

Agriculture Donor Conference

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Moving CARICOM Agriculture Forward –Synthesis of Proposals

1.0 Introduction

CARICOM Heads of Government have adopted a framework for the implementation of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). Articulated in the document 'Towards a Single Economy and a Single Development Vision' are six broad elements which are considered as priorities for CARICOM

These are:

1. Self-sustaining economic growth based on strong international competitiveness, innovation, productivity, and flexibility of resource use;
2. A full-employment economy that provides a decent standard of living and quality of life for all citizens; elimination of poverty; and provision of adequate opportunities for young people, constituting an alternative to emigration;
3. Spatially equitable economic growth within the Community, having regard to the high growth potential of member states with relatively low per capita incomes and large resources of under-utilised land and labour;
4. Social equity, social justice, social cohesion and personal security;
5. Environmental protection and ecological sustainability;
6. Democratic, transparent, and participatory governance.

Within the context of that Vision, a number of economic drivers are expected to serve as engines of growth and development. The Agricultural sector is seen as having "substantial potential for sustained growth of exports to international markets, and significant expansion of intra-regional exports". Agriculture has been identified as one of the engines of growth within the Community. There are possibilities for industry expansion and for generating sustainable business enterprises at the national and the regional level through cross border ventures and investments. The use of the Community's resources to achieve economies of scale and international competitiveness in some of these industries or for some of these commodities is attainable when one considers collectively the available resources which can be harnessed - the availability of land, relatively low cost of energy, abundance of labour, trained human capacity and a good measure of tropical research and regional and national lending agencies.

A concerted effort have been made in the recent past by CARICOM Member States, CARICOM regional institutions, and regional and international partners, to formulate a strategic regional and national projects to advance the development of agriculture across the Community.

The proposals submitted for the consideration by the donors and partners in development are essential to enabling the regional and national agricultural sector to perform its role as a driver. Additionally the proposals are also aimed at ensuring the viability of the rural sector as the data indicate that in the majority of the countries more than 20% of their population are economically active in the agricultural sector and comprise small rural farming families with little or no access to productive assets and are more than vulnerable to natural disasters. Further to this

the rural sector is predisposed to increased food insecurity due to the negative impacts of WTO decisions on major export crops such as sugar and bananas in which they earned a living. In addition the domestic markets which the agricultural rural stakeholders attempt to supply are impacted with surges arising from trade liberalisation with the resulting decrease in the stakeholders' competitiveness to supply the very market. Tariff reductions, less domestic support, removal of state trading boards (organisers and coordinators of domestic and foreign markets for small producers) have all added to the burden of agriculture's journey as a forceful driver of economic growth and development in CARICOM countries.

Recognizing the critical paucity of resources to support the efforts of transforming the agricultural sector, the Eighteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM held in Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, on 12-14 February 2007 agreed that a Special Agricultural Donor Conference would be held in June 2007 in Trinidad and Tobago to mobilise additional financial and technical assistance for expansion and diversification of the sector.

This document presents an integrated synthesis of the project proposals for consideration by the donor community and partners in development. These proposals reflect the priority areas for action and the resources required for facilitating the transformation of the agricultural sector within CARICOM.

2. Strategic Thrusts for Transforming the Agricultural Sector

CARICOM's strategy for agricultural transformation draws on several policy documents, all of which build on the agricultural policy mandate laid out in the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Caribbean Community, including the Caricom Single Market and Economy (CSME), and contribute to the implementation of the Regional Transformation Programme for Agriculture. More recently, the Jagdeo Initiative (JI) is serving to assist in the reshaping of the agricultural sector by focusing on the design and formulation of policy and planning infrastructure to alleviate selected overarching and common constraints which stifle agricultural growth and development across the Community. A 2003 review of the CARICOM Regional Transformation Programme (RTP) for Agriculture concluded that improved regional coordination was urgently required. Four action areas were identified as needing considerable collaborative efforts to facilitate required changes and these are:

- (a) innovation and technology development to increase agricultural productivity and output;
- (b) improving the profitability and competitiveness of agricultural enterprises thereby enabling them to take advantage of the growing segments of the market;
- (c) fostering a more equitable distribution of income through the creation of income earning opportunities and development of strategic enterprise alliances;
- (d) and enhancing sustainable and ecologically balanced production systems to reduce vulnerability and instability while conserving natural resources and preserving the environment.

