

Moreover, foreign direct investment flows fell by over 30% in 2009 leading to a fall in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 4 ½%.

The central government debt at the end of 2010 was estimated at 47 percent of GDP, 10 percentage points higher than prior to the crisis. Moreover, debt from public enterprises also rose to about 12 percent of GDP, from 10 percent in 2008. The rise in public debt and low prospect for increases in revenue resulted in the lowering of the country's rating by Standard and Poor's in December 2009 to BBB+/Stable and a further reduction in November 2011. Although The Bahamas is a developing country, it is classified by the World Bank as a High Income non OECD country and does not benefit from significant levels of concessionary or grant funding.

The Bahamas is a net food importing country. In response to the rising food prices in 2008, the Government increased spending on food safety net programmes. The MAMR supported a Backyard Gardening Programme targeting urban households in an effort to encourage them to produce more food. Additionally, some rural communities were provided with small corn mills.

2.1 Challenges to development

The macro economy

The Bahamas is an open economy and has been significantly impacted by the global economy crisis. The main challenges to the development relate to the managing the economic crisis, addressing social issues related to crime, education, health in particular the rise in non-communicable diseases and mitigating the impact of climate change. The Government is seeking to rationalize capital expenditures and employ counter-cyclical fiscal policy measures to stimulate the economy. The Country Strategy (CS) 2010-2014 with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is focusing on four priority areas: energy, water and sanitation, transport and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development. According to the IDB Sovereign-guaranteed (SG) lending to The Bahamas for period of the CS is estimated at US\$195 million which is expected to include a mixture of investment and policy-based instruments. The agricultural and fisheries sectors will benefit indirectly from the SME development component of the CS. One of the outputs of the SME component is the improved trade logistics and trade facilitation. This component will be implemented by the Customs Authority will reduce the time and cost to import and export products through the establishment of an Electronic Single Window. This facility will positively impact the fisheries sector which depends on exports of seafood products. The CS is also expected to develop and implement a trade strategy which would provide overall coherence to all the major sectors including the agriculture and fisheries sectors.

Climate Change

a series of flat coral formations, The Bahamas is vulnerable to sea level rise resulting from climate change. The highest point is Mount Alvernia on Cat Island which is 63 m above sea level. Moreover, it is estimated that 99% of the population live near the coastline which is estimated at 3,542 km (2,200 miles). Rising sea level is also expected to reduce access to drinking water which is extracted from shallow underground water lenses and in the short term is also likely to result in increasing brackishness of freshwater reservoirs.

The agriculture sector is projected to be negatively impacted by climate change due to increases in hurricanes and other tropical storms through direct wind damage to crops and structures and indirect damage to crops and livestock due to storm surges and floods. The fishing industry is also expected to be negatively impacted by infrastructural damage due to storm surges and floods. Andros Island, which is the island with the greatest agricultural potential, is most likely to be negatively impacted by changes in the climate due to the expanse of land which contains large numbers of lakes. Increasing temperatures is expected to result in higher rainfall in the northwest Bahamas and lower rainfall in the southeastern islands. Due to the topography of the country, sea-level rise will also reduce the land available for agriculture.

The increase in water temperatures is likely to negatively impact the fisheries sector is also likely to be negatively due to damage to coastal wetlands and reefs which may reduce the diversity of fish species. There is already evidence of coral bleaching ocean acidification due to changes in ocean temperatures.

The Bahamas has been one of the participating countries, in the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) project, implemented by the World Bank, which lasted from 1997 until 2001. It has been monitoring the sea level and conducted vulnerability assessments since then.

Economic Diversification

The main engine for the economy is tourism, followed by financial services and international shipping. According to the Ministry of Tourism, there were 5.6 million visitors to The Bahamas in 2011, approximately 25 percent came by air and 77 percent on cruise ships. Tourists from North America comprise 80 percent of visitors, followed by Canada (8%), Europe (6%). Tourism is a labour intensive industry and contributes a higher percentage to wages and employment than GDP. According to a report prepared by Travel and Tourism in 2006, the tourism sector generates about 61 percent of all wage earnings and employs 63 percent of the workforce. The Bahamas has relied on tourism and financial services to lead economic growth for the last 40 years. The GoB is actively looking at ways to diversify the economy in other areas such as international shipping to stimulate economy growth and reduce the rate of joblessness especially among young people. Consideration is being given to diversification of the tourism product to smaller boutique resorts, heritage and medical tourism, renewable energy, Liquefied Natural Petroleum storage facility and diversification of the fishing sector to include aquaculture, deep sea fishing and fish processing.

Access to local and International Markets

The rural economies rely on the agriculture and fisheries sector for employment. A major issue for farmers is transportation to markets. The agricultural sector is located on islands which vary in distance from the island on which the capital is located. Agricultural produce and livestock must travel over land and sea to reach the urban centres. The internal sea transport linkages, are in some instances more reliable between the rural islands and the export markets than between the rural markets and the urban centres.

The trading environment in which the agriculture and fisheries sectors operate internationally is also changing. Preferential trade agreements with the European Union have been renegotiated and on-going negotiations with Canada are requiring the agriculture and fisheries sectors to

operate in a more liberalized market environment. Moreover, environmental concerns have become an important component in maintaining access to external markets. The Bahamas is not a recipient of significant levels of development assistance. The Country Programme Framework (CPF) therefore seeks to leverage the long standing technical assistance available from FAO to strategically place the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors to contribute to food security, compete globally, support rural development and improve the income of farmers, fisheries and foresters and contribute to the long-term sustainability of these sectors.

2.2 Opportunities

There are opportunities to increase agricultural production for the domestic sector and to more closely link fresh and processed agricultural production with the tourism industry on Nassau and in the rural areas.

The Bahamas is seeking to become a member of the World Trade Organization and becoming compliant with the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and the Agreement on Agriculture are priorities of MAMR. In that regard, The Bahamas has joined the World Organization for Animal Health and has completed draft legislation on plant, animal and food safety with technical assistance from FAO. It is recognized that compliance with these agreement will provide the framework for realizing the potential in export markets for increased agricultural and fisheries exports under the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement which provides duty free access to the European Union.

2.3 Situation and Outlook for Food Security and Rural Development, Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Relevant Policies and Programs

2.3.1 Agriculture Sector and Food Security

The agriculture and fisheries sector contributes 1.6% to GDP. Employment in the sector is estimated at 3% of the population, which are based in the rural areas. The value of the agriculture sector was estimated at USD206 million in 2010. Table 1 below provides a summary of the main areas of agriculture output between 2009 - 2010. The main agricultural products are: poultry (broilers and layers), vegetable and livestock (swine and small ruminants).

The once vibrant agricultural export sector (mainly papaya and citrus) has been destroyed by exotic pest infestations. The most recent being an outbreak of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri*) which destroyed the citrus industry on Abaco in 2005. The sector has also experienced several hurricanes and efforts are being made through the Tropical Fruit Tree Programme to increase tropical fruit plantings by small farmers. The Onion Programme has sought to extend the production and availability of onions.

Table 1: Value of agricultural output 2009-2010 (USD million) by sector (current prices)

Sector	Year	
	2009	2010
Total	195	207
Crop	97	101
Poultry	20	23
Redmeat	13	13

As a net food importing country, The Bahamas imported fresh and processed food as well as live animals to the value of USD 463.5 million in 2011, representing 14% of all imports. In 2011, food exports were valued at USD 75.5 million or 23% of total exports. In contrast, local production is estimated to be about 20% of total consumption.

The Bahamas has a draft Food and Nutrition Policy which was updated in 2008. Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) among children less than five years is not a significant public health problem in the general population. Evidence indicates however, that attention should be given to this problem among the population of undocumented immigrants, where cases arise periodically. There is a problem of iron deficiency anaemia in children and pregnant and lactating women. Although there is no overt indication of micronutrient deficiencies, sub-clinical deficiencies in the Bahamian population may exist.

Crops

The permanent crop sector has been negatively impacted by pests and hurricanes. Efforts are being made through the Tropical Fruit Tree Programme to increase tropical fruit plantings (lime, avocado, mango) by small farmers. The Onion Programme has sought to extend the production and availability of onions by encouraging early plantings, using better varieties and erecting storage facilities.

