



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Country Programming Framework for the Commonwealth of Dominica

2016 to 2019

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Acronyms and Abbreviation

APOA	Agricultural Plan of Action
BAM	Banana Accompany Measures
CAFAN	Caribbean Farmers Network
CARDI	Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CMCA	Common Multi-Country Assessment
CPF	Country Programming Framework
DEXIA	Dominica Export Import Agency (
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSPS	Growth and Social Protection Strategy
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IICA	Inter American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
NAS	National Adaptation Strategy
NES	National Export Strategy
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
NDFD	National Development Foundation of Dominica
NAFSDS	National Agricultural and Food Systems Development Strategy
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
RLC	Regional Latin America and the Caribbean
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal
SLC	Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SO	Strategic Objectives
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNMSDF	United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework
WHO	World Health Organisation
WINDCORP	Windward Islands Crop Insurance

I. Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica. The goal is to bring together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the four years from 2016 to 2019.
2. The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with representatives of: Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, Finance, Health and the Environment, Education, Economic Development, Youth, Sports, Culture and Constituency Empowerment, Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment, Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs; key Agencies, Divisions and Units in these Ministries including Fisheries, Cultural Division, Plant Protection and Quarantine Unit, Environmental Coordinating Unit; development partners including Agricultural Development and Industrial Bank, CARDI, National Development Foundation of Dominica (NDFD) and OECS; private sector and business organizations including Dominica Export Import Agency (DEXIA), Dominica Manufacturers Association; Civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations; Farmers' organizations including Agriculture Women's Movement, Dominica Organic Agriculture Movement, Caribbean Agro Producers, Nature Island Pineapple Producers Association; and other key partners such as Windward Islands Crop Insurance (WINCROP) Dominica

II. Country context and priorities

3. A Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a population of just over 72,000, Dominica is currently ranked as an upper-middle income country. However, its relatively small, open economic base, and high exposure to the impacts of natural disasters are just two of the challenges which are faced in achieving and sustaining its development agenda. This was clearly highlighted as recently as 27 August 2015, when the Tropical Storm Erika passed over the island, producing intense rainfall which resulted in flash flooding. Damage caused mainly by severe flooding and erosion resulted in total damage and loss of approximately USD 483 M (EC 1.3 B), equivalent to about 90% of Dominica's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹. Achieving and maintaining development gains is clearly challenging. National food production systems and many rural livelihoods are particularly vulnerable. Agriculture contributed about 15.7% to national GDP in 2014. It is also considered an important contributor to national employment (about 40% of the labour force by occupation), a considerable foreign exchange earner and a critical foundation for rural livelihoods. Dominica has a high dependency on imported foods with approximately 55% of all foods consumed being imported. However, despite being a net importer of food, domestic agriculture and fisheries production has significant food culture and nutrition value for the population.

Following the damage caused by the Tropical Storm Erika weather system, the Ministry of Agriculture has taken the opportunity to accelerate its sector development planning. FAO has been asked to assist in the formulation of a *National Agricultural and Food Systems Development Strategy (NAFSDS)* for the country which will help to guide the long-term implementation of the strategic vision for the agriculture sector. The Government outlined this vision during a national dialogue on agriculture which was held in October 2015. Five pillars of development were identified for the sector - 1) Livestock; 2) Bay Oil (essential oils); 3) Root crops and vegetables; 4) Banana and plantain; and 5) Coffee and cocoa.

While the country continues to advance its development agenda, it also faces new issues such as a rise in chronic non-communicable diseases caused by shifting consumption patterns. According to World Health Organisation (WHO), in 2010, Dominica had the third highest

¹ *Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment: Tropical Storm Erika – August 27 August, 2015.* A report by the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, supported by the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme

rate of obesity in the Caribbean among the age group 15 years and older. At the same time, deep pockets of poverty and hunger remain to be addressed. Accessibility to food is as much a concern as the stability of the food systems.

