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| <p>CARICOM/CARIFORUM</p> | <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>Investment Centre Division</p> |

DRAFT

**UP-SCALED CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR
FOOD SECURITY**

(CRPFS)

March 2007

SUMMARY

The development goal of the up-scaled CRPFS is to contribute to ensuring long-term food security in CARIFORUM countries. Three specific objectives characterize the programme a) to strengthen agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises including building up institutional capacity to support their development; b) to improve the capacity of policy and program frameworks for managing key threats to food security and c) to promote the consumption of safe and nutritious food by strengthening institutions and organizations working in the areas of agricultural health, food standards, and improved nutrition. The total budget for the CRPFS is US\$158.3 million. The programme is presented for funding in two stand alone modules. Firstly, there is a regional module, module 1, that supports activities in all three areas of the specific objectives across all the CARIFORUM countries. This module will implement activities at both the regional and national levels and is budgeted for funding at US\$21.8million. It is designed to provide support to both on-going national and regional activities and new projects. The CARICOM Secretariat in collaboration with other institutions will be responsible for the implementation of the regional module. The second module consists of those Bankable Investment Project Profiles(BIPPs) in each country which have the most direct relation to the food security program's objectives. These BIPPs have been selected from the set of project profiles prepared as a part of the FAO/CARIFORUM National Medium Term Investment Plans and associated Bankable Investment Project Profiles (BIPPs). Each of these BIPP's could be funded separately through arrangements that would be agreed between the respective national governments and the interested funding agency. Together they have a total budget of US\$136.5 mill. National agencies designated by the Government will be responsible for implementation of the BIPPs.

AN UP-SCALED CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (CRPFS)

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

The challenge to reduce food insecurity and poverty in Caribbean countries has increased as it has become more difficult for their traditional agricultural exports to compete on world markets, as increasing food imports have displaced domestic small farmers and as both natural and man-made disasters have increased the vulnerability of the region.

As a component of an overall regional agricultural and rural development programme, the up-scaled CRPFS aims to address the varied and complex challenges related to food security in the small open economies of the CARIFORUM countries. **Appendix 1** provides some relevant economic and food security related data for the Caribbean. The data indicates that in the majority of the countries more than 20% of their population are economically active in the agricultural sector and therefore very susceptible to falling into food security given the developments in their export and domestic markets. These are largely small rural farming families with lack of access to productive assets and vulnerable to natural disasters. In the Dominican Republic and Haiti the estimate of the undernourished population approaches 30 and 50 percent respectively. In several countries, the indigenous (Caribs, Amerindians, Bush Negroes) and displaced populations (Haitians) are a disproportionately high segment of the food insecure. They are also increasingly female headed households and persons living with HIV/AIDS. A high GDP per capita and human development index in a few countries masks the severity of the food security problem in the region as a whole.

In response to this challenge, Heads of Government of CARIFORUM¹ have agreed that new approaches to agricultural and rural development are needed to achieve a resurgence of the Region's agricultural potential and adjust to the changed economic, political and natural environment. In February 2005, the findings of a consultative process, referred to as **the Jagdeo Initiative**, were endorsed at the Inter-sessional meeting in Suriname by the CARICOM Heads of Government. **Box 1** presents a summary of the factors constraining the development of the agricultural sector across the region and the strategic areas to be focused on in addressing them.

The wider context in which the Jagdeo Initiative is being pursued and in which development efforts in the CARICOM region in general should be conceived is the **Caricom Single Market and Economy (CSME)**. The CSME is intended to benefit the people of the Region by providing more and better opportunities to produce and sell goods and services and to attract investment. It will create one large market among the participating member states. Its main objectives are: full use of labour (full employment) and full exploitation of the other factors of production (natural resources and capital); competitive production leading to greater variety and quantity of products and services to trade with other countries. It is expected that these objectives will in turn provide improved standards of living and work and sustained economic development. Interventions to promote regional and national development, poverty alleviation and food security in the Caribbean should be designed not

¹ CARIFORUM: grouping of 15 Caribbean states associated with the European Union (EU) under the ACP umbrella.

only to benefit from this clear vision and proposed regional economic framework but also to advance these regional goals.

Box 1: The Jagdeo Initiative – A Proposal for Interventions to Alleviate the Key Binding Constraints to the Agricultural Sector in CARICOM Countries.¹

The goal of the Jagdeo Initiative is to **achieve a resurgence of the regional agricultural potential**. This process involves the identification of key critical constraints affecting agriculture in the region and the crafting of programs and strategies for their alleviation.

The Jagdeo Initiative is consistent with and reinforces the Regional Transformation Programme for Agriculture (RTP) which has as its main objective “the fundamental transformation of the agricultural sector towards market oriented, internationally competitive and environmentally sound production of agricultural products”.

The Jagdeo Initiative incorporates and builds on previous and on-going relevant actions², and does not include in its focus the traditional sub-sectors of sugar, bananas and rice which are being addressed separately.

The Proposal visualises **an agricultural sector that, no later than 2015**, has:

- made substantial progress towards contributing significantly to national and regional development and to economic, social and environmental sustainability;
- a transparent regulatory framework at national and regional levels, that promotes and facilitates investment and attracts (direct and indirect) inflows of capital;
- significantly transformed its processes and products and stimulated the innovative entrepreneurial capacity of Caribbean agricultural and rural communities; and
- enabled the region (as a whole) to achieve an acceptable level of food security that is not easily disrupted by natural and or manmade disasters.

The Proposal identifies a range of **key binding constraints**, including:

Limited financing and inadequate levels of new investments; deficient and uncoordinated risk management measures; a fragmented and disorganized private sector; inadequate research and development capacity; outdated and inefficient agricultural health and food safety (AHFS) systems; weak land and water distribution and management systems; inadequate transportation systems, particularly of perishables; weak and non-integrated information and intelligence systems; weak linkages and participation of producers in growth market segments; lack of skilled and quality human resources.

The need for action, through a number of **interventions** is summarized under broad themes such as:

Facilitating financial, physical and institutional arrangements to stimulate businesses and enterprises, including farmers; improving and expanding supply capacity and competitiveness; strengthening of private sector organizations in agriculture, including farmers and commodity associations, as a medium to facilitate, develop and empower entrepreneurial capacity throughout the value chain; and improving the efficiency of resource management, as a prerequisite for economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Some of the specific recommendations included establishing an Agricultural Modernization Fund, providing incentives for improved land and water management, and upgrading marketing infrastructure and services.

1. Presented by His Excellency President Bharrat Jagdeo, to the Intersessional meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of The Caribbean Community, 16-17 February, 2005, Suriname.
2. Such as, the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Agriculture and the Rural Milieu (1998), the Caribbean Development Bank’s symposium on the Repositioning of Regional Agriculture (2002), the FAO Food Security Project (2003), and the OECS Policy and Plan of Action (2003/2004).

FAO has responded to the Caribbean's request for assistance and over the past four years it has implemented a **Regional Special Program for Food Security (RSPFS)** for a total budget of approximately US\$ 9.9 million. **Box 2** presents a summary of major results of this program to date. A recent review of the RSPFS¹ concluded that the Programme remains relevant to addressing the challenges of increasing food security in the region through transforming the agricultural sector and assisting in measures to mitigate against instability and vulnerability. At the request of CARICOM, FAO has also offered support in: (a) the preparation of a concept note for an up-scaled food security programme in the Caribbean, including proposals for investments in agriculture for sustainable growth and development² and (b) the development, since 2005, of **National Medium-term Investment Programmes (NMTIPs) with related Bankable Investment Project Profiles (BIPPs)** in all 15 CARIFORUM countries. These documents were presented and discussed with CARIFORUM member states in March 2006 and are seen as an integral part of advancing the goals of the Jagdeo Initiative and preparing an up-scaled Caribbean Regional Programme for Food Security.

The **up-scaled Caribbean Regional Programme for Food Security (CRPFS)** builds upon a considerable amount of discussions and work carried out at the regional and national levels in the CARIFORUM countries over the past five years. Specifically, lessons based on the review of two programs related to agricultural sector and food security performance are important to mention. Firstly, a review in 2003 of the implementation performance of the CARICOM **Regional Transformation Programme (RTP)** for Agriculture identified coordination failures at the level of regional institutions. It further revealed that changes in the production, marketing and trade environment, as a part of the current globalisation process continued to negatively affect food security and the agricultural sector. The review concluded that improved regional coordination was urgently required. Four action areas were identified as needing considerable collaborative efforts to facilitate required changes.

¹ Report of the Tripartite Review Team (CARICOM, FAO, and Government of Italy), June 2006.

² Regional Special Programme for Food Security: Investing in Agriculture for Sustainable Growth and Development. A Report prepared by FAO for the CARICOM Secretariat, April 2005.

Box 2 : Results of the Regional Special Program for Food Security(RSPFS) - “Promoting CARICOM/CARIFORUM Food Security”¹⁻

The project’s objectives are to facilitate the establishment of the required capacity to directly address constraints related to increased production and incomes, expanded trade opportunities, improved nutrition and a policy environment that promotes the sustainable attainment of food security. The production component emphasised the promotion of water resource-related technology systems, especially for the cultivation of vegetables.

Under the production country-specific component, more than 124 productivity enhancing demonstration plots have been established with activities in all CARIFORUM countries. Training in a range of technical production and marketing disciplines has been organized around the demonstration plots and these activities have served to enhance the capacity of extension personnel and farmers alike. These activities have introduced improved crop production systems and in particular appropriate water management techniques and technologies.

The RSPFS has received support from FAO’s Technical Cooperation Program and the Italian Government through a number of sub-regional projects and placing of South-South technicians (from China and Cuba) in member countries to support production activities. One successful example of results has been the introduction of irrigated rice fish cultivation systems in Guyana and Suriname where increased yields of paddy, improved pest control management and a crop of red tilapia have been demonstrated in terms of increasing incomes, food availability and improving nutrition.

The regional and more cross-cutting component of the project has focused on generating much needed information on food security in the region, facilitating policy dialogue on food security matters and on building much needed capacity across the CARIFORUM region in a number of critical areas. To date regional and national training courses and workshops have trained more than 500 persons on topics such as following: i) Agricultural Trade Agreements and Trade Policy Analysis ii) Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis iii) Use of Produce Quality and Food Safety Principles in Enhancing the Marketing of Agri-Food Products both within and outside the Caribbean.

Food Security Assessments are being completed in five countries - Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Suriname and together with an overview and strategy paper on Food Security in the Caribbean are expected to serve as important source documents on food security planning in the region.

These encompassed:

- (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.

In 2006 the Tripartite Review Mission (FAO, CARICOM and Government of Italy) of the Regional Special Program for Food Security (RSPFS) concluded that the focus on promoting technology and capacity transfer for water resource-related production systems and on strengthening regional and national policies aimed to improve food security remained highly relevant to the needs of the CARIFORUM region and a second phase should be pursued.

The recent preparation of the National Medium Term Investment Programmes (NMTIP) and associated Bankable Investment Project Profiles (BIPPs) which identified priorities and gaps related to promoting food security and agricultural development at the national level in each CARIFORUM country has been an important input determining the content of the CRPFS. Thus, the up-scaled CRPFS reflects the national priorities as expressed in the NMTIPs and the BIPPs. The inclusion of specific BIPPs in the CRPFS is a substantial part of the up-scaled CRPFS. The complete set of BIPPs is presented in separate documentation.

The up-scaled CRPFS addresses many of the challenges pointed to in the documents referred to above, expands the current food security project and incorporates for implementation some of the BIPPs most directly related to food security.

This document presents the approach, the objectives and interventions of the up-scaled CRPFS, designed to promote a dynamic process that enables individual countries and the region as a whole to build the capacity to prevent and mitigate future events that could threaten their food security, agricultural and rural development systems.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE UPSCALED CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (CRPFS)

a) Strategy

The strategy that characterizes the up-scaled CRPFS is derived from lessons learned and ongoing initiatives and recognizes the critical role of both public (infrastructure and institutional development) and private (enterprises, innovation and competitiveness) sector investments as well as the need for a revitalized rural sector, emphasising a commodity chain approach for the development of a large number of agricultural, forestry, and fishery activities. In this regard the strategy is designed to address both the constraints identified by the Jagdeo Initiative and advance the achievement of the goals of the CSME, most directly the establishment of competitive production system leading to greater variety and quantity of products and services to trade with other countries. Further, it will pay particular attention to the fact that availability and access to safe and nutritious food is not automatic under the current circumstances and appropriate policies and programs must be established to ensure this as well as mitigate against the negative impacts on livelihood systems of natural and manmade shocks. In this way the up-scaled CRPFS will contribute to improved standards of living and sustained economic development. The interventions of the upscaled Caribbean Regional Program for Food Security take place at both the regional and national levels. Regional level interventions promote the development of synergies across countries by addressing cross cutting issues and are largely related to institutional and policy development that strengthen the regional investment climate and facilitate strategic alliances. The national level interventions are primarily specific production and institutional strengthening projects that also receive regional level support.

b) Goal and Objectives

The development goal of the up-scaled CRPFS is **to contribute to ensuring long-term food security in the CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries**. This will be pursued through the following three specific objectives that simultaneously increase agricultural and rural development and reduce poverty:

- (i) to strengthen agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises including building up institutional capacity to support their development. This will be achieved by facilitating the establishment of the infrastructural, technological, economic, and institutional systems and processes critical to enable agri-food enterprises to achieve competitiveness and sustainability, thereby increasing availability and access to adequate amounts of safe and nutritious food.
- (ii) to improve the capacity of policy and program frameworks for managing key threats to food security. This will be achieved by promoting the development and implementation of policies and practices that assist in reducing the impact of the wide variety of factors that increase vulnerability, risk and uncertainty resulting in food insecurity and poverty.
- (iii) to promote the consumption of safe and nutritious food. This will be achieved mainly by strengthening institutions and organizations working in the areas of agricultural health, food standards, and improved nutrition. The interventions will also inform and educate food providers and consumers to apply improved food preparation and consumption practices.

c) Approach

The design of the programme reflects a comprehensive, integrated and flexible approach emphasising both national and regional level interventions, strategic alliances, and participation of the broadest cross-section of representative organizations. These institutions and organizations will contribute to the design and implementation of policies and programmes that provide incentives and a framework for addressing both short term (vulnerability aspects) and longer term (growth and sustainability aspects) dimensions of food security.

