

Country Programme Framework (CPF)
2012 – 2015
For St. Vincent and the Grenadines Agricultural Sector

Prepared in
Cooperation and Partnership
Between
The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines
And the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
Of the United Nations.
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AHPD	Animal Health and Production Division
AIA	Arrowroot Industry Association
ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Americans
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
CANARI	Caribbean National Resources Institute
CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CED	Centre for Enterprise Development
CEHI	Caribbean Environment Health Institute
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environment Studies
CPF	Country Programme Framework
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CWSA	Central Water and Sewerage Authority
EU	European Union
EC\$	Eastern Caribbean Dollar
ECTAD	Eastern Caribbean Trading Co. Ltd
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GAPS	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
MARTFF	Ministry of Agriculture, rural transformation, Forestry and Fisheries
MOHE	Ministry of Health and the Environment

AMOVA	The Vincentian Association of Organic Agriculture Movements Ltd.
FVFC	Fancy Village Farmers Cooperative
PINGO	Pineapple Growers Cooperative
GOSVG	Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines
ACP	African Caribbean Pacific
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
CSME	Caricom Single market and Economy
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
NGO's	Non-governmental Organisations
WINFARM	Windward Islands Farmers Association
WINFRESH	Windward Islands
VINCIFRESH	Lauders Agro-Processing
ADP	Agricultural Diversification Programme
ARDF	Agricultural and Rural Development Forum
FAOR	Food and Agriculture Representative
MOT	Ministry of Trade
NCCARD	National Coordinating Committee for Agricultural Research And Development
NDF	National Development Foundation
NEMO	National Emergency Management Organisation
NMTIP	National Medium Term Investment Plan
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
SFA	Special Framework of Assistance

SO's	Strategic Objectives
STVG	Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines
SVBGA	Saint Vincent Banana Growers Association
TIM	Taiwanese Technical Mission
RBM	Result-based Management
PWB	Programme of Work and Budget
MTP	Medium Term Plan
OR	Organizational Results
UN	United Nations
PSI	Priority Setting Instrument
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UK	United Kingdom
VINLEC	Saint Vincent Electricity Services Ltd

Joint Statement:

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, represented by its representative for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, are pleased to jointly present the Country Programme Framework 2012-2015.

The Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 is a result of extensive consultations held with a wide range of stakeholders and partners within the country as well as with the relevant technical units in the FAO sub-regional office in Barbados.

This document is jointly owned by the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the FAO and indicates the broad commitment of FAO/United Nations, subject to the availability of required funding, to assist the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in its efforts to implement its New Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development 2010-2020.

The FAO/ Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/Country Programme Framework (CPF) takes into consideration the obligations and commitments of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as a protocol member of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Economic Union and embraces the outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2015) for Barbados and the OECS, the OECS Treaty on Agriculture, the OECS Agriculture Policy and Strategic Plan (2003) and the St. Georges Declaration- This approach assures FAO support in assisting St. Vincent and the Grenadines to fulfill its role among protocol members, in the development priorities for OECS agriculture

including the sub-regional programs that address cross-border dimensions of Agriculture.

By endorsing the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2012-2015, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is committed to providing collaboration, to the fullest extent possible with regard to available capacity and resources to facilitate the achievement of objectives and actions proposed in this document.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the donor community for enhanced coordination and effectiveness.

For: The Ministry of Agriculture,
Government of St. Vincent and the
Grenadines

For: The Food and Agriculture
Organisation of the United Nations

Name:.....

Name:.....

Title :

Title:.....

Date:

Date:.....

Introduction:

The economy of St. Vincent and the Grenadines historically has had the Agricultural Sector as one of its major pillars. In the decades of the 1980's and 1990's banana and root crops exports were predominant resulting in Agriculture accounting for nineteen (19) % of annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP). With the advance of globalization St. Vincent and the Grenadines lost its banana preferential market status in Britain and the European Union. This has led to a significant decline in banana exports and foreign exchange earnings. The global economic crisis, fluctuations and uncertainties in prices of commodities (food, oil etc) have contributed to the economic challenges. Recent national disasters related to climate change (drought of 2008-2009, Hurricane Tomas 2010 and excessive rains 2011) have together reduced the annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by twenty five (25) %. Agriculture was the most adversely affected sector.

The economy of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has since been in recession for three (3) consecutive years 2008, 2009, 2010. In this content the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has increasingly sought external assistance through development partnership with international development agencies to assist the country in meeting its national development objectives.

The Strategic Plan for Agricultural Diversification (around bananas) and Development 1997-2006 achieved very little as the banana European Union market deteriorated significantly. Since then, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) was designated by the countries of the European Union as the implementing agency for the project "European Union funded assistance to agricultural diversification in the Windward Islands". SFA 2006 activities for

implementation by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Three projects were indentified for St. Vincent and the Grenadines viz a new Strategic Plan for Agricultural Diversification and Development 2007-2016; Strengthening Health Quarantine and Phyto-Sanitary Systems; and an Environmental Watershed Projects.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) is the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines focal point for access to the resources of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Recent Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) funded/commissioned sector documents include the National Medium Term Investment Plan (NMTIP) and investment projects for Arrowroot and Livestock (2006); the National Agricultural Production Plan to address rising food prices (2007); rolling plans titled “Strategic Policies and Priorities” prepared by the Fisheries Division and the Forestry Department, and an European Union funded study on Agricultural Diversification concluded in2008.

Despite these, the critical mass and impetus needed for revitalization of the sector have not been achieved. The rural adjustment issues and needs are so deep-rooted that it will take consistent and focused efforts to achieve success. The perennial problems of Praedial Larceny and stray animals continue to plague the sector. Other major challenges are climate change, the underdevelopment of farmers/fishers organizations, continuing difficulties in the banana sector, and weak marketing infrastructure for non-banana produce.

The national diversification strategy must address in a more consistent way, national food security issues as a short to medium term strategy for stabilizing rural incomes and meeting national food needs.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) have commissioned/prepared a Policy Framework and Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development 2010-2020, and a Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 to address the top priority issues and cross-cutting issues affecting the sector.

This Country Programme Framework (CPF) was developed after extensive consultation with major stakeholders in the sector (Farmers, Fishers, Value-adders, Forest Users, Credit Personnel, Input Suppliers, Marketers) as well as Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) and its cooperating institutions personnel over a five month period.

The Country Programme Framework (CPF) identifies a new vision for Agriculture, a goal, three (3) major objectives which stakeholders have identified to be pursued, as well as five (5) major priority issues and four (4) major priority cross-cutting issues negatively impacting Agricultural Development which **MUST** be addressed 2012-2015. See Table 1.

Situation Analysis:

A. National Context:

St. Vincent and the Grenadines like most small developing economies in CARICOM/CARIFORUM depends on external trade for its economic and social development. The trade situation has worsened in recent years however in that by 2009 the total value of food exports had fallen to EC \$ forty million eight hundred and forty eight thousand nine hundred and eighty six (\$40,848,986) while the total value of food imports had risen to EC \$ one hundred and seventy eight million five hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety one

(\$178,515,951) resulting in Food Trade Deficit of EC \$ one hundred and thirty seven million six hundred and sixty six thousand nine hundred and sixty five (\$137,666,965). See Table 2.

Agriculture continues to be a main pillar of the economy of St. Vincent and the Grenadines however the country has experienced three (3) consecutive years of economic recession 2008, 2009, and 2010. Agriculture contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on percentage and dollar terms has fallen to an extreme low. See Annex 3.

Among the major factors limiting the growth of the sector are, sub-optimal utilization (low level of applied technology, inadequate training etc). Of the limited available resources (land, water, sea, people); market opportunities constraints (information, transportation, SPS restrictions). Supply capacity, etc; limited private sector investment including credit (both domestic and foreign) in the sector, ineffective public sector investment; inadequate infrastructure including farm roads to support the development of the sector; weak institutional framework and policy direction; loss of competitiveness in domestic production and production for exports; high levels of praedial larceny; and natural disasters.

B. Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Policy Framework:

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a policy framework intended to foster private sector investment and increased attention to environment conservation. The Public Sector is expected to create an enabling environment for private sector activity. This policy framework covers nine (9) areas such as:

- a. Public goods and the role of the State
- b. Agricultural Land
- c. Agricultural Credit
- d. Agricultural Risk
- e. Stakeholders Participation
- f. Youth in Agriculture
- g. Research and Training
- h. Incentives
- i. Conservation of Natural Resources

The contraction of the Agricultural Sector over the past five (5) years has seriously affected rural development (employment, income, export earnings, investment); deteriorated Food Security and slowed considerably the rate of poverty alleviation/eradication especially in rural areas.

C. Main Actors and Institutions:

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF), is the pivotal institution for agriculture development in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Supporting the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) are other line Ministries and Public Sector Agencies, Private Sector Organisations, Farmers/Fishers Organisations and other Stakeholders.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) is the key institution which oversees the agricultural sector and carries out the policies and programmes on behalf of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Ministry through its divisions and departments carries out research and development, training, fisheries management, forestry management, veterinary services and agricultural development planning for the sector.

Other critical agencies include Caribbean Research and Development Institute (CARDI) which conducts agricultural research for and on behalf of the government.

IICA provides technical support in the areas of capacity building, training and technical assistance.

The Taiwanese Technical Mission (TTM) facilitates direct on-farm interventions to crop farmers.

Arrowroot Industry Association manages the production, processing and marketing of Arrowroot Starch.

WINFARM is responsible for banana growers account, management of the Fair Trade Label, Advocacy and the sales and purchase agreement for bananas with WINFRESH, whose responsibility is receiving and loading at the Internal Buying Depots, the Kingstown Reception Center and Marketing of bananas in the United Kingdom.

There are several farmers/fishers organisations that contribute to the development of the Agriculture Sector by assisting in the marketing processes. These include Vinci Fresh, The Vincentian Association of Organic Agriculture Movement (AMOVA), The St. Vincent and Grenadines Poultry Association, St. Vincent and Grenadines Exporters Ltd, The Pineapple Growers Cooperative, The Fancy Village Farmers Cooperative (FVFC), the St. Vincent and Grenadines Fishermen's Cooperative, Eastern Caribbean Trading and Agriculture Development Company (ECTAD).