This package of proposals addresses these needs in whole or in part and the major thrusts of the proposals are directed to:-

- *Promoting and enhancing of private and public sector partnerships(in enhancing enterprise development strategy);*
- *Exploiting unique regional characteristics and developing markets for value-added products (diversification and expansion of the sector)*
- *Emphasising Inter-sectoral linkages(diversification and expansion of the sector)*
- *Development and improvement of infrastructure (creating the enabling environment)*
- *Strengthening of Agricultural Health, Food Safety Systems, Quality and Standards (enterprise development)*
- *Development and transfer of technology (supporting expansion and diversification)*

Promotion and enhancement of private and public sector partnerships

These proposals promote public and private sector partnerships that work for the benefit of all parties. One important area is further development and strengthening of collaboration between respective governments and NGOs. This would involve strategic alliances between the Government and organizations such as the Jamaica Agricultural Development Foundation, the Belize Livestock Producers Association, the Arrowroot Industry Association, and the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association in the relevant states.

Exploitation of unique regional characteristics

The proposals will help agricultural sector stakeholders to exploit some natural and unique characteristics of the region as a whole. For example, West Indian Sea Island Cotton, recognized as a superior cotton product, already receives premium prices in specialized cotton markets. There is a major opportunity to expand production and more importantly grow the production base into an industry that benefits from the higher value added products further down the supply chain. The industry is recognized as not only being financially viable but also as having the potential to contribute to the economic development of countries such as Jamaica and Barbados.

Another example is the existing market demand for arrowroot from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. This country is the sole supplier of quality, pure arrowroot starch in the region. A rudimentary assessment of the demand for arrowroot starch shows that currently, the industry is only able to supply approximately 25 percent of current demand from existing buyers. Other examples include Grenada's cocoa and nutmeg industries, the cocoa industries of Belize, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and North Western Guyana. Cocoa beans from these countries are widely known to be the higher quality, fine-flavoured cocoa which is in high demand by the international manufacturers of cocoa products. Similarly there is a range of exotic Caribbean fruits, herbs and spices which can be exploited in many of the countries.

Develop markets for value-added products

These project proposal will encourage expansions in the supply chain, which can lead to increase market opportunities in inter regional and extra regional trade. Farmers in CARICOM are challenged not just by the destructive power of hurricanes and other natural disasters but also by the changing rules of international trade. The steady erosion of trade preferences for key crops like bananas, rice and sugarcane threaten the livelihoods of thousands of farmers, and the prosperity of hundreds of rural communities across the region. The need for alternative products to be identified to replace the gaps left by the declining fortunes of the traditional commodities had never been so urgent.

One such product is scotch bonnet peppers. Market studies indicate a high international and regional demand for hot peppers (fresh peppers and pepper mash). Import data suggest that Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago among others are net importers of hot pepper products. The reality is that while demand for hot peppers from the agro processing and local fresh markets remains relatively constant throughout the year, supply fluctuates primarily as a result of weather-related factors. Cross border projects seek to capture these opportunities for increased production and entry of firms into the market.

Emphasis on Inter-sectoral linkages

The importance of developing synergies between different sectors, for instance, agriculture and the health sector and agriculture and the tourism sector is well recognized. However, there has been less progress than expected in achieving this. Consuming more fresh fruits and vegetables, supplied domestically as a part of healthy diets, is seen as critical not only to human health but also to relieving the growing pressure on health budgets in the region. Similarly, enabling the agricultural sector to supply more of the tourist demand for food would generate scarce foreign exchange for development purposes. The possibilities for cross border collaboration are also important in this regard, for example, agricultural raw materials from Guyana, being processed and packaged in Trinidad and Tobago, and promoted and marketed by the OECS states for the hospitality industry.

Infrastructure Development / Improvement

Infrastructure establishment and / or improvement are key areas to be addressed through the proposals. Interventions include: irrigation infrastructure which will provide for a better allocation of water resources; sea defence and fish landing type infrastructure such as offshore breakwater to facilitate access to and from the sea and provide moorings for fishing craft, as well as on-shore landing areas for fishing craft; feeder roads; laboratories such as veterinary and plant health diagnostic laboratories, food chemistry and food processing laboratories.