The programme focuses on interventions that will especially benefit small poor producers and youth, paying particular attention to private/private partnerships, governmental/private strategic alliances and non-governmental institutions and organizations involved in development. The budget is structured to ensure that regional level actions are in all cases linked to national level follow-up within countries where the intervention is relevant and a high priority.

The programme has two related levels of management. The first is designed to be implemented through a Regional Programme Management Unit (RPMU) that has the primary responsibility for regional level based interventions that support food security interventions at both the regional and national levels. These aspects of the programme are referred to as Module 1 of the CRPFS in the remainder of this document. Module 1 is essential to the success of current and future food security planning and implementation activities as it provides technical, institutional and organizational support that is critically needed. The

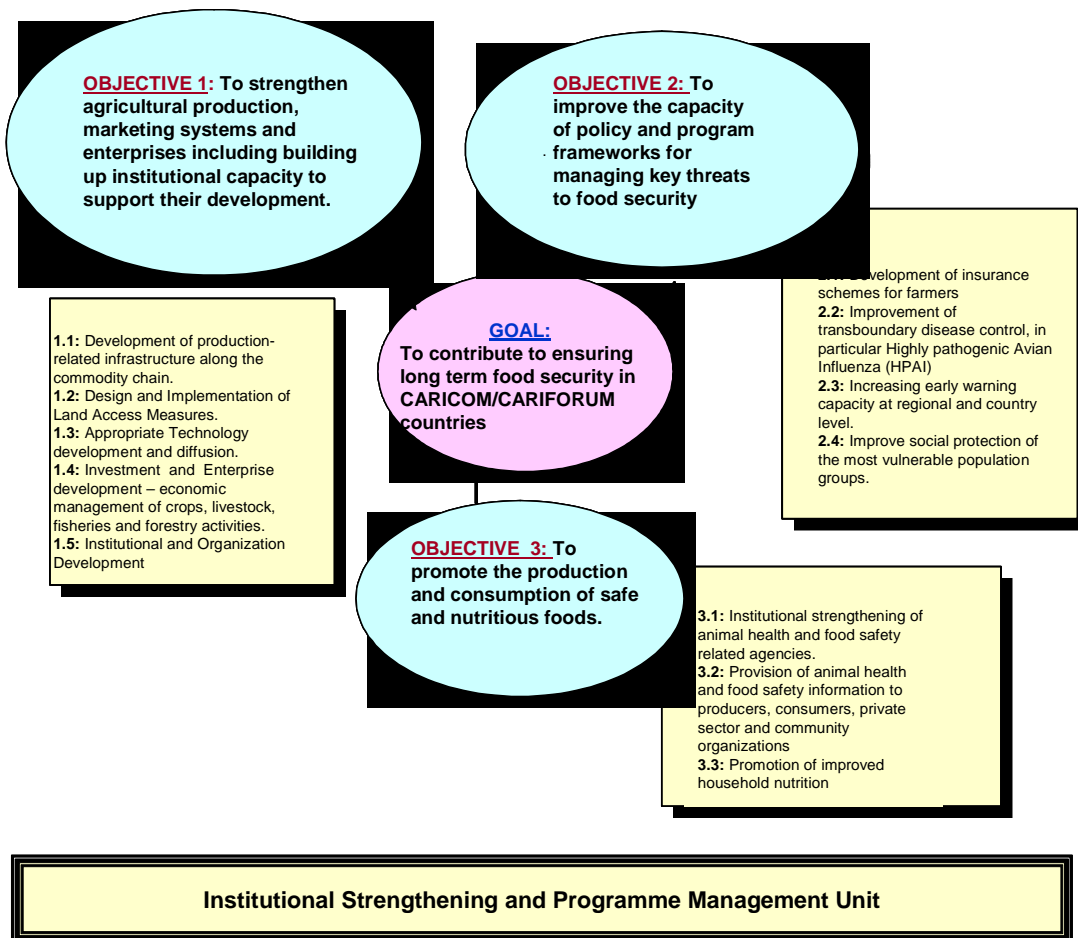
interventions under Module 1 will also clearly assist, directly and indirectly in the successful implementation of the BIPPs that are funded.

The second level of management will be National Level Management Units (NLMUs) that are directly associated with national projects and are also tailored to receive regional level technical support. Under the CRPFS this level of management will be responsible for implementing the BIPPs which constitute Module 2 of the programme. Thus, the NLMUs have the primary responsibility for implementing and supporting national projects related to improving food security. These are both on-going and anticipated projects. The management resources for Module 2 are a contribution of the national government as well as from resources earmarked for project management in the BIPPs that form Module 2.

The detailed organizational aspects related to Module 2 remain flexible, to be adjusted to the specific country requirements and implementation needs.

To achieve the overall goal of ensuring long-term food security **in the CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries**, the up-scaled CRPFS will implement a series of interventions organised under the three specific objectives described below in **Figure 1**. An institutional strengthening and management unit will be responsible for delivering CRPFS.

Figure 1: The Upscaled Caribbean Regional Program for Food Security



3. CRPFS OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objective 1: To strengthen agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises including building up institutional capacity to support their development(Total - US\$146.8 million).

Objective 1 is directed at assisting rural agri-food based producers to grow, handle, add value and market higher quality food products, thereby improving their income earning capacity and livelihood systems. The promotion of linkages across different national activities to benefit from regional scale economies and to establish regional industries is an important goal of the regional based activities. The objective also aims to assist agricultural research, extension and enterprise development organizations in increasing the availability of appropriate technologies, particularly for facilitating the competitiveness of new products and creating increased job opportunities. Regional level institutions such as CARDI and CROSO, are to be strengthened to ensure that the production technology is available and that expected standards and quality needed to be competitive are achieved. In addition, it is also intended to enable the integrated institutional and organizational development that is needed for all the components of the programme. The total cost of Objective 1 is US\$146.8 million, with the regional module being \$10.9 million, and the national module BIPPs being \$135.1 million.

The activities that will be carried out by the different interventions under **objective 1** are as follows:

a) Development of production related infrastructure along the commodity chain (Total - US\$43.8million).

This intervention will focus on the establishment, upgrading and rehabilitation of rural roads, post harvest handling and storage facilities, research and development, forestry and fisheries related infrastructure as well as upgrading or establishing irrigation and drainage works.

- i) Rehabilitation and expansion of rural infrastructure such as farm and feeder roads.
- ii) Upgrading and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes.
- iii) Establishment, upgrading and consolidation of regional research and development infrastructure such as laboratories.
- iv) Expansion and establishment of input supply capacity, dry and cool storage facilities, agro- processing facilities and packing houses.
- v) Establishment of ecotourism infrastructure, such as visitor centres and nature trails.
- vi) Promoting incentives and methods for infrastructure management, including training in water management and water pricing policies.

The total cost of this activity is US\$43.8 million, with the regional module being \$3.6 million, and the national module BIPPs being \$40.2 million.

b) Design and implementation of land access measures-land titling and management (Total -US\$615,000).

This intervention will provide support to develop the legal, institutional and technical framework of land administration by promoting policy and legal reform, land titling and regularization services. It will increase familiarity and use of integrated GIS based land resources information systems (LRIS). The LRIS will provide relevant data to assist in the establishment of land banks for both land allocation and land zoning assessments.

- i) Improving the legal and institutional frameworks for land administration, especially the management of land banks and understanding regional land use and markets.
- ii) Improving the design and efficient implementation agricultural land titling and registration programmes.
- iii) Establishment/upgrading of GIS based land resources information systems (LRIS).
- iv) Strengthening the functioning of land bank and land zoning systems.

The total cost of this activity is US\$615,000 and it is mainly within the regional module.

c) Appropriate technology development and diffusion (Total -US\$37.8million)

This intervention addresses technology related constraints more directly related to low yields, lack of adequate quality, volumes and consistency of supply of products. Through the diffusion and adoption of appropriate technology it is intended that a wide cross-section of the rural community will increase their production capacity and efficiency. This intervention will include technology development activities in crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. In the fisheries sector the focus in the project will be on aquaculture and fish processing. In the forestry sector emphasis will be on artisanal production of timber for non-wood forest products and use of forest resources for tourism development.

- i) Developing technology for non-traditional crop, livestock, forestry and fishery production and marketing systems. This would be pursued through regional mechanisms and include development of improved planting material, soil fertility and water management systems, integrated pest management, increased cropping intensity, storage, processing, marketing and distribution technologies.
- ii) Diffusion through regional and national training opportunities for production and organization building, including participatory capacity building approaches such as Farmer Field Schools.
- iii) Development/adaptation/promotion of technologies for different levels/scales of agro-industrial processes.
- iv) Establishing information and communication systems for the exchange of information on technology needs and of available, commercially viable technologies.
- v) Introducing improved technologies targeting rural agro-based production activities at youth, especially emphasising diversification and mechanization.

The total cost of this activity is US\$37.8 million, with the regional module being \$2.3 million, and the national module BIPPs being \$35.5 million.

d) Investment and Enterprise development– investment development and economic management of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities(Total -US\$62.6 million)

This intervention will address the economic, financial and marketing challenges facing the production, processing and marketing chains for priority commodities identified by specific countries. Product development will be based on both niche and mass market standards and will start with the domestic, regional and tourism markets as outlets. The assessment and understanding the different transportation alternatives and the roles of the private and public sector in addressing them is a critical dimension in enterprise development in the Caribbean. This intervention is integrally linked with the technology development intervention in terms of investment promotion based on appropriate technologies being available to enable competitive enterprises to be established. Where specific products overlap across countries (peppers, papaya, plantains, goat meat, wood products for instance) regional linkages for production, processing and marketing will be explored to identify and establish regional comparative advantages.

- i) Assessment and promotion of enterprise modules, including regional production, processing and marketing systems and industries. This work will emphasise project preparation and investment promotion, at all levels of the agro-industry chain, emphasising value-added products and rural enterprise diversification based on the commodities identified by countries and the region as priorities for agricultural development.
- ii) Regional transportation system assessment and promotion of alternative transport systems at different points on the commodity chain.
- iii) Building of private/private sector collaboration, especially involving young entrepreneurs, through exploration of alternative investment and production contractual systems – joint ventures, contract farming.
- iv) Investigation of organic and certification systems of production for differentiation and specialization, including crops, livestock, fishery and forestry sectors.
- v) Market identification assessment and entry strategy development.
- vi) Expanding access to credit for agro-enterprise development, including through project preparation and feasibility studies of different enterprises and improved mobilization of community savings, especially to assist young entrepreneurs.

The total cost of this activity is US\$62.6 million, with the regional module being \$3.19 million, and the national module BIPPs being \$59.4 million.

e) Institutional and organization development (Total -US\$1.2 million)

This intervention is intended to enable the integrated institutional and organizational development, at both the regional and national levels, that is needed for all the components of the project. It is equally critical to this component on food and agricultural enterprise development and to the establishment and implementation of policies and programs for addressing vulnerability and ensuring availability of safe foods and practice of improved

food consumption habits. The responsibility is as much private as it is public and therefore both types of institutions are focused on in the activities. The past experience has indicated that premature public withdrawal of critical services in the hope that the private sector would supply them has undermined development of the agricultural and rural sector. Thus, the synergies between public and private institutions and organizations, and the phasing and gestation periods of activities are critical elements in ensuring the anticipated results are realized.

The activities will include assistance in:

- i) Development of regional and national public/private and private/private sector linkages. This is essential to ensure that the production factors that need to be connected for success in the development of products from an idea (farmer/university lab) to commercial development (entrepreneur /processor /marketer) to the consumer are linked.
- ii) Training and education to increase capacity of entrepreneurs, government policy planners and community organizers in all areas relevant to the programme. This would include areas such as - entrepreneurship and enterprise management; employment creation; leadership; strategic planning workshops; risk assessment and management training; community risk response mechanism development; social protection framework planning; food security information system development.
- iii) Facilitating incentive policy development and incentives for product and market development, including the provision of on-going funds for market studies, income and price analyses; feasibility analyses, and assistance to mentor youth who are interested in establishing new enterprises.
- iv) Preparation for trade and market negotiations at the bilateral and multilateral levels, particularly as these relate to the development of policy space for non-traditional exports and products important to food security, rural development and livelihood systems.
- v) Community organization and rural producer organization development and training to enable community members to better access public services and establish relationships with the private sector to further development of the community.
- vi) Policy analysis training, including national and regional level, food security and policy analysis, macro/micro policy analysis, sectoral linkages analysis, commodity, market and terms of trade analysis, investment analysis, social and environmental analysis.

The total cost of this activity is US\$1.2 million and it is mainly within the regional module.

Objective 2: To improve the capacity of policy and program frameworks for managing key threats to food security. (Total -US\$4.6million)

Objective 2 is designed to assist Caribbean governments, communities and households to increase their respective capacities to manage risk and ensure short and long-term food security. This objective is relatively more focused on food insecure communities and households that are vulnerable to food insecurity. The interventions are complementary to the rest of the programme and focus directly on preventing, mitigating or enabling households

to cope with key threats to food security. The total cost of Objective 2 is US\$4.6 million, with the regional module being \$3.9 million, and the national module BIPPs being \$643,000.

The **activities** that will be carried out by the different interventions under **Objective 2** are as follows:

a) Development of insurance schemes for farmers (Total-US\$540,000)

The risk of losing crops, livestock or other products is a major disincentive to small scale agricultural producers. Shocks in the form of natural disasters such as hurricanes, droughts or pest all reduce incentives to produce, as do man-made risks, in particular praedial larceny. Often, markets do not adequately allow for managing such risks, either because of price competition and perceived high administrative costs by private insurance companies in dealing with small farmers. This is associated with difficulties in designing appropriate insurance products or in the case of small economies, insufficient insurance market sizes to spread risk across participants. This intervention, building on the findings of the study carried out by CARICOM/CDB, will in particular focus on supporting the development of multi-peril insurance scheme with global/regional insurance companies and promote incentives to general insurance firms to insure farm assets.