The GoB has a marketing system comprising the Produce Exchange and Packing Houses. The Packing Houses are located in the rural areas. They collect produce from small farmers which are consolidated and shipped to the urban market for wholesale and retail sale through the Produce Exchange. There are six Packing Houses. Produce prices are set by the DoA and the budget for purchasing produce is fixed at USD 1.5 million annually.

Hot pepper production is an important cash crop for small farmers, particularly women. The GRAC has maintains a seed production programme for local varieties of hot pepper. The seed production facility was funded by a Technical Cooperation Project from FAO. In response to increasing food prices in 2008, the Plant Propagation Unit of GRAC established a Backyard Gardening Programme targeted at training urban households in food production.

Livestock

The livestock sector has benefited from an Embryo Transfer Programme to improve genetic material has been completed. The public abattoir is also undergoing renovations to the structure and equipment to improve the efficiency of operations in support of the livestock sector. The Veterinary Unit has been working on the implementing regulation for the Animal Protection and Control Act, 2009 which seeks to control stray and roaming animals which are seen as a constraint to the development of the livestock sector.

The GRAC has maintained a seed production programme for local varieties of hot pepper. The seed production facility was funded by a Technical Cooperation Project from FAO. In response to increasing food prices, the Plant Propagation Unit of GRAC provides training to urban groups in the Backyard Gardening Programme.

2.3.2 Fisheries

The fisheries sector is a marine capture fisheries with a fishing area estimates at 116, 550 sq. km. According to the 2005 Census data, there were 9,300 fishers. The sector contributes 1% to GDP. In 2011, marine resources exports totaled USD 76.3 million, an increase of 4% over 2010. The most important resource exported is spiny lobster which accounts for 91% of the value of all exports. In 2011, 2100 mt of lobster were exported valued at USD 69.4 million. The main markets for lobster exports are the United States, France and Canada. The second most important resource based on revenue is Queen Conch where resource exports mainly to the United States were 260 mt value at USD 3.3million followed by stone crab. Stone crab exports in 2011 totaled 58 mt with a value of USD 1.4 million.

A Catch Certificate Programme was started in August 2010 by the Department of Marine Resources (DMR) in cooperation with other stakeholders including the Bahamas Marine Exporters Association in response to legislation in the European Union designed to reduce Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing. The Catch Certificate Programme has been became fully operational during the 2010-11 lobster seasons is closely linked the Fisheries Improvement Plan and aims to improve the traceability of all seafood products landed and processed in The Bahamas.

The DMR completed a Fisheries Improvement Plan (FIP) in 2010. The overall objective of the FIP is to contribute to the sustainable use of the fisheries resources by addressing four areas: data collection, education and outreach, monitoring and enforcement and stock assessment and management.

The lionfish, an invasive species, was first sighted in The Bahamas in 2004. The population increased exponentially between 2004 and 2004 and it is now found throughout the archipelago. National Lionfish Response Plan 2009 prepared by the Department of Marine Resources and the Marine and Environmental Studies Institute of the College of The Bahamas have developed a long-term strategy which seeks to build research and information management, outreach and education, financing and identifying resources and developing invasive species policies and regulations.

2.3.3 Forestry

The most valuable forest species in country is the pine forest (*Pinus caribea*). There has been no commercial logging of Bahamian forests since the 1960's and it has been estimated that 500,000 acres of relatively virgin forest can be found on the northern islands of Abaco, Grand Bahama, Andros, and New Providence. Approximately at 80% of the forest is owned by the GoB.

To revitalize the Forestry sector, the Government has established a Forestry Unit in the Ministry of the Environment. Two new pieces of legislation have been enacted - the Forestry Act 2010 and the Forestry Regulations 2011. They will require the formulation of a forestry management plan and the determination of the 'allowable cut' in forested areas. This is expected to result in a new and sustainable logging industry which will contribute to the economic diversification in the rural communities. The plan will also define conservation uses of the forest and protected area mechanisms.

Another forestry product that is being addressed is cascarilla bark, which is harvested in the southeastern islands. The bark is exported in its raw form to markets in the EU. In 2009², 68,412 lbs of cascarilla was exported with a value of USD USD 938 915.

2.3.4 Main actors and institutions

The **Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources** is the principal public institution responsible for the policies and programmes of the Government of The Bahamas with respect to agriculture, fisheries and cooperative development. The Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources is further sub-divided into three technical departments: Department of Agriculture, Department of Marine Resources and Department of Societies. The Department of Agriculture has a research and demonstration facility, the Gladstone Road Research Centre, Animal Control, Veterinary Services, Plant Health Services and the Produce Exchange which is responsible for domestic marketing of local produce. The Forestry Unit in Ministry of Environment is responsible for forestry development.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources also collaborates with other public agencies the Ministry of Health, Department of Public Health, Department of Environmental Health Services on food safety, human health and vector control. The Bahamas Environment Scientific Commission and the College of The Bahamas are important partners on environmental and sustainable resource management issues related to the marine environment.

There are several Non-Governmental Organizations that support the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources. These include the Bahamas National Trust , Nature Conservancy, Bahamas Research and Educational Foundation, Bahamas Cooperative League.

In addition to the Food Safety Board and National Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperative Development which are appointed by the Government, there are several private sector organizations such as the Bahamas Marine Exporters Association and the

² Department of Statistics (2009). *Foreign Trade Statistics Annual Report*

Bahamas Agricultural and Producers Associations involved in agriculture and fisheries development. Additional information on key institutions is provided in Annex 7.1.

2.4 FAO and International Cooperation

Other than the FAO, the main development partners in the area of agriculture is the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the European Union. Most other development partnerships addresses other sectors and areas of the economy. A summary of partnerships is provided in Annex 7.2.

2.5 Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural and Rural Development

The most critical issue facing the sector is the need to improve the competitiveness of the sector. The relatively small size of the farmer holdings results in high production costs and inconsistent product supply. Data Farmers could be organized farmers into clusters based on the existing Packing House system. This would reduce production costs and improve market penetration.

Since most of the production is consumed in the domestic economy, there is potential to expand linkages to the tourism sector by expanding the range of products offered for sale as fresh produce and processing of exist production to make value added products. The tourism sector requires high quality products and there is a need to enforce grades and standards and improve short-term storage facilities to ensure that the quality of the product is maintained.

The marketing of agricultural produce is also constrained by limitations in inter-island transport. Inter-island transportation is undertaken by boats which may have cool storage space but the produce is kept at the wrong temperature. Agricultural produce must compete with a range of other products which are being transported to the urban market and there are no storage facilities on island to hold produce if the boat is full. There is therefore a need to train persons throughout the cool chain on best practices for handling agricultural produce.

Land tenure is a major issue because none of land cultivated by small farmers is owned by them. The GoB owns more than 90 percent of the arable land in the country.³ The Ministry of Agriculture (Incorporation) Act, 1993 allows the Minister of Agriculture to lease agriculture but prohibits the sale of agricultural land. Farmers are therefore unable to secure credit from commercial banks for agricultural projects. There is no foreign currency lending to the sector and the distribution of credit to the sector was less than one percent in 2010⁴. There is no land use planning in the rural areas where agriculture is an important economic activity and traditional farming areas are being encroached on for other purposes.

On the issue of weather-related impacts, the agricultural sector remains highly vulnerable to hurricanes, droughts and floods. The severity of hurricanes is expected to increase as a consequence of climate change. Moreover, weather patterns are expected to change with the northern islands becoming wetter and the southeastern islands drier. Disaster relief assistance is

³ Land Resource Survey 1977

⁴ Central Bank of The Bahamas (2011) Quarterly Statistical Digest

administratively expensive to distribute and an index based programme can assist farmers recover from weather-related events.

The agricultural sector is also challenged to provide an operational framework to introduce more environmental measures to protect the marine and terrestrial environments through more efficient water management techniques, reducing the level of pesticides used and improving pesticide storage and using crop and livestock management techniques which have low environmental impacts.

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

Finally, there is also a need to strengthen sanitary and phytosanitary measures to ensure that the domestic agriculture is protected from pests and diseases and to facilitate the export of agricultural products which have a comparative advantage. The Department of Agriculture (DOA) is responsible for food safety and control and there needs to be a more integrated, coherent and comprehensive system to ensure the safety of imported and domestically produced food. The Government has indicated its commitment to the developing and implementing policies to increase food production and food safety, improve food processing and export agriculture.