Agricultural Health, Food Safety Systems, Quality, and Standards

Domestic and export market requirements for standards in the production, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products are becoming more rigid. Thus, there is a dire need to strengthen and upgrade these systems which ensure agricultural health, food safety, quality and standards across the region. A major regional program with respect to agricultural health, is the Caribbean Invasive Species Surveillance and Information Program (CISSIP) that is the first increment in the construction of a Greater Caribbean Region-wide invasive alien species surveillance and distance diagnostic information system which while building national capacity will help to minimize the threat of entry and provide early detection of harmful invasive

species which could jeopardize market potential or cause loss of markets for agricultural commodities inclusive of food.

The focus of the CISSIP program is seen as a major step towards removal of one of the key binding constraints to agriculture faced by the CARICOM countries with respect to 'inefficient and uncoordinated sanitary and phytosanitary systems'. This particular constraint has been identified for removal in CARICOM countries in their quest to reposition agriculture to capture the increased opportunities for agricultural trade arising from the implementation of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME).

Technology development and transfer

There is a relatively large CARICOM market for a range of livestock products and the potential of the larger countries to supply these products as well as the numerous supply constraints are well documented. The escalating commitment to the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) and the existence of the Common External Tariff (CET) have in fact increased the feasibility of a competitive supply to the regional market. The relatively large number of livestock proposals is therefore more than reasonable. The use of technology for the innovative development of the livestock sector is a case in point.

3.0 Pillars for Transformation

The analysis of constraints and opportunities related to transforming the agricultural sector yields four areas that are consistent with the four strategic /thematic areas of the RTP and that should be emphasized in programs and projects. These are:

- **enterprise development and trade facilitation** which includes the development of all enterprises ranging from the production continuum, product and market development and access through to processing and distribution; entrepreneurial development and promotion including the involvement of youth in agriculture; agricultural health and food safety related issues inclusive of quality and standards; as well as domestic and export marketing and facilitation.
- **technology development and transfer** inclusive of the transfer of technologies associated with the primary production of crops and livestock products or processing; and all forms of applied research.
- **enabling environment** which embodies all of the policy, legislative and related issues that need to be addressed; all the various types of infrastructure; and institutional and organizational strengthening or reform needed.
- **food security and sustainable development**, embracing the food security issues and the management of the region's natural resources.

The regional and national proposals in the integrated package of proposals reflect this emphasis. The regional projects were mostly derived from regional institutions that are familiar with the needs of the farming community and their continuous consultations with stakeholders helped to inform the process. For example, in the case of the project referred to as, "Caribbean Invasive Species Surveillance and Information Programme (CISSIP)" this project was developed by the Working Group on Invasive Species of which CARDI is Chair, and includes the major regional and international partners of the region (such as CABI, the CARICOM Secretariat, CIRAD, FAO, IICA, PAHO, USDA/APHIS, University of Florida and the University of the West Indies).

The national projects were derived through consultation within countries and are endorsed by national authorities. There is considerable coherence between the national projects and regional priorities as most projects will enhance supply side capacity including infrastructure expansion, increased agricultural sector diversification, improved agricultural services, provision of agricultural credit, and facilitation in meeting agricultural health, food safety, quality and standards as well as institutional and organizational capacity building. The regional projects will support the national projects and the synergies between them across borders.

Overview of the Projects

The total number of projects being submitted for consideration of the Conference is fifty three (53) of which there are fourteen (14) submissions from several regional institutions such as CARDI, OECS Secretariat, IICA, CARICOM Secretariat, UWI and CABA, There are thirty nine (39) national project proposals/ideas/concept notes that have been endorsed by the individual Governments and were submitted by the individual countries. These were the outputs of the FAO/ CARIFORUM project that produced National Medium Term Investment Programmes (NMTIPs) along with a set of national project proposals for each of the CARIFORUM countries. Of the thirty-nine (39) national project proposals, twenty-two (22) are earmarked to be funded and implemented under an FAO-sponsored regional project referred to as the special Caribbean Regional Project for Food Security (CRPFS).