The activities will include assistance in:

- i) Reviewing of regional and global insurance schemes targeting in particular small and marginal farmers, production as well as assets.
- ii) Holding a regional conference on crop/farm asset insurance.
- iii) Designing farm insurance schemes in collaboration with regional and national insurance companies and possibly international reinsurance companies.
- iv) Establishing permanent insurance schemes for Caribbean farmers, based on pilot testing..
- v) Establishing an agricultural disaster fund

The total cost of this activity is US\$540,000 and it is mainly within the regional module.

b) Improvement of transboundary disease control, in particular Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) (Total- US\$520,000)

Human and bird (both wild and poultry) populations in the countries of the Caribbean region vary greatly and in most countries the veterinary health services infrastructure is considered weak. While some countries have substantial vertically integrated commercial poultry industries, others are characterized by systems where large numbers of poultry are free ranging, including small backyard operations. The primary aim of this component is to strengthen the capacity of CARIFORUM countries to generate and share HPAI disease intelligence and to mount preparedness plans against the introduction of HPAI into the region, specifically in relation to migration of and trade in wild birds.

Activities will follow-up on the emergency assistance for early detection and prevention of avian influenza in the Caribbean region provided through a limited regional technical cooperation programme by FAO. The activities will include assistance in:

- i) Upgrading national and regional disease prevention and emergency preparedness plans and implementation mechanisms.
- ii) Strengthening of diagnostic capabilities and disease surveillance systems.
- iii) Development of compensation modalities.
- iv) Finalising of national and regional contingency plans with special emphasis on HPAI control aligned with regional and global strategies.

The total cost of this activity is US\$520,000 and it is mainly within the regional module.

c) Increasing early warning capacity at regional and country level (Total - US\$945,000) :

Adequate availability and management of early warning and food security information are key elements needed to plan interventions aimed at mitigating the effects of shocks on agriculture and rural households and more broadly food security at different levels. For the purpose of improved management of early warning information, FAO, with the support of the EC, has developed a Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Workstation, which is a web-based GIS mapping tool for managing national food security and early warning data. It aims at standardizing food security information to facilitate exchange at both the national and international levels. The GIEWS workstation includes Remote Sensing data, GIS maps, cereal balance sheets and food security related databases and can be installed at any level, including national and regional level.

The activities within this component will include assistance in:

- i) Improvement of information system facilities and tools based on the GIEWS workstation infrastructure.
- ii) Strengthening data management capacity and improve data availability.
- iii) Establishment of standard methodologies for analysing relevant food security information and processes for reporting and data dissemination.
- iv) Training of national and regional staff in the use of technologies for food security analysis and delivery of alerts.

The total cost of this activity is US\$945,000 and it is mainly within the regional module.

d) Improve social protection of the most vulnerable population groups (Total: US\$2.6 million)

Studies of food security in the region suggest that certain groups are in particular risk of becoming, or remaining, food insecure. Such vulnerable groups include small rural producers, landless farmers, agricultural workers, including sugar cane and banana workers, traditional fisher folks, petty traders and persons employed in the informal sector, unemployed (especially youth), indigenous/ethnic minority groups (Belize, Dominica, Guyana and Suriname), displaced people (Haiti), women headed households and people

affected with HIV/AIDS. Interventions within this area will be associated with production, utilization and access dimensions of food security and will complement the on-going national and regional safety net programmes.

The activities within this component will include assistance in:

- i) Skills training activities amongst, traditional crop workers, indigenous rural households, and especially youth, in food-chain related micro-enterprise development;
- ii) Food price analyses and promotion of conditional rural transfer programmes, including cash-based food entitlement programmes targeting vulnerable livelihoods;
- iii) Home gardening amongst rural and urban poor, especially women and youth from poor and food insecure households;
- iv) Promotion of specific agricultural techniques and other economic activities for HIV/AIDS affected people.

The total cost of this activity is US\$2.6 million, with the regional module being \$1.9 million, and the national module BIPPs being \$643,000.

Objective 3 (Total US\$3.1 million : Regional US\$3.1 mil)

Objective 3 is designed to improve human and agricultural health and food safety systems in the Caribbean, to protect domestic consumers, agricultural producers as well as agricultural exports. With the establishment of the CSME, ensuring harmonization of food safety and quality standards will become even more pertinent, requiring modernisation of legislation, management capacity and infrastructure.

The **activities** that will be carried out by the different interventions under **objective three** are as follows:

a) Institutional strengthening of animal health and food safety related agencies (Total US\$1.9 million)

Based on successful national experiences inside and outside the region, this component will enhance national governments' capacity to enforce national food quality and safety regulations through harmonisation of appropriate legislation, surveillance and training systems, thus improving public health protection and facilitating agri-food trade. This component is expected to result in the ability of CARICOM Member States to comply with internationally accepted standards for production, processing, marketing and trading of food at the national, regional and international levels.

The activities within this component will include assistance in:

- i) Organizing regional and national workshops on the importance of agricultural health and food safety systems senior regional and national policy leaders.
- ii) Upgrading national and regional laboratory facilities.

- iii) Developing emergency preparedness plans and train emergency response teams.
- iv) Developing and implementing strategies for regional and national level emergency financial support.
- v) Supporting development of animal health and food safety legislation and its enforcement.

The total cost of this activity is US\$1.9 million and it is mainly within the regional module.

b) Provision of animal health and food safety information to producers, consumers, private sector and community organizations (Total US\$495,000)

There are several institutions established in the region to address animal health and food safety issues but little activity takes place in terms of diffusion of information to the critical stakeholders. As a result there is need for information system activities that transfer information products from such entities as CROSQ, CAHFS and CFNI to both the direct users of the information and the general public.

The activities within this component will include assistance in:

- i) Establish a regional integrated information system to support agricultural health, food safety and nutrition information.
- ii) Develop and distribute information and training materials to support awareness and enforcement of procedures and standards.
- iii) Conduct public awareness campaigns in each member state, utilising various mediums of communication.

The total cost of this activity is US\$495,000 and it is mainly within the regional module.

c) Promotion of improved household nutrition (Total - US\$675,000)

Increased attention to nutrition and food safety are critical dimensions of improving food security and undoubtedly more resources and deliberate policy interventions are needed to improve the situation in the region.

The activities within this component will include assistance in:

- i) Develop nutrition information accessible to vulnerable households.
- ii) Strengthen community organizations in delivering nutrition information to vulnerable groups.
- iii) Implementation of nutritional awareness-raising campaigns; support to school feeding programmes , restructuring of agricultural curricula to include importance of nutrition.
- iv) promote school gardens as an important tool of nutritional education both for students and their families.

The total cost of this activity is US\$675,000 and it is mainly within the regional module

4. BENEFITS AND BENEFICIARIES

The main benefits will be the increased capacity of regional and national institutions to facilitate and promote measures and enterprises that reduce the food insecurity, poverty and vulnerability in the region.

Under objective one the main benefits will be improved infrastructure which reduces transportation costs, increases yields, reduces post harvest losses, and enables a greater degree of agro-processing and marketing of produce. Regional and national research and development systems will be upgraded to increase the availability and adoption of appropriate technologies. Improved irrigation and drainage systems will result in water use efficiency, higher levels of output, and lower unit cost.

The activities will also result in an enhanced legal, institutional and technical framework for land management in Caribbean countries and better understanding of the regional land market. Improved land zoning and the institutionalization of land banks would enable idle and underutilized lands to be put to productive use; linked with proper extension services, it would promote sustainable land use and provide a means for youth and landless farmers to have access to land for agricultural production.

Alternative and appropriate technologies available to small and medium sized enterprises will increase, enabling them to be more stable, competitive and dynamic entities. New commodity production and export enterprises will be developed, linked along the supply chain through joint ventures and partnerships. There will be particular attention to fostering regional enterprises that use the different national comparative advantages and facilitate access to regional markets to increase competitiveness and sustainability. The new enterprises will be more diversified enterprises benefiting from marketing strategies that enable them to access special market segments that permit attractive returns with low volumes. Transportation alternatives will be known and entrepreneurs can better plan their investment and marketing decisions. The number of youth involved in rural area enterprises should increase considerably as they are targeted by the technology system changes, especially in terms of options for diversifying their income earning opportunities and thereby having stable and increasing incomes based on rural area activities.

The institutional and organizational emphasis will result in better trained regional institution personnel, government policy planners, entrepreneurs, and community development organizers. Members of community development organizations would also be better empowered to help themselves, with minimum assistance from government. Policies and programs that are effective in eliciting responses that enable small producers and community members to improve their situations will be in place. Agreements negotiated on behalf of producers and traders will facilitate their further economic growth and development.

Under objective two there will be mechanisms in place offering viable farm level insurance for Caribbean rural area producers. These will be most likely based on public/private sector partnerships. There will also be a robust and well-prepared regional and national response capacity to HPAI, resulting in a minimised economic and human impact of an HPAI outbreak and increased confidence by the public in consuming poultry products marketed within and outside the region. Improved national and regional capacity to manage, analyse, diagnose and disseminate food security related early warning information, will assist national governments in reducing the impact of shocks on the national food situation as well

as household food insecurity. This will provide a basis for improved design and targeting of food security policies, resulting in efficiency in the use of resources and effectiveness in assisting food insecure populations. There will be improved nutrition generally and especially in vulnerable households.

Under objective three the expected benefits include strengthened, better equipped and functioning regional and national agricultural health and food safety systems with the capacity to both prevent and respond adequately to emergencies. Further, there will be adequate legislation and personnel trained to achieve animal health, plant health, quarantine and food safety levels needed for the protection and sustainability of the agri-food sector in the region. The expected outcome of these activities is an increased food safety awareness throughout the food chain increasing both supply and demand of safe food.

There will be improved general nutritional awareness, especially in vulnerable households, leading to improved dietary habits. In addition, sustainable channels for delivering nutritional information more broadly will be established through community level organizations in the region as well as through the mainstreaming of nutritional education in public schools.

The main beneficiaries of the CRPFS will be the food insecure people in the Caribbean region, including rural producers and consumers, and especially the unemployed, youth and other vulnerable groups. Producers will be able to intensify and diversify their production systems, extend their growing seasons and increase their productivity and returns. Consumers will benefit from the increased availability and accessibility of a larger range of products of a higher quality.

Young persons are targeted throughout the programme, through making resources (land and investment) available to them and through providing training and assisting in promoting their outputs in alternative market outlets. Vulnerable groups, women and female headed households, indigenous or ethnic minority groups displaced people and people affected by HIV/AIDS are also targeted through the activities of the programme.

The interventions aimed to strengthen private sector linkages are designed to promote strategic alliances between different sizes of producers, producers and processors, producers and buyers, including processors, hotels, and supermarkets. Thus, the programme will benefit a large cross-section of producers, especially small rural producers, small entrepreneurs and traders but also entrepreneurs and enterprises that form partnerships and alliances with the relatively more vulnerable.

5. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

The upscaled CRPFS has two modules, module one is regional and will be implemented at the regional and national levels over a period of four years, under the overall responsibility of the CARICOM Secretariat. Module one has a budget of US\$21.8 million and will be managed by a regional programme management unit (RPMU). Module two consists of those Bankable Investment Project Profiles that are most directly related to the food security goals of the CRPFS. These projects will be implemented by the respective national governments and are stand alone projects. Module two has a total budget of US\$136.5 million.

The management and implementation strategy for the BIPPs is tentative and will have to be finalized at the national level in accordance with the requirements of the individual countries. It is anticipated that there will be national project management units (NPMU) that will have primary responsibility for national level activities. Thus, fifteen different NPMUs may have responsibility for delivering on average US\$8 million over the period of their respective national BIPPs. The implementation would be technically supported by the regional programme management unit (RPMU) of the overall CRPFS.

The NPMU management units would also serve as the national coordinating unit for the whole upscaled CRPFS (the national BIPPs plus the national activities emanating from the regional level) in their respective countries. Thus, the programme management for the upscaled CRPFS is anticipated to have two tiers. The first tier is a regional programme management unit (RPMU) that has primary responsibility for implementing the activities that fall at the regional and national level supported by \$21.8 million. The second tier of management and implementation is the NPMU serving as the national coordinating food security projects point and having primary responsibility implementing the BIPPs at the country level. Both the regional programme and national project management units will have the necessary technical and administrative capacity to implement the Programme's modules, carry out monitoring and evaluation of the results, and formulate follow-up actions building on lessons learned and addressing emerging needs.

Programme management funds would be disbursed at the regional and national levels, with specific responsibilities across components and modules. It is anticipated that international and regional financial institutions and technical organizations would provide resources to support the execution of the programme.

Three lessons learnt from the current food security project inform the current strategy for managing and implementing the program. Firstly, ownership of the programme by CARICOM and of the national BIPPs projects at the national level needs to be well established and formalised from the outset. Secondly, the expectations from regional institutions, both from a coordination and technical standpoint need to be carefully developed. Thirdly, promoting a comprehensive understanding of procedural modalities associated with institutions at all levels is essential to effective delivery of the programmes interventions. Thus, the management, coordination and reporting related functions are designed to ensure that these shortcomings are addressed. One requirement is that the implementation process remains flexible to adjust to the capacities and changes at the regional, national and community levels.

The starting point of such a process is a major stakeholder workshop at the inception of the programme, to evaluate current capacities to manage and implement and design the most efficient approach given the resources in the project for management, implementation, reporting and review procedures.

Regional Level Management and Implementation

Overall policy guidance for the CRPFS would be at the level of CARICOM /CARIFORUM bodies such as COTED, essentially providing broad policy thrusts and conceptual oversight, including review of performance evaluations for the Programme as a whole. At this level the composition of a CRPFS Steering Committee that will meet semi-annually would be agreed. The CRPFS Steering Committee would be responsible for

approving annual work plans and budgets, reviewing progress and advising on regional collaboration. It is anticipated that the CRPFS Steering Committee would include regional partner institutions, donors and representatives of CARICOM governments (chairpersons of National Food Security Advisory Committees or the Government officer to whom the national BIPP manager reports). It is anticipated that the CARICOM/CARIFORUM Secretariat would name a staff member who would serve as a food security liaison officer to the CRPFS on their behalf.