Within this context, the country has a National Food and Nutrition Security Policy which was developed in 2013 with the support of FAO. As recently as 2015, it was endorsed by the government at the level of the Cabinet. Its implementation will be a critical next step. There is a national Food and Nutrition Council which has responsibility for coordinating actions around FNS.

Overall, the policy framework which governs the development agenda is the *Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS) 2014-2018*. This is a medium-term strategic 5-year plan which focuses on economic, social and environmental development as a means of achieving reduction in poverty. Sector specific goals and actions are outlined including the improvement of food and nutrition security, reducing the occurrence of chronic non-communicable diseases and increasing youth employment opportunities.

In the area of gender, the country has a draft National Gender Policy which seeks to advance the continued empowerment of women while addressing gender disparities which reduce the effectiveness of national development efforts. Key areas of focus are formulating the National Action Plan on gender violence and the national strategic plan for gender mainstreaming of the Government's functions. The Bureau of Gender Affairs is the government leader in the process.

The policy landscape for aspects of food and nutrition security is broad. It includes a National Export Strategy (NES), National Adaptation Strategy (NAS), Banana Accompanying Measures (BAM) programme, a draft National Agriculture Policy, draft Forestry Policy; draft Fisheries Policy, School Nutrition Policy, National Land Use Policy Framework (2014), a consumer right to healthy food approach by the Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment and Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Policy and Action Plan. Several are in different stages of preparation and are to be finalized before they can be endorsed by Cabinet.

4. Within the framework of the five Strategic Objectives (SO) of FAO, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has prioritized three Regional Initiatives which target key areas of work – 1) Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean (related mainly to SO1, SO3); 2) Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development (related mainly to SO3, SO5); and 3) Agricultural and Food Value Chain Development – Improving Food and Feed Systems (related mainly to SO2, SO4).

Further, the Caribbean Sub-region has developed a strategic plan with four main programme elements which based on the last CPF process, the three Regional Initiatives and the five Strategic Objectives. These programme elements were approved at the meeting of Caribbean Ministers attending the FAO Regional Conference in March 2014. They are as follows:

- a. Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative
- b. Value Chain (Food and Feed Systems) Initiative and Small Scale/Family Farming
- c. Risk Management, Resilience and Territorial Development
- d. Public Policy and Governance

The priority areas identified by the Dominica stakeholders for their new CPF are clearly integrated into this framework and continue to build on the advances that have been made in the concluding CPF (2012 – 2017).

Between FAO's mandate and its gender equality goal and objectives there is a clear synergy. FAO believes that progress towards eliminating hunger and poverty will result from: i) ensuring that its programmes and projects, as well as its normative work, reduce the gap

between rural women and men in access to productive resources and services; ii) ensuring that women and men have the ability to influence programme and policy decision-making, and building institutional responsiveness and accountability (voice); and iii) ensuring that rural women and men can take up economic opportunities to improve their individual and household well-being (agency). Women's ability to articulate their needs and priorities will facilitate the ability of rural institutions in member countries to address women's needs and become more accountable to both women and men farmers. Both women and men need an enabling environment to exercise choices and transform them into desired actions and outcome.

In this regards, the development of the Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) is in the preliminary stages of identifying priority areas. Social inclusion, Gender equity and Women Empowerment, Health and Well-being and Food and Nutrition Security under the social thematic area and sustainable agriculture under the Environmental thematic area are those most relevant to FAO's support to the Commonwealth of Dominica. Each of these aligns closely with the priority areas identified for the CPF and therefore provide opportunities for synergies and joint programming with other UN agencies. FAO will also seek to establish partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and Health to combat the high incidence of NCDs and to reduce the high incidence of overweight and obesity in the population by working to affect diet changes related to substitution of imports with locally and regionally produced food and food products.

III. FAO's contribution and expected results

5. The following are the three priority areas that have been identified for collaboration between FAO and Dominica over the period 2016 – 2019:
 - a. **Food and Nutrition Security, Agricultural health and food safety**
 - b. **Risk management, building resilience to Climate Change and ecological sustainability**
 - c. **Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development**

Additionally, FAO will continue to advocate for global and inter-regional dialogue and collaboration, where appropriate, support the country to participate in the normative work of bodies, treaties, commissions such as but not limited to CODEX², IPPC³, OIE, WECAFC⁴, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and JMPM⁵.