Food and Agriculture (FAO) and the International Cooperation:

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has since 2003 benefitted from Food and Agriculture (FAO's) Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCP) both nationally and regionally. Food and Agriculture (FAO's) support over the years focused on among other things, capacity building, assistance in policy formulation, agriculture planning and agriculture legislation development.

Food and Agriculture (FAO's) activities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in the last five (5) years were mainly funded through the Regional European Union Commission funded assistance to agricultural diversification in the Windward Islands special Framework of Assistance.

(SFA) 2006. (See Introduction). See Annex 4.

Apart from the Food and Agriculture (FAO), Agricultural and Rural Development in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is supported by the Government of Taiwan through the Taiwan Technical Mission (TTM); the Government of Venezuela

through the Alternative Livelihoods, Framework; the Government of Japan, WINFRESH. See Annex 6.

Main Challenges/opportunities for Agricultural and Rural Development:

Presently there are daunting challenges both internal and external which the agricultural and rural development of St. Vincent and the Grenadines faces. These must be addressed if progress is to be made-externally the changes brought about by the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the Post Lome IV ACP/EU arrangements outlined in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); and the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) are having profound effects on the agricultural sector.

Internally the effects of Climate Change expressed by very late Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, extended droughts, and heavy unseasonal rains result in heavy annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) losses.

Trade Liberalization and Climate Change are the most important factors which will impact agricultural and rural development in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in the foreseeable future.

In that regard, to foster private sector investment and increase attention to environment conservation, any development initiative would have to take cognizance of the following constraints:

- a. Small uneconomic farm sizes.
- b. Declining international competitiveness and an absence of value-added to maximize income.
- c. Insufficient irrigation water and facilities.

- d. Difficulty in obtaining productive labour.
- e. Praedial Larceny and livestock/dogs damage to crops and livestock.
- f. Declining availability of agricultural land.
- g. Unattractiveness of the sector to youth.
- h. Low levels of on-farm technologies in production.
- i. Low levels of investment capital.

Additionally, the development of the sector is constrained by a number of institutional factors including the following:

- a. Weak institutional framework and inadequate support services
- b. The absence of adequate and appropriate information to support planning and policy decisions.
- c. Lack of incentives for agricultural entrepreneurs.
- d. Weak coordination among local, regional and international institutions.
- e. Weak physical infrastructure-roads, irrigation, marketing facilities, for non-traditional crops.
- f. Inadequacy of sea transport (cool storage).
- g. Weak linkages with other sectors of the economy (tourism).
- h. Weak farmers/fishers organisations.
- i. Lack of technical capacity.

Despite the above challenges, the structure and resilience of St. Vincent and the Grenadines agricultural sector provides numerous opportunities the most significant of these are:

- a. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has very fertile soil types and excellent annual climate/weather.
- b. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has adequate fresh running water and excellent annual rainfall.
- c. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is the leading regional producer of root crops of high quality.

- d. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is traditionally the world's finest producer of Arrowroot Starch.
- e. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has the ability to be self-sufficient in small ruminant production, pork production and egg production in the medium term.
- f. St. Vincent and the Grenadines can be self-sufficient in vegetable and greens production.
- g. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a large importer of meat, meat products, dairy products and breakfast cereals and so has a huge opportunity to increase significantly the production of these commodities.
- h. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has tremendous opportunity to develop further forest and forestry products (craft, furniture, boats, medicinal plants, ecotourism) which can provide sustainable livelihoods for many rural people.
- i. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has ecosystems/agro-climate zones which could produce certain non-traditional commodities presently imported (garlic, onions, Irish potato) and so reduce significantly its food import bill.
- j. Finally the development of the fisheries sub-sector both commercial and non-commercial (off-shore and inshore) is yet to be fully explored

St. Vincent and the Grenadine is in the process of constructing an international airport at Argyle.

Priorities of Food and Agriculture Organisation Technical Assistance:

Introduction:

Before 2004, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had no systematic or formalized process for developing country programmes covering all the agency's work in a given country. A major independent Strategic Evaluation of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Decentralization, carried out in 2004, considered how the agency could better address country needs and concluded that there was a need to more carefully match Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) work to

the priorities of the countries. The evaluation considered that this could only be done through sustained dialogue at national level and accordingly its very first recommendations included the development of result-based management (RBM) model for the agency and the preparation of new Strategic Framework 2010-2020 (SF) with the accompanying Medium-Term Plan 2010-2013 (MTP) and Programme of work and Budget (PWB) 2010-2011. One of the major tools which will inform the development of the Organizational Results and Strategic Objectives is the Country Programme Framework (CPF) developed with individual governments to focus Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) efforts on national needs and structures.

These national needs and structures were arrived at through meetings with key Stakeholders referenced in Annex 7, as well as information gathered from various sources, referenced in Annex 8.

The challenges to the development of agriculture, rural development, fisheries and forestry examined in section two (2) and the response that the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is providing through its policies and strategies as well as the Vision, Philosophy, overall goal and Strategic Priority Areas suggested for the Country Programme Framework (CPF) for St. Vincent and the Grenadines for the period 2012-2015 are perfectly aligned to the regional priorities indentified by the Regional Conference as well as to the strategic parameters indentified by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as United Nations (UN) organization in its Strategic Framework 2010-2019.

The development of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) where Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) jointly with the government (and other partners as

appropriate) identifies the main areas in which Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will concentrate its work will be informed by: (a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Strategic Framework and Medium Term Plan Organizational Results), (b) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO's) comparative advantage and (c) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO's) real operational capacities.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO's) Strategic Framework 2010-2019 identifies eleven Strategic Objectives (SO's) as follows:

- a. Sustainable intensification of crop production.
- b. Increased sustainable livestock production
- c. Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.
- d. Sustainable management of forests and trees.
- e. Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environment challenges affecting food and agriculture.
- f. Improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain.
- g. Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods.
- h. Improved food security and better nutrition.
- i. Improved preparedness for, and effective response to food and agriculture threats and emergencies.
- j. Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in rural areas.
- k. Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2010-2013 identifies a series of Organizational Results (ORs) for each Strategic Objective (SO).

In this context country programming under the Country Programme Plan (CPF) must ensure the bridging between countries priorities and Food and Agriculture

Organisation (FAO's) global and regional priorities, while remaining within the context of United Nations (UN) reform, delivering –as-one.

The sub-regional goals set by the Caribbean Ministries of Agriculture at the 2010 Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Regional Conference for the Ministers of Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean are: increasing food security; promoting agriculture sector growth and establishing sustainable systems for development. To achieve these goals, the priorities identified by Caribbean Ministers included addressing the policy environment, building human and institutional capacities, promoting business enterprises and organizations and using improved information and technology for increased production, productivity and competitiveness.

Proposed Programme Framework:

The Country Programme Framework (CPF) was developed by holding intensive discussions with major stakeholders in the Agricultural Sector (Farmers, Fishers, Farmers and Fishers Organisations, Agro-processors, Inputs suppliers, Marketers, Exporters, Technical Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation Forestry and Fisheries MARTFF, Crops, Livestock, Statistic, Forestry, Fisheries, Communication) credit providers.

A priority setting instrument (PSI), see annex 9, was used to get their opinion on the most important issues/problems affecting Agriculture that require the most urgent attention.

Five (5) major issues and four (4) major cross-cutting issues were identified, see annex 9.

A collective Vision, as seen by the stakeholders, emerged.

A medium term goal (CPF goal) is stated.

Three major objectives as stated by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines through its policies implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) are listed.

These are:

- I. To foster Agricultural Entrepreneurship.
- II. To boost production in crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries.
- III. To conserve the natural environment as well as to increase biodiversity.

Direction is given as to where commodities/products can/should be drawn from.

A list of commodities is also provided. Annex 9.

The Country Programme Framework (CPF) indicates that the establishment/formation of a multi-disciplinary Agricultural and Rural Development Forum must be a first step. This forum must include every representative stakeholder and stakeholder representation relevant to the particular ecosystem and commodity.

This forum will utilize the “Sustainable Livelihoods Framework” as a development tool. It must be modified, adapted, made appropriate to the local circumstance as well as to local priorities as it moves from one Ecosystem to another.

This forum will also utilize the “Value Chain Assessment” sometimes called the Commodity System Assessment Methodology as an analytical Tool.

Use of these tools will highlight the major issues, and cross-cutting issues identified and prioritized by the key stakeholders. These are:

- Improving Marketing.
- Enabling affordable Credit.
- Provision of Quality inputs/proper inputs.
- Ensuring Roads accessibility.
- Improving the provision of Technical supervision.

As well as,

- Elimination/Reduction of Praedial Larceny.
- Providing meaningful support to Agricultural Producer Organisations.

- Improving Land Tenure/Land Use Security.
- Providing Incentives to Labour, production and innovation/creativity.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is thus expected to provide technical assistance in the thematic areas as follows:

- Food Security and Nutrition.
- Agricultural and Rural Development.
- Sustainability of Agriculture and natural resources and the impact of climate change.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Country Programme Framework (CPF) is co-owned by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Accordingly, implementation of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) will be pursued in close consultation and collaboration with the concerned ministries and national institutions. With delegated authority, as conferred in the context of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO's) decentralization policy, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) representative (FAOR) in Barbados will take leadership and responsibility for the implementation of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) on behalf of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The FAOR, in turn, will receive full support of the technical officers at the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) sub-regional office for the Caribbean. Technical and managerial support will also be provided by the Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Officer in Chile and from Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Headquarters divisions in Rome.

As for Monitoring and Evaluation, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), jointly with the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines will prepare annual

progress report on implementation, which will be discussed in the annual Country Programme Framework (CPF) implementation Review workshop. Following the annual review the Country Programme Framework (CPF) document may be adjusted as necessary to keep it focused and relevant of the needs of the country. Field monitoring of the agreed activities will be carried out by national governments and by regular field missions of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) staff.

Monitoring activities will be harmonized and synchronized as much as possible with the UNDAF monitoring and review process. The indicator of the UNDAF and localized MDG's constitute the general indicators against which the impact and contribution of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) intervention under the Country Programme Framework (CPF) will be assessed and evaluated.

Further, prior to implementation of activities under the Country Programme Framework (CPF), specific plans for results-based monitoring will be developed. These will establish key performance indicators for targeted outputs as well as refining outcome indicators in the priority focus areas to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process.

