495
St. Mary	5,748	12,120
St. Ann	3,845	1,835
Trelawny	1,135	6,653
St. James	956	1,691
Hanover	2,639	5,157
Westmoreland	755	1,806
St. Elizabeth	4,443	12,444
Manchester	7,106	10,514
Clarendon	<u>17,787</u>	<u>7,191</u>
	<u>100,376</u>	<u>102,541</u>
Others -		
Head office bank account	-	5,951
Motor vehicle revolving loan savings account	1,596	3,191
E.U. Banana account	81,494	42,980
Foreign currency accounts	10,625	5,183
Deposits and short term instruments	120,928	150,064
Salaries account	2,094	21
Staff welfare account	1,010	2,080
Income generating account	(504)	2,299
Bank overdraft - main account	(609)	(743)
EUSB local account	<u>2,641</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>219,275</u>	<u>211,026</u>
	<u>323,477</u>	<u>316,195</u>

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (CONT'D):

Included in the above amount is \$33,409,1531 (2009- \$38,004,139) 17% (2009-12%) which represents funds received on behalf of Members of Parliament to be spent in their constituencies under the different programmes as indicated in note 15(a).

- (a) Included in deposits and short term instruments is interest receivable of \$1,726,916 (2009 - \$3,348,610). These deposits have an average maturity of days 31 days (2009 - 31 days).
- (b) Bank overdraft consists of cheques drawn on account but not presented to the bank as at 31 March 2010.
- (c) Deposits and short term instruments are interest bearing.
- (d) Interest rate exposure -

The weighted average effective interest rates at the year end were as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Cash at bank - (JA\$ account)	7.40%	7.00%
- (US\$ account)	5.50%	2.20%
- (EURO\$ account)	1.75%	1.75%
Deposits and short term instruments	11.25%	11.50%
Bank overdraft	<u>-</u>	<u>39.25%</u>

13. CAPITAL RESERVE:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
This represents grants received from:		
Agricultural Support Services		
Project(ASSP) - Tractor	45,971	45,971
Morant Yallahs Project - Motor vehicles	6,509	6,509
- Motor cycles	195	195
Jamaica Bauxite Institute- Motor vehicles	350	350
EJASP - Motor vehicles	8,134	8,134
- Motor cycles	<u>835</u>	<u>835</u>
	<u>61,994</u>	<u>61,994</u>

14.	CAPITAL FUND:	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
	Capital Fund brought forward	134,933	110,330
	Government of Jamaica Grants	<u>56,442</u>	<u>159,346</u>
		191,375	269,676
	Less: Development expenditure for the year	(29,912)	(134,743)
		<u>161,463</u>	<u>134,933</u>
15.	PAYABLES:	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
	Statutory payables -		
	National Insurance Scheme	-	964
	National Housing Trust	-	1,918
	Education tax	-	5
	Accrued vacation leave	103,575	102,267
	Accrued audit fees	3,451	3,650
	Other payables	<u>7,556</u>	<u>12,572</u>
		<u>114,582</u>	<u>121,376</u>

16. **PROJECT ADVANCES:**

This represents outstanding balances on the following programmes at 31 March:

(a) **PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT-**

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Social and Economic Support Programme	607	642
Domestic Agricultural Project	221	223
Production incentive	20,591	25,546
Flood relief	71	84
Drought relief	308	308
Local Development Programme	<u>11,612</u>	<u>11,201</u>
	<u>33,410</u>	<u>38,004</u>

(b) **SPECIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA PROGRAMMES -**

Pasture Improvement Programme	5	5
Bauxite Community Redevelopment Project	3,934	714
A. B. I. S.	67	96
International Aided	1,694	1,165
Tree Crop Project	27	27
E.U. Banana project	84,135	41,482
MYADP Yallahs/Morant Bay	2,737	2,737
School Garden Programme	279	271
Constituency development fund	<u>64,483</u>	<u>67,870</u>
	<u>157,361</u>	<u>114,367</u>

(c) **R.A.D.A PROGRAMMES -**

Projects	<u>10,693</u>	<u>8,618</u>
	<u>201,464</u>	<u>160,989</u>

The funds in (a) were collected and accounted for on behalf of Members of Parliament to be spent in their constituencies.