In addressing these priorities, FAO's support can directly contribute to providing a strategic approach to the national development agenda. The priority areas are also aligned with the current focus of FAO work in the region and therefore will fully benefit from the work programmes that the Organization has the capacity to deliver effectively.

It should also be noted that strategic partnerships with non-state actors are crucial for achieving the CPF results. At a national level, it can be achieved by mobilizing other actors to work together in sharing the best available knowledge and capacities to provide the most effective services toward common goals. These partners should include academia and research institutions, civil society - including technical NGOs, producers' organizations and cooperatives, and the private sector. It should also consider UN agencies, funding and development partners, south-south cooperation governments, international financial institutions (IFIs) and inter-governmental entities.

Currently, Caribbean countries, including Dominica, are part of the process of developing a United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) of

² CODEX Alimentarius - FAO and WHO food and veterinary standards body.

³ International Plant Protection Convention,

⁴ Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

⁵ FAO/WHO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Management

assistance which will replace the UNDAF⁶ as a mechanism for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) delivery. It seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA), the first step in the preparation of the UNMSDF has been drafted. It provides an analysis of the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing states (The SAMOA Pathway) and SDGs. The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The proposed SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

In this regard, the development of the CMCA is in the preliminary stages of identifying priority areas. Social Inclusion and Equality, Health and Well-being and Food and Nutrition Security under the social thematic area, and sustainable agriculture under the Environmental thematic area are those most relevant to FAO's support to Dominica. Each of these aligns closely with the priority areas identified for the CPF and therefore provide opportunities for synergies and joint programming with other UN agencies.

6. For each of the priority areas, the FAO's support will focus on the following:

- a. **Food and Nutrition Security, Agricultural health and food safety** – Under this thematic area, FAO support will be provided to strengthen the national food safety systems by providing training to food inspectors in risk certification systems and strengthening for policy and legislative framework. To continue the implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, capacity will be built in the Food and Nutrition Council, the inter-sectoral mechanism responsible for driving the FNS. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring the inclusion of gender perspectives in the implementation of food and nutrition security policy and to collaborating with women's organizations and culture development partners for the implementation of nutritional education and awareness building. Also under this thematic area, FAO is requested to provide analytical support for a national food sufficiency strategy supported which aims to reduce the high food import bill. The National School Feeding Programme is also targeted for support to strengthen linkages of school food purchases with local farmers, and to improve nutrition education among students. In support of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the FAO will support activities to support the production of wholesome and nutritious food. Additionally, FAO will seek to develop collaborative nutritional programmes with the ministries of Health and Education to promote responsible consumption and production to reduce to increasing incidence of obesity in children and the youth. **Risk management, building resilience to Climate Change and ecological sustainability** – Following the destruction caused by Tropical Storm Erika, this thematic area is particularly important to the country. In the first instance, FAO is supporting the short term recovery efforts of small farmers with an emergency project. However, for the medium to longer term, it will be important to build capacity for disaster risk management, including issues related to Climate Change. In this regard, FAO will continue to provide support for capacity building in the planning and agriculture disaster risk management. Multi-stakeholder mechanisms which are broadly inclusive of gender and promote the participation in women organizations in climate change and disaster risk management decision-making will be encouraged. The analysis of

⁶ United Nations Development Assistance Framework

gender differentiated needs will also be important to ensure targeted and effective resilience building.

Included in this thematic area is also support for the national capacity for pest and disease management and the development of a quality assurance system for agricultural propagation stations to produce certified planting material. Resilience building of production systems will be supported by strengthening the application of techniques such as rainwater harvesting and on-farm water management, renewable energy and climate smart agricultural practices with particular emphasis on supporting gender capabilities for sustainable agriculture.