Resource Mobilization:

The full implementation of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) depends on the availability of financial resources, largely depending on financial support from the donors, while a minor share of requirements can be provided from Food and Agriculture and Organisation (FAO's) own resources. The scope of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) engagement will require support by regular programme resources (TCP facility and Tele food Fund, TCP), and other

development partners. As an immediate step, Food and Agriculture and Organisation (FAO's) TCP resources will be utilized for implementation of small and medium sized national projects with a budget of up to US \$ five hundred thousand (500,000) of each selected priority project which meets TCP criteria. The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is expected to provide counterpart contributions in terms of the provision of human resources, project offices, access to information and statistics and import duty exemption for equipment and supplies procured in support of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)-executed projects.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines will jointly facilitate the mobilization of external donor resources for funding of projects (which are usually larger than US \$ five hundred thousand , 500.000) through donor consultation and active joint resource mobilization efforts. While the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has indentified areas for Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) assistance which should contribute to achieving the priority outcomes, the specific activities and project interventions to be supported will have to meet the qualifying criteria of the specific funding source (e.g., TCP, TCP facility, Trust Fund, or Tele food, etc) and show clear linkages to the national prioritized development outcomes.

Partnerships:

Partnerships will be encouraged between relevant Ministries (Agriculture, Trade, Health, etc) private sector, farmers and fishers organizations, and None Governmental Organisations (NGO's). Ensuring aid effectiveness and resource mobilization, implementation of the framework will require engagement with other development partners, including United Nation (UN) agencies, (UNDP,

UNICEF, WHO), European Union (EU), The Republic of China (TTM), Inter-American Institute for cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), the ALBA Fund (Government of Venezuela), and other institutions in the region.

A task force comprised of government representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (MARTFF), representatives from para-statal bodies, Farmers Organisations/Fishers Organisations, None Governmental Organisation (NGO) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) country and technical officers will be established for monitoring the overall Country Programme Framework (CPF) and the specific priority areas, respectively.

Assumptions and Risk:

Successful implementation of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) will require effective and timely resource mobilization (by Food and Agriculture Organisation, “FAO” and Governments), political and social stability at national level, political and national budget support for sector development, strong involvement by private sector (farming/fishing community) and None Governmental Organisation (NGO’s) in implementation of activities to achieve priority outcomes. Realization of the development outcomes and higher level goals will also be dependent on the successful outcomes of other development partner and government programmes in related areas.

Annex 1

Country Programme Framework Matrix (CPF) 2011-2015.

FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015

Food Security and Nutrition

The agriculture sector is critical to food and nutrition security in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Over the past ten (10) years, the food and nutrition security in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has deteriorated somewhat giving rise to more and higher levels of non-communicable diseases. Many factors/risk to the agriculture sector are collectively responsible for the situation.

In response, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), has developed a policy framework which aims to reduce risk in the agricultural sector by addressing the principal and underlying causes of risk.

Higher levels of production and marketing risk in agriculture (in part due to environmental conditions and the perishable nature of the produce) are a disincentive to investment in the sector. The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) will seek to reduce the risk inherent in agricultural production and marketing by improving the knowledge and skills of producers and marketers in production and post-harvest operations, addressing praedial larceny, providing infrastructure (such as irrigation, access roads, docking and cold-storage facilities), and improving marketing

arrangements. Assistance will be provided to producers during and after times of natural disasters.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines intends to contribute to increasing food security by collaborating/cooperating with the National Food Security Committee. The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) expects that its food security interventions will be guided by a comprehensive food security strategy that addresses the four (4) components of natural availability, household accessibility, individual nutritional security, and stability. If agreed and acting on the direction of the National Food Security Committee, the ministry will source expertise from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to develop a detailed National Food Security Strategy and Plan that assigns roles to the various institutional bodies.

In view of the relatively low contribution of local food production to national food security and in particular the high content of proteins, fruits and vegetables, the Country Programme Framework (CPF) will seek to improve production and productivity of livestock and crops through appropriate technology transfer, in keeping with the regional results and the agriculture policy objectives of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

In respect of livestock the focus will be on higher levels of productivity through proper nutrition, introduction of improved genetic recourses, adequate production system and good management practices, and the promotion of investment opportunities in the sector. Production technology transfer will also be the strategy used to achieve increased crop production, diversification and product differentiation.

(Country Programme Framework CPF Matrix)

Food Security and Nutrition FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015

FAO Strategic Objectives	GOSVG Policy Objectives	Regional Expectations	FAO/GOSVG Expectations	FAO Inputs	Outputs of FAO Assistance	Means of Verification	Partners
Increased Sustainable Livestock Production.	Increases production of quality animals and decreased incidence of pests, diseases, praedial larceny and stray dogs.	The Livestock Sector enable to increase productivity, efficiency, and food security contribution of commercial and family livestock production systems supported by FAO advised policies and strategies.	The successful implementation of the livestock Division's Four year Strategic Programme.	<p>Technical Assistance incapacity building of staff and Growers Associations (Poultry and Small Ruminants) in Management Issues, Animal Nutrition and Bio-security.</p> <p>Technical Assistance in development on cottage industry for value-added activities for meat products (smoked Hams).</p>	<p>Workshops and practical Training Sessions for Staff of Livestock Division as well as for Members of Growers Association.</p> <p>Transfer/adaptation of Value-added technologies to cottage industry personnel.</p>	<p>Reports on workshops and Practical Sessions Numbers of people trained.</p> <p>Reports on Value-Added activities. Number of persons trained and Number of products developed.</p>	CAREC, Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment, Poultry Growers Association, Livestock Farmers, Ministry of Physical Planning, CDEMD NEMO. Small Ruminants Association Butchers.

Food Security and Nutrition FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015

FAO Strategic Objectives	GOSVG Policy Objectives	Regional Results	FAO/GOSVG Expectations	FAO Inputs	Outputs of FAO Assistance	Means of Verification	Partners
Increased Sustainable Livestock Production.	Increased Production of quality animals and decreased incidence of pests, diseases, praedial larceny and stray dogs.	The Livestock sector enable to increase productivity, efficiency, and food security contribution, of commercial and family livestock production system by FAO-advised policies and strategies.	The successful implementation of the livestock Division's four year Strategic Programme.	Technical assistance in the training of sector staff in Artificial (AI) Insemination techniques in small ruminants.	Workshop and practical Training Session for staff of Livestock Division and Selected Farmers in A.I technique for small ruminants.	Reports on workshop and Practical Sessions. Numbers of persons trained. Reports Training sessions. Numbers of farmers Trained at the ATI.	MARTFF, MOHE Livestock Farmers Poultry Growers Association Small Ruminants Association, Butchers.

Food Security and Nutrition FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015

Crops Division Country Programme Framework

FAO Strategic Objectives	GOSVG Policy Objectives	Regional Results	FAO/GOSVG Expectation	FAO Inputs	Outputs of FAO Assistance	Means of Verification	Partners
Sustainable intensification of crop production.	Increased crop production for export and local consumption to bolster food security and increased foreign exchange earnings.	Countries improve their capacities on sustainable crop production, intensification and diversification national level.	National Stakeholder Prioritization of a set of crops with good developmental potential and the recommended crop technologies for their enhanced production intensification differentiation shared and promoted. Technical Assistance in the training of MARTFF staff in transfer of appropriate technology.	Technical Assistance in the intensification of marketing Production and Value-added (Agro-processing activities of a set of crops prioritized by the stakeholder forum.	Marketing Production and Value-Added persons trained in the use of Value-chain analysis/Commodity Systems Analysis Methodology and the development of Marketing/Production System. Extension and R&D staff in MARTFF, trained in appropriate technology transfer.	Report on Training Programme. Numbers of persons trained in the use of Value-chain analysis, methodology. Numbers of technician trained and copy of Technology strategy and Plan of Action available and disseminated.	MARTFF, CARDI, IICA, Taiwan Mission, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Tourism, Food Importers/Exporters Farmers Associations, Vinci-Fresh, Agro-processors Association, Credit Institutions Inputs suppliers.

Agricultural and Rural Development:

All agricultural production in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is carried out in rural areas. Rural people's livelihoods in the main are heavily dependent on agricultural activities. Issues/cross-cutting issues which negatively impact agricultural development also negatively impact rural development.

The contraction of the agricultural sector has badly affected rural employment, income, export earnings, and investment in agriculture. It has impacted negatively on rural livelihoods and is one of the major contributors to rural poverty.

The policy objective of the MARTFF is to address poverty, employment and rural incomes. These relate directly to the major objectives of agricultural development which are, drastic reduction in the food import bill by significant increases in local production; significant increase in the volume and value-added of agricultural exports thus leading to increase in foreign-exchange earnings;- increased levels of capital investment/injection in the agricultural sector by private and public sector investors. A clearly defined and properly implemented agricultural and rural development policy will greatly enhance the realization of the objectives.

Agricultural and Rural Development FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015

Priority Issues/Cross-Cutting Issues Country Programme Framework (CPF)

FAO Strategic Objectives	GOSVG Policy Objectives	Regional Results	FAO/GOSVG Expectations	FAO Inputs	Outputs of FAO Assistance	Means of Verification	Partners
Increased and move effective public and private investment in agriculture and Rural Development.	Facilitate Private Sector activity by efficiently and effectively providing public goods and engaging in public-private sector collaborative activities intended to further the development of the agricultural sector and improve the lives of citizens.	Countries improve in promoting agriculture sector growth and establishing sustainable system for development.	Successfully addressing the priority issues and cross-cutting issues negatively impacting agricultural development activities.	Technical Assistance in improving Marketing activities in the agricultural sector. Technical assistance in improving Credit and Financial Institutions ability-know-how and willingness to provide affordable Credit to the Agricultural Sector.	Implementation of the NAMIS. Establishment of Rural and Urban Farmers Market Infrastructure. A credit and financial sector better equipped to serve the agricultural sector.	Implementation Report document available and disseminated Farmers markets operational. More credit loans and investment in the agricultural sector.	MARTFF, Farmers Organisations, CWSA, VINLEC, Ministry of Physical Planning/Town Boards. Financial and Credit Intuitions.

Agricultural and Rural Development FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015

Sustainability of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Impact of Climate Change:

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines deforestation is the major issue affecting forest development. Other land-based activities such as wild life poaching, commercial farming in water catchment areas, any encroachment/housing expansion collectively result in soil erosion, pollution of water supplies/sources, siltation of rivers and the loss of biodiversity overall.