A Regional Programme Management Unit (RPMU) would be established to execute all regional based activities of the programme. The RPMU would ensure compliance with agreed work plans, maintaining linkages with institutes and other partners to ensure synergy with other programmes, manage the Programme monitoring system based on information collected at regional and national level, assist with the administrative management and support for all project components, with planning and delivery of activities emanating from the regional level. In addition, the RPMU would provide technical support to country level activities in the fields of irrigation, food security analysis, enterprise development, market and trade analysis, agronomy, engineering and communication and facilitate access to global expertise from international agencies such as FAO. On demand, the unit would also provide administrative and technical guidance to national project management units on all aspects of project management critical to implementing all activities of the CRPFS at the national level.

The RPMU would have administrative and technical responsibilities. On the administrative side there would be a programme director (agricultural economist) that is supported by an institutional development/communications specialist, and executive assistants mainly to provide planning, accounting, procurement, delivery and monitoring functions. The administrative group would be responsible for regional level administrative management of the programme ensuring that the funds allocated to the programme are managed effectively, including the transparency and integrity of all transactions, including monthly and semi-annual reports and the launching mid-term reviews and end-of-project evaluations. The regional administrative unit would provide administration strengthening to the NPMUs.

On the technical side the RPMU would have professional staff, including land/water management specialists, an enterprise development specialist, a food/agricultural product technologist, an agronomist, an agricultural investment/trade specialist, a food security analyst, and a food safety/standards specialist. These professionals will work closely with CARICOM regional institutions such as CARDI, CROSQ and others and have as a major responsibility the promotion of strategies that result in ensuring the continuation of their functions by institutionalizing the functions within regional and national institutions beyond the period of the CRPFS. The terms of reference for the administrative and technical professionals are presented in **Appendix 2**. There would also be short term consultants that would perform specific tasks such as preparation of analytical studies and delivery of training courses in such areas as nutrition, trans-boundary diseases, forestry/tourism linkages.

The RPMU would collaborate closely with a food security liaison officer in the CARICOM/CARIFORUM Secretariat. This officer would be the main link between the Programme and the Secretariat, ensuring that regional and national interests are effectively channelled to the Programme and that the Programme effectively communicates with CARICOM/CARIFORUM and member states.

National Level Management and Implementation

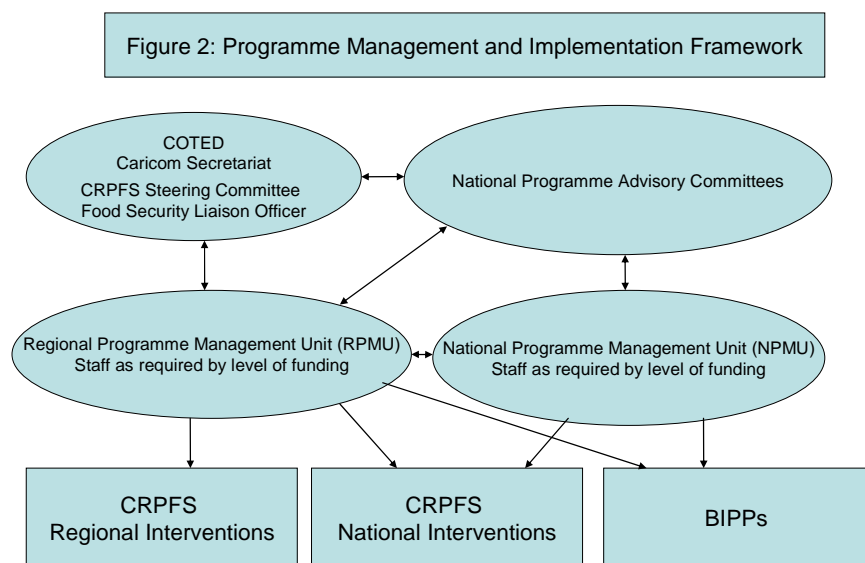
The planning and delivery of the major national level Programme activity would be the BIPPs of the respective country and this would be done by the National Project Management Unit(NPMU) with support of the RPMU. The final form of the NPMU will be determined on the basis of the requirements and needs at the level of each country.

All national level activities, the BIPP and those implemented by the RPMU would be under the overall guidance of a National Food Security Programme Advisory Committee.

The National Programme Advisory Committees would include members from key ministries with a stake in agriculture and food security (for example, agriculture, health, social development, trade, finance), representatives from civil society (especially including local and rural level organizations) and the private sector, as well from regional and international institutions where relevant. The national Committees will advise on policies and guidelines for the co-ordination of all project activities, review and recommend budgetary allocations, review and evaluate the progress of the national level activities as well as participation in regional activities. The Committee will also ensure the link to key policy processes to facilitate that the national level activities conform to national policies and commitments.

The National Project Management Unit (NPMU) would be funded by the national government and the respective BIPPs. It would most likely comprise a Project Manager, an administration officer and support staff as needed by the national activities. There will also be technical professionals as required for the implementation of the BIPP and the RPMU activities at national level. This Unit would exercise executive responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the project and report to the Programme Advisory Committee. The Unit would be the main contact point of the technical support provided by the RPMU. The tasks of the NPMU will include ensuring compliance with agreed work plans, maintaining linkages with institutes and other partners to ensure synergy with other programmes, facilitating the obtaining of information/data required to meet project needs, assist with the administrative management and support for all project components, planning and organization of national training activities and participation in regional activities, procurement of goods (equipment and supplies) and the provision of services (consultants, experts) and maintaining financial records of national programme activities.

Figure 2 presents a summary of the programme management and implementation framework for the up-scaled Caribbean Regional programme for Food security.



In the cases where BIPPs have a project life exceeding that of the regional activities of the CRPFS programme deliver period of three years, the NPMU is responsible for completing the implementation of the BIPP. An example of this may be the case of tree crop and livestock projects in some countries that might last for a period of five years.

Project Location

The location of the regional level programme management unit will be determined through deliberations between the CARICOM Secretariat, member countries and regional and international partner agencies prior to the inception of the programme.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

There are considerable challenges associated with different risk factors in the Caribbean and it is essential that monitoring and evaluation systems pay particular attention to them as the project activities are planned and implemented. These relate to natural disasters that can disrupt production systems, market shocks as trading partners liberalize their economic regimes, macroeconomic pressures that affect access to credit and political shocks that can undermine the tourism and foreign direct investment sectors that are so important to Caribbean development.

The most appropriate monitoring and evaluation system will be established as an outcome of the inception workshop of the regional project. A baseline survey will be an important first dimension of this monitoring and evaluation process. Quarterly and annual progress and evaluation reports will be prepared by the CRPFS Director with contributions

from the National Project Coordinators/Managers. These reports will be sent to member governments, CARICOM Secretariat and regional and international partner agencies. The reports will describe the scheduled activities and provide information on the implementation and results of the project based on measures of progress for each activity and against which the objectives of the project may be evaluated. The logframe presented in **Appendix 3** will be used to assist the planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. During inception period a performance monitoring plan will be prepared. It is anticipated that the quarterly reports will inform an Annual Report that will outline programme accomplishments and describe progress towards the achievement of regional food security. The logframe indicators will facilitate an objective assessment of project progress, effectiveness and impact.

7. PROJECT COSTS

The budget for the up-scaled CRPFS is US\$158.3 million. Among its interventions are included those BIPPs that are preliminarily considered as having priority relevance to meeting the CRPFS objectives. Three main considerations determined the BIPPs 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 and BIPP 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.

Table 1 below presents an overview of the budget for the CRPFS.

Table 1: Preliminary Cost Estimates of the CRPFS by Objectives

| | Module 1 | Module 2 | Module 1 + 2 |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Summary of CRPFS Programme Costs | Regional level support to activities at both regional and national level | BIPPs | Total |
| Objective 1: Strengthening food, agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises | \$ 10,930,000.00 | \$ 135,872,000.00 | \$ 146,802,000.00 |
| Objective 2 : Improving the capacity and policies for managing key threats to food security | \$ 3,935,000.00 | \$ 643,000.00 | \$ 4,578,000.00 |
| Objective 3: Promotion of the production and consumption of safe and nutritious foods | \$ 3,060,000.00 | \$ - | \$ 3,060,000.00 |
| Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Unit (RPMU) | \$ 3,925,000.00 | \$ - | \$ 3,925,000.00 |
| Total CRPFS Programme Costs | \$ 21,850,000.00 | \$ 136,515,000.00 | \$ 158,365,000.00 |

Module 1, the regionally managed component is budgeted at US\$21.8 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 BIPPs that are to be implemented in association with the CRPFS and total \$136.5 million. Funding agencies can therefore fund Module 1 alone and thereby provide resources (see Table 2) through a regionally based activity to all countries. Funding agencies can also finance individual BIPPs following each countries priorities and their interests. Module 1 and 2 do not duplicate each other and certainly would serve to enhance outcomes of both modules if funded and implemented simultaneously. In other words, the impact of Module 1 would be greater if Module 2 BIPPs are simultaneously funded. Likewise, the chances of success of the BIPPs would be enhanced if the Module 1 were funded and implemented simultaneously. **Table 2** shows the budget breakdown in further detail. One example of a regional activity implemented regionally would be a regional food safety workshop on standards and harmonization targeted at food safety technicians representing each member state. An example of a regional activity implemented nationally would be a follow-up activity in each country where regional based technicians collaborate with nationals to mount a similar workshop at the national level for a broader cross-section of local participants.

Regional activities under objective one support mainly production infrastructure development(\$3.5million), appropriate technology development and diffusion(US\$2.3) and a focus on building competitive and sustainable enterprises related to crops, livestock, fishery and forestry resources (US\$3.1 million). The emphasis would be on facilitating young entrepreneurs to develop enterprises at all stages of the commodity chain.

The Regional interventions are devoted mainly to strengthening regional and national level institutions and include studies and workshops, with substantial amounts of resources being budgeted to directly follow up each regional activity with associated national level activities. The PMU expenses include specialists that will be employed in each major area of the programme for approximately two to three years. While they will be based at the regional level, the majority of their work will be at the national level, thus a large proportion of their costs are budgeted as regional coordinated activities at the national level (US\$11.2 million).

Table 2: Summary of CRPFS Programme Costs by Objectives and Interventions (US\$)

| | Module 1: Regional | Module 2: National | Total |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Upscaled Regional Programme for Food Security (RPFS) | Regional level support to activities at both regional and national level | BIPPs | |
| Objective 1: Strengthening food, agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises, and institutional capacity for ensuring food security | \$ 10,930,000.00 | \$ 135,872,000.00 | \$ 146,802,000.00 |
| 1.1 Development of production related infrastructure | \$ 3,560,000.00 | 40,918,000.00 | \$ 44,478,000.00 |
| 1.2 Design and implementation of land access measures | \$ 615,000.00 | | \$ 615,000.00 |
| 1.3 Appropriate technology development and diffusion | \$ 2,330,000.00 | 35,510,000.00 | \$ 37,840,000.00 |
| 1.4 Investment and Enterprise development – investment development and economic management of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities | \$ 3,190,000.00 | 59,444,000.00 | \$ 62,634,000.00 |
| 1.5 Institutional and Organization Development | \$ 1,235,000.00 | | \$ 1,235,000.00 |
| Objective 2: Improving the capacity and policies for managing key threats to food security | \$ 3,935,000.00 | \$ 643,000.00 | \$ 4,578,000.00 |
| 2.1: Development of insurance schemes for farmers | \$ 540,000.00 | | \$ 540,000.00 |
| 2.2: Improve transboundary disease control, in particular Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) | \$ 520,000.00 | | \$ 520,000.00 |
| 2.3) Increasing early warning capacity at regional and country level | \$ 945,000.00 | | \$ 945,000.00 |
| 2.4) Improve social protection of the | \$ 1,930,000.00 | 643,000 | \$ 2,573,000.00 |
| Objective 3: Promotion of the production and consumption of safe and nutritious foods | \$ 3,060,000.00 | | \$ 3,060,000.00 |
| 3.1) Institutional strengthening of animal health and food safety related agencies | \$ 1,890,000.00 | | \$ 1,890,000.00 |
| 3.2) Support to development of animal health and food safety legislation and its enforcement | \$ 495,000.00 | | \$ 495,000.00 |
| 3.3) Promotion of improved household | \$ 675,000.00 | | \$ 675,000.00 |
| RPFS Management Unit (3 years) | \$ 3,925,000.00 | | \$ 3,925,000.00 |
| Total: | \$ 21,850,000.00 | \$ 136,515,000.00 | \$ 158,365,000.00 |

Appendix 4 provides a complete budget showing the funds allocated to activities under each of the objectives. **Appendix 5** presents a list of the BIPPs prepared for each country and the BIPPs (shaded) tentatively incorporated for funding and implementation in association with the CRPFS. Appendix 6 presents a table showing the value of the BIPPs linked to the RPFS by country.

6. Follow Up

There are several important next steps along the way to launching an upscaled CRPFS. Firstly, this document is to be further reviewed and discussed with CARICOM member governments, national and regional agencies and other stakeholders as it is considered for funding by donors. This review should reflect on two important dimensions of the proposed programme:

- how the general thrust of the CRPFS emphasising productivity enhancing interventions for enterprise development along with attention to vulnerability and food safety and nutrition issues is in keeping with the strategy of the region and national governments for achieving increased food security.
- how the programme as designed addresses the major constraints identified as limiting agricultural and rural development in the region.

Secondly, there should be concurrence on how countries rank their BIPPs in terms of their national objectives and in relation to the CRPFS. This includes the strategy to get BIPPs linked to the CRPFS funded as well as seeking funding for those BIPPs that are not linked to the CRPFS. Thirdly, how will CARICOM Secretariat and individual countries collaborate in targeting donors to support both the regional module as well as the BIPPs.