- b. **Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development**– Under this thematic area, FAO will provide support to a broad range of national development initiatives. One cross-cutting issue that will be supported is the improvement of data management to facilitate effective (timely and accurate) evidence-based decision making to drive agriculture development and food and nutrition security.

Another key result which can be transformative is support for national efforts to promote agriculture entrepreneurship among youth and other groups such as women. In addition to the enabling framework that is required FAO support will also be required to introduce innovative agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries practices which can drive efficiency in production, not only for traditional, but also non-traditional crops (onions, cassava, ginger, potatoes). In particular, increasing the production efficiency in the Bay Oil industry has been identified as a key value chain in which women play significant roles. Market access and food quality standards will also be important elements of the support.

FAO has also been requested to support efforts to facilitate coherence and coordination among policies, plans and strategies to support the agriculture sector and food and nutrition security. Within the context of the School Feeding Programme, FAO will promote sustainable agriculture to assist local and family farmers in the use organic and Agroecological production techniques. This will help these farmers to build resilience to climate change and ecological sustainability

IV. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

7. The total resource requirement for the CPF is **USD 1 800 000**. With an anticipated TCP country allocation of **USD 200 000** per biennium, a total of USD 400 000 will indicatively be available as new TCP support during the period of the CPF. Available support from ongoing projects including TCP will provide USD 860 000 for youth employment related initiatives, emergency assistance to farmers following Tropical Storm Erika, developing disaster and Climate Change resilience among fishers and the formulation of the National Agriculture and Food Systems Development Strategy. Therefore a balance of approximately **USD 540 000** will need to be mobilized from other sources. In that regard, the new TCP country allocation will need to be used in a strategic and catalytic manner to leverage other resources. It will be important for the Government and FAO to work closely in identifying potential opportunities for resource mobilization that may include development of a Unilateral Trust Fund project for at least one area of work, and tri-partite arrangements which utilize FAO technical expert assistance for donor funded projects in the country. At the same time, the mobilization of resources for the CPF will be supported by the FAO sub-regional and regional offices and through participation in regional mechanisms (e.g. CARICOM, CAHFSA) and projects and South-South Cooperation. Potential resources to support country priorities in the area of food security and nutrition may be allocated from GCP /RLA/208/VEN. This will have to be discussed with the project lead. Other potential sources of mobilization which should be

explored can include the CELAC FNS initiative (south-south cooperation) and PetroCaribe FNS initiative.

Beyond funding mobilization, FAO can also support the country development agenda in the role of a neutral entity which can broker partnerships, bringing together several actors (civil society, private sector, public sector, and academia) to dialogue and develop strategic partnerships. This can facilitate improved governance and public policy that supports the achievement of national development goals. To this end, the FAO will seek to develop a partnership with the CARICOM Secretariat to assist the Government of Dominica to develop its capacity in statistics – particularly data collection, analysis, interpretation, storage and presentation. Potential resources to support this regional priority area may be allocated for the Canadian International Development Agency grant funds to CARICOM or other potential resource mobilization sources.

8. The CPF will be pursued through partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Dominica and with development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Dominica and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.
9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will lead the implementation and monitoring of the CPF on behalf of the Government and in joint collaboration with FAO. Other key ministries and their agencies will participate in implementation committees specific to the thematic area.

It is proposed that the implementation of the 2016-19 CPF will be monitored through a defined M&E plan that will be developed with the assistance of FAO and implemented by the Government. The monitoring process will be an on-going activity, with mid-year and annual reporting. As a management tool, the monitoring exercise will:

1. Assess the extent of progress of the interventions proposed in the CPF, whether they are on track against their objectives and targets, and determine what still needs to be done to meet objectives. Assess the degree of relevance and success of the interventions through feedback from beneficiaries and other stakeholders;
2. Identify successes and learn lessons from challenges for future activities.
3. Provide data for end-of program evaluations.

The end-of-period evaluation will assess performance against intended objectives as defined in the CPF Results Matrix (Annex I). The purpose of the evaluation will be:

- **Accountability-oriented**—intended to focus partners to account over the extent to which intended objectives have been met and results achieved.
- **Learning-oriented**—intended to focus on analysis and lessons learned to improve future effectiveness.