The budget for this integrated package of project proposals is US\$296 Million of which the regional projects are estimated at US\$59 Million and the national projects at US\$237 Million. The remainder of this section presents a synthesis of the 53 project proposals in the context of the four thematic areas:

- Enterprise Development and Trade Facilitation
- Technology Development and Transfer
- Enabling environment
- Food Security and Sustainable Development

The projects are all focussed at removing the constraints as identified by the Jagdeo Initiative. Some projects are geared to remove one or two constraints while others will address several needs at the same time. As a consequence, classification in four groups is not mutually exclusive. There are cross linkages among projects and as such some projects listed under the enterprise development and trade facilitation section for example which deal with the support / promotion components of various enterprises may also deal with entrepreneurship in general including training/exposure opportunities. These are all directly linked to identified binding constraints such as: “Lack of skilled (quantity/quality) human resources”; “fragmented and unorganized private sector”; and “weak and non-integrated information and intelligence systems and services”.

Enterprise Development and Trade Facilitation

Enterprise development has to do with the decision of an agri-entrepreneur to move forward with projects that represent expansions of existing projects or new-venture type projects. In the context of agricultural development an enterprise could be selected from the pre-production phase including input supply, to the marketing, processing and distribution phases. The enterprise developer essentially invests time and capital in creating, expanding, or improving

operations of a business or an endeavour that contributes to the vitality of a community economy

Trade facilitation looks at how procedures and controls (regulatory framework) governing the movement of goods across national borders can be improved to reduce associated cost burdens and maximize efficiency while safeguarding legitimate regulatory objectives. Business costs may be a direct function of collecting information and submitting declarations or an indirect consequence of border checks in the form of delays and associated time penalties, forgone business opportunities and reduced competitiveness. WTO defines trade facilitation as: “The simplification and harmonization of international trade procedures” where trade procedures are the “activities, practices, and formalities involved in collecting, presenting, communicating, and processing data required for the movement of goods in international trade.”

Trade facilitation also includes issues related to the simplification, standardization, and harmonization of procedures and associated information flows required to move goods from seller to buyer and to make payments. The term is also extended to address a wider agenda in economic development and trade and may include: improvement of transport infrastructure, removal of government corruption, reduction of customs tariffs, and removal of inverted tariffs, removal of non-tariff trade barriers and export marketing and promotion.

In the context of this integrated proposal, this enterprise development and trade facilitation category includes project proposals / concepts focused at: product and market development and promotion such as the small ruminant industry projects, the coffee, cotton, nutmeg, arrowroot, fruit sector and aquaculture projects; agricultural health and food safety projects at both the regional and national levels. The regional level projects include the Caribbean Invasive Species Surveillance and Information Program (CISSIP); and in addition projects geared at promoting youth in agriculture such as the Barbados and St Lucia projects. Twenty-nine projects have been categorized as enterprise development and trade facilitation type projects (Table 1);

Technology Development and Transfer

Technology development is the process of research and development of technology. The specific steps of technology development depend on the underlying technology. Technology transfer is the process of developing practical applications for the results of scientific research. The key here is the application of the science to practical problems; hence the focus on the process itself. Research results must be of commercial or potential commercial interest. Organizations that provide technology development and transfer functions are best served by multidisciplinary teams including economists, engineers, lawyers, marketers, and scientists.

This category includes project proposals / concepts focused at the transfer of technology in general and research. Major areas are: greenhouse technology, livestock breeding technology, and fisheries and aquaculture technology. Twenty-six projects are categorized as Technology Development and Transfer (Table 1);

Enabling Environment

Appropriate policy, incentive frameworks and public services are critical to catalyzing development. Many development projects fail because the complementary public sector policies and services affecting performance are either not in place or not delivered in an efficient

and timely manner. Across the region there are efforts to introduce structural changes in public sector institutions, and especially so in the Ministries of Agriculture. Proposals in this area include a focus on:

- infrastructure development or improvement such as:
 - farm roads, research / laboratory facilities, marketing / processing facilities, marine fisheries and aquaculture facilities and irrigation facilities;
- institutional and organizational strengthening and reform such as:
 - farmer groups in several member states, Belize Livestock Producers Association, Grenada Cocoa Association and Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association, Coffee Industry Board of Jamaica, Jamaica Agricultural Development Foundation (Sea Island Cotton) and the Water Users' Groups of Jamaica; and
- policy issues such as:
 - the OECS rural finance project and the institutional strengthening project of Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 1 shows that 30 projects have been categorized as projects that would foster improvement in the enabling environment.