3 PRIORITIES FOR FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3.1 Definition of Thematic/Priority Areas for FAO Cooperation in the Country

In line with FAO Strategic Framework the Gob has identified the following priority areas during the 2012-2017:

1. Sustainable management of fisheries resources
2. Enhancing agricultural trade
3. Sustainable forestry management

FAO's expertise in the following areas provide a comparative advantage which supports the country's priorities: (a) health and food safety policies and regulatory frameworks; (b) risk management in agri-food and agro-industrial chains; and (c) information systems, communication and advocacy.

3.1.1 PRIORITY ONE – SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

Under the first priority area, there are two primary outputs:

a. Improvement in data management capacity for the Department of Marine Resources

The marine resources sector is an important generator of foreign exchange and rural employment. The DMR through the Catch Certificate Programme and the Fisheries Improvement Programme requires accurate data on which to base fisheries management decisions. The technical assistance seeks to improve the information management system within the DMR to ensure that data collected on the sector is adequate, of suitable quality and in a format which would enable its use in fisheries management decisions.

b. Formulation of fisheries and aquaculture management framework strengthened

The marine capture fisheries still represents great potential for food security and rural development. The Department of Marine Resources is seeking assistance to formulate a medium term fisheries and aquaculture policy that would guide the development of the sector.

3.1.2 PRIORITY TWO – ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Under this priority area, there are two thematic outputs:

a. Support to negotiate and implement trade agreements

The Bahamas has a very vibrant trade agenda. The country signed the CARIFORUM–EC Economic Partnership Agreement in 2008 and is also in negotiations for a free trade agreement to replace the preferential trade agreement between Canada and CARICOM. The Bahamas is also seeking to become a member of the World Trade Organization. This trade agenda requires capacity building within the Government and also among stakeholders in the agricultural sector to understand and contribute to the negotiations and benefit from those arrangement already in place.

FAO has already provided technical assistance to modernize the legislative framework in the areas of plant health, animal health and food safety and to prepare Import Control Regulations under the draft Plant Health Bill.

The technical assistance being sought is to continue to build capacity in ministry on the legislative and institutional mechanisms necessary to be in compliance with the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

The ability of agriculture and fisheries stakeholders to contribute to a trade policy needs to be strengthened and a trade policy for the agricultural sector must be developed. In positioning the sector to take advantage of the benefits of the existing trading regime, there is a need to review the support available to the sector under the Agreement on Agriculture to ensure that targeted interventions to the sector contribute to the objectives of improved food security and raising farmer incomes.

b. Transformation of the Packing House and Produce Exchange (Supporting the development of value chains)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources operates six facilities equipped with grading equipment in the rural areas which grade and ship produce from small farmers to the main market in New Providence. The system is inefficient and has become increasingly expensive to operate. The broad objective of the assistance would be to modernize the marketing system operated by the Government to a more market orientated system which is operated by farmers/producer groups.

The objective of the technical assistance would be to provide a strategy for the removal of the Government from the market system and building capacity in farmers associations/groups in

targeted islands to operate the facilities. The technical assistance would also be to provide the Ministry with the regulatory support ie grades and standards to ensure that food safety and quality requirements to the domestic and export market are met.

3.1.3 PRIORITY THREE – SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

Under this final priority area, there are three critical outputs:

a. Community based forestry management programme strengthened

The Government enacted a new Forestry Act in 2010 which created a framework for the management of pinelands, coppice and mangrove. The new legislation requires the Forestry Unit to produce a five year plan for the management of the resource. The technical assistance being sought seeks to building capacity at national and community levels to adopt the FAO guideline for Good Practices in Forestry.

The Forestry Unit in the Ministry of the Environment has developed links with the Bahamas National Trust (BNT), a non-governmental organization which was created by an Act of Parliament to conserve natural and historical resources. The Bahamas National Trust has a network of park wardens located throughout the country which manage 25 national parks encompassing 650,000 acres. The objective of the project is train the network of park wardens and other environmental NGOs to perform some of the functions of forestry officers with respect to fire control education and management.

b. Forestry Stock Management improved

There is currently no commercial harvesting of *Pinus caribea*. In the southern islands, the cascarilla bark which is an agro-forestry product which is harvested from the wild is collected and exported. The Forestry Unit is seeking assistance to undertake an inventory of the forestry stock in order to update forestry policies and use the data from the stock assessment to develop sustainable management practices.

c. Sustainable lumber harvesting practices in northern islands of The Bahamas

The Forestry Unit has received a number of requests to resume the commercial harvesting of *Pinus caribea* resources in the northern islands of The Bahamas. In order to consider these proposals, the Forestry Unit is seeking the assistance to develop guidelines to ensure that the forestry resources are harvested in a sustainable matter which incorporate international best practices.

4 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Country Programme Framework will be owned by the Government of The Bahamas and FAO who will work closely with each other to ensure the success of the various projects. The Undersecretary in the MAMR will be the Contact Person on behalf of MAMR. He will responsible for cooperating with National Project Coordinators in MAMR and in the Ministry of the Environment and with the FAO Country Representative in Jamaica to ensure that the objectives of the project are achieved.

The FAO Country Representative in Jamaica will be closely supported by technical officers at the FAO Sub-Regional Office in Barbados. The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office in Chile as well as FAO Headquarters in Rome will provide any additional technical and managerial support required.

Monthly meetings between the Contact Person and the National Project Coordinators will be held subsequent to implementation to discuss issues that will be discussed during an annual evaluation of the CPF by the GoB and FAO. The annual evaluation will provide an opportunity to make any adjustments to the projects or to the CPF. It is also expected that the observations of technical experts during missions will also be integrated into the evaluation of CPF.

The methodologies used will be consistent as far as possible with the UNDAF monitoring and review process. The UNDAF indicators and the MDG will be used as general indicators against which the impact of the CPF can be evaluated. Moreover the activities under the project will establish performance indicators for key outputs which will provide a basis for results based monitoring.

5 PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

5.1 Partnerships

The CPF requires the use of existing partnerships between MAMR and other Ministries with responsibility for environment, trade and health, as well as farmer and fisherfolk organizations, and non-governmental agencies. MAMR will also seek to develop partnership and coherence between the CPF and the other major agriculture development partner, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

5.2 Resource Mobilization

The implementation of the CPF will require support from FAO through the TCP, TCP Facility and Trust Funds for Food Security. The GoB will provide counterpart contributions in the form of suitable office accommodation, logistical supports and access to information and statistics.

6 ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

The timely and effective implementation of the CPF depends on the following assumptions and risks:

1. Political and economic stability continues and there are no significant changes in priorities. It should be noted that General Elections are due to take place by May 2012.
2. The GoB will ensure that MAMR has adequate resources to meet its commitments under the CPF.
3. MAMR, FAO and other stakeholders work in tandem to manage the projects.

4. Beneficiaries of the project give their full commitment, in particular in-kind contributions and the mobilization of communities.
5. FAO provides timely support to the projects and response to requests for approval technical expertise, procurement and funding.

7 ANNEXES

7.1 Summary of key institutions in Agriculture

- **The Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources** has responsibilities for public markets and agricultural lands.
- **The Department of Agriculture** is responsible for research and demonstration, agricultural marketing, horticulture, quality control of food and beverages, slaughter houses, agricultural health, extension services, farmer registration. While the Department is staffed with well-qualified and competent officers, there are shortages in critical areas and staff remuneration levels have not attracted new recruits to the sector.
- **The Department of Marine Resources** is responsible for the marine and aquaculture policies and management. The Department has a very small but committed staff. There are insufficient resources for adequate enforcement of all its regulations. The DMR works very closely with NGOs, community and industry based organizations to raise awareness about regulations, emerging issues and conservation related strategies.
- **The Department of Cooperative Development** encourages the formation of Co-operative Societies in The Bahamas as a means of improving the economic, social and cultural condition of persons with limited resources and opportunities. There are twenty registered credit unions and co-operatives. Membership is over 24,000, assets exceed \$60 million and share capital is over \$40 million. The DoC works closely with the Bahamas Cooperative League which is the umbrella organization for cooperatives and credit unions. The focus of the League has been on the development of credit unions and although adequately staffed, DoC does not have its own financial resources to support cooperatives and producer organizations.
- **The Forestry Unit** is in Ministry of Environment is responsible for forestry development. The Unit is staffed with two professional officers and relies on Memorandum of Understanding with partners to implement some of its initiatives.
- **The Bahamas Agricultural and Industrial Corporation** was established by an act of Parliament in 1981. Its principal functions are to: stimulate, encourage and facilitate the development of agriculture in The Bahamas assist in the operation and development of commerce and industry within The Bahamas and expand and create opportunities for Bahamians to participate in the economic development of The Bahamas. It is difficult to determine where the work of the DoA and the DoC ends and BAIC begins.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources also collaborates with other public agencies like the Ministry of Health, Department of Public Health and Department of Environmental Health Services on food safety, human health and nutrition and vector control. The Department of Education is a partner for initiatives related to youth and school based programmes. The Bahamas Environment Scientific Commission and the College of The Bahamas are important partners on environmental and sustainable resource management issues related to the marine environment.
- There are several Non-Governmental Organizations that support the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources in the area of environmental awareness and management. These