The evaluations will be based on an assessment of the programme under the CPF against specified criteria:

- **Relevance** --the extent to which the activities implemented were suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor.
- **Effectiveness**—the extent to which the interventions achieved the specific objectives that were set.
- **Efficiency**—whether or not the inputs (staff, funds, equipment, etc.), into the work were appropriate in terms of the output.
- **Sustainability**—whether the benefits of the activities are likely to continue after assistance ends.

10. Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

This document represents the commitment of the FAO, subject to the availability of funding, to assist Dominica in addressing its development agenda. The CPF is co-owned and implemented by the Government of Dominica, principally through its Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the FAO.

The Government of Dominica fully embraces the CPF 2016-2019, and through signature of the CPF document, declares its commitment to effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programming Framework.

On behalf of:

The Government of the Commonwealth of
Dominica

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

Hon. Johnson Drigo
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

Dr. J.R. Deep Ford
Sub-regional Coordinator for the Caribbean

Date:

Date:

Annexes:

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2: UN-system linkage (explicit reference and linkage to the wider UN-system developmental context within the country)

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline -- potential areas of support

IV.1.1 CPF Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2019

Government Priority 1: **FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY, AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY**

Related UNMSDF⁷ Outcome: currently in the process of drafting. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Health and Well-being; Indicative Goal 3: Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Regional Priority: RI 1

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other ⁸)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTE)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.1: Food safety systems strengthened <i>[4.1.4 Number of countries and regional bodies provided with FAO support to design and implement policies and regulatory frameworks for plant and animal health and food safety and quality (plant health, animal health, food control)]</i>	<i>By 2017, cadre of food inspectors trained in targeted risk certification systems</i> <i>By 2018, a National Food Safety Commission/Body established with the support of FAO to review all existing policies and legislation and coordinate activities</i>	90 000	0	0	90 000	0	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food Safety management, food safety inspectors, Bureau of standards, food producers and distributors, farmers groups, private sector and academia
Output 1.2: Implementation of Food and Nutrition Security Policy supported by the FAO <i>[1.2.1 Number of policy processes with more inclusive coordination across sector and stakeholders for food security and nutrition governance as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>By 2016, Food and Nutrition Council (inter-ministerial mechanism) trained to improve capacity for implementation of FNS Policy</i> <i>By 2016, increased sensitization and awareness is built for the FNS Policy with the support of FAO and incorporating gender and cultural education perspectives</i>	70 000	0	0	70 000	0	Food and Nutrition Council, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Youth, Sports, Culture, and Constituency Development, Women's groups, Women's Development partners, Agriculture Women's group, possible support under GCP /RLA/208/VEN
Output 1.3: National food sufficiency strategy supported by FAO <i>[4.3.2 Number of countries receiving significant FAO support to increase responsible investment in efficient and inclusive agri-food systems]</i>	<i>By 2018, develop assessment of food importation and production strategy to determine effective actions which supports government self-sufficiency strategy</i>	40 000	0	0	0	40 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment
Output 1.4: National School Feeding Programme is strengthened.	<i>By 2017 assessment of School Feeding Programme undertaken including the capacity requirements for establishing a</i>	80 000	0	0	80 000	0	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, school communities,

⁷ United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework. The instrument replacing the UNDAF

⁸ Academia and research institutions, civil society – including technical NGOs, producers' organisations and cooperatives and the private sector

Government Priority 1: *FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY, AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY*

Related UNMSDF⁷ Outcome: currently in the process of drafting. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Health and Well-being; Indicative Goal 3: Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Regional Priority: RI 1