Appendix 1

Human / Economic Development and Food Insecurity in CARIFORUM Countries

| CARIFORUM | Human development index (HDI) | GDP Per Capita (PPP) * | Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%) 2002-2004 preliminary | Active in Agriculture as % of total economically active population** |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0.808 | 12,586 | n/a | 21% |
| Bahamas | 0.825 | 17,843 | 8 | 3% |
| Barbados | 0.879 | 15,720 | <2.5 | 3% |
| Belize | 0.751 | 6,747 | 4 | 30% |
| Dominica | 0.793 | 5,643 | 8 | 22% |
| Dominican Republic | 0.751 | 7,449 | 29 | 14% |
| Grenada | 0.762 | 8,021 | 7 | 22% |
| Guyana | 0.725 | 4,439 | 8 | 16% |
| Haiti | 0.482 | 1,892 | 46 | 60% |
| Jamaica | 0.724 | 4,163 | 9 | 19% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 0.825 | 12,702 | 10 | 21% |
| Saint Lucia | 0.790 | 6,324 | 5 | 22% |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 0.759 | 6,398 | 10 | 22% |
| Suriname | 0.759 | n/a | 8 | 18% |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.809 | 12,180 | 10 | 8% |
| CARFORUM Total or Average: | 0.763 | 3,436 | | 30% |

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2006 (data from 2004 and 2005)

**Source: World Bank: World Development Indicators 2006 (calculated for the Human Development Report Office)*

*** Source: FAOSTAT database, based on 2004 data.*

Appendix 2 (1)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals
Programme Director (CTO)

The Programme Director will work under the general guidance of the CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Programme Director, he/she will be responsible for the following activities:

- (a) In conjunction with other members of the project team and with the support of the responsible country units, prepare work plans that are consistent with regional and national policies and in conformity with the project document and donor inputs, including the Performance Monitoring Plan.
- (b) Provide overall management and supervision of all regional project components and the coordination of all national level inputs.
- (c) Provide guidance to National Project Coordinators on project management, coordination and building sustainable outcomes from the project's interventions.
- (d) Provide both technical, administrative and general project component briefings to project consultants; review and discuss reports prior to formal submission to CARICOM and governments.
- (e) Serve as Chair and organize semi-annual meetings of the Regional Programme Task Force; one of these meetings will include a CARICOM forum that will review and approve the CRPFS annual plan of work.
- (f) Operate the programme's accounting systems in accordance with set guidelines.
- (g) Supervise staff of the Programme unit and support the Technical Officers in the organization and preparation of regional/national workshops and seminars/meetings.
- (h) Ensure that progress reports (including inception and terminal reports) and all other documents (e.g. consultant reports, national project reports) are completed and submitted as required.
- (i) Prepare a final report that draws on lessons from the CRPFS to assist increasing food security across the Caribbean region.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in Agricultural Economics, Rural Development, or related field.
- Ten years of progressively responsible experience in project administration and management; agricultural planning and project development.

- Knowledge of the CARICOM region and access to CARICOM policymaking levels
- Must have strong analytical skills and demonstrate leadership ability.
- Additional work experience with coalition building and financial administration.

Languages: Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English; knowledge of French/Spanish will be advantageous. Must have excellent communication and people skills.

Duration: Three years

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (2)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Agriculture Enterprise Development Specialist

The Agriculture Enterprise Development Specialist Project Director will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Agriculture Enterprise Development Specialist, he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- a) work with regional and national counterparts to identify and agree on agro-processed products and enterprises with potential for increased competitiveness (based on an assessment of the productive potential and capacity of these products/enterprises) and existing potential market opportunities for these products/enterprises (product/enterprise-market mapping exercise).
- b) recommend and assist in the implementation of methods of increasing the participation of small and medium sized agriculture enterprises in the investment, production and marketing of agricultural products. This could involve development of business plans.
- c) recommend actions aimed at improving supply-side competitiveness, through regional and national coordination, particularly in areas of processing and marketing and supporting the respective country BIPPs where applicable.
- d) evaluate the existing networking systems related to national and regional agri-business organizations and recommend mechanisms for facilitating improved coordination between these, including policy-related measures and information system development.
- e) prepare quarterly technical reports related to each country and the region's agricultural enterprise development options detailing lessons learnt and interventions required to promote success of the agricultural enterprises and food security under the CRPFS and the associated BIPPs. This should include proposals for institutionalizing the functions of the Agriculture Enterprise Development Specialist at the regional and national levels.
- f) prepare a final technical document that serves as a guide to enterprise development in the Caribbean region that will improve food security and rural development.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in Agricultural Economics, Economics or Business Administration
- Ten years of progressively responsible experience in analysis of production and marketing issues related to the agricultural sector in the Caribbean. Evidence of the capacity to prepare technical reports and projects.
- Additional work experience with coalition building and financial administration.

Languages: Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English; knowledge of French/Spanish will be advantageous. Must have good communication and people skills.

Duration: Three years

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (3)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Land and Water Management Specialist

The Land/Water Management specialist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Land/Water Management Specialist, he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- (a) Assist the Project Manager with the coordination and implementation of the land and water management dimensions of the Programme, specifically as this applies to BIPPs that are under the CRPFS.
- (b) Provide technical guidance on irrigation planning, the types and suitability of equipment to be for project use.
- (c) Prepare technical specifications and identify suppliers for the purchase of irrigation equipment.
- (d) Provide technical guidance on water management, particularly in terms of securing access to use of available water resources
- (e) Provide technical guidance on appropriate soil conservation and land management measures and infrastructure to be used by the project.
- (f) Supervise the installation and implementation of infrastructure systems related to improving soil and water productivity.
- (g) Provide on-the-job training to farmers and extension staff in the area of land and water management as required.
- (h) Assist the Project Manager in the preparation of project work plans.
- (i) Assist in the planning of and participate in project review meetings
- (j) Prepare quarterly reports that reflect the land and water management issues that are being addressed under the project, lessons learnt, areas for continued focus and strategies for improving and extending land and water management schemes to other areas. This should include proposals for institutionalizing the functions of the Land/Water Management specialist at the regional and national levels.
- (k) Produce a final technical report on land and water management that will serve to assist non-traditional agricultural products development and improving food security across the Caribbean.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advance degree in Agricultural Engineering with a minimum of ten years experience in sustainable land management and developing and managing irrigation programmes.

- Knowledge of small farm land and water management technologies
- Must have capacity to work with a team at the national level.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English. Must be able to communicate with small farming communities.

Duration: 2 years
Duty Station: To be decided
Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (4)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Food/Agricultural Product Technologist

The Food/Agricultural Product Technologist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Food/Agricultural Product Technologist, he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- a) having regard for the domestic, regional and global market opportunities in which the Caribbean agriculture operates identify constraints and opportunities for development of value added products based on Caribbean non-traditional agricultural products
- b) identify policy and program interventions required to stimulate small and medium sized enterprises to invest in the development of agro-industry products
- c) identify and assess different agro-industry product options and assist in the development of the products with the greatest chances of financial/economic success and that have dynamic backward and forward linkages leading to increased rural area development
- d) assist individual Caribbean countries on value added product development specific to their BIPPs under the CRPFS as required.
- e) produce semi-annual reports on value-added non-traditional agricultural products to guide the development of this sector across the Caribbean. This should include proposals for institutionalizing the functions of the Food/Agricultural Product Technologist specialist at the regional and national levels.
- f) produce a final technical report, including specifications by production process and markets, that can serve as a guide to value-added non-traditional agricultural products development and increased food security across the Caribbean.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advance degree in Chemistry, Food Technology or related area with a minimum of ten years experience in food products development.
- Knowledge of food processing technologies applied to tropical fruits and vegetables
- Must have capacity to work with a team at the national level.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English. Must be able to communicate with small farming communities.

Duration: 2 years

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (5)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Agronomist

The Agronomist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Agronomist he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- a) identification of constraints to the development of non-traditional agricultural products and the development of agronomic based strategies to remove them;
- b) assist in the organization and implementation of extension programs for the delivery of improved agronomic practices, including Farmer Field Schools and training of extensionists, especially as required by BIPPs under the CRPFS.
- c) coordination and assistance on the development of agronomic practices and production systems designed to improve the value added options for non-traditional products, for instance, the promotion of organic agriculture, exotic crops targeted at niche markets.
- a) production of semi-annual reports on improved agronomic practices in formats that would facilitate the expansion of agriculture output of especially small and medium sized operations.
- b) production of a final technical report on organizing and implementing improved agricultural practices for non-traditional crops to serve as a guide for future development of non-traditional agricultural products and food security across the Caribbean.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advance degree in Agriculture or related area with a minimum of ten years field experience in tropical agricultural development.
- Knowledge of extension methods as applied in the promotion of improved practices for tropical fruits and vegetables
- Must have capacity to work with a team at the national level.
- Must be able to communicate effectively with small farming communities.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English.

Duration: 2 years
Duty Station: To be decided
Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (6)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Agricultural Investment /Trade Specialist

The Agricultural Investment/Trade Specialist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Agricultural Investment/Trade Specialist, he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- (a) Assist the investment and trade institutions throughout the CARIFORUM region in defining their specific needs in terms of agricultural investment, market and trade information, preparing projects and feasibility studies and build capacity within the countries to produce and manage investment, markets and trade information systems.
- (b) Lead the development of regional and national analyses related to specific products and product markets to facilitate development of successful investment, marketing and trading strategies, and providing assistance as needed in the area of market development and trade policy as required by BIPPs associated with the CRPFS.
- (c) Take responsibility, in co-operation with the regional and national CARIFORUM institutions to produce training and information materials that will support the organization and delivery of regional and national investment, market development and trade facilitation training activities;
- (d) produce semi-annual reports on relevant product markets and marketing performance of Caribbean enterprises to inform and guide the increased accessing of non-traditional product markets. This should include proposals for institutionalizing the functions of the Agricultural Investment/Trade Specialist at the regional and national levels.
- (e) produce a final technical report on agricultural investment market and trade issues that can serve as a guide to increasing value-added non-traditional agricultural products development and food security across the Caribbean.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in Agricultural Economics, Economics or related field.
- Ten years of progressively responsible experience in analysis of market and trade issues related to the agricultural sector in the Caribbean. Evidence of the capacity to prepare technical reports.
- Additional work experience with enterprise development would be helpful.

Languages: Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English; knowledge of French/Spanish will be advantageous. Must have good communication and people skills.

Duration: Two years

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (7)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Institutional Development/Communications Specialist

The Institutional Development/Communications Specialist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Institutional Development/Communications Specialist, he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

Management Tasks:

- a) Support the Programme Manager and assure that the agreed work plan of the programme is going according to the standards and procedures and that implementation is proceeding in a timely manner.
- b) Provide input to strengthen the programme planning and management process and procedures for both the regional and national components of the programme.
- c) Coordinate regularly with all of the Programmes stakeholders, governments, private sector, Producers Groups and other organizations as need for all activities of common concern.
- d) Act in the capacity of Programme Manager when needed.

Technical Input:

- e) Support the work related to institutional development of all the different activities of the programme as required (institutional needs assessment, management processes, training) and design / implement capacity building plans/strategies for institutional strengthening of regional and national food security related institutions.
- f) Mobilize relevant and required technical assistance team (trainers) according to the needs of the programme and participate in institutional training at the regional and national level

Communication:

- g) Develop and establish clear and effective communication procedures with all programme participants, including stakeholders, governments, producers groups (associations, private companies and NGOs).
- h) Develop and implement a communication plan (including to produce quarterly reports) for the programme, to ensure that the objectives of the programme are understood, that commitment and support for the program is

maintained and increases, that the achievements of the programme are recognized by all stakeholders, including donors, governments and recipients.

- i) Produce a final technical report on institutional development and communication issues that can serve as a guide to promoting food security across the Caribbean

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in a field related to institutional development and communication.
- Ten years of progressively responsible experience in institutional development and communication issues related to the agricultural sector in the Caribbean. Evidence of the capacity to prepare technical reports.

Languages: Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English; knowledge of French/Spanish will be advantageous. Must have good communication and people skills.

Duration: Three years

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (8)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Food Security Analyst

The Food Security Analyst will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Food Security Analyst, he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- (a) Conduct an up to date in depth review of all existing data, studies and other evidence concerning food insecurity in the 15 countries of the CARIFORUM and advise the Programme Director and technical team on the areas(geographic, economic, cultural) that require special attention by the programme to address food insecurity
- (b) Assess and provide indications about the most important reasons that have determined the vulnerability of different communities in the Caribbean and suggest strategies, both short and longer run, to address the specific vulnerabilities.
- (c) Assist regional and national institutions to mainstream food security concerns into their policy and programme development frameworks.
- (d) Assist individual countries in the implementation of food policy and security dimensions of BIPPs under the CRPFS where needed.
- (e) Prepare semi –annual reports updating on the food security situation and important interventions that are needed in specific contexts to improve food security. This should include proposals for institutionalizing the functions of the Food Security Analyst at the regional and national levels.
- (f) Prepare a final technical document that can serve as a guide to policy and planning frameworks on managing and monitoring food security at the regional and national levels.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in Agricultural Economics, Food Economics or related field.
- Three to five years of progressively responsible experience in the area of food security policies and possibly in direct survey data collection and processing, and with proven ability to draft quickly and clearly in English.
- Must have strong analytical skills and ability to work at the community level.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English. Must be able to communicate with small farming communities.

Duration: 3 years

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (9)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Food Safety/Standards Specialist

The Food Safety/Standards Specialist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Advisory Committees, the National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Food Safety/Standards Specialist, he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- (a) To assist in regional approaches to improve food safety through strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for food control and harmonization of legislation with Codex Alimentarius.
- (b) To provide technical support and assistance to regional and national food safety authorities and counterparts in planning and implementing annual food safety plans.
- (c) To assist in development of food standards and monitoring of programs directed at reducing food contaminant, focusing on high-risk foods and contaminants of public health significance.
- (d) To facilitate development of and linkages between Regional and National Food Safety Laboratories, particularly in terms of strengthening quality management.
- (e) To provide support in the training of human resources for the regional and national food safety programs and specifically assisting on food safety issues where they are a part of the BIPPs under the CRPFS.
- (f) To provide technical support in development of a surveillance program on food born diseases, and a food emergency response system in the Caribbean.
- (g) Prepare semi –annual reports updating on the food safety situation and important interventions that are needed in specific contexts to improve food safety in the region. This should include proposals for institutionalizing the functions of the Food Safety/Standards Specialist at the regional and national levels.
- (h) Prepare a final technical document that can serve as a guide to policy and planning frameworks on managing and monitoring food safety to increase food security at the regional and national levels.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in an area related to Food Safety and Standards

- Three to five years of progressively responsible experience in the area of food safety and standards.
- Must have strong analytical skills and ability to work at the governmental level.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English.