- include the Bahamas National Trust, Nature Conservancy, Bahamas Research and Educational Foundation.
- The Bahamas Cooperative League is the coordinating body for credit unions.
 - The Food Board which is responsible for the establishment is established under the Food Act and is jointly chaired by Agriculture and Environmental Health. There are also National Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperative Development respectively which are appointed by the Government, there are several private sector organizations such as the Bahamas Marine Exporters Association and the Bahamas Agricultural and Producers Associations involved in agriculture and fisheries development.
 - **The Bahamas Agricultural Producers Association (BAPA)** is an umbrella organization for Bahamian farmers, agribusiness producers and their organizations. Other agricultural organizations are members of BAPA. It was conceived of in 2001 and established in April, 2005. Its mission is to secure cooperation between organizations and individuals in agriculture and agribusiness in meeting the consumption requirements of the people of The Bahamas.

7.2 Summary of key Development Partnerships in The Bahamas

Inter-American Development Bank. The GoB has been challenged by the cost of providing services, such as education, health and water to all the islands in the archipelago. The Country Strategy (CS) 2010-2014 with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)⁵ is focused on four priority areas: energy, water and sanitation, transport and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development. The IDB is also expected to provide technical support to improve The Bahamas' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change. According to the IDB, Sovereign-guaranteed (SG) lending to The Bahamas for period of the CS has estimated at US\$195 million. This funding is expected to include a mixture of investment and policy-based instruments.

The objective of the SME development is to improve the competitiveness of smaller-sized local enterprises which comprise the majority of the local private sector. The agricultural and fisheries sectors will benefit indirectly from the SME development component of the CS. One of the outputs of the SME component is the improved trade logistics and trade facilitation. In July 2012 the IDB approved a loan valued at US\$16.5 million to implement the trade component. This component will be implemented by the Customs Authority and is expected to reduce the time and cost to import and export products by establishing an Electronic Single Window. This electronic platform is also expected to improve communication and sharing of documents between customs and other agencies like agriculture and fisheries. The CS is also expected to develop and implement a trade strategy which would provide overall coherence to all the major sectors including the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The project has specific funding to: (i) assessing the needs on SPS testing and lab equipment (\$20,000) and to (ii) developing regulation and operational manuals for the implementation of SPS legislation (\$20,000).

⁵ Inter-American Development Bank (2010) *IDB Country Strategy with The Commonwealth of The Bahamas:2010-2014*

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)⁶ has a Medium Term Plan for 2010-2014. The MTP concentrates on technical innovation, agricultural health and food safety, food security, agri-business commercialization. The Bahamas has benefitted from IICA technical assistance in the areas of greenhouse production and the assessment of agricultural health and food safety systems. IICA has also supported the participation of representatives from The Bahamas to the meetings of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the WTO. In the area of food security, IICA has supported training exercises in sweet potato production as part of its programme to assist small-holders produce staple foods.
European Community

The European Community (EU) National Indicative Programme, NIP (2008-2013)⁷ reports that an impediment to the integration of The Bahamas into the world economy is the need for increased competitiveness and economic diversification. The NIP observes that the budget allocations of successive GoB have been concentrated on the urban centres where social and economic returns are higher despite the high levels of poverty in the southeastern islands. The NIP reports that infrastructure development is needed in the southeastern islands to boost trade and economic development. The EU has allocated €5 million to implement a programme to: (a) improve local infrastructure and ensure better maintenance and (b) increase Family Island participation in the development and production of goods and services.

The EU sees its comparative advantage as a donor in infrastructure development and competitiveness. Infrastructure development has been the focus on the 7th, 8th and 9th tranche of European Development Funds (EDF). It is expected that EU projects in the Bahamas will also address cross-cutting issues such as democracy, good governance, human rights, the rights of children and indigenous people, gender, environment and HIV/AIDS.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)⁸ has concentrated its efforts on infrastructure development in the rural areas to improve and sustain access to social and economic infrastructure required for employment, income generation and social inclusion in the rural areas. The CDB has approved several loans for infrastructure development. In 2010, US\$12 million was approved for the reconstruction of two bridges and docks on Eleuthera and Andros which were destroyed by hurricanes. The CDB is also implementing the Family Islands Transport Sector Enhancement Project. This loan facility will provide US\$10.146 million towards the cost of the consultancy services for the Great Exuma North-South Highway.

⁶ Inter-American Institute for Cooperation of Agriculture (2010) *Promoting competitive and sustainable agriculture in the Americas: 2010-2014*

⁷ European Commission (2008) *Country Strategy and National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2013*

⁸ <http://www.caribank.org/about-cdb/member-countries/regional-members/the-bahamas>

7.3 Annex 1. CPF Priority Matrix

CPF priorities	Relevant national sector priorities	FAO Regional/ Subregional Priorities ⁹	Relevant UNDAF priorities ⁹	Other national/ regional and international frameworks and commitments
CPF Priority Area A: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES	a. Improvement in data management capacity for the Department of Marine Resources b. Fisheries and aquaculture management framework strengthened	C1 - Members and other stakeholders have improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments, as well as response to emerging issues C2 - Governance of fisheries and aquaculture has improved through the establishment or strengthening of national and regional institutions, including Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs)	N/A	
CPF Priority Area B: ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE	a. Support to negotiate and implement trade agreements b. Transformation of the Packing House and Produce Exchange (Supporting the development of value chains)	G4 - Countries have increased awareness of, and capacity to, analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies D3 - National/regional authorities are effectively designing and implementing programmes of food safety and quality	N/A	

⁹ There is currently no UNDAF for The Bahamas since there is only one resident UN agency (PAHO).

CPF priorities	Relevant national sector priorities	FAO Regional/ Subregional Priorities ²	Relevant UNDAF priorities ⁹	Other national/ regional and international frameworks and commitments
		<p>management and control, according to international norms</p> <p>L2 - Improved public and private sector organization's capacity to plan, implement and enhance the sustainability of food and agriculture and rural development investment operations</p>		
<p>CPF Priority Area C: SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community based forestry management programme strengthened b. Forestry Stock Management improved c. Sustainable lumber harvesting practices in northern islands of The Bahamas 	<p>F3 - Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

7.4 Annex 2. CPF Results Matrix (Part A)

CPF Priority Area A: <i>SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES</i>					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1 Improvement in data management capacity for the Department of Marine Resources to provide input into fisheries management decisions and certification programmes</p>	Fisheries data available in timely manner and stored in searchable database	Data is collected but not easily retrieved and published within 4 weeks of collection	<p>Fisheries data can be retrieved from database</p> <p>Fisheries statistics are available within 4 weeks of the end of the quarter</p>	<p>Data can be retrieved from searchable database within 3 seconds</p> <p>Fisheries statistical report</p>	<p>Hardware has capacity to support software</p> <p>Data input capacity is available to support database system</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Capacity building for Fisheries Division to improve management of fisheries statistics</p>	Number of staff trained	0	4 staff trained by August 2013	Workshop report	Weather related events do not disrupt workshop training
<p>Output 1.2 Establishment/upgrade of fisheries statistics management mechanism</p>	Software for information management operational	0	1	Appropriate software identified	Software is readily adopted
<p>Outcome 2 Fisheries and aquaculture management framework strengthened</p>	Legislation and concept papers	1	Fisheries legislation modernized by 2013	<p>Draft fisheries legislation prepared by 2013</p> <p>Draft aquaculture legislation prepared by 2016</p>	Legislation is approved by Cabinet and passed
<p>Output 2.1 Formulation of fisheries and aquaculture policy</p>	Working group(s) established to prepare fisheries and aquaculture policies	0	Policy document prepared by December 2014	Members of the working group(s) appointed and coordinated by Department of Marine Resources	Stakeholders reach consensus on policy framework within appointed timeframe