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other ⁹)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTE)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<i>[1.1.3 Number of organizations that have strengthened capacities for human resource and organizational development in the food security and nutrition domain as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>national school gardening programme</i> <i>A mechanism for public purchasing which links local food producers to the is developed with FAO support by 2018</i>						small farmer and fishers groups, possible support under ⁹ GCP /RLA/208/VEN
Output 1.5: National Agricultural and Food Systems Development Strategy for Dominica developed and implemented with the support of FAO <i>[4.2.3 Number of countries provided with FAO support to implement inclusive, efficient and sustainable value chains]</i> <i>[2.2.2 Number of policy processes with cross-sector dialogue on integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems that were supported by FAO]</i>	<i>By 2016, National Agricultural and Food Systems Development Strategy developed with the support of FAO</i>	30 000	30 000	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and its relevant agencies and units, famers' and agri-processors groups

⁹ Academia and research institutions, civil society – including technical NGOs, producers' organisations and cooperatives and the private sector

Government Priority 2: **RISK MANAGEMENT, BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Related UNMSDF¹⁰ Outcome: currently in the process of drafting. Indicative Goal 3. Environment: Climate Change and variability. Indicative Goal 3. Environment: Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems

Regional Priority: RI 3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other ¹¹)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Pest and disease management capacity and systems strengthened.</p> <p><i>[5.3.1 Number of countries with improved application of integrated and/or sector-specific standards, technologies and practices for risk prevention and mitigation as a result of FAO support]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018, plant and animal pest and disease surveillance monitoring system established with the support of FAO</i></p> <p><i>By 2018, diagnostic capabilities and laboratory capacities are strengthened for pest and disease management in agriculture</i></p> <p><i>By 2019, a quality assurance system for agricultural propagation stations (Government and Private) is developed to produce certified planting material.</i></p>	130 000	0	0	0	130 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment, Plant Protection & Quarantine Unit, Environmental Coordinating Unit
<p>Output 2.2: Disaster recovery implemented, risk management and Climate Change adaptation systems improved in agriculture, fisheries and forestry</p> <p><i>[5.4.3 Percent of countries affected by a crisis impacting agriculture in which FAO provided timely and gender responsive crisis response]</i></p> <p><i>[5.4.1 Number of countries benefiting from FAO support to uptake standards, guidelines and practices for hazard and sector specific emergency preparedness]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2016, affected farmers supported to recover from damage caused by TS Erika</i></p> <p><i>By 2017, DRM management committee established and trained with the support of FAO and a work plan is developed for implementation of the Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Plan with the support of FAO</i></p> <p><i>By 2017, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management is designed and implemented for fisheries with the support of FAO</i></p>	870 000	300 000	0	0	80 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies and departments, affected farmers, farmers organizations in disaster prone areas, women's farmers groups including Bay Oil group, Rural Development organizations, Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs
<p>Output 2.3: Renewable energy and energy efficiency techniques for agriculture adapted with the support of FAO</p>	<p><i>By 2018, an assessment of best practices</i></p>	50 000	0	0	50 000	0	Ministries of Agriculture and

¹⁰ United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework. The instrument replacing the UNDAF

¹¹ Academia and research institutions, civil society – including technical NGOs, producers' organisations and cooperatives and the private sector

Government Priority 2: RISK MANAGEMENT, BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY

Related UNMSDF¹⁰ Outcome: currently in the process of drafting. Indicative Goal 3. Environment: Climate Change and variability. Indicative Goal 3. Environment: Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems

Regional Priority: RI 3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other ¹¹)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<i>[2.1.1 Number of FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production]</i>	<i>for on-farm environmentally friendly energy system (solar system, wind, renewable energy) completed and disseminated</i>						Fisheries, Trade, Energy and Employment with possible South-south cooperation through PetroCaribe or CELAC FNS initiatives

Government Priority 3: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Related UNMSDF¹² Outcome: currently in the process of drafting. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Poverty and inequality. Indicative Goal 3: Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Regional Priority: RI 2

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other ¹³)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.1: Data management improved for effective (timely and accurate) evidence-based decision making</p> <p><i>2.4.1. Number of additional data points in the relevant datasets of FAO's main statistical databases</i> Indicator B: Percent of relevant social datasets in FAO's main statistical databases that feature data disaggregated by gender</p> <p