Duration: 2 years

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (10)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Land Use Management

The Land Use Management Specialist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Food Security Committees, National Project Managers and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Land Use management specialist he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- a) Assist the Project Manager with the coordination and implementation of the land use management dimensions of the Programme, specifically as this applies to BIPPs that are under the CRPFS.
- b) Review the overall land resource information and land use planning systems which exist in the country, particularly GIS based land resources information systems (LRIS); with a view to identifying data gaps, shortcomings of the present system and recommending areas where the system could be upgraded so as to allow preliminary land evaluation, where possible.
- c) Provide guidance on the input of data needed to characterize the rural environment i.e. climate, soil, vegetation, present land use and socio-economic data.
- d) Assist in the preparation and execution of national training workshops on the use of the land evaluation system, land analysis and land use zoning.
- e) Provide assistance to national counterparts on the interpretation of the outputs including land suitability maps and land use zones, where the available data allow the preparation such maps.
- f) Prepare a technical report on the findings of the mission

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in geography, with post graduate training in Land Use Planning
- At least five years of progressively responsible experience in the area of land resources information systems and land resources assessment methodologies, particularly in tropical regions
- Knowledge of GIS systems techniques and practical experience in their use.
- Must have strong analytical skills and ability to work at the governmental level.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English.

Duration: 6 months

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (11)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Land Titling and Administration

The Land Titling and Administration Specialist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Project Managers, the National Food Security Committees and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Land Use management specialist he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- a) Assist the Project Manager with the coordination and implementation of the land use management dimensions of the Programme, specifically as this applies to BIPPs that are under the CRPFS.
- b) Review the current land administration procedures in the country with a view to identifying linkages with the land resources information system and to development of a proposal for the development of a national land bank
- c) Review existing legislation on Land Tenure to identify the issues that are likely to affect the leases and other land title arrangements to be administered under the project, especially with respect to the management of the land bank.
- d) Make recommendations on possible changes to policy and legislation which are likely to affect the operation of the Land Bank
- e) Develop a proposal for the structure and functioning of the Land bank taking into consideration the various agencies which are likely to be involved in its operation
- f) Identify the training needs and develop a training programme for the persons in the agency who will be responsible for the management and operation of the programme.
- g) Prepare a technical report on the findings of the mission

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in agriculture, geography or other related field with post graduate training in land administration.
- At least ten years of progressively responsible experience in the management of Land banks
- Knowledge of GIS systems techniques is desirable

- Experience in the provision of training
- The ability to work at the governmental level.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English.

Duration: 6 months

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 2 (12)
Terms of Reference of CRPFS Professionals

Infrastructure management

The Infrastructure Management Specialist will work under the general guidance of the Programme Director and CARICOM Secretariat and the officers of the Institutions providing the technical and financial assistance. He/she will work closely with the National Project Managers, the National Food Security Committees and the Ministries of Agriculture in the different countries, and with other professionals and consultants hired by the project.

In his/her role as Land Use management specialist he/she will be responsible for working with all CARIFORUM countries in the following activities:

- (a) Assist the Project Manager with the coordination and implementation of the land use management dimensions of the Programme, specifically as this applies to BIPPs that are under the CRPFS.
- (b) Provide technical guidance on the construction of the infrastructure specified in the BIPPs
- (c) Prepare technical specifications and identify possible contractors and prepare tender documents for appraisal of cost proposals
- (d) Prepare contracts for successful contractors to undertake the construction of the relevant infrastructure
- (e) Provide technical guidance on appropriate materials and designs to be used in the project
- (f) Supervise the installation and implementation of infrastructure systems related to structures to be constructed.
- (g) Assist the Project Manager in the preparation of project work plans.
- (h) Assist in the planning of and participate in project review meetings
- (i) Prepare quarterly reports that reflect the issues that are being addressed under the project, lessons learnt, areas for continued focus and strategies for improving the construction of similar types of infrastructure in other areas.
- (j) Produce a final technical report on infrastructure constructed during the project.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Advanced degree in Agricultural Engineering or Civil Engineering
- At least ten years of progressively responsible experience
- The ability to work at the governmental level.

Languages : Excellent knowledge of written and spoken English.

Duration: 6 months

Duty Station: To be decided

Starting Date: To be decided

Appendix 3
DRAFT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME

| Narrative Summary | Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Development Goal:</p> <p>Reduced food insecurity in CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries</p> | <p>CARICOM/CARIFORUM stays on track to meet the WFS target and the MDG-1 hunger target</p> <p>Reduction in poverty rates</p> | <p>FAO FAOSTAT</p> <p>MDG Monitoring Reports</p> | <p>That the major economic shocks to the traditional crops sectors, sugar, bananas, rice can be addressed through increasing institutional and production efficiencies</p> |
| <p>Project Goal:</p> <p>Increased agricultural growth and rural development in CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries</p> | <p>Agricultural sector GDP growth rates</p> <p>Increased rural economic activity (rural GDP growth rate)</p> | <p>FAO FAOSTAT</p> <p>National Agriculture Sector Reports</p> | <p>That agricultural/rural growth is pro-poor and that absorption capacity of rural areas can be increased rapidly .</p> |
| <p>Objective 1:</p> <p>(a) to strengthen food, agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises</p> | <p>Increased share of regional food consumption sourced in CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries</p> <p>Increased extra regional food exports</p> <p>Value-added products a larger share of agricultural output</p> <p>Increased national sourcing of food by tourism sector</p> | <p>Trade statistics</p> <p>National Economic Reports</p> <p>Manufacturing Reports</p> <p>National Marketing Corporation statistics</p> | <p>That the investment climate will be improving and that the international trade regimes will be favourable to Caribbean food and agricultural exports</p> |
| <p>(b) to strengthen institutional capacity for ensuring food security</p> | <p>food security data collected and analysed</p> <p>Increased number of countries integrating food security into its broader economic development agenda</p> | <p>Food Security reports</p> <p>Social Sector data reports</p> <p>Policy Statements</p> <p>Budget Allocation data</p> <p>Programme Reports</p> | <p>That public sector employees motivated to increase productivity</p> <p>That Public policy frameworks effective</p> |

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| <p>Objective 2: Assist Caribbean governments, communities and households to increase their respective capacities to manage the threats to increasing food insecurity</p> | <p>Data on natural and economic shocks monitored effectively and published</p> <p>Variability and increase in food prices reduced</p> <p>Increase in safety net programming - number and types of assistance</p> <p>Increased rural incomes</p> | <p>Reports from Economic and Environmental Institutions</p> <p>National CPI</p> <p>Social welfare programming reports</p> <p>National income data</p> | <p>That the governments and civic bodies accept responsibility to prepare prevention and mitigation programs</p> |
| <p>Objective 3: to increase the availability and consumption of safe and nutritious food</p> | <p>Reduction in prevalence of reported cases of food related diseases;</p> <p>Improvement of dietary compositions</p> <p>Reduction in prevalence of overweight/dietary related diseases</p> | <p>National Reports of food safety</p> <p>Dietary Surveys</p> <p>Medical surveys</p> | <p>That the risks of poor quality food are not underappreciated</p> |
| <p>Outputs 1(a)</p> <p>1a1 Development of production related infrastructure along the commodity chain</p> <p>1a2 Design and implementation of land access measures - land titling, use and management</p> <p>1a3 Appropriate technology development and diffusion</p> <p>1a4 Enterprise development– improved economic management of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities</p> | <p>Miles of farm roads increased</p> <p>Increased area of land under irrigation</p> <p>Increased area of properly drained land</p> <p>Agro processing infrastructure constructed and functioning</p> <p>Proportion of agricultural land with clear titles increased</p> <p>Increased yields and lower costs per unit of production of targeted activities</p> <p>Number of new startup agricultural businesses increased; reduced rural unemployment</p> | <p>Agricultural sector statistics</p> <p>National land registry</p> <p>Agricultural technology and economic research reports</p> <p>Sales data on inputs</p> <p>National economic data</p> | <p>That poor rural stakeholders and rural youth are capable and interested in building livelihoods in rural areas</p> <p>Governments willing to revise land titling legislation</p> |

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| <p>Outputs 1(b)</p> <p>Capacity of institutions and organizations related to food systems and food security strengthened</p> | <p>National food security policies implemented in # countries</p> <p>Effective national level food security committees</p> <p>Food Security effectively addressed within the CARICOM Secretariat</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Reports of National food security committees</p> <p>Food Security liason officer a part of the staff complement</p> | <p>That food security is seen as a problem by policy makers and therefore institutions need to be strengthened for this purpose</p> |
| <p>Outputs 2:</p> <p>2.1 Insurance schemes for farmers developed</p> <p>2.2 Improvement of transboundary disease control, in particular Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)</p> <p>2.3 Increasing early warning capacity at regional and country level</p> <p>2.4 Improve social protection of the most vulnerable population groups</p> | <p>Insurance scheme tested and offered in # countries</p> <p>National contingency plans for transboundary disease control in place</p> <p>Reduction of economic and human costs of major disasters</p> <p>Improved share of poor with access to food</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Poverty Reduction Strategy monitoring</p> <p>Reports on disaster impact from CDERA</p> <p>National Social Program reports</p> | <p>That rural communities trust sufficiently in external assistance to effectively participate in the schemes proposed</p> |
| <p>Outputs 3:</p> <p>3.1 Animal health and food safety related agencies institutionally strengthened;</p> <p>3.2 System for provision of animal health and food safety information to producers, consumers, private sector and community organizations in place</p> <p>3.3 Promotion of improved household</p> | <p># of countries with effective animal health inspection systems in place</p> <p># of stakeholders that adopted effective animal health increased</p> <p># countries with effective PR food safety campaigns conducted</p> | <p>Programme Reports</p> <p>Agricultural Extension reports</p> <p>Medical and Health Ministry reports</p> | <p>That national resources are sufficient or cost recovery systems can be designed and effectively implemented to provide needed resources</p> |

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| nutrition | Increased access to nutritious food in vulnerable households | | |
| Activities (Outputs 1a1) | | | |
| Rehabilitation and expansion of rural infrastructure, in particular farm and feeder roads; | # of feeder roads and rural farm roads upgraded or expanded | | |
| Upgrading and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes; | # of irrigation schemes and on farm irrigation demonstrations supported | Programme Report | |
| Establishment, upgrading and consolidation of research and development infrastructure such as laboratories; | # of product development laboratories, agrifood incubator facilities established | Programme Report | |
| Expansion and establishment of dry and cool storage facilities, agro- processing facilities and packing houses; | # of value added enhancing facilities established for the targeted production activities | | |
| Establishment of ecotourism infrastructure such as visitor centres and nature trails; | # of countries benefiting from training and establishment of nature trail infrastructure capacity | | |
| Promotion of incentives and methods for infrastructure management, including training in water management and water pricing policies. | # of water user associations strengthened or established | Programme Report | |
| Activities (Outputs 1a2) | | | |
| Improvement of legal and institutional frameworks for land administration, especially the management of land banks; | Effective legal frameworks in place in all CARIFORUM countries. | Programme Report; Land Registry Personnel and equipment assessment reports | |

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| <p>Improving the design and efficient implementation of agricultural land titling and registration programmes;</p> <p>Establishment/upgrading of GIS based land resources information systems (LRIS);</p> <p>Strengthening the functioning of land bank and land zoning systems</p> | <p># countries with effective procedures and capacity for agricultural land titling in place</p> <p>LRIS established and accessible for CARICOM/CARIFORUM countries.</p> <p>Land bank functional</p> <p>Land suitability and land zoning maps produced</p> | <p>Land Registry reports</p> <p>Program reports</p> | <p>Data available for entry into LRIS</p> <p>Data available and land suitability models appropriate for available data</p> |
| <p>Activities (Outputs 1a3)</p> <p>Developing technology for non-traditional crop, livestock, forestry and fishery production and marketing systems.</p> <p>Diffusion of technologies through training opportunities for production and organization building, including participatory capacity building approaches such as Farmer Field Schools.</p> <p>Development/adaptation/promotion of technologies for different levels/scales of agro-industrial processes, including through systems such as green houses, incubator facilities and production/processing clusters.</p> | <p>Technology packages developed for a variety of different activities at various stages along the commodity chain</p> <p>Farmer Field school established around targeted activities in several countries</p> <p>Green houses and incubator facilities established both as demonstration and commercial units</p> | <p>Extension Division reports and Investment Centre assessments</p> <p>Program reports</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Central Bank Economic Development reports</p> | <p>that interest and capacity to adapt and adopt technology exists</p> |

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| <p>Establishing information and communication systems for the exchange of information on technology needs and of available, commercially viable technologies.</p> <p>Introducing improved technologies targeting rural agro-based production activities at youth, especially emphasising diversification and mechanization.</p> | <p>Market Intelligence Information systems in use by marketing boards and private sector</p> <p>Youth programs mounted around demonstration of technological and economic attractiveness of activity</p> | <p>Program reports</p> <p>Program reports</p> | <p>That capacity exists to learn how to use manage hardware and use software</p> |
| <p>Activities (Output 1a4):</p> <p>Assessment and promotion of enterprise modules, at all levels of the agro-industry chain, emphasising value-added products and rural enterprise diversification based on the commodities identified by countries as priorities for agricultural development;</p> <p>Transportation system assessment and promotion of alternative transport systems at different points on the commodity chain;</p> <p>Building of private/private sector collaboration, especially involving young entrepreneurs, through exploration of alternative investment and production contractual systems – joint ventures, contract farming;</p> | <p>Commodity investment profiles developed and used to encourage investment in value added and diversified activities</p> <p>Information on transportation options readily available to stakeholders</p> <p>Number of investment alliances increased , across all types and</p> | <p>Program reports</p> <p>Information sheets as part of print and/or electronic media available</p> <p>National Investment Promotion Office reports</p> | <p>That there is a commitment to investing and innovating in order to compete effectively in the national, regional and international markets</p> |