CPF Priority Area A: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome:	N/A				
FAO Regional/Organizational Results:	<p>C1 - Members and other stakeholders have improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other international instruments, as well as response to emerging issues</p> <p>C4 - Members and other stakeholders have benefited from increased production of fish and fish products from sustainable expansion and intensification of aquaculture</p> <p>C6 - Members and other stakeholders have achieved more responsible post harvest utilization and trade of fisheries and aquaculture products, including more predictable and harmonized market access requirements</p>				

CPF Priority Area B: ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1 Support to negotiate and implement trade agreements	Legislation and procedures are modernized to reflect obligations in trade agreement	0 Primary Bills have been modernized since 2000	Trade related agricultural legislation is modernized by 2018	Gazetted copies of legislation	Government has political will and human resources to undertake modernization of legislative framework
Output 1.1 Development of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health	Regulations for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health are modernized	3 Primary Bills and 1 Subsidiary Regulation have been prepared	3 Regulations on food safety, animal and health are prepared by 2014	Gazetted copies of legislation	Technical resources available for drafting
Output 1.2 Capacity building to enhance implementation of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health	i. Development of manuals and procedures for food safety, animal and plant health based on regulations ii. Staff training in new procedures	0 manuals of procedures prepared	3 manuals of procedures prepared 30 staff including those from related agencies trained in new procedures	Manual of procedures	Training events are not interrupted or postponed due to weather-related events

CPF Priority Area B: <i>ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE</i>					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.3 Information and awareness campaign for stakeholders on changes to SPS regime	i. Printed material prepared for stakeholders ii. Workshops for farmers and stakeholders	0 informational material on WTO matters available for agricultural stakeholders	5 information pamphlets on WTO related matters prepared 5 workshops held with stakeholders on changes to legislation and procedures	3,000 pamphlets published and posted on Government website Workshop reports	Department of Information Technology provides space for information on website
Outcome 2 Transformation of the Packing House and Produce Exchange (Supporting the development of value chains)					
Output 2.1 Improved post harvest handling, upgrading of packing house facilities and distribution system	Post harvest handling and storage system for produce evaluated	0 Packing Houses evaluated	2 Packing house systems evaluated and recommendations on improvements provided	Evaluation report	Evaluation takes place during peak period of production Stakeholders participate in the training
Output 2.2 Increased capacity for farmers and users of packing houses to facilitate an increased management role	Training for farmers in produce management (selecting appropriate packaging material, labeling, internet marketing) and contract negotiation	0 farmers trained	60 farmers trained in post harvest management	Workshop report which include evaluation of farmers grasp of concepts	Suitable consultant with experience can be contracted Farmers participate in training
Output 2.3 Improved post-harvest storage facilities on farm	Construction of on-farm storage facilities	0 facilities demonstrated	6 on-farm demonstration facilities constructed	On-farm storage facilities	Construction plans are simple and facilities are easy to construct. Building material is readily available.
UNDAF Outcome:	N/A				

CPF Priority Area B: <i>ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE</i>					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
FAO Regional/Organizational Results:	<p>G4 - Countries have increased awareness of, and capacity to, analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies</p> <p>D3 - National/regional authorities are effectively designing and implementing programmes of food safety and quality Management and control, according to international norms</p> <p>L2 - Improved public and private sector organizations' capacity to plan, implement and enhance the sustainability of food and agriculture and rural development investment operations</p>				

CPF Priority Area C: <i>SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT</i>					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1 Community based forestry management programme strengthened	# community based forestry management initiatives undertaken	0	At least 2 forestry management programmes incorporating community participation	Forestry Department annual report	Forestry communities are willing to participate in programmes
Output 1.1 Formulation of a five year plan for the management of the forestry resource	Forestry Plan	0	Five Year Plan for forestry formulated	Plan	Forestry stakeholders reach a consensus on elements of plan Development of a plan remains a priority of the Government
Output 1.2 Capacity building for national- and community-level participation in forestry resource management (adoption of Good Practices in Forestry).	# stakeholders trained for participation in forestry resource management	0	At least 50 persons trained in community level participation	Training records	Trainees will utilize training to participate effectively in forestry resource management at national and community level

CPF Priority Area C: SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.3 Capacity building for network of park wardens and other environmental NGOs to support forestry officers with respect to fire control education and management.	Establishment and operation of park warden network	No existing functioning network	Functional network of park wardens and associated forestry fire management personnel	Forestry Department report	Government provides resources and legislative framework to support network
Outcome 2 Forestry Stock Management improved	# new initiatives for income generation from forestry stock.	0	At least 1 new initiative for income generation from forestry stock	Forestry Department annual report	Sufficient forestry stock exists to support income generation activities by forestry communities
Output 2.1 Assessment of forestry stock Inventory in order to update forestry policies	Increase in available assessment of forestry stock	Current level of information on data forestry stock	Assessment of complete national forestry stock	Forestry stock assessment report	Government has the resources and continued commitment to support a national forestry stock assessment.
Output 2.2 Formulation and dissemination of sustainable forestry management practices based on data from the stock assessment	# stakeholders trained in sustainable forestry management practices	0	At least 50 persons trained in sustainable forestry management practices	Training reports	Forestry stock assessment is completed and provided required information
Outcome 3 Sustainable lumber harvesting practices in northern islands of The Bahamas	Increase in sustainable lumber harvesting	No lumber harvesting	Initiation of lumber harvesting as a sustainable level.	Forestry Department monitoring records.	Public and private sector partners
Output 3.1 Formulate guidelines to develop a Pine lumber (<i>Pinus caribea</i>) industry based on sustainable harvesting practices	# of stakeholders receiving Guidelines	0	Guidelines provided to at least 6 stakeholders	Forestry Department annual report	Sustainable Pine lumber harvesting continues to be a priority for government and private sector partners
UNDAF Outcome:	N/A				

CPF Priority Area C: SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT					
CPF Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means and Sources of verification	Assumptions
FAO Regional/Organizational Results:	F3 - Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources				

7.5 Annex 2. CPF Results Matrix (Part B)

	Indicative Resource Requirements (US\$)			Implementing partners		Resource Partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource Mobilization target (gap)	National	International	
CPF Priority Area A: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES						
Outcome 1 Improvement in data management capacity for the Department of Marine Resources to provide input into fisheries management decisions and certification programmes						
Output 1.1 Capacity building for Fisheries Division to improve management of fisheries statistics						
Output 1.2 Establishment/upgrade of fisheries statistics management mechanism						

	Indicative Resource Requirements (US\$)			Implementing partners		Resource Partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource Mobilization target (gap)	National	International	
Outcome 2 Fisheries and aquaculture management framework strengthened						
Output 2.1 Formulation of fisheries and aquaculture policy						
CPF Priority Area B: ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE						
Outcome 1 Support to negotiate and implement trade agreements						
Output 1.1 Development of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health						
Output 1.2 Capacity building to enhance implementation of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health						
Output 1.3 Information and awareness campaign for stakeholders on changes to SPS regime						
Outcome 2 Transformation of the Packing House and Produce Exchange (Supporting the development of value chains)						

	Indicative Resource Requirements (US\$)			Implementing partners		Resource Partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource Mobilization target (gap)	National	International	
Output 2.1 Improved post harvest handling, upgrading of packing house facilities and distribution system						
Output 2.2 Increased capacity for farmers and users of packing houses to facilitate an increased management role						
Output 2.3 Improved post-harvest storage facilities on farm						
CPF Priority Area C: SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT						
Outcome 1 Community based forestry management programme strengthened						
Output 1.1 Formulation of a five year plan for the management of the forestry resource						
Output 1.2 Capacity building for national- and community-level participation in forestry resource management (adoption of Good Practices in Forestry).						
Output 1.3 Capacity building for network of park wardens and other environmental NGOs to support forestry officers with respect to fire control education and						