These negative effects are exacerbated by intense seasonal and unseasonal rainfall, late season hurricanes, as well as extended periods of droughts, making the development of a proper inventory of existing natural forests very difficult.

Poor access roads, limited staff, vehicle/transport-shortage, lack of planting material restrict re-afforestation efforts.

In respect of the marine resources the major concerns are, (a) the impact of land-based activities on the coastal fisheries, and (b) the heavy fishing pressure built up on the inshore stocks of fish, lobster, and conch due mainly to the small size of craft which dominate the sub-sector. In pursuit of sustainable management and conservation the Fisheries Division has outlined a seven (7) point programme of activities for implementation.

FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015: Forestry Division

Sustainability of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Impact of Climate Change

FAO Strategic Objectives	GOSVG Policy Objectives 2010-2018	Regional Results	FAO/GOSVG Expectations	FAO Inputs	Outputs of FAO Assistance	Means of Verification	Partners
Sustainable Management of Forests and water sheds.	Protect, conserve and ensure sustainable use of the natural resource base.	Institutional and human resources capacity strengthened information and implementation of forest policies, laws and governance.	Adequate capacity in the department of forestry to implement a four year strategic forest management plan-Strategic Planning Priorities.	Technical Assistance upgrading of forest and wildlife legislations. Technical Assistance in preparation of a comprehensive forest policy.	Endorsed upgrade Forest and Wildlife Legislation. Endorsed Comprehensive Forest policy document. Research Capacity developed in house.	Document available and disseminated. Document Available and disseminated. Forest Research Activities in progress.	MARTFF, MOHE, CWSA, VINLEC, Rural Communities Forest User CEHI.

Sustainability of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the impact of Climate Change:

FAO Strategic Objectives	GOSVG Policy Objectives	Regional Results	FAO/GOSVG Expectation Results	FAO Inputs	Outputs of FAO Assistance	Means of Verification	Partners
Sustainable Management of Forest and water sheds	Protect, conserve and ensure sustainable use of the natural resource base.	Institutional and human resources capacity strengthened in formulation and implantation of forest policies laws and governance.	Implementation of strategic objectives identified by the Forestry Division.	Technical Assistance in preparation of a Forest Inventory. Assistance in Expansion of Forest based livelihood programmes to ensure sustainability.	Endorsed Forest Inventory document. Forest based Livelihood Programmes expanded to other areas and strengthened in present functional areas.	Document available and disseminated. More forest users involved in Forest-based Livelihood programmes.	MARTFF, Ministry of Health and the Environment, CWSA, VINLEC, CEHI, Forest users Rural Communities.

FAO/GOSVG/CPF 2012-2015: Fisheries Division

Sustainability of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Impact of Climate Change

FAO Strategic Objectives	GOSVG Policy Objectives 2010-2018	Regional Results	FAO/GOSVG Expectations	FAO Inputs	Outputs of FAO Assistance	Means of Verification	Partners
Sustainable management and use of fisheries aquaculture and marine resources.	Ensure the sustainable use and management of natural resources.	C-01 improved policy standards that facilitate the implementation of the code of conduct for Responsible Fisheries and international instruments.	The successful implementation of the Fisheries Division seven point programme of activities.	<p>Technical expertise in the development of Global Standards with respect to management and the Development of marketing and Distribution Systems.</p> <p>Technical expertise in the manufacture construction of a locally built “hybrid” boats which meet minimum safety standard to attract Economic Risk and Alternative Risk Insurance Schemes.</p>	FAO reports of capacity building programmes in areas such as boat design building, maintenances, Navigation, Small business management.	Numbers of fisheries maintenance personnel boat builders’ processors trained and access to the training material.	CRFM, SVG Fisheries Cooperative Fishers, Vendors MARTFF.

Annex 2.

Situation Analysis

Crop Sector:

During the period 2005-2009 the percentage contribution of the crop Subsector to GDP ranged from 4.44 in 2006 to 4.82 in 2009. See Table1.

Table1. Contribution of the crop sub-sector to GDP

Year	Agriculture	Crops	Banana
2005	6.30	4.68	1.21
2006	6.15	4.44	0.92
2007	6.60	4.76	0.96
2008	6.34	4.58	0.87
2009	6.78	4.82	0.95

Source: Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance, Economics & Planning (MFEP).

The contribution from banana continued to decline while that for other crops continued its trend of slight annual increases over the past five (5) years, from 3.5 % in 2005 to 3.9 % in 2009.

The value of crop-related products imported for 2005-2009 increased steadily, see table 2. While that for Exports over the same period declined steadily.

Table2. The value of crop-related imported products

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Import	48.225	51.941	72.908	98.801	81.047
Export	47.845	44.216	46.500	35.778	40.848
Difference	-0.380	-7.725	-26.908	-63.023	-30.199

Comparison in value (EC\$ Million) for all crops related Agricultural Imports and Exports (2005-2009).

BANANAS:

During the period under review 2005-2009 the banana industry has seen considerable changes in structure, performance and marketing.

Several challenges have confronted the industry ranging from drastic changes in the European Union export market conditions to exotic diseases of Moko, and Black Sigatoka Leaf spot, to hurricanes and drought conditions.

Consequently the industry has contracted immensely from annual production and exports, foreign income earnings, acreage as well as number of functional farmers.

In 2008/2009 the banana industry went through a period of transition. WINFA, Fair-trade under the company Trade name WINFARM took over the responsibility for Grower Account, Management of the Fair-trade Label, Advocacy, and the sales and purchase agreement with WINFRESH. The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) was given responsibilities for the Banana Extension Division and Leaf spot control while WINFRESH was given responsibilities for receiving and

loading at the Internal Buying Depots, the Kingstown Reception Center and Marketing of bananas in the United Kingdom.

Table3. Export of Banana through WIBDECO/WINFRESH

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Export Volume (Tonnes)	18,137	18,370	18,393	11,695	8,215
Export Value (ECS million)	24.0	23.0	22.2	11.3	10.4
Percentage Change in Volume	(25.7)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(36.4)	(29.8)
Percentage Change in Value	(26.6)	(4.2)	(3.5)	(49.1)	(8.0)

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

The biggest challenge to the Windward Islands is fruit quality inconsistency expressed by too much handling and post ripening of fruits. It is described as a condition problem where fruit of different stages of maturity are placed in the same carton or same pallet and on inspection after the ripening room stage exhibit inconsistent ripening and grading.

The industry has two thousand four hundred and thirty nine (2439) farmers. Of these two thousand nine (2009) were damage by hurricane Tomas in October 2010. As of May 2011, some seventy five (75%) had completely replanted while twenty five (25%) rehabilitated their farms.

A total of seven hundred and ninety six (796) farmers are registered with WINFARM of which five hundred and nine (509) farmers are FAIRTRADE certified, and one hundred and eighty seven (187) are not yet certified.

The productivity (yield/acre) of these FAIRTRADE farmers is generally low.

The major challenge to the industry is posed by the high prevalence of Black Sigatoka, Leaf Spot and Moko disease.

ARROWROOT:

Over the past five (5) years the Arrowroot Industry seems to be in decline with less acreage being established. Less rhizomes harvested, less starch exported and fewer farmers involved.

The average yield of rhizomes per acre is four thousand three hundred (4,300) kg 31.5 % of the yields attained in the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's.

Yield per acre also fluctuated from a high as five thousand eight hundred (5,800) kg/acre in 2007 to a low of three thousand (3,000) kg/acre in 2005, the major reasons being the unavailability and late application of fertilizers to the crop. **See**

Table 4

Table 4. Arrowroot Production and Arrowroot Starch Export (2005-2009).

Year	Acres Planted	Yield (Kg)	Export Volume Kg	Export Value EC\$
2005	165	506,739	45,125	490,918
2006	103	427,511	9,910	62,207
2007	62.5	360,168	44,085	453,900
2008	60.5	249,251	25,175	644,605
2009	60.5	248,350	25,301	656,544

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

The market demand for Arrowroot Starch is quite high as the unit price per pound paid by the United States purchase has risen substantially since 2004.

Correspondingly the price per pound of rhizomes paid to the grower/farmer has not risen by much, (11.4-16) cents per kg, and acts as a disincentive to many.

The industry need serious structural, operational and technical changes in order to make better use of the lucrative market opportunities available at present.

ROOTCROPS:

This group consists of Cassava, Dasheen, Eddoes, Ginger, Sweet Potato, Tannia and Yams.

All crops are grown under rain fed conditions and except for Sweet Potato which is grown inland wide; each root crop is most often produced commercially in its most comfortable eco-zone.

Farm sizes range from 0.5 acres to five (5) acres and produce is geared towards the local, regional and extra- regional markets.

The main planting season for dasheen is January – May.

Cassava, Tannias, Eddoes and Sweet Potatoes are planted throughout the year.

Ginger is planted January – July and Yams (white are planted May – June and Portuguese December - January).

Inputs for production are in most cases the same types used for banana production as there are no root crop specific herbicides or fertilizers.

Acreages for Dasheen and Eddoes have shown slight variation for the period 2005-2009, as there has been little or no movement in total market size/demand.

Table5. Dasheen and Eddoes Production Data (2005-2009).

Year	Dasheen		Eddoes	
	Acreage	Yield Kg	Acreage	Yield Kg
2005	540	3,810,176	593	2,744,234
2006	543	3,946,254	596	2,780,521
2007	558	4,337,166	590	2,721,554
2008	550	3,492,661	544	2,177,244
2009	618	4,418,064	534	3,660,552

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

Eddoes export prices rose in 2009 (see table). Farmers were unable to increase acreage to take advantage of it because of (a) no market forecasting information and (b) very poor feeder roads/farm roads in major eddoes producing areas.

Table6. Export Values (EC\$) for Dasheen and Eddoes for (2005-2009)

Year	Dasheen	Eddoes
2005	5,243,854	2,872,881
2006	5,596,204	3,064,769
2007	6,043,713	3,592,678
2008	4,381,484	2,794,708
2009	5,442,222	4,717,294

There is need to expand Dasheen production to all year round by planting in the period June – November, especially in non-traditional areas, this would require

the production/provision of planting material by (in-vitro) tissue-culture means, or by rapid vegetative propagation techniques.

Sweet Potato is the only root crop which acreage has increased every year over the period 2005-2009. The annual acreage of Yams hovers between four hundred and ten (410) acres and four hundred and fifty three (453) acres. See Table7.