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| <p>Investigation of organic and certification systems of production for differentiation and specialization, including crops, livestock, fishery and forestry sectors;</p> <p>Market identification assessment and entry strategy development;</p> <p>Expanding access to credit for agro-enterprise development, including through improved mobilization of community savings, especially to assist young entrepreneurs.</p> | <p>involving youth</p> <p>No of commercial opportunities targeting niche markets publicized increases</p> <p>No of market studies completed and marketing plans developed</p> <p>Amount and sources of affordable credit increases</p> | <p>National Investment Promotion Office reports</p> <p>National Marketing Development Company reports</p> <p>Bank, Credit union and other financial agency reports on agricultural lending</p> | |
| <p>Activities (Output 1b)</p> <p>Development of public/private and private/private sector linkages;</p> <p>Training and education to increase capacity of entrepreneurs, government policy planners and community organizers in all areas relevant to the programme, including areas such as - entrepreneurship and enterprise management; employment creation; leadership; strategic planning workshops; risk assessment and management training; community risk response mechanism development; social protection framework planning; food</p> | <p># countries with effective public/private sector partnerships</p> <p># entrepreneurs, government policyplanners and community organisers trained in relevant fields</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> | <p>That the cultural and economic gap between poor rural producers and private sector entrepreneurs isn't so wide that collaboration and partnerships between them cannot be formed.</p> |

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| <p>security information system development.</p> <p>Facilitating incentive policy development and incentives for product and market development, including the provision of on-going funds for market studies, income and price analyses and feasibility analyses;</p> <p>Provide mentoring to youth who are interested in establishing new enterprises;</p> <p>Preparation for trade and market negotiations at the bilateral and multilateral levels;</p> <p>Assist community organization and rural producer organization development and training to enable community members to better access public services and establish relationships with the private sector to further development of the community;</p> <p>Provide policy analysis training, including national level food security and policy analysis, macro/micro policy analysis, sectoral linkages analysis, commodity, market and terms of trade analysis, investment analysis, social and environmental analysis.</p> | <p># national studies of agricultural production incentives, price analysis</p> <p># youth trained and successfully managing food related businesses</p> <p># government staff trained in negotiations</p> <p># community organisations assisted</p> <p>Demand of public service increased</p> <p># countries able to prepare food security analysis on a continued basis</p> <p># countries with food security monitoring system in place</p> <p># of countries with policy planning</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Reports of Regional Trade Organization</p> <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> | |
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| | documents that reflect food security concerns | | |
| <p>Activities (Output 2.1):</p> <p>Reviewing of regional and global insurance schemes targeting in particular small and marginal farmers, production as well as assets;</p> <p>Holding a regional conference on crop/farm asset insurance;</p> <p>Designing farm insurance schemes in collaboration with regional and national insurance companies and possibly international reinsurance companies;</p> <p>Establishing permanent insurance schemes for Caribbean farmers, based on pilot testing;</p> <p>Establishing an agricultural disaster fund .</p> | <p>Recommendations for regional farmer insurance scheme presented.</p> <p>Conference evaluation</p> <p># of different insurance options open to rural producers</p> <p>% of farmers with access to insurance scheme</p> <p>Modalities for CARICOM-CARIFORUM agricultural disaster fund agreed</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Insurance industry reports</p> | <p>That the small populations and low volumes of produce do not prevent the possibility of designing insurance systems that are viable.</p> <p>Sufficient regional priority given to protect agriculture from impact on agriculture.</p> <p>Private sector interested at national, regional and international level</p> |
| <p>Activities(Output 2.2):</p> <p>Upgrading national and regional disease prevention and emergency preparedness plans and implementation mechanisms;</p> <p>Strengthening of diagnostic capabilities and disease surveillance systems;</p> | <p>Contingency plans in place in all countries</p> <p># of national laboratories with sufficient diagnostic capacity</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> | <p>Collaboration and exchange of information prioritized at national level.</p> <p>Incentives for regional collaboration sufficient</p> <p>Funding for compensation forthcoming</p> |

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| <p>Development of compensation modalities;</p> <p>Finalising of national and regional contingency plans with special emphasis on HPAI control aligned with regional and global strategies.</p> | <p>Compensation scheme for outbreaks agreed and funded</p> <p>Contingency plans in place at the regional and national levels</p> | <p>Regional and National Agricultural Health Authority reports</p> | |
| <p>Activities (Output 2.3):</p> <p>Improvement of information system facilities and tools based on the GIEWS workstation infrastructure;</p> <p>Strengthening data management capacity and improve data availability;</p> <p>Establishment of standard methodologies for analysing relevant food security information and processes for reporting and data dissemination;</p> <p>Training of national and regional staff in the use of technologies for food security analysis and delivery of alerts.</p> | <p>Software for information management customised to regional/national needs.</p> <p>Effective data sharing arrangements agreed.</p> <p># national staff trained</p> <p># countries with on-going production of food security alerts during times of crisis.</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> | <p>That emergencies which will undermine food security are enough of a threat that an emergency assessment plan is needed</p> <p>Sufficient willingness to share data between countries.</p> <p>National staff clearly tasked with food security analysis as part of their regular work.</p> <p>Training sufficiently targetted within government.</p> |
| <p>Activities (Output 2.4):</p> <p>Skills training activities amongst traditional crop workers, indigenous rural households, and especially youth, in food-chain related micro-enterprise development;</p> | <p># of people trained</p> <p># people successfully managing a food-chain related micro-enterprise.</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> | <p>Training provided in profitable activities</p> <p>Ability within national budget to support poor through transfer programmes</p> <p>Increased homeproduction reflected in household consumption</p> |

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| <p>Food price analyses and promotion of conditional rural transfer programmes, including cash-based food entitlement programmes targeting vulnerable livelihoods;</p> <p>Home gardening amongst rural and urban poor, especially women and youth from poor and food insecure households;</p> <p>Promotion of specific agricultural techniques and other economic activities for HIV/AIDS affected people.</p> | <p>Design of suite of conditional rural transfer programmes</p> <p># people assisted through targeted programme</p> <p># of vulnerable households with continued home gardening activities</p> <p># of HIV/AIDS infected people trained in agricultural techniques.</p> | <p>Relevant extension officer reports</p> | |
| <p>Activities (Output 3.1):</p> <p>Organizing regional and national workshops on the importance of agricultural health and food safety systems senior regional and national policy leaders;</p> <p>Upgrading national and regional laboratory facilities;</p> <p>Developing emergency preparedness plans and train emergency response teams;</p> <p>Developing and implementing strategies for regional and national level emergency financial support;</p> <p>Supporting development of animal health and food safety legislation and its enforcement.</p> | <p># people exposed to training on agricultural health and food safety</p> <p># of countries with improved national laboratory facilities.</p> <p># countries with effective emergency preparedness procedures.</p> <p># people trained in emergency response.</p> <p>Updated animal health and food safety</p> | <p>Programme Reports</p> <p>Regional and National Food Safety Authority reports</p> <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> | <p>Risk of outbreak considered serious by national governments</p> <p>Legislation is followed-up by sufficient enforcement</p> <p>Collaboration between countries prioritised.</p> |

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| | legislation | | |
| <p>Activities (Output 3.2): Establish a regional integrated system to support agricultural health, food safety and nutrition information;</p> <p>Develop and distribute information and training materials to support awareness and enforcement of procedures and standards;</p> <p>Conduct public awareness campaigns in each member state, utilising various mediums of communication.</p> | <p>Regional information system in place and used.</p> <p>Amount and different types of materials developed and breadth of distribution</p> <p># of people reached through awareness campaigns.</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> | <p>Sustainable regional institutional capacity exists in the region to manage an information platform.</p> |
| <p>Activities (Output 3.3): Develop nutrition information accessible to vulnerable households;</p> <p>Strengthen community organizations in delivering nutrition information to vulnerable groups;</p> <p>Implementation of nutritional awareness-raising campaigns;</p> <p>Support to school feeding programmes (school gardens);</p> <p>Restructuring of agricultural curricula to include importance of nutrition.</p> | <p># of different types of relevant nutrition information available.</p> <p># of community organizations participating in nutrition training targeting the vulnerable.</p> <p># countries with effective national nutrition campaigns and estimates of communities/persons reached</p> <p># of schools and children reached</p> <p>Inclusion of nutrition in agricultural curricula.</p> | <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> <p>Programme Report</p> | <p>Community organisations are effective in influencing vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Ministries of Education willing to review curricula to better address nutritional issues.</p> |

Appendix 4(1)

Upscaled Caribbean Regional Programme for Food Security (CRPFS) Objective 1

| Upscaled Regional Programme for Food Security | Regional | | National | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| | Regional coordinated regional activities | Regional coordinated national activities | BIPPs | BIPPs by Country |
| Objective 1: Strengthening food, agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises, and institutional capacity for ensuring food security | 5,615,000.00 | 5,315,000.00 | \$ 135,872,000.00 | |
| <i>1.1 Development of production related infrastructure</i> | 1,250,000 | 2,310,000 | \$ 40,918,000.00 | |
| i) rehabilitation and expansion of rural infrastructure(farm roads) | | | | |
| ii) upgrading and rehabilitation of small scale agriculture and irrigation schemes | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | \$ 34,717,000.00 | Grenada -\$5.4mil; Haiti-\$20.0mil + \$6 mil); St.Kitts and Nevis- \$1.8mil +\$.78 mil+.69mil |
| iii) support for establishment, upgrading and consolidation of research and development infrastructure (research laboratories) | 90,000 | 60,000 | \$ 2,911,000.00 | Guyana - \$2.91 mil |
| iv) expansion and establishment of dry and cool storage facilities, agro- processing facilities and packing houses. | 90,000 | 100,000 | \$ 3,290,000.00 | Dominica - \$3.29 mil |
| v)establishment of ecotourism infrastructure such as visitor centres and nature trails | 70,000 | 150,000 | | |
| <i>1.2 Design and implementation of land access measures</i> | 360,000 | 255,000 | | |
| i)improving the legal and institutional frameworks for land administration, especially the management of land banks | 90,000 | 60,000 | | |
| ii) improving the design and efficient implementation agricultural land titling and registration programmes | 90,000 | 60,000 | | |
| iii)establishment/upgrading of GIS based land resources information systems (LRIS) | 120,000 | 90,000 | | |
| iv)strengthening the functioning of land bank and land zoning systems. | 60,000 | 45,000 | | |
| <i>1.3 Appropriate technology development and diffusion</i> | 1,140,000.00 | 1,190,000.00 | \$ 35,510,000.00 | |
| i)developing technology for non-traditional crop, livestock, forestry and fishery production and marketing systems. | 500,000.00 | 200,000 | \$ 10,510,000.00 | Bahamas - \$6.51 mil; Suriname - \$4.0 mil |
| ii)diffusion through training opportunities | 200,000 | 300,000 | | |
| iii)development/adaptation/promotion of technologies for different levels/scales of agro-industrial processes | 200,000 | 90,000 | \$ 25,000,000.00 | Dominican Republic - \$25 mil |
| iv) establishing information and communication systems for the exchange of information on technology | 150,000 | 450,000 | | |
| iv) introducing improved technologies targeting rural agro-based production activities at youth, especially emphasising diversification and mechanization. | 90,000 | 150,000 | | |
| <i>1.4 Enterprise development - investment and economic management of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities</i> | 2,305,000 | 885,000 | \$ 59,444,000.00 | |
| i) Assessment, project development and promotion of enterprise modules, at all levels of the agro-industry chain | 90,000 | 300,000 | \$ 33,724,000.00 | Antigua- \$6.47mil ; Guyana - \$2.9mn ; St. Vincent - \$1.7mil +\$ 1.65mil ; Suriname -\$ 9.mil; Trinidad and Tobago - \$12. mil |
| ii)Transportation system assessment and alternative transport options at different points on the commodity chain. | 25,000 | 45,000 | \$ 9,860,000.00 | Jamaica- \$4.57mil+ \$5.29 mil |
| iii)Building of private/private sector collaboration, especially involving young entrepreneurs, joint ventures, contract farming. | 90,000 | 180,000 | \$ 8,360,000.00 | Barbados - \$3.96 mil ;St. Lucia - \$ 4.4mil |

Appendix 4(2)

Upscaled Caribbean Regional Programme for Food Security (CRPFS) Objective 2

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|---|------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Objective 2: Improving the capacity and policies for managing key threats to food security | 2,080,000 | 1,855,000 | 643,000 | |
| 2.1: Development of insurance schemes for farmers | 245,000 | 295,000 | | |
| i) reviewing of regional and global insurance schemes | 25,000 | 75,000 | | |
| ii) regional conference on crop/farm asset insurance; | 120,000 | 90,000 | | |
| iii) designing farm insurance schemes in collaboration with regional and national insurance companies | 30,000 | 75,000 | | |
| iv) pilot testing and support establishing permanent insurance schemes for Caribbean farmers. | 50,000 | 25,000 | | |
| v) support establishing an agricultural disaster fund | 20,000 | 30,000 | | |
| 2.2: Improve transboundary disease control, in particular Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) | 175,000 | 345,000 | | |
| i) upgrading national and regional disease prevention and emergency preparedness plans | 30,000 | 150,000 | | |
| ii) strengthening of diagnostic capabilities and disease surveillance | 30,000 | 75,000 | | |
| iii) development of compensation modalities; | 25,000 | 45,000 | | |
| iv) finalising of national and regional contingency plans especially for HPAI | 90,000 | 75,000 | | |
| 2.3) Increasing early warning capacity at regional and country level | 480,000 | 465,000 | | |
| i) Improvement of information system facilities and tools based on the GIEWS workstation | 120,000 | 75,000 | | |
| ii) Strengthening data management capacity and improved data availability; | 90,000 | 150,000 | | |
| iii) Establishment of standard methodologies for collecting and analysing relevant food security information | 90,000 | 150,000 | | |
| iv) Training of national and regional staff in the use of technologies for food security analysis and delivery of alerts. | 180,000 | 90,000 | | |
| 2.4) Improve social protection of the most vulnerable population groups | 1,180,000 | 750,000 | \$ 643,000.00 | |
| i) Promotion of conditional rural transfer programmes, including cash-based food entitlement programmes targeting vulnerable livelihoods; | 1,000,000 | 300,000 | | |
| ii) Home gardening amongst rural and urban poor, especially women and youth from poor and food insecure households; | 90,000 | 300,000 | \$ 643,000.00 | Guyana - \$.643mil |
| iii) Promotion of specific agricultural techniques and other economic activities for HIV/AIDS affected people | 90,000 | 150,000 | | |