	Indicative Resource Requirements (US\$)			Implementing partners		Resource Partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource Mobilization target (gap)	National	International	
management						
Outcome 2 Forestry Stock Management improved						
Output 2.1 Assessment of forestry stock Inventory in order to update forestry policies						
Output 2.2 Formulation of sustainable forestry management practices based on data from the stock assessment						
Outcome 3 Sustainable lumber harvesting practices in northern islands of The Bahamas						
Output 3.1 Formulate guidelines to develop a Pine lumber (<i>Pinus caribea</i>) industry based on sustainable harvesting practices						

7.6 Annex 3. Monitoring Framework

CPF Priority Area A: <i>SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES</i>									
CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting			
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y	R
Outcome 1 Improvement in data management capacity for the Department of Marine Resources to provide input into fisheries management decisions and certification programmes	Fisheries data available in timely manner and stored in searchable database	Data is collected but not easily retrieved and published within 4 weeks of collection	Fisheries data can be retrieved from database Fisheries statistics are available within 4 weeks of the end of the quarter	Data can be retrieved from searchable database within 3 seconds Fisheries statistical report					
Output 1.1 Capacity building for Fisheries Division to improve management of fisheries statistics	Number of staff trained	0	4 staff trained by August 2013	Workshop report					
Output 1.2 Establishment/ upgrade of fisheries statistics management	Software for information management operational	0	1	Appropriate software identified					

CPF Priority Area A: <i>SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES</i>									
CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting			
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y	R
mechanism									
Outcome 2 Fisheries and aquaculture management framework strengthened	Legislation and concept papers	1	Fisheries legislation modernized by 2013	Draft fisheries legislation prepared by 2013 Draft aquaculture legislation prepared by 2016					
Output 2.1 Formulation of fisheries and aquaculture policy	Working group(s) established to prepare fisheries and aquaculture policies	0	Policy document prepared by December 2014	Members of the working group(s) appointed and coordinated by Department of Marine Resources					

CPF Priority Area A: <i>SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES</i>						
CPF results	Responsible Unit	CPF programming cycle – calendar				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1 Improvement in data management						

CPF Priority Area A: *SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES*

CPF results	Responsible Unit	CPF programming cycle – calendar				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
capacity for the Department of Marine Resources to provide input into fisheries management decisions and certification programmes						
Output 1.1 Capacity building for Fisheries Division to improve management of fisheries statistics						
Output 1.2 Establishment/upgrade of fisheries statistics management mechanism						
Outcome 2 Fisheries and aquaculture management framework strengthened						
Output 2.1 Formulation of fisheries and aquaculture policy						

CPF Priority Area B: *ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE*

CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting		
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y
Outcome 1 Support to negotiate and implement trade agreements	Legislation and procedures are modernized to reflect obligations in trade agreement	0 Primary Bills have been modernized since 2000	Trade related agricultural legislation is modernized by 2018	Gazetted copies of legislation				
Output 1.1 Development of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health	Regulations for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health are modernized	3 Primary Bills and 1 Subsidiary Regulation have been prepared	3 Regulations on food safety, animal and health are prepared by 2014	Gazetted copies of legislation				
Output 1.2 Capacity building to enhance implementation of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health	i. Development of manuals and procedures for food safety, animal and plant health based on regulations ii. Staff training in new procedures	0 manuals of procedures prepared	3 manuals of procedures prepared 30 staff including those from related agencies trained in new procedures	Manual of procedures				

CPF Priority Area B: *ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE*

CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting			
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y	R
<p>Output 1.3 Information and awareness campaign for stakeholders on changes to SPS regime</p>	<p>i. Printed material prepared for stakeholders ii. Workshops for farmers and stakeholders</p>	<p>0 informational material on WTO matters available for agricultural stakeholders</p>	<p>5 information pamphlets on WTO related matters prepared 5 workshops held with stakeholders on changes to legislation and procedures</p>	<p>3,000 pamphlets published and posted on Government website Workshop reports</p>					
<p>Outcome 2 Transformation of the Packing House and Produce Exchange (Supporting the development of value chains)</p>									
<p>Output 2.1 Improved post harvest handling, upgrading of packing house</p>	<p>Post harvest handling and storage system for produce evaluated</p>	<p>0 Packing Houses evaluated</p>	<p>2 Packing house systems evaluated and recommen</p>	<p>Evaluation report</p>					

CPF Priority Area B: *ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE*

CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting		
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y
facilities and distribution system			dations on improvements provided					
Output 2.2 Increased capacity for farmers and users of packing houses to facilitate an increased management role	Training for farmers in produce management (selecting appropriate packaging material, labeling, internet marketing) and contract negotiation	0 farmers trained	60 farmers trained in post harvest management	Workshop report which include evaluation of farmers grasp of concepts				
Output 2.3 Improved post-harvest storage facilities on farm	Construction of on-farm storage facilities	0 facilities demonstrated	6 on-farm demonstration facilities constructed	On-farm storage facilities				

CPF Priority Area B: *ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE*

CPF results	Responsible Unit	CPF programming cycle – calendar				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1 Support to negotiate and implement trade agreements						
Output 1.1 Development of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health						
Output 1.2 Capacity building to enhance implementation of regulatory framework for Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health						
Output 1.3 Information and awareness campaign for stakeholders on changes to SPS regime						
Outcome 2 Transformation of the Packing House and Produce Exchange (Supporting the development of value chains)						
Output 2.1 Improved post harvest handling, upgrading of packing house facilities and distribution system						
Output 2.2 Increased capacity for farmers and users of packing houses to facilitate an increased management role						
Output 2.3 Improved post-harvest storage facilities on farm						

CPF Priority Area C: *SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT*

CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting		
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y
Outcome 1 Community based forestry management programme strengthened	# community based forestry management initiatives undertaken	0	At least 2 forestry management programmes incorporating community participation	Forestry Department annual report				
Output 1.1 Formulation of a five year plan for the management of the forestry resource	Forestry Plan	0	Five Year Plan for forestry formulated	Plan				
Output 1.2 Capacity building for national- and community-level participation in forestry resource management (adoption of Good Practices in Forestry).	# stakeholders trained for participation in forestry resource management	0	At least 50 persons trained in community level participation	Training records				

CPF Priority Area C: *SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT*

CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting			
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y	R
Output 1.3 Capacity building for network of park wardens and other environmental NGOs to support forestry officers with respect to fire control education and management	Establishment and operation of park warden network	No existing functioning network	Functional network of park wardens and associated forestry fire management personnel	Forestry Department report					
Outcome 2 Forestry Stock Management improved	# new initiatives for income generation from forestry stock.	0	At least 1 new initiative for income generation from forestry stock	Forestry Department annual report					
Output 2.1 Assessment of forestry stock Inventory in order to update forestry policies	Increase in available assessment of forestry stock	Current level of information on data forestry stock	Assessment of complete national forestry stock	Forestry stock assessment report					
Output 2.2 Formulation of sustainable forestry management	# stakeholders trained in sustainable forestry management	0	At least 50 persons trained in sustainable forestry	Training reports					

CPF Priority Area C: *SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT*

CPF results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting		
						Progress and challenges to Date	G	Y
practices based on data from the stock assessment	practices		management practices					
Outcome 3 Sustainable lumber harvesting practices in northern islands of The Bahamas	Increase in sustainable lumber harvesting	No lumber harvesting	Initiation of lumber harvesting as a sustainable level.	Forestry Department monitoring records.				
Output 3.1 Formulate guidelines to develop a Pine lumber (<i>Pinus caribea</i>) industry based on sustainable harvesting practices	# of stakeholders receiving Guidelines	0	Guidelines provided to at least 6 stakeholders	Forestry Department annual report				

CPF Priority Area C: *SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT*

CPF results	Responsible Unit	CPF programming cycle – calendar				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1 Community based forestry management programme strengthened						
Output 1.1 Formulation of a five year plan for the management of the forestry resource						
Output 1.2 Capacity building for national- and community-level participation in forestry resource management (adoption of Good Practices in Forestry).						
Output 1.3 Capacity building for network of park wardens and other environmental NGOs to support forestry officers with respect to fire control education and management						
Outcome 2 Forestry Stock Management improved						
Output 2.1 Assessment of forestry stock Inventory in order to update forestry policies						
Output 2.2 Formulation of sustainable forestry management practices based on data from the stock assessment						
Outcome 3 Sustainable lumber harvesting practices in northern islands of The Bahamas						
Output 3.1 Formulate guidelines to develop a Pine lumber (<i>Pinus caribea</i>) industry based on sustainable harvesting practices						