Table7. Sweet Potato and Yam Production Data (2005-2009) acreage and estimated yields.

Year	Sweet Potato		Yam	
	Acreage	Yield Kg	Acreage	Yield Kg
2005	395	1,124,928	410	1,989,943
2006	402	1,428,840	438.5	2,027,773
2007	462	1,642,032	440	2,061,159
2008	464	2,363,256	453.6	1,975,882
2009	518	3,213,240	444.5	2,183,631

Sweet Potato production was negatively impacted by the prevalence of the West Indies Sweet Potato weevil (*Eucepes postfescicotus*) while the *alata* yams were negatively impacted by the disease Anthracnose (*Colletotriclum gleosporiodes*). Both are perennial problems which limit yields and affect tuber quality.

Both of these crops are important staples in the diet of Vincentians thus play important roles in terms of import substitutions and food security. They also earn important foreign exchange for the rural community. See Table8. Very little activity related to value added products has taken place with regards to root crops.

Table8. Export Values (EC\$) for Sweet Potato and Yam (2005-2009).

Year	Sweet Potato	Yams
2005	1,049,595	745,067
2006	1,513,002	572,926
2007	1,743,164	532,346
2008	1,901,783	694,395
2009	2,585,332	778,686

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Ginger production has mainly been limited to the traditional Green Hill – Fenton area, and the traditional system of planting on round banks and chippin holes is used. The trench planting system validated by CARDI and ORD in the early 1990’s and commercialized to produce quality for extra – regional export is not practiced.

All ginger exported goes to the regional market, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and St. Martin. Traffickers, who mainly credit the ginger from farmers, determine the farm gate price from week to week based on the regional market destinations.

Production acreage has almost doubled over the period (2005-2009) especially in the last year. This is mainly so because of demand by the Lauders Agro processing now called Vinci Fresh, for processing into ginger syrup, and because the regional market has been strong. See Table 9.

Table9. Ginger export data (lbs) (2005-2009).

Year	Quantities (kg)	Acreage
2005	233,937	57
2006	320,275	78.3
2007	330,066	80.7
2008	266,423	65
2009	431,835	105.5

Source: Statistical Office, MFEP.

Ginger production for agro-processing into value-added products as well for export to extra-regional markets is a very viable diversification activity if well planned and operationalised.

Cassava production, despite the establishment of a processing factory at Orange Hill has hovered between thirty two (32 acres) and forty five (45 acres) over the period 2005- 2009. See table 10.

Table10. Cassava Production Data (2005-2009).

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Acreage	32	38	41	45	40
Yield (Kg)	544,320	635,040	567,000	648,648	508,032

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Production is geared currently for domestic consumption by processing into farine by small cottage plants and the state owned cassava processing plant located at Orange Hill.

Yield, however has declined steadily from seventeen thousand and ten (17,010) kg/acre in 2005 to twelve thousand seven hundred (12,700) kg/acre in 2009. See Table 11.

Table11. Cassava yield (kg) per acre.

Year	Yield/acre (kg)
2005	17,010
2006	16,711
2007	13,829
2008	14,414
2009	12,700

The main factory at Orange Hill is presently operating at twenty (20) % capacity. It has a trough put of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen (1,818) kg of tubers per week, and insufficient storage capacity for much more tubers. Production was haphazardly organized, so that too many tuber were matured at the same time and the factory was unable to process there tubers.

This confusion caused among the farmers dampened their enthusiasm for producing and supplying tubers to the factory at Orange Hill thus reducing operational capacity to twenty (20) %.

Moreover the press capacity (quality of tubers pressed for farine) of this factory is much too small, thus the production of farine is periodic and cannot maximize marketed demand.

The operational cost and efficiency of that factory are uneconomic and needs adjusting.

Fruit production has shown small increases in acreage over the period 2005-2009. Export quantities have also fluctuated from year to year. See table12.

Table12. Production of major Fruits (acres) 2006 and 2009.

Crop	Acreage 2006	Acreage 2009
Avocado	73	78.5
Golden Apple	29.7	39
Grape	5.3	2.4
Grapefruit	31.8	35.8
Lemon	7.2	8.4
Limes	138	143
Mangoes	173	180
Oranges	100	115
Passion Fruit	20.2	23.5
Pawpaw	8.4	13.5
Pineapple	52	60.8
Sour sop	8.2	10.2

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Statistical Office, MFEP.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) indentified five (5) fruit crops in its 2009 production plan to supply fruit for local consumption and export. See Table 13. Accomplishment of the planned targets ranged between six (6.0) % to thirty three (33.0) %.

Farmers were unwilling to pursue new production initiatives where a clear marketing strategy is absent or appears to be too risky.

Table13. Selected Fruit Crop Establishment in 2009.

Tree Crops	Acreage Planted	Actual	% Accomplished
Coconut	100	17.95	18
Papaya	45	13.5	30
Pineapple	40	13.39	33.5
Melons	60	10.15	16.9
Pitaya	15	<1	<6.7

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

Despite the functioning of value-added facilities Vinci Fresh and Montaque Products Ltd, the production of fruit juices concentrates and nectars falls well short of the local demand leading to substantial importation and the loss of foreign exchange.

Vegetable production in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is carried out in all agricultural areas. Approximately four thousand eight hundred and forty (4840) farmers engage in this activity of which one thousand six hundred and ninety four (1694) operate at a semi-subsistence level, and three thousand one hundred and forty six (3146) operate at a commercial level.

Farm sizes range from 0.02 acres to five (5) acres. Crops are produced under greenhouses/shade house tunnels, in open field, irrigated and rain-fed; on raised stands; and in containers.

Both organic and In-organic production systems are practiced. The productivity index of the one hundred and thirty (130) green houses is 0.7.

With the exception of pumpkins all vegetables produce in St. Vincent and the Grenadines are sold on the local market. Annual supply however, falls short of demand since the late 1990's due to the rapid expansion in hotel construction and occupancy. Consequently, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a net importer of vegetables, with carrots, lettuce, sweet pepper and tomatoes being imported in larger quantities see table 14.

Table14. Production and Importation of Major Vegetables in St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2009.

Crop	Local Production		Importation	
	Acreage	kg	Kg	Value (EC\$)
Carrot	142	454,054	63,308	310,940
Cabbage	170	772,481	22,044	114,606
Cucumber	75	566,093	4,811	16,115
Tomatoes	110	662,256	19,944	119,975
Lettuce	38	42,638	25,435	141,467
Sweet Pepper	64	203,213	20,218	143,229
Cauliflower	5.3	16,148	8,938	36,751
Broccoli	3.8	10,886	13,446	81,222

Source: Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

Vegetable production remains constrained by many factors and has failed to keep pace with the increasing growth of the Hospitality Sector thus leading to an annual increase in the value of imports.

Livestock Sector:

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines the livestock sector is seen as a major repository of wealth for the individual farmer; however the sector has failed to achieve its potential in contributing to an increase in income for the individual farmer as well as provide for food security. Traditionally, the livestock sector has never played a major role in the overall agricultural production system of the country and its contribution to agriculture and its allied activities constitute a very small component in percentage and (EC\$) value of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), foreign exchange earnings (savings as well as employment. See Tables 15 & 16.

Table15. St. Vincent and the Grenadines Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity at Basic prices, in Constant (2006) Prices (2000-2009) EC\$ millions:

Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	83.97	86.92	96.44	92.26	98.16
Livestock	14.36	16.84	17.96	19.94	20.04

Source: St. Vincent and the Grenadines Statistical Office/ECCB.

Table16. St. Vincent Percentage contribution of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at Basic Prices, in Constant Prices (2005-2009).

Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	6.30	6.15	6.60	6.34	6.78
Livestock	1.08	1.19	1.23	1.37	1.39

Source: St. Vincent and the Grenadines Statistical Office/ECCB.

In addition, the Livestock Sector has failed to keep up with the demand for livestock products and those of animal origin. This has resulted in large quantities of these Products being imported. However, in rural communities throughout St. Vincent and the Grenadines, livestock rearing plays a vital role in the livelihood of many poor farmers both as a source of food and as income.

The technical constraints to annual production are associated with poor nutrition, limited genetic resources, inadequate production system and poor management practices. There are other constraints, pricing policy and consumption patterns, all of which have an impact on the livestock sector.

The absence of credit facilities and/or an institution established to issue credit, the lack of slaughter and processing facilities, the unavailability of farm labour, land tenure and land use which takes land out of the sector; the limited number of people trained in annual service and production along with the major hindrance of praedial larceny all contribute to stunt and prohibit the development of the livestock sector.

Cattle Production:

This sector is relatively small, comprised mainly of Holstein, Brown Swiss, Red Poll and Neltrop breeds and their crosses. These animals are reared mainly for beef production and because of the limited land available for grazing, the rearing and management systems used are either to tether or zero graze. The cattle population had declined significantly since 2000, due to a combination of a high slaughter off take of approximately 7.28% annually, shortage of grazing land and praedial larceny.

Small Ruminants:

These are kept primarily for meat, with major breeds being the Boer and Anglo Nubian goats; and the Doper and Katahdin sheep. The estimated population is seven thousand two hundred (7200) heads of sheep and six thousand eight hundred (6800) heads of goats.

The annual slaughter off-take rate is high for both sheep and goats. Praedial Larceny is rampant for this sector.

During the period (2005-2009) the importation of both sheep and goat meat have increased substantially to satisfy the increased demand of the expanding hospitality sector.

Poultry:

The poultry industry in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has undergone and continues to undergo shift in structure and operation. It has been transformed from a mere backyard activity into small commercial activities. The

transformation has resulted from sizeable government intervention and considerable support from the staff of the Animal Health Production Division (AHPD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). This is expressed by a broiler breeding flock and day-old broiler and layer chickens are sold from this entity. Layer eggs are imported for hatching.

The demand for poultry meat and eggs has increased significantly over the past five years. The poultry subsector is reported to be self sufficient in egg-production, broiler meat in the form of whole chicken is also supplied. The importance of broiler meat for local consumption is significant however. Due to the small number of broiler farmers and the small size of hatches, 200-300 birds, the broiler production falls far short of what is demanded for consumption annually. See Table 17.

Table17. Comparison of Local Production on Imported Chicken Meat.