17. **EMOLUMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT STAFF:**

During the year under review the number of management staff amounted to twenty four (24) as in the prior year and the cost associated with total emoluments was \$71 million (2009 - \$77 million).

18. **STAFF COSTS:**

	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Wages and salaries	491,746	475,134
Statutory contribution	19,378	18,091
Pension(Note 8)	(9,614)	3,650
Other	<u>32,832</u>	<u>13,086</u>
	<u>534,342</u>	<u>509,961</u>

The number of persons employed by the Authority at the end of the year was 553 (2009- 540).

Comparison of Capital Income and Expenditure to Budget Year Ended March 31, 2010

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INCOME:

Government of Jamaica Grant	<u>126,647</u>	<u>56,442</u>	<u>(70,205)</u>
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DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE:

Grants for crop production and extension - Crop care	13,189	729	12,460
Grants for production incentive for small farmers-			
Area developing project	1,715	336	1,379
Training	5,618	4,699	919
Marketing extension	343	362	(19)
Agricultural Business Information System (ABIS)	2,261	1,050	1,211
Farm Irrigation	643	36	607
Social service/home economics	1,761	1,444	317
Social service /Livestock Unit	190	-	190
Backyard Gardening	1,663	-	1,663
Forestry -			
Soil survey and conservation	2,647	1,784	863
Rural Development -			
Road repairs	78,000	15,720	62,280
Fruit tree crop programme	9,000	2,803	6,197
Domestic food crop programme	<u>9,617</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>8,668</u>
	<u>126,647</u>	<u>29,912</u>	<u>96,735</u>

Comparison of Recurrent Income and Expenditure to Budget Year Ended March 31, 2010

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	<u>Revised Estimate of Budget \$'000</u>	<u>Actual \$'000</u>	<u>Variances \$'000</u>
INCOME:			
Government of Jamaica Subvention	683,873	745,970	62,097
Net income from income generating account (page 34)	-	1,720	1,720
Miscellaneous income	-	13,263	13,263
Interest earned (net)	<u>-</u>	<u>19,818</u>	<u>19,818</u>
	<u>683,873</u>	<u>780,771</u>	<u>96,898</u>
EXPENSES:			
Salaries, wages and related charges	502,707	534,342	(31,635)
Public utilities	18,000	30,479	(12,479)
Motor vehicle maintenance	475	5,489	(5,014)
General office	10,000	22,653	(12,653)
Seminars and meetings	1,500	4,504	(3,004)
Repairs and maintenance	2,000	4,506	(2,506)
Consultancy	8,340	7,521	819
Bank charges and interest	400	971	(571)
Upkeep/travelling and subsistence	129,461	149,585	(20,124)
Directors' and committee meetings	2,600	2,959	(359)
Rental of building	1,000	975	25
Security	2,000	3,164	(1,164)
Printing and stationery	2,390	4,172	(1,782)
Audit fee	<u>3,000</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,166</u>
	683,873	773,154	(89,281)
Property, plant and equipment acquisition	<u>-</u>	<u>9,968</u>	<u>(9,968)</u>
	<u>683,873</u>	<u>783,122</u>	<u>(99,249)</u>

Income Generating Account Year Ended March 31, 2010

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	<u>2010</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>\$'000</u>
INCOME:		
Twickenham Bammy project	<u>9,816</u>	<u>15,705</u>
EXPENSES:		
Purchases	3,220	5,066
Direct salaries and commission	4,908	5,818
Travelling and subsistence	175	316
Public utilities	812	807
Liquid gas	189	402
General expenses	<u>3,598</u>	<u>3,183</u>
	<u>12,902</u>	<u>15,592</u>
(Deficit)/surplus for the year from		
Twickenham Bammy Project	(3,086)	113
Surplus from the Community Development Project	-	715
Molly's cake project	53	-
Dasheen chips	4,704	
Cook Books Project	<u>49</u>	<u>52</u>
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,720</u>	<u>880</u>







DIRECTORY

Directory

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