Food Security and Sustainable Development

Food Security according to the 1996 World Food Summit, "...exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." (WFS, 1996 para. 1). This definition integrates access to food, availability of food and the biological utilisation of food and the stability of these. These factors are interrelated. Having access to food means little if poor health status impinges on people's ability to utilise the food they consume. Likewise, earning income to purchase food (access) matters less if insufficient food is available in markets. And, a well-stocked market is irrelevant to those who do not earn income to purchase food. Hence, developing policies and interventions to increase food security requires an understanding of each of these factors, their inter-relations and their relevance to particular groups of people.

Sustainable development has been defined as the process of balancing human needs for economic and social development with the need to protect the natural and built environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future. Another often-quoted definition of sustainable development is the "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need."

The most localized food security projects are perhaps the "*Sustainable fisheries development in Acklins & Crooked island*" project of the Bahamas and the "*Food security enhancement for the Rupununi Savannahs Communities*" project of Guyana. These deal with very specific communities and much of the production will be used in or close to the areas of production. Other food security type projects include the Scotland District Development Project of Barbados and several livestock-oriented and fisheries / aquaculture-oriented projects. The sustainable development / natural resource management type projects include several marine fisheries / aquaculture type projects; and bio diesel / agro-energy type projects.

Table 1 shows that 31 projects have been categorized in this group. While all of the projects would contribute to a reduction in the level of food insecurity in the region, 22 of the nationally

conceptualized projects have been identified for inclusion as part of the regional focus through the Up-scaled CRPFS (Module 2).

The budget for the special CRPFS is US\$127 Million. Among its interventions are included those national projects that are preliminarily considered as having priority relevance to meeting the CRPFS objectives. Three main considerations determined the national projects currently associated as a part of the CRPFS. Firstly, they addressed food security through production (both infrastructure and value-added enhancing), productivity increasing (technology transfer), and accessibility (job creation) interventions. Secondly, they reflected priorities and gaps as reflected in agricultural policy, planning and food security documents, and knowledge of current agricultural and rural development activities being implemented. Thirdly, they reduced vulnerability (especially to market shocks), increased institutional capacity, and had the greatest chances of sustainability. This reflects the concurrence with the outcomes of the NMTIP process where gaps and priorities identified as investment areas for addressing food security pointed as well to strengthening food, agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises, and institutional capacity.

Module 1, the regionally managed component is budgeted at approximately US\$22 Million. The main area of support is to the promotion and development of agricultural production, marketing systems, and enterprises. Institutional strengthening and project management accounts for almost US\$4 million of this amount and it includes technical support under all three objectives. Module 2 comprises the individual country projects that are to be implemented in association with the CRPFS and total \$105 million.

4.0 Conclusion

The total package of proposals presents a comprehensive approach that will lead to initiating the base for the diversification of the agricultural sector and raising production and productivity levels to generate economic growth and development. While many of the projects are national, jointly they would contribute to the meeting the agricultural and social goals of the region. The regional projects are designed to strengthen regional level services to support national level activities and as such there are synergies between the national and regional proposals. The proposals are generally market oriented and would assist in transitioning CARICOM agriculture into the global economic environment where increased trade liberalization and globalization demand higher levels of competitiveness.

The total cost of the up-scaled CRPFS is US\$127 Million of which US\$22 Million is budgeted for Module 1 and US\$105 Million for Module 2. Once an agreement is reached on funding the Up-scaled CRPFS, donors would need to commit a total of US\$127 Million towards this regional project. This would suggest that a further US\$169 Million would remain to be committed for the other 14 regional projects (US\$37.0 Million) and 17 national projects (US\$132 Million).