Year	Domestic Production	Imported Quantities (kg)	Total (kg)
2005	18,500	5,614,720	5,633,220
2006	288,000	5,646,517	5,929,517
2007	173,515	5,422,777	5,596,292
2008	22,434	5,469,584	5,492,018
2009	210,707	5,321,397	5,332,104

Source: Annual Agriculture Review 2009 St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The Pig Sector:

This is a small but significant component of the livestock subsector. It can satisfy the needs of the domestic market for fresh pork and accounted for thirty (30) % of the total meat production in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The sector is controlled by a number of farmers ranging in size from ten (10) animals or less to the large farmers who sell in excess of three hundred (300) head of pigs annually.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) provided good technical support to the sector an artificial insemination service (fresh semen); a stud service; weaned pure bred breeding stock from the research stations at EC\$ 100/animal; a number of pure bred breeding animals to augment the pig breeding programme.

The Fisheries Sector:

During the period 2005-2009 the fisheries sub-sector has contributed between EC\$4.78 million and EC\$7.99 million to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic activity at basic prices in constant (2006) prices; 2000-2009 (EC\$ million).

This is equivalent to percentages ranging from 0.33% to 0.51%. See Table 18

Table 18. St. Vincent and the Grenadines Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity and percentage contribution of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity at basic prices in constant (2006) prices (2000-2009).

Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EC\$M. Fishing	6.37	6.38	7.99	4.78	7.45
Percentage	0.48	0.45	0.55	0.33	0.51

Source: St. Vincent and the Grenadines Statistical Office/ECCB.

Despite the annual catches of fish for the local consumption, importation of fish and fish products have ranged between EC\$ three million five hundred and nine thousand two hundred and fourteen (3,509,214) and EC\$ six million three hundred and seventy four thousand two hundred and fifty two (6,374,252). Mean while, fish exports have peaked at EC\$1.12 million in 2009 making St. Vincent and the Grenadines a net importer of fish and fish products.

The fisheries sub-sector is dominated by small fishing craft of relatively low efficiency.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has narrow sea shelf resources of ten (10) miles wide. Because of the small craft available heavy fishing pressure has built up and decimated the inshore stocks of fish, lobster and conch.

There are plenty more fish, outside the reef limits in the deeper sea. The Fisheries Division is seeking to divert fishing from near shore to off shore sources.

The Fisheries Division is aware that for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fishing Sector to develop economically and be competitive regionally there must be the use of larger boats. There are thirty six (36) fish landing sites in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The Forestry Sector:

The contribution of this sector to the Gross Domestic Products (GDP) over the period 2005-2009 has been stagnant. See Table 19

Table19. St. Vincent and the Grenadines Gross Domestic Products (GDP) by Economic Activity at Basic Prices in constant (2006) Prices, 2000-2009 (EC\$ million).

Sub-Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Forestry	0.9	0.91	0.93	0.91	0.89

Source: St. Vincent and the Grenadines Statistical Office/ECCB.

Table20. St. Vincent and the Grenadines Percentage Contribution of Gross Domestic Products (GDP) by Economic Activity at Basic Prices, in constant (2006) Prices (2000-2009).

Sub-Sector	2005	2006	2006	2008	2009
Forestry	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

Source: St. Vincent and the Grenadines Statistical Office/ECCB.

It is representative of the rest of the Agriculture sector which has remained stagnant or declined in the past ten (10) years. It exhibits lack of innovation, development, growth and diversity with the failure to properly implement programmers planned for many reasons.

The major issues in this sector can be listed as:

- I. Deforestation nationally but mostly in the Leeward Area. This is caused by several activities;

- (a) Illegal farming that is (i.e.) Marijuana cultivation in North Leeward, South Leeward and North Windward mostly.
 - (b) Charcoal burning/production in these same areas as well as in the Coastal forest Barrouallie and in the Grenadines.
 - (c) Squatting mainly in North Windward, Central Windward and North Leeward areas.
 - (d) Forest fires, especially in the Coastal forest.
- II. Illegal hunting and trading of parrots, other birds and wild life in certain areas.
 - III. Commercial farming in water catchment areas such as Montreal and Greggs where farmers plant dasheen due to unavailability of lands in lower elevations.
 - IV. Encroachment/housing expansion generally.

These activities collectively result in soil erosion, the pollution of water supplies, siltation of rivers and the loss of biodiversity overall.

The major problems affecting Forestry Development can be listed as:

- I. The difficulty to re-afforest several areas, because of poor or non-existing access roads, man-power shortage, vehicle/transport shortage, with suitable species.
- II. The lack of proper inventory of existing natural forest made worse by the passage of Hurricane Tomas.
- III. The lack of capacity of Forestry Department personnel. Extension, Psychological and Socio-logical skills.

- IV. The use of pit-bulls in the Marijuana growing areas poses a security problem to Forestry Officers.
- V. Tunneling caused by invasive species e.g. Armadillo (Tatoo) leading to tree fall.
- VI. The slash and burn method of land clearing coupled with the heavy use of certain Toxic chemicals in the cultivation of legal and illegal crops.
- VII. The system of marijuana eradication causes more deforestation.

The main challenges arising from these problems are:

- I. Finding funding for capacity building of much needed staff, as well as increasing enumeration of present staff.
- II. Finding acceptable ways of reforesting cleared areas.
- III. Getting the co-operation and involvement of the Forest uses and other stakeholders in order to develop Alternative Livelihood programmes for illegal activity farmers and poachers.
- IV. Bridging the livelihood/needs gap between moving from environmentally destructive activities/livelihoods to environmentally sustainable activities/livelihood by sensitization of the various forest users to alternative livelihood activities.
- V. Shaping the alternative livelihoods programme in such a way as to ensure continuity and effectiveness of the programme.
- VI. Education and awareness of the general population on protection of the most sensitive areas in a watershed.

The limitations inherent in the Forestry Sector which must be addressed to allow the challenges to be met are:

- I. Lack of finance and capital resulting in underfunding of programme activities and under-resourcing of same which hinders implementation.
- II. The low level of organizational and managerial capacity of rural groups and other forest users to develop and be self reliant, self sustaining as well as to successfully implement programmes and projects.
- III. Poor involvement, co operation and collaboration of and between major stakeholders.
- IV. Insufficient incentives for illegal forest users.
- V. The lack of vehicle accessibility to planted forest ready for harvesting/thinning annually.
- VI. Shortage of Forestry/Ago-forestry planting material for propagation.

Food Security:

Food Security is defined, in this context, as the availability and affordability of food at the national and domestic (household) levels.

In February 2007, the 18th Inter-Sessional Meeting of the heads of government of CARICOM indentified “Food Security and Sustainable Development” as one of the main pillars of the Regional Transformation Programme for Agriculture (RTFA).

The Food and Nutrition Security situation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has steadily deteriorated over the past ten (10) years giving rise to more hunger and more non communicable diseases.

Many factors are responsible collectively for this situation. Chief among them are:

- I. The loss of arable land to non-agricultural uses. The area under agricultural land declined fifty (50) % between the 1972 and 2001 Agricultural censuses.
- II. .The high level of insecurity of land tenure making it very difficult to implement any medium to large-scale production activity.

Although seventy three (73) % of all agricultural parcels are categorized as owner/owner-like, the majority are farmed by family members without any proper documentation/title.

- III. The lack of and very poor state of Farm and Feeder roads.
- IV. The high and rising cost of inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. The great majority of these is imported and as such is subject to the international price of oil.
- V. Lowering levels of soil fertility and crop-yields.
- VI. Difficulty in obtaining farm labour.
- VII. Very high levels of Praedial Larceny.
- VIII. High Levels of invasive species of pests and diseases such as a Moko, Black Sigatoka, Slimy Slugs, Mango seed weevil.
- IX. Climate change factors such as droughts, heavy unseasonal rainfall, high winds, very late-season hurricanes.

- X. The high and rising cost of food.
- XI. The high cost of livestock feed.
- XII. The frequently low quality of poultry feed.
- XIII. The poor level of organization of farmers.
- XIV. Generally very weak agricultural policies.
- XV. Rapidly declining food export earnings.
- XVI. Rapidly increasing food import bill.

In 2009 the total value of food exports was put at EC\$ forty million eight hundred and forty eight thousand nine hundred and eighty six (40,848,986) and the total value of food imports was put at EC\$ one hundred and seventy eight million five hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty one (178,515,951) leading to an Agricultural Trade Deficit of EC\$ one hundred and thirty seven million six hundred and sixty six thousand nine hundred and sixty five (137,666,965).

Of these food imports Cereals and Cereal preparations accounted for EC\$ 55.24 million.

Meat and Meat products accounted for EC\$41.1 million with Vegetables, Fruits and Tubers together accounting for EC\$ 18.97 million.

Rural Development:

This sub-sector is closely linked to the issue of food Security and similar factors affect both in the same way.

All Agricultural Production in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is carried out in rural areas. Rural people's livelihood in the main is heavily dependent on Agricultural activities.

The contraction of the Agricultural Sector has badly affected rural employment income, export earnings and investment in agriculture. It has impacted negatively on rural livelihoods and is one of the major contributors to rural poverty.

The model of Agricultural Development pursued did very little to improve Rural Development, infrastructure, technology, land tenure, land preparation equipment, farm and feeder roads in non-banana growing areas, strong farmers organization groups, value-adding facilities, rural credit, security of farm produce and more.

Presently the Rural Transformation objective is to address poverty, employment and rural incomes. These relate directly to the major objectives of the Agricultural Development which are; Drastic reduction in the Food Import Bill; significant increase in the volume and value of agricultural exports thus leading to increase in foreign exchange earnings; Increased levels of capital investment/injection in the agricultural sector by private and public sector investors and injectors.

Annex. 3

Major Government Programmes, Laws and Policies.

