BAM
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

6th June 2012

EU Support Programme for Agricultural Development and Modernisation
## Background

### Economic Performance

**Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to GDP at Factor Cost in Constant (2006) Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Contribution (in EC$ Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2006</strong></td>
<td><strong>2007</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>86.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>62.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bananas</td>
<td>12.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other Crops</td>
<td>49.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>16.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>6.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background

Agricultural Trade Balance


Import Value (EC$ Million)

Export Value (EC$ Million)

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

$0 $200

Import Value

Export Value
Background – Snap Shot

Banana
• Ave. Farm Size: ~1.7 ac.
• Global GAP Reg.: 1,132 (1,899 ac.)
• Active: 758 FT; 444 conventional

Other crops & livestock
• Average Farm Size: ~1 ac.
• Nationally Registered: 4,968

Gender analysis: 55% M; 45% F

Ave. age in industry: 45
Background

Agricultural Decline & Poverty

The 2007/2008 Country Poverty Assessment found that 2.9% of the population was indigent, while 30.2% of the population was poor. However, overall indigence stood at 48.2%.

The contraction of the agricultural sector has adversely affected rural employment, income, export earnings and investment in agriculture. In addition, it has impacted on rural livelihoods and is one of the main contributors to rural poverty.
BAM Project Development

National Adaptation Strategy (2010)

- Agric. Policy & Strategic Action plan
- Nat. Dev. Plan (Draft)
- Studies

Multi-annual Support Strategy (2011-2012)

- Problem Tree & Log Frame
- Concept Papers
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Risk Analysis

Action Fiche (2012)


Financing Agreement (2012)

- Agric. Policy & Strategic Action plan
- Nat. Dev. Plan (Draft)
- Studies

National Adaptation Strategy (2010)

- Problem Tree & Log Frame
- Concept Papers
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Risk Analysis

Action Fiche (2012)


Problems to be Addressed by the BAM

Weak Institutional & Support services

• Praedial larceny
• Management of pests & diseases
• Credit
• Producer Orgs. & NSA

Decline in Agricultural Exports

• Inadequate marketing arrangement

Decline in Production

• Standards Compliance
• Feeder Roads & Other Infrastructure
• Inability to compete with cheap imports
• Labour / Productivity
Lessons Learnt

• The public sector’s role is that of facilitator, whereas the private sector should be the driver.

• Steps must be taken to invest based on market intelligence.

• On farm investments must be linked to a support programme.

• Farmers and investors have maintained their interest in agriculture.

• The project design stage must include all key stakeholders to improve ‘buy-in’ and sustainability.

• Donor and programme coordination mechanism need to be improved.
Thematic areas to be Addressed by the BAM

2. Small-scale commercial farming/family farm agriculture.
3. Trans-boundary pest and diseases.
Overall Objective of the BAM

To reduce the levels of poverty in St. Vincent and the Grenadines through increased production, investment, exports and employment in the agricultural sector.
Specific Objectives of the BAM

1. To stimulate private sector investment.
2. To increase productivity, efficiency and competitiveness.
3. Increase market access for agricultural produce.
4. To improve the legislative and institutional framework for fostering commercialisation.
5. To create an effective policy formulation mechanism for agricultural development.
6. To promote the sustainable use of land, forestry and marine resources.
Specific Objectives of BAM

7. To contribute to food and nutrition security.

8. To further develop the fisheries sector.

9. To facilitate the commercialization of the livestock sector.

10. To improve exotic pest and disease management.
The purpose of this intervention is to support the Government’s efforts to increase income in the agricultural sector.
Expected results

1. Agricultural infrastructure improved.
2. Access to credit with linkages to contracts and marketing improved.
3. Sustainable land use practices and good environmental management systems established and used.
4. Youth agriculture incentive support programme developed
5. Public/Private partnership strengthened for investment in production and marketing
Investments to be Built on

Improved Breeding Centres

Palletisation Centres

Enhanced Plant Protection
Investments to be Built on

Irrigation Development
Investments to be Built on

Food Technology Lab

Agricultural Training Institute

Hatchery
Investments to be Built on

Vincyfresh – Public Private Partnership
Investments to be Built on

Production Coordination of Fruit and Vegetable Growers
Complementary actions

1. Investments from the EU to develop the ATI. BAM will support training programmes offered by the Institute.

2. TA from the governments of Argentina and Taiwan for development of livestock

3. TA from the FAO for training of livestock farmers.

4. Strengthening of plant health and quarantine systems by the EU through FAO.

5. TA by the EU for GAP and HACCP compliance in the fisheries and banana sub-sectors.

6. TA from the Gov’t. of Israel to study greenhouse technology.
Complementary actions

7. Production coordination for greenhouse producers by the TTM
   The BAM will be used to expand on this model.

8. Establishment of public-private joint venture (Vincyfresh, Winfresh & ECGC)

9. The Government’s contribution to the programme is through the provision of technical services, labour, land and other assets
## Indicative Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Detail</th>
<th>Total Cost (€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1</td>
<td>6,169,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2:</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3:</td>
<td>1,194,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4:</td>
<td>620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5:</td>
<td>1,160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Cost</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Cost</td>
<td>272,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and Visibility</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring, External Evaluation and Audit</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Increase employment to at least 300 new workers
2. 200 new youth workers
3. 15% increase in average annual growth rate
4. Increase banana export
5. Reduce import bill of fruits and vegetables
   Increase domestic supply of pig and small ruminants
6. Reduce the food import bill for poultry.
7. 60% of commercial farmers in compliance with SVGGAPs
8. Increase value added for meat, fruits & vegetables and banana.
Implementation Structure

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
  - National Authorising Officer (NAO) Support Unit
  - Ministry of Agriculture
    - Project Coordinator
    - Administrative Staff
    - Component Leaders (Livestock, Fruits & Vegetables, Banana)
  - Non-State Actors
Thank You