Appendix 4(3)
Upscaled Caribbean Regional Programme for Food Security(CRPFS)Objective 3

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|---|----------------|------------------|--|--|
| Component 3: Promotion of the production and consumption of safe and nutritious foods | 960,000 | 2,100,000 | | |
| 3.1) Institutional strengthening of animal health and food safety related agencies | 540,000 | 1,350,000 | | |
| i) Organize regional and national workshops on the importance of agricultural health and food safety systems for senior regional and national policy leaders; | 90,000 | 210,000 | | |
| ii) Upgrade national and regional information surveillance and prevention laboratory facilities | 390,000 | 900,000 | | |
| iii) Develop emergency preparedness plan and train emergency response teams; | 30,000 | 90,000 | | |
| iv) Generate and implement strategies for regional and national level trust funds as well as emergency technical and financial support. | 30,000 | 150,000 | | |
| 3.2) Support to development of animal health and food safety legislation and its enforcement | 285,000 | 210,000 | | |
| i) Promote the acceptance and utilization of legislation to achieve animal health, plant health, quarantine and food safety levels needed | 90,000 | 75,000 | | |
| ii) provide public and private sector personnel with technical and managerial training | 150,000 | 60,000 | | |
| iii) Develop and distribute training materials to support enforcement of procedures and standards; | 45,000 | 75,000 | | |
| 3.3) Promotion of improved household nutrition | 135,000 | 540,000 | | |
| i) Develop nutrition information accessible to vulnerable households | 45,000 | 90,000 | | |
| ii) Strengthen community organizations in delivering nutrition information to vulnerable groups | 90,000 | 150,000 | | |
| iii) Implementation of nutritional awareness-raising campaigns | | 300,000 | | |

Appendix 5 : CARICOM/CARIFORUM - Bankable Investment Project Profiles (BIPPs)

The projects shaded are tentatively incorporated for funding and implementation with the CRPFS, all others presented for funding separately.

| Country | Project Name | Sector of Activity | Project Area | Duration | Estimated Costs | Suggested Financing |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|----------|-----------------|---|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1) Rehabilitation of Farm and Feeder Roads | Agriculture – Infrastructure | All the island | 3 years | US\$ 5.7 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 1.88 mill. (34%) E.F. ¹ : US\$ 2.62 mill. (46%) Farmers: US\$ 0.4 mill. (7%) Private Sector: US\$ 0.75 (13%) |
| | 2) Agricultural Production, Marketing and Food Safety | Agricultural Development | Porworks, Budy Pond and Mc Kinnons Watersheds | 3 years | US\$ 6.4 mill. | Gov. : US\$ 1.63 mill. (25%) E.F.: US\$ 4.77 mill. (75 %) |
| | 3) Livestock Development – Training and Research Facilities for Livestock Farmers | Agriculture Livestock | | 2 years | US\$ 1.04 mill. | Gov. : US\$ 0.36 mill. (35%) E.F.: US\$ 0.67 mill. (65 %) |
| Bahamas | 1) Marketing and processing of hot peppers | Agro-processing | South Eleuthera and North Andros | 2 years | US\$ 0,46 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 92,400 (20%) E.F.: US\$ 323,400 (70%) Beneficiaries: US\$ 46,200 (10%) |
| | 2) Expanding citrus and vegetable production | Crop Production | North Andros | 5 years | US\$ 6.51 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 1.3 mill. (20%) E.F.: US\$ 3.9 mill. (60%) Beneficiaries: US\$ 1.3 mill. (20%) |
| | 3) Sustainable Fisheries Development in Acklins and Crooked Island | Fisheries Management | Acklins and Crooked Island | 2 years | US\$ 1.23 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 245,080 (20%) E.F.: US\$ 857,780 (70%) Beneficiaries: US\$ 61,270 (5%) Private sector: US\$ 61,270 (5%) |
| | 4) Improving Small Ruminant Production | Livestock production | Long Island, Eleuthera and Cat Island | 5 years | US\$ 2.3 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 462,688 (20%) E.F.: US\$ 1.38 mill. (60%) Beneficiaries: US\$0.46mill. (20%) |

¹ External Funding (E.F.)

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|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---------|------------------|--|
| Barbados¹ | 1) Promoting Youth in Agriculture through the introduction of greenhouse and irrigation technology | Food security, irrigation, greenhouse technology | Bath | 5 years | US\$ 4 mill. | To be defined |
| | 2) Scotland District Development Project | Soil conservation, water resources development, marketing, institutional strengthening | | 5 years | US\$ 27.6 mill. | To be defined |
| Belize | 1) Livestock Development and Services | Livestock | All Districts | 5 years | US\$ 7.5 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0,5 mill. (7%) E.F.: US\$ 7.0 mill. (93%) |
| | 2) Increasing Non-Traditional Crop Sector Development | Crops | All Districts | 5 years | US\$ 9.5 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 2 mill. (21%) E.F.: US\$ 7.5 mill. (79%) |
| Dominica | 1) Fisheries Expansion and Commercialization Project | Fisheries | Eastern coast and North East | 3 years | US \$ 3.29 mill. | Gov.: US \$0.82 mill. (25%) E.F.: US \$2.47 mill. (75%) |
| | 2) Supporting agro-processing development | Agro-processing | | | US \$77,777 | Gov: US \$12,962 (16%) E.F.: US \$64,815 (84%) |
| Dominican Republic | 1) Proyecto de Desarrollo Rural Comunitario | Agricultura | Comunidades Rurales de las Regiones Suroeste y Noroeste | 5 years | US\$ 115 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 20 mill. (17%) E.F.: US\$ 87 mill. (76%) Beneficiaries: US\$ 3 mill. (3%) Private sector: US\$ 5 mill. (4%) |
| | 2) Proyecto para la Creación de Capacidades para la Innovación Tecnológica | Agricultura | Nivel Nacional | 5 years | US\$ 25 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 4.2 mill. (17%) E.F.: US\$ 18.7 mill. (75%) Beneficiaries: US\$ 1.3 mill. (5%) Private sector: US\$ 0,8 mill. (3%) |
| | 3) Proyecto de Apoyo a la Reconversión Productiva de la Agricultura Dominicana | Agricultura | Nivel Nacional | 5 years | US\$ 50.5 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 3.5 mill. (7%);E.F.: US\$ 45 mill. (90%);Beneficiaries: US\$ 1 mill. (2%);Private sector: US\$ 0,5 mill.(1%) |

¹ To be confirmed.

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| | 4) Proyecto de Modernización, Mejoramiento y Potenciación Productiva y de las actividades de Gestión en las Áreas Bajo Riego. | Agricultura Bajo Riego | Provincias Elías Piña, Barahona, Bahoruco y Montecristi. | 5 years | US\$ 64 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 10 mill. (15%) E.F.: US\$ 54 mill. (85%) |
| Grenada | 1) Replanting of Damaged Cocoa and Nutmeg Fields | | | 5 years | US \$5.4 mill. | Gov. US \$1.07 mill. (20%) GCA/GCNA: US \$ 0.37 mill. (7%) Loan: US \$3.84 mill. (71%) E.F.: US\$ 111,630 (2%) |
| Guyana | 1) Forestry Inventory | Forestry | Forested Region of Guyana | 3 years | US\$ 2.75 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.75 mill. (28%) E.F.: US\$ 2 mill. (72%) |
| | 2) Crop Support Services (Pesticides and Toxic Laboratory Services) | Food Safety | Country wide (all crop producing areas) | 3 years | US\$ 2.9 mill. | Local cost: US\$ 0.58 mill. (20%) E.F.: US\$ 2.3 mill. (80%) |
| | 3) Food Security Enhancement for Rupununi Savannas Communities - Establishment of a Rice and Peas Cultivation Programme | Food Security (Rice Cultivation Programme) | Communities in the Rupununi Savannas | 3 years | US\$ 643,000 | Gov.: US\$ 90,000 (15%) E.F.: US\$ 553,000 (85%) |
| | 4) Livestock Support Services | Livestock | Country wide (all livestock areas) | 3 years | US\$ 3 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.59 mill. (20%) E.F.: US\$ 2.3 mill. (80%) |
| Haïti | 1) Appui au développement de la pêche maritime et continentale | Pêche | Grand-Anse, Nord Est, Nord Ouest | 5 ans | US\$ 8 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.8 mill. (10%) E.F.: US\$ 7.2 mill. (90%) |
| | 2) Projet de mise en œuvre d'aménagements hydroagricoles | Maîtrise de l'eau | Département Ouest et Nippes | 5 ans | US\$ 20 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 2.0 mill. (10%) E.F.: US\$ 18.0 mill. (90%) |

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|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------|------------------|--|
| | 3) Projet de gestion des ressources naturelles et d'intensification de l'agriculture en milieu montagneux | Environnement | Grand-Goave - Miragoane, Marchand/Dessalines - Saint Michel de l'Attalaye, Limbé - Saint Louis du Nord | 3 ans | US\$ 6 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.6 mill. (10%) E.F.: US\$ 5.4 mill. (90%) |
| | 4) Appui à la relance de la recherche/Développement en Haïti | Recherche / Développement | National | 5 ans | US\$ 8 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.8 mill. (10%) E.F.: US\$ 7.2 mill. (90%) |
| | 5) Appui au développement de la production de biodiesel en Haïti | Energie | Département du Nord-Est | 5 ans | US\$ 5 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.5 mill. (10%) E.F.: US\$ 4.5 mill. (90%) |
| Jamaica | 1) Increasing Productivity and Competitiveness of the Jamaican Coffee Industry | Coffee Production | Coffee Growing Zones in Jamaica | 3 years | US\$ 4.60 mill. | Gov.: US \$ 0.89 (20%) E.F.: US \$3.71 mill. (80%) |
| | 2) Sea Island Development Project | Cotton | St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Mary | 3 years | US\$ 17.35 mill. | E.F. : US\$ 8.67 mill. (50%) Private Sector: 8.67 mill. (50%) |
| | 3) Hot Pepper Production and Processing | Pepper | Ebony Park , Clarendon | 2 years | US\$ 5.3 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.63 mill. (12%) E.F.: US\$ 4.66 mill. (88%) |
| | 4) Small Scale Irrigation Projects | Irrigation | Several Rural Districts | 2 years | US\$ 7 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 1.16 mill. (12%) E.F.: US\$ 5.9 mill. (88%) |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 1) Irrigation Development for Crop Farmers and Support for the Value Chain through to Post-Harvest and Agro-Processing | Agriculture | Both islands (St. Kitts and Nevis) | 4 years | US\$ 1.8 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 280,000 (15%) E.F.: US\$ 1.49 mill. (81%) Benef.: US\$ 60,000 (3%) Private sector: US\$ 5000 (0.01%) |
| | 2) Development of Rainfed Crop Production Utilizing New and Improved Technologies | Agriculture | Island wide on both islands | 5 years | US\$ 693,000 | Gov.: US\$ 145,000 (21%) E.F.: US\$ 504,000 (73%) Benef.: US\$ 44,000 (6%) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---------|-----------------|--|
| | 3) Small Ruminants Development | Agriculture Livestock | - Both islands (St. Kitts and Nevis) | 3 years | US\$ 789,000 | Gov.: US\$ 108,000 (14%) E.F.: US\$ 629,000 (80%) Benef.: US\$ 52,000 (7%) |
| Saint Lucia | 1) Improving Entrepreneurial Capacity of Farmers and Youth in Agricultural Development | | | 5 years | US\$ 4.4 mill. | Gov.: US \$0.79 mill. (18%) E.F.: US \$3.6 mill. (82%) |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines¹ | 1) Livestock Expansion and Development Programme | Livestock | To be defined | 5 years | US\$ 1.7 mill. | Not yet defined |
| | 2) Arrowroot Industry Rehabilitation Programme | Crop Diversification and Expansion | Northeast (Windward-side) Saint Vincent | 6 years | US\$ 1.65 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 0.42 mill. (26%) E.F.: US\$ 0.81 mill. (49%) Benef.: US\$ 0.4 mill. (25%) |
| Surinam | 1) Fruit Production Development | Fruit Crops | Several Districts | 4 years | US\$ 9 mill. | E.F.: US\$ 8 mill. (88%) Private sector: US\$ 1 mill. (12%) |
| | 2) Aquaculture Production Development | Aquaculture | Saramacca Nickerie | 3 years | US\$ 4 mill. | E.F.: US\$ 3.5 mill. (87.5%) Private sector.: US\$ 0.5 mill. (12.5%) |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 1) Expansion of the Irrigated Area | Agriculture Water Management | - Areas to be selected | 5 years | US\$ 20 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 2.84 mill. (14%) E.F.: US\$ 14.95 mill. (85%) Beneficiaries: 0.2 mill. (1%) |
| | 2) Strengthening the Marketing System and Linkages to Demand Centres (Agro-Processing, Tourism, Large-scale Retailing, Food Service Industries) | Agriculture Marketing and Agribusiness Development | - All the island | 4 years | US\$ 12 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 6 mill. (50%) E.F.: US\$ 6 mill. (50%) |
| | 3) Technical Assistance for Reducing Key Institutional Constraints to Increased Agricultural Productivity | Agriculture Technical Assistance | - All the island | 4 years | US\$ 8 mill. | Gov.: US\$ 4 mill. (50%) E.F.: US\$ 4 mill. (50%) |

¹ To be confirmed.