Major Government Programmes

Programme Focus	Programme Objectives	Expected Outputs
<p>The establishment of a Marketing Facility with storage capacity in Trinidad and Tobago in cooperation of the government of Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Preparation of a Livestock Development Project, by the FAO.</p> <p>Expanding and reconfiguring the fishing fleet to a higher proportion of larger boats.</p> <p>Establishment of an Agricultural Training Institute (ATI).</p>	<p>Facilitate ordering and receiving of produce by Supermarkets and other Retailers in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Facilitate forward contracting at guaranteed prices of Farmers in St. Vincent and the Grenadines with retailers in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Attraction of private sector funding and participation.</p> <p>Fishing fleet capable of fishing in the open seas and remaining at sea for longer periods.</p> <p>To provide formal training for persons intended or involved in Agriculture.</p>	<p>A St. Vincent and the Grenadines brand or seal of good quality and accompanying standards.</p> <p>A fast-ferry service with capacity for transporting containerized chilled storage facilities.</p> <p>Expertise in Trade and Marketing in the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF).</p> <p>Establishment of a modern abattoir/processing Facility and broiler processing plant.</p> <p>Development of Farms with improved housing and production systems.</p> <p>Increased competitiveness and output of pork, poultry and small ruminants.</p>

		<p>Increased fish catch. Reducing fishing pressure on coastal shelf.</p> <p>A large cadre of persons with improved farm husbandry skills.</p>
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Laws and Regulations	Purpose/Objectives
<p>The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Prevention of Theft Act 2007.</p> <p>Legislation for stray and dangerous dogs.</p> <p>Act for the dissolution of the St. Vincent Banana Growers Association (STVBGA) and the establishment of a banana industry.</p> <p>The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.</p> <p>The Maritime Areas Act of 1982 (Act No. 15 of 1983).</p> <p>The Fisheries Act of 1986 (Act No. 8 of 1986).</p> <p>The High Seas Fishing Act of 2001 (Act No. 26 of 2001).</p> <p>The Fisheries Regulations of 1987.</p>	<p>To significantly reduce risk i.e. Praedial Larceny, in the Agriculture Sector.</p> <p>To establish traceability in cases where livestock and people are attacked/damaged by stray and dangerous dogs.</p> <p>To allocate industry responsibilities as follows: WINFARM- Grower account, management of the Fair-trade label, advocacy, and the sales and purchases agreement with WINFRESH.</p> <p>MAFF/MARTFF- the Banana Extension Division and Leaf-spot control.</p> <p>WINFRESH- receiving and loading at the Internal Buying Depots, the Kingstown Reception Centre and marketing of bananas in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Confer on coastal States rights and responsibilities for the management and sustainable development of marine fisheries.</p> <p>To declare and establish the maritime areas of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and make provision for the protection and use of these areas.</p> <p>Provides for the promotion, management and development of fisheries with the waters of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.</p>

<p>The Fisheries (Fish and Fish Product) Regulation of 2006.</p>	<p>Provision of the legal basis for establishing a system for the regulation of vessels registered to St. Vincent and the Grenadines which fish in the High Seas.</p>
<p>Aboriginal Subsistence whaling Regulations of 2003.</p>	<p>Establishment of a Fisheries Advisory Committee. Details the requirements for the implementation of local and foreign fishing licensing and registration systems.</p>
<p>The High Seas Fishing Regulations of 2006.</p>	<p>To make provisions for the control of marketing, handlings, transporting and storage of fish as well as the operations of fish processing establishments.</p> <p>To provide for the management of the Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling in Bequia.</p> <p>To provide for the monitoring, control and surveillance of Vincentian registered vessels fishing on the high seas.</p>

Annex 4

Historical Evaluation of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Cooperation in the Country

Recent Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) funded/commissioned sector documents include:

- I. The National Medium Term Investment Plan (NMTIP).
- II. Investment project for Arrowroot.
- III. National Agricultural Production Plan to address rising food prices (2007).
- IV. Strategic Policies and Priorities (SPP) prepared by the Fisheries Division and the Forestry Department.
- V. Agricultural Diversification Programme (ADP) Programme Completion Report, March 31st 2009.
- VI. Crop Development Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines Consultancy Report TCP/STV/3102, 10/09/2008.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines FAO Projects 2003-present.

Project Symbol	Project Title	Project Objectives	Total Budget	Time Frame 2004- 2012	Outputs	Comments
TCP/STV/2901	Agricultural Diversification through Value-added activities-Phase 11 of TCP/STV/0065	To install equipment at both cassava processing facility and the coconut water processing plant to evaluate the efficiency of both plants, and to implement training in the bottling of coconut water.	Seventy two thousand four hundred and seventy eight (\$72,478).		Equipment installed at cassava processing plant and the efficiency of the plant assessed. Processors Trained in the harvest and post-harvest treatment and handling of coconut. A pilot processing plant equipped for the production of shelf stable coconut water installed. Processors, entrepreneurs and extensionist Trained in coconut water processing techniques.	Coconut water Processing plant still not yet operational. Problems exist with the filtering process. Cassava processing plant operating at twenty (20 %) capacity. Press capacity much too small for quality of available cassava. Present pipes for gas transport inefficient.
TCP/STV/3001 and STV/3102 Phase ii	Technical Support in Assistance of the Regional Special Programme for Food	The project will support the implementation of the national	One hundred and eighty thousand	2007-2012	Three Cuban technicians were fielded in the areas of (1) crop intensification,	No visible practices adapted/implemented by local farmers.

	Security (RSPFS) at Country Level.	component of the RSPFS dealing with small holder production and marketing enhancement as well as any other complementary project in support of food security in the country.	three hundred and sixty three (\$180,363).		(2) aquaculture and (3) crop mechanization.	
TCP/STV/3101	TCP Facility (6Components).	To prepare project documents relating to (1) formulation of a strategic plan for agricultural diversification and development, (2) strengthening agricultural health, quarantine and phyto sanitary systems, (2) an annual agricultural sector review, (4) water shed management in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, (5) conduct a study of the Livestock Sub-Sector, (6) evaluate the problems surrounding the	Eighty eight thousand seven hundred and thirty three (\$88,733).	2007-2012	All projects were prepared and European Union (EU) funded SFA 2006 project was approved and under implementation. A livestock development plan was prepared. Mission-reports of the Coconut water Processing and Food Science Consultants were prepared and transmitted to government.	Thirteen (13) members of MARTFF staff trained at diploma level. Ten (10) completed and assigned in Extension Plant Protection and Quarantine and at Arrowroot Industry Association. Strategic Plan for Agricultural Diversification document 2010-2020 produced. Purchase and installation of equipment for the soils Laboratory. Business plan for public/private Sector investment in poultry development produced. Quarantine (port) facilities upgraded. Four (4) Alternative livelihood Programmes for forest users producing positive results.

		operation and management of the coconut water micro-filtration processing plant and complete the commissioning and hand-over of this plant as a fully functioning entity.				
TCP/STV/3201	TCP Facility Livestock Sector Investment Project-St. Vincent and the Grenadines.	To prepare an integrated livestock investment project that increases producer and rural area incomes, agro-processing capacity, food security and development.	One hundred and five thousand and twelve (\$105,012).	2008-2012	A livestock investment project document was prepared and submitted to Government.	Private sector investors have expressed interests in the production of poultry (broilers) meat.
TCP/STV/3202	Input supply to vulnerable populations under ISFP	To contribute to the efforts of the donor community and of the	Two hundred and fifty thousand	2007-2009	Seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and livestock were distributed.	Several rural communities benefited from increases food production. Investment in rural farmers

		government in their support to the poorest rural families affected by the food price increases.	(\$250,000).			and organizations to develop infrastructure and know how in producing seedlings and rearing livestock would be more sustainable.
TFD-03/STV/001	Layout Broiler Production in St. Vincent.	To increase the level of income and food security of the participants and their families through the provision of a self employment opportunity and the availability of a sustainable source of food. (2) To contribute to increased national poultry production as part of the agricultural diversification effort and improve the nutritional status of the Layout people by making available a supply of reasonably priced protein.	Nine thousand eight hundred and eighty (\$9,880).	2005-2008	Six Farmers involved. Received Pens, Training, and Equipment. Birds 150-200 per farmer.	Disorganized delivery of birds paid for, by the MAFF, significantly reduced the effectiveness of the programme.

TFD-03/STV/002	Chateaubelair Small Ruminant Production.	To increase farm income and, at the same time, generate employment and improve the level of food security for the nine families participating in the project. (2) To assist in the reduction in the level of poverty in the rural community of Chateaubelair.	Ten thousand (\$10,000).	2005-2011	Nine (9) rural farm-families participated in this project Two (2) pens built at each farm. Three (3) pregnant sheep supplied to each farmer. Increased sheep population in rural area. Three (3) farmers still productive/operational.	Project was shifted to North Windward (another area of high levels of rural poverty). The use of the "Sustainable Livelihoods Framework" tool would have made this project much more effective and results more sustainable.

ANNEX 5

FIELD PROGRAMME IN ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Table 1: Capital Estimates Programme for the MAFF (local funding source)

Source of Funds	Project Title	Approved Expenditure 2009 (EC\$)	Revised Expenditure 2009 (EC\$)	Actual Expenditure 2009 (EC\$)
Local Revenue	Development of Fisheries Laboratory	70,000	70,000	0
	Land Bank Project	700,000	700,000	0
	Animal Production Development Project	500,000	500,000	0
	National Agricultural Survey	35,000		0
	Lauders Agro-Processing	0	300,000	300,000
	Banana Revitalization Project	1,200,000	1,200,000	325,946
	Forest Protection and Sustainable Livelihood Development Project	200,000	200,000	0
	Lobster and Conch Survey	68,000	68,000	950
Sub-Total		2,773,000	3,073,000	628,896
Local Loans	Upgrading Plant and Animal Health Laboratory Capability and Infrastructure	200,000	0	0
	Paving of Access Road - Calliaqua Fisheries Centre	120,000	120,000	0
	Forest Protection and Sustainable Livelihood	150,000	150,000	0
	Capacity Enhancement - Fisher folk	35,000	35,000	4,944
	Union Island Fisheries Centre	10	10	0
	Agricultural Diversification Fund - Phase II	750,000	750,000	346,782
	Owia Fish Landing Complex	70,000	70,000	65,995
	Agricultural Training Institute	65,000	65,000	63,394
Sub-Total		1,190,010	1,190,010	481,114
TOTAL		3,963,010	4,263,010	1,110,010

Source: SVG Estimates of Revenue & Expenditure 2010 & 2011

Table 2: Capital Estimates Programme for the MAFF (External Funding)