ANNEX
Table 1: List of Projects by Thematic Area

| Item Number | List of projects | Enterprise Development and Trade Facilitation | Technology Development and Transfer | Enabling Environment | Food Security and Sustainable Development |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. | Rehabilitation of farm and feeder roads | | | √ | |
| 2. | Agriculture production, marketing and food safety | √ | | | √ |
| 3. | Training and research facilities for livestock farmers | | √ | √ | |
| 4. | Production, marketing and processing of hot pepper | √ | | √ | |
| 5. | Expanding citrus and vegetable production | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 6. | Sustainable fisheries development in Acklins & Crooked island | | | √ | √ |
| 7. | Improving small ruminant production in the Bahamas | | √ | √ | |
| 8. | Promoting youth in agriculture through the introduction of greenhouse and irrigation technology | √ | √ | | √ |
| 9. | Scotland District Development Project | | | √ | √ |
| 10. | Livestock development and services | | √ | √ | √ |
| 11. | Increasing non-traditional crop sector development | √ | √ | √ | |
| 12. | Fisheries expansion in Dominica | √ | | √ | √ |
| 13. | Supporting agro-processing development | √ | | | |
| 14. | Replanting damaged cocoa and nutmeg fields | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 15. | Food security enhancement for the Rupununi Savannahs Communities | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 16. | Livestock support services | √ | | √ | √ |
| 17. | Sustainable for the development of marine fisheries and aquaculture in Guyana | √ | | √ | √ |
| 18. | Development of Guyana's ago-energy potential | | | | √ |
| 19. | Support for the development of maritime and continental fishing in Haiti | | √ | | √ |
| 20. | Project for establishing aquaculture facilities | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 21. | Project for the management of natural resources agricultural intensification in the mountainous areas | | | | √ |
| 22. | Support for the revival of research/development in Haiti | | √ | | |
| 23. | Support for the development of the production of biodiesel in Haiti | | √ | √ | √ |
| 24. | Development of poultry production | | √ | | |

| Item Number | List of projects | Enterprise Development and Trade Facilitation | Technology Development and Transfer | Enabling Environment | Food Security and Sustainable Development |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 25. | Increasing productivity and competitiveness of the Jamaican coffee industry | √ | | √ | √ |
| 26. | Sea Island cotton development | √ | | √ | |
| 27. | Small scale irrigation | | √ | √ | |
| 28. | Ebony Park hot pepper mash and export facility | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 29. | Improving entrepreneurial capacity of farmers and youth in agricultural development | √ | | √ | √ |
| 30. | Irrigation development for crop farmers and support for the value chain through to post-harvest and agro-processing | | √ | √ | √ |
| 31. | Development of rainfed crop production utilizing new and improved technologies | | √ | | √ |
| 32. | Small ruminant development | √ | √ | | √ |
| 33. | Cattle expansion and development programme | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 34. | Arrowroot industry rehabilitation programme | √ | | | √ |
| 35. | Fruit sector development | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 36. | Aquaculture production in Suriname | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 37. | Expansion of the irrigated area | | | √ | |
| 38. | Strengthening the marketing system and linkages to demand centres | √ | | | √ |
| 39. | Reducing key institutional constraints to increased agricultural productivity | | | √ | |
| 40. | Upscaled Caribbean Regional Programme for Food Security - Module 2 (The total cost of US\$105,257,000 for Module 2 is already incorporated at the national level) | | | | √ |
| 41. | Caribbean Invasive Species Surveillance & Information Program | √ | | | |
| 42. | Development of a biologically-based area-wide pest management systems for horticultural crops in the Caribbean | √ | √ | | |
| 43. | Support for hot pepper production, marketing and trade | | √ | | |
| 44. | Regional small ruminant production, marketing and trade project | √ | √ | | |
| 45. | Promotion of improved crop production technologies to enhance competitiveness | | √ | | |
| 46. | Inclusive rural finance for competitive agribusiness | | | √ | |
| 47. | Developing an Effective and Efficient Marketing System for the OECS | √ | | √ | |
| 48. | Improving Agricultural Health and Food Safety Systems (AHFS) in the OECS | √ | | | |
| 49. | Improving the Availability, Quality, and Management Systems for Water in Agriculture | | | | √ |
| 50. | Mitigating the Long Term Effects of Natural and Man Made | | | | √ |

| Item Number | List of projects | Enterprise Development and Trade Facilitation | Technology Development and Transfer | Enabling Environment | Food Security and Sustainable Development |
|-------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Hazards on Agriculture Production | | | | |
| 51. | Assisting in the Development of Land Use Planning and Agricultural Diversification | | | | √ |
| 52. | Developing clusters in the agribusiness industry | √ | | √ | |
| 53. | Creating a competitive anthurium industry | √ | √ | | |