7.7 Annex 4. Review of the History of FAO Presence in the Country

Past Activities

Review of the history of FAO presence in The Bahamas						
Project Initiative /	Objective(s)	Implementation Date	Budget (US\$)	Thematic Area	Methodology used	Results & Lessons learnt
Improving Food Security and Nutrition by Integrating Garden-Based Learning into the Primary School Curriculum in The Bahamas TCP/BHA/3102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen food security and nutrition education for primary school students and their families. - To integrate garden-based learning into the national school curriculum and the inclusion of food security and nutrition education for primary grades one to six. - To promote the production and consumption of a wide variety of fruits and vegetables at school, the home and in the community. - To improve synergy between nutrition messages and the school meals programme. 	2008 - 2009	385,000	Food and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultations; • Drafting of education curriculum; • Development of educational materials for teachers; • Technical assistance; • Desk study on the food and nutrition situation of school children; • Baseline field studies to evaluate knowledge, attitudes and practices of school children; • Training workshops; • Preparation of garden-based learning modules; • Field testing; • Preparation of teacher guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft nutrition education curriculum developed; • Education materials for teachers developed and tested; • Pilot gardens established; • Garden-based learning teacher garden-based learning for good nutrition: A teacher guide for grades one to six for The Bahamas printed and circulated.
Input supply to vulnerable populations under ISFP TCP/BHA/3201	To contribute to the efforts of the Government in their support to the poorest rural families and farmers affected by	2009 - 2010	250,000	Food and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment; • Establish beneficiary guidelines; • Conduct assessment; • Procurement and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural inputs distributed to farmers and schools; • Increased food production observed

Review of the history of FAO presence in The Bahamas						
Project Initiative /	Objective(s)	Implementation Date	Budget (US\$)	Thematic Area	Methodology used	Results & Lessons learnt
	the food price increases.				distribution of inputs;	
Assessment of options for the design and implementation of Windstorm (Tropical Storm and Hurricane) risk coping measures TCP/BHA/3202 BABY02	- To increase capacity of the Government to decide on the best way to establish a cost-effective natural disaster protection system targeted at Bahamian Crop Farmers, Livestock Producers and Fishermen	2008 - 2010	24,539	Agricultural rehabilitation and emergency assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance; • Desk study; • National workshop; 	Alternative risk coping means and measures assessed and documented
Rapid Assessment of the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector TCP/BHA/3202 BABY03	-To develop a strategic plan for the improvement of the Agricultural and Fisheries sector, by conducting a rapid and comprehensive assessment of the sector to determine critical gaps and to propose strategic options	2008 - 2010	161,343	Policy advice and programme development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data collection and analysis; • Consultations with public and private sector stakeholders; • Stakeholder workshop 	Report on the status of the agricultural sector indentifying critical gaps and proposal for a 5 year strategic plan for the agricultural sector
Improving Food Security and Nutrition by Integrating Garden-Based Learning into the Primary School - Phase II of TCP/BHA/3102	<p>- To strengthen food security and nutrition education for primary school students and their families.</p> <p>- To integrate garden-based learning into the national school curriculum and the</p>	2010 - 2011	230,249	Food and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field testing of Garden-Based Learning curriculum; • Training of teachers; • Validation of training material; • Policy and Strategy development; • Development and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual on healthy snacking and school meal choices produced and circulated to schools; • Teachers trained on the use of lesson plans

Review of the history of FAO presence in The Bahamas						
Project Initiative /	Objective(s)	Implementation Date	Budget (US\$)	Thematic Area	Methodology used	Results & Lessons learnt
TCP/BHA/3203	inclusion of food security and nutrition education for primary grades one to six. - To promote the production and consumption of a wide variety of fruits and vegetables at school, the home and in the community. - To improve synergy between nutrition messages and the school meals programme.				distribution of a manual on healthy snacking and school meal choices	
Modernization of SPS legislation in Bahamas (food safety, animal health and plant health) TCP/BHA/3301 BABY01	- To modernize the legislative and institutional framework for Bahamas on food safety, plant health and animal health; - To improve its health status and meet its trade obligations with respect to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures.	2010 - 2011	132,051	Food and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance; • Desk study; • Stakeholder workshops; • Baseline data; • Gaps analysis 	Draft food safety, plant health and animal health legislation to ensure that The Bahamas is compliant with WTO and SPS
Support for the development of regulations based on international standards for the	- To strengthen the capacity of national technical officers to develop regulations based on standards	2011 - 2012	51,304	Commodities, trade and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training; • Stakeholder workshops; • Drafting of regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National staff trained in the process of adopting international standards into national regulation; • Draft plant protection import control regulation

Review of the history of FAO presence in The Bahamas						
Project Initiative /	Objective(s)	Implementation Date	Budget (US\$)	Thematic Area	Methodology used	Results & Lessons learnt
recently drafted Plant Protection Bill TCP/BHA/3301 BABY02	agreed in the International Plant Protection Convention to support the recently developed draft Plant Protection Bill through training in the preparation of the Plant Protection Import Control Regulation.					

Ongoing Activities

FAO ongoing activities in The Bahamas

Project Initiative /	Objective(s)	Implementation Date	Budget (US\$)	Thematic Area	Methodology used	Expected results
Forest Management Pilot and Training in Abaco TCP/BHA/3401	- To expand utilization of The Bahamas natural resources, providing greater rural employment opportunities and increased long-term economic revenue from the natural pine forest by maintaining its ecological integrity.	2012 - 2014	440,000	Forestry development and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in forest management; • GIS mapping; • Technical assistance; • Study tour; • Visibility activities; • Field demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field staff of the Bahamas National Trust trained in forest management; • Forest management plans developed and implemented for forest management units
Sub-regional Project for the preparation of National Food and Nutrition Security Policies and Action Programmes in the Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). TCP/RLA/3314	<p>- To contribute to the enhancement of Member States capacities to address the root causes of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, thereby contributing to the achievement of the MDG 1.</p> <p>- To increase FNS in the region by helping to create an enabling environment at national and regional levels for integrated and harmonized actions, with proper monitoring and analyses of the food and security.</p>	2011 - 2013	497,000	Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance; • Stakeholder workshops; • Validation workshop; • Desk studies; • Promotional activities; • Drafting and review of FNSP; • Collaboration with key Ministries and other partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Food and Nutrition security Policy and Action Plan developed and accepted by Government; • The project is expected to contribute to the enhancement of Member States capacities to address the root causes of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, thereby contributing to the achievement of the MDG 1. • The project is also expected to contribute to increased FNS in the region by helping to create an enabling environment at national and regional levels for integrated and harmonized actions, with

FAO ongoing activities in The Bahamas

Project Initiative /	Objective(s)	Implementation Date	Budget (US\$)	Thematic Area	Methodology used	Expected results
						proper monitoring and analyses of the food and security situation in the Caribbean region, in support of agricultural productivity, production, incomes and stable food supplies.
Nash Junior high School - Animal Husbandry TFD-10/BHA/001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To expose, foster skills development and build students capacity for proposed agriculture initiatives. - To provide inputs to increase the production of livestock and meat for sale to farmers and households. - To subsidize imported animal protein consumed by the community. 	2011 - 2012	9,999	Livestock development	Procurement of construction material and transfer to the school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birthing stalls constructed and area fenced for animals to graze; • Students exposed to animal husbandry practices
Coakley High School - Animal Husbandry TFD-10/BHA/002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To expose, foster skills development and build students capacity in preparation for proposed agriculture initiatives. - To provide inputs to increase the production of pork and broiler 	2012 - 2013	9,982	Livestock development	Procurement and transfer of construction material, poultry supplies and day old chicks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade of piggery unit and establishment of poultry unit; • Students exposed to pig and poultry production management practices.

FAO ongoing activities in The Bahamas

Project Initiative /	Objective(s)	Implementation Date	Budget (US\$)	Thematic Area	Methodology used	Expected results
	meats. - To subsidize imported animal protein consumed by the community.					
Refurbishment and Upgrade of Piggery and Poultry Unit – South Andros High School TFD-10/BHA/003	- To expose, foster skills development and build students' capacity in preparation for proposed agriculture initiatives. - To provide inputs to increase the production of pork and broiler meats. - To substitute imported animal protein consumed by the community.	2012 - 2013	9,982	Livestock development	Procurement and transfer of construction material, poultry supplies and day old chicks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbished piggery and poultry units; • Students exposed to pig and poultry production management practices

7.8 Annex 5. Review of major programs, laws and policies in FAO-mandated areas

PROGRAM	GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	TARGET POPULATION	TYPE AND AMOUNT OF SUPPORT	ACTIONS AND EVALUATIONS
PROGRAMMES				
Fisheries Improvement Project – Action Plan for Lobster	I. Improve data collection II. Improve compliance with fisheries regulations III. Improve enforcement at landing sites IV. Improve capacity for stock assessment V. Improve management	Fisheries Administrators	Government/Department’s Capital Budget	Policy Document. Monitor and periodic assessment of the relevance, performance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the plan in relation to stated objectives
Lionfish Response Plan	I. Build research II. Build outreach and educational initiatives III. Identify sources of financing and other resources IV. Develop appropriate invasion policies and regulations	Fisheries Administrators	Government/Department’s Capital Budget and NGO’s	Monitor and periodic assessment of the relevance, performance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the plan in relation to stated objectives
Fisheries Five Year Strategic Plan	I. Ensure that the fishing industry is integrated into the policy and decision-making process concerning fisheries and coastal zone management. II. Take into account traditional knowledge and interests of local communities, small-scale artisanal fisheries and indigenous people in development and management programs. III. Ensure effective monitoring and enforcement with respect to fishing activities. IV. Promote scientific research with	Fisheries Administrators	Government/Department’s	Monitor and periodic assessment of the relevance, performance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the plan in relation to stated objectives

PROGRAM	GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	TARGET POPULATION	TYPE AND AMOUNT OF SUPPORT	ACTIONS AND EVALUATIONS
	<p>respect to fisheries resources.</p> <p>V. Promote a collaborative approach to freshwater and marine management.</p> <p>VI. Maintain or restore populations of marine species at levels that can produce the optimal sustainable yield as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, taking into consideration relationships among various species.</p> <p>VII. Protect and restore endangered marine and freshwater species (e.g. marine turtles).</p> <p>VIII. Promote the development and use of selective fishing gear and practises that minimize waste in the catch of target species and minimize by-catch of non-target species.</p> <p>IX. Cooperate with other nations in the management of shared or highly migratory stocks.</p> <p>X. Preserve rare or fragile ecosystems, as well as habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas, especially coral reef ecosystems, estuaries, mangroves, sea grass beds, and other spawning and nursery areas.</p> <p>Develop and increase the potential of living marine resources to meet human nutritional needs, as well as social, cultural, economic and development goals in a manner that would ensure sustainable use of the resources.</p>			

PROGRAM	GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	TARGET POPULATION	TYPE AND AMOUNT OF SUPPORT	ACTIONS AND EVALUATIONS
Agriculture Five Year Strategic Plan	Increase agricultural production and processing capacity	Administrators	Government budget	Portions incorporated into workplan
Island Specific Crop Programme	Increase the availability of local agricultural products	Farmers	Government budget	Provide technical support, input assistance and planting material to targeted crops
Hot Pepper Seed Production Programme	Increase the availability of certified hot pepper seed to farmers	Farmers	Initial project funded by FAO. The project supported by Government budget	Provide certified seed to farmers
National Swine Breeding Programme	Improve quality of breeding stock available to farmers	Farmers	Initial Project funded by Government of Peoples Republic of China. Project supported by Government budget	Provide improved breeding stock to farmers
Small Ruminant Production Programme – Embyro Breeding Project	Improve quality of breeding stock available to farmers	Department of Agriculture	Government budget	Provide farmers with improved breeding material
Tree Planting Programme	Expand tropical fruit production and replace crops lost by weather-related events	Small farmers	Government budget	Provide farmers with improved planting material
LEGISLATION				

PROGRAM	GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	TARGET POPULATION	TYPE AND AMOUNT OF SUPPORT	ACTIONS AND EVALUATIONS
Fisheries Resources (Jurisdiction and Conservation) (Declaration of Protected Areas) (South Berry Islands Marine Reserve, No Name Cay Marine Reserve, Crab Cay Marine Reserve, Jewfish Cays Marine Reserve) Order, 2008	Creates marine protected area	General populace	Government/Department's Capital Budget and NGO's	Performance indicators
Fisheries Resources (Jurisdiction and Conservation) Regulation Amendment of 1 September 2009	a. Prohibits trade in marine turtle, turtle parts and eggs b. Prohibits interfering with marine turtle nest	General populace	Government/Department's Budget	Performance indicators
Fisheries Resources (Jurisdiction and Conservation) Regulation Amendment of 5 July 2011	a. Prohibits trade including commercial harvest, sale or purchase of shark and shark parts b. Persons who accidentally capture sharks are required to release it into the sea unharmed c. Fine for breaching the regulation increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000	General populace	Government/Department's Budget	Performance indicators
Forestry Act, 2010	Sustainable forestry management	General population	Government budget	Regulations prepared
Forestry Regulations, 2011	Sustainable forestry management	General population	Government budget	Regulations being reviewed
Animal Contagious Diseases (Prohibition of Meat Imports) (Amendment Order,	Sanitary standards for BSE	Importers, general population	N/A	Order revised

PROGRAM	GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	TARGET POPULATION	TYPE AND AMOUNT OF SUPPORT	ACTIONS AND EVALUATIONS
2010				
Removal of Prohibition of the Importation of Beef and Beef products from Canada Order, 2011	Sanitary standards for BSE	Importers, general population	N/A	Order being reviewed

7.9 Annex 6. Detailed analysis of country-level comparative advantages of FAO and other development partners

Part A

Name of institution: Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

Project / Initiative	Implementation Date	Budget	Thematic area / Methodology used	Expected results / target population
Diagnostic Study to determine poverty levels in fishing communities of CARICOM/CRFM Member States	Completed 2010	US\$5,166.42	Field Surveys on 10 islands (Abaco, Andros, Spanish Wells, Grand Bahama, Acklins Island, Crooked Island, Mayaguana, Sweetings Cay, Moores Island, Long Island)	Results to assist fisheries administrators in policy formulation. Target population: Fisheries Sector

Name of institution: European Community

Project / Initiative	Implementation Date	Budget	Thematic area / Methodology used	Expected results / target population
ACP Fish II – PE2 Projects: Caribbean Region	Support to the Fisheries Administration to update existing fisheries legislation (Fisheries Act) to improve management and regulate the fishing industry. PENDING	€153,438	Status report with recommendations for amendments of the current fisheries regulatory framework; Community-level consultations; Validation workshop	Updated fisheries legislation. Target population: Fisheries Administrators

Name of institution: Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

Project / Initiative	Implementation Date	Budget	Thematic area / Methodology used	Expected results / target population
Cooperation agenda	2011-2014	US\$123,990	Studies, technical assistance, plans, designs of projects	Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources, Bahamas Agricultural Industrial Corporation, Department of Cooperatives, Producer's associations, Agricultural and Fisheries Cooperatives, agro-processors and private sector distributors.

Name of institution: Inter-American Development Bank

Project / Initiative	Implementation Date	Budget	Thematic area / Methodology used	Expected results / target population
Trade Sector Support Programme	2012	\$20,000	Support for SPS Programme.	Study on diagnostic laboratory, operational manuals. Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources

Part B

Narrative analysis

The Bahamas is classified as a high income country by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Despite this ranking, there are wide disparities in the income, poverty levels and living standards between persons in the urban and rural areas. The Bahamas was graduated from the World Bank funding in 1998. As a consequence, The Bahamas is not a recipient of concessional loans or grant funding from multilateral lending institutions.

The European Union is the largest donor to The Bahamas and its grant funding has been targeted to improve the infrastructure in rural communities. The activities in the agriculture and fisheries sector are funded primarily through funds allocated during the annual budget exercise by the Government of The Bahamas.

The FAO is therefore an important source of information which provides the basis of policy dialogue on existing and emerging issues. The Technical Cooperation Programme are used to provide training to technical staff and farmers and form a catalyst for interventions which can be build on to improve the agriculture and fisheries sectors.