Source of Funds	Project Title	Approved Expenditure 2009 (EC\$)	Revised Expenditure 2009 (EC\$)	Actual Expenditure 2009 (EC\$)
Grant Funds				
Govt of Venezuela	Development of Fisheries Laboratory	0	2,911,963	1,846,920
EU	Development of Agriculture Sector Report	100,000	100,000	0
EU	Environmental Watershed Project	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
EU	Strengthening Plant Health Quarantine and Phytosanitary System	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
ROC	Moko Disease Control	660,000	660,000	557,514
EU/STABEX	Agricultural Diversification Programme II	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
EU	Agricultural Extension Improvement	100,000	100,000	0
ROC	Agricultural Training Institute	240,000	240,000	189,950
EU	Rehabilitation of Extension Buildings	250,000	250,000	0
EU	Germplasm Development and Conservation	130,000	130,000	0
FAO	FAO Agricultural Sector Support	10 ¹	10	0
Sub-Total		4,480,010	7,391,973	2,594,385
External Loans				
Other	Capitalization of Owia Fish Landing Project	200,000	200,000	192,578
Govt of Venezuela	Enhancement of Blackfish Production	580,000	580,000	0
	Support to Primary Agricultural Production	1,800,000	1,800,000	0
	Farm Support through small Machines and Equipment	800,000	800,000	0
Other	Banana Unit Transitional Project	3,000,000	3,000,000	851,427
Other	Upgrading of Building - Ministry of Agriculture	250,000	250,000	0
Sub-Total		6,630,000	6,630,000	1,044,005
TOTAL		11,110,010	14,021,973	3,638,390

Source: SVG Estimates of Revenue & Expenditure 2010 & 2011

¹ Token Vote (Expenditure from this funding source have not been reflected in the Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure)

Annex 6

FAO Strategic Objectives

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO's) Strategic Framework 2010-2019 identifies eleven Strategic Objectives (SO's) as follows:

- a. Sustainable intensification of crop production.
- b. Increased sustainable livestock production.
- c. Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.
- d. Sustainable management of forests and trees.
- e. Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environment challenges affecting food and agriculture.
- f. Improved quality and safety of foods at all stages of the food chain.
- g. Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods.
- h. Improved food security and better nutrition.
- i. Improved preparedness for, and effective response to food and agriculture threats and emergencies.
- j. Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in rural areas.
- k. Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development.

International Development Agencies and Financial Institutions:

Agencies/Institutions	Activities/Functions
The Taiwanese Technical Mission (TTM)	Facilitation of direct on-farm interventions: Technical Expert plus MARTFF staff: Agricultural Region1: Pineapples, Fruits and Vegetables Agricultural Region 2: Root Crops Agricultural Region 3: Vegetables and Fruits Supplier of vegetable seedlings. Capacity building in production technology, agribusiness and farm management. Farmers Group/Commodities Group Formation.
Bolivarian Alliance for Latin America (ALBA)	Funding for Sustainable Livelihoods activities and for supporting food security. Developing of a food for energy swop programme.
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Funding and construction of fisheries infrastructure.
European Union (EU)	Grant funding of various Agricultural Sector projects.
Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	Facilitation of Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory, establishment of Nursery Hardening Facilities. Secretariat for the National Coordinating Committee for Agricultural Research and Development (NCCARD). Root crops Research. Vegetables Greenhouse production Research.
Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Capacity building by provision of training and technical assistance to : Rural women's group Youths in Agriculture Officers and farmers in Plant Protection and Quarantine matters. Poultry Farmers, Small ruminant farmers.

Annex 7

Key Stakeholders

1. Norgie Tucker – President PINCOP (Pineapple)
2. Baldwin Johnson – Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmer
3. Solomon Butler – Banana and Root Crop Farmer
4. Wadey Morris – Vegetable and Root Crop Farmer
5. Luke Punnett – Vegetable and Livestock Farmer
6. Dave Cain – Largest Greenhouse Farmer
7. Alvin Burnette (Horsey) – Vegetable Nursery Manager
8. Renato Gumbs – Agricultural Officer Root Crops and Soils
9. Oscar Allen – Farmer
10. Sylvester Vanloo – WINFARM/Fruit Farmer
11. Ifa Miguel – WINCROP CEO/Organic Farmer, AMOVA
12. Dan Richards – Farmer/Agricultural Supervisor
13. Philemon Allen - Fair-trade WINFA Official Farmers Organisation
14. Freddy Ollivierre – Large Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmer
15. Granville Slater – Greenhouse Vegetable Farmer
16. Gregory Edwards – Vegetable Farmer
17. Calvin Lampkin – Fisherman/President Fisherman’s Cooperative
18. Valentine Samuel – FreshFruit (Water Melons)
19. Clairemont Cordice – Farmer Dasheen Exporter
20. Hugh Stewart – Farmer St. Vincent and the Grenadines Exporters
21. Maxwell Francis - FUFC (Agro Processor Farmer)
22. Fancello Wyllie – Agro processor (Seasoning pepper sauce)

Annex 8

Sources of Information

1. Annual Agricultural Review St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) 2009 (Secured Draft).
2. Agricultural Diversification Programme (ADP) Programme Completion Report. March 31st 2009.
3. Crop Development Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines Consultancy Report TCP/STV/3102 10/09/2008.
4. A. Technical Plan for the Livestock Production Sector for St. Vincent and the Grenadines Consultant Report. Livestock Sector Production Assessment and Proposals.
B. Annex 1. St. Vincent and the Grenadines Livestock Investment Project. Consultant Report. Livestock Sector Assessment.
5. Interviews with:
 - Mr. Raymond Ryan Chief Fisheries Officer.
 - Mr. Lannie Vallery Deep Sea Fisherman.
 - Mr. Calvin Lampkin Advisor to Fisheries Unit, President Fisherman's Cooperative.
6. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Forestry Department Strategic Policies and Priorities 2010 to 2012.

Interviews with:-

- Mr. Brian Johnson Chief Forestry Officer.
 - Mr. Joel Poyer Forestry Officer.
 - Mr. Junior Cottle. IFMDF.
 - Mr. Fitzgerald Providence Sustainable Livelihood Project.
7. Government St. Vincent and the Grenadines Policy Framework and Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development 2010-2020. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

8. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) 2010 to 2016 (Draft) January 2011.
9. St. Vincent and the Grenadines National Agricultural Diversification Programme 2004-2007 Final Draft, November 2003.
10. National Food Production Plan to address Rising Food Prices. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), November, 2007.
11. Draft Proposal for Modernization and Industrialization of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Agricultural Sector. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).
12. United Nations Sub regional Analysis Barbados and the Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) 21st January 2011.
13. National Consultation on the CARICOM Regional Policy for Food and Nutrition Security. Background Document, September 2010.
14. Interview with Mr. Cauldric Browne Manager Arrowroot Industry Association and Cassava Industry.
15. Interview with Mr. Robert Sutherland Vet Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF).
17. Interview with Staff of Crop Protection Division Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF).
18. Interview with Mrs. Hermina Neehaul National Development Foundation (NDF).

Annex 9

Priority Setting Instrument for Agricultural Development:

During the course of the past ten (10) years, Agricultural Producers (Farmers, Fishers, Forestry Workers) have indentified many issues/problems which impact them negatively in their Agricultural activities.

Taking this into consideration, on a score of one (1) to ten (10), where one (1) is the lowest priority/urgent, and ten (10) is the highest priority/urgent, indicate which are the most important issues/problems that require the most urgent attention.

This Priority Setting Instrument was used to get the opinion of several key Stakeholders (see Annex). The weighted scores given for each issue/problem were added to give a total after which a rank was given to prioritize the information received.

The following issues/problems were cited as top priority requiring the most urgent attention:

- Marketing
- Credit
- Provision of proper Inputs
- Roads (Farm & Feeder)
- Technical Supervision

The following cross-cutting issues were cited as top priority requiring the most urgent attention.

- I. Praedial Larceny.
- II. Support to Agricultural Producer Organisations.
- III. Land Tenure/Land Use Security.
- IV. Incentives to Labour and production, and innovation/creativity.

Country Programme Framework (CPF):

From the Consultants interaction with key stakeholders in the Agricultural Sector, plus the information provided in the reports/literature cited the following vision of the Agricultural Sector emerges.

Vision:

Having a Modern, innovative, internationally competitive and technology-driven agricultural sector, that will achieve food security, significant poverty reduction, wealth creation, and wellness for all Vincentians.

Philosophy:

“To take an Eco-systemic approach to Agricultural Development”.

Medium Term Goal:

The Medium Term Goal of the sector is stated as, to increase the annual percentage and dollar value Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contribution from the Agricultural Sector.

Major Objectives:

The major objectives in achieving this medium term goal and Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 are:

- I. To foster Agricultural entrepreneurship.
- II. To boost production in crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries.
- III. To conserve the natural environment as well as to increase biodiversity.

The major responsibility of the State is to provide the enabling environment and the right incentives.

Format for commodities Selection:

An initial list of crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry products can/should be drawn up from:

- I. Presently imported products which are also locally produced.
- II. Presently locally consumed and exported products which fall short of market demand as well as optimum production levels.

III. New products, non-traditional products.

List of possible Commodities:

This list should include the following products:

- I. Poultry Meats, Pork Meats, Fish Products, Fresh Vegetables, Fresh Fruits, Fruit Juices Cereal Preparations.
- II. Furniture, Craft, Boats.
- III. Arrowroot Starch, Cassava Products, Banana, Condiments, Root Crops.
- IV. Wood Products, Medicinal Products, Herbs and Spices, Aloe Vera Products, Potting Soil Material, Bio-Pesticides, Bio-Fertilizers.

Implementation of Country Programme Framework (CPF) activities:

Establishment of a multi-disciplinary Agricultural Rural Development Forum must be the next step. This Forum must include every representative stakeholder and stakeholder representation relevant to the particular commodity.

It should comprise of Farmers, Producer Organisations Representatives, Marketing Intermediaries, Credit providers, Inputs Suppliers, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry and Fisheries (MARTFF) and Research Institutions point people, Development Institutions representatives, and Agro-Processors.

This Forum would then utilize/ensure the utilization of, the Sustainable Livelihoods/Framework as a development tool. This “tool” must be modified, adapted, made appropriate to the local circumstance and made appropriate to local priorities as it moves from one Ecosystem to another.

In the process commodities/products for specific Ecosystems will emerge. An assessment of the Livelihood Assets in each case will be made. Taking into account the specific vulnerability context for each case, the Policies, Institutions and processes can then be fashioned to best develop these Livelihood Assets.

The use of the Value Chain Assessment tool sometimes called the Commodity System Assessment Methodology will highlight the main issues and cross cutting issues identified and prioritized by the key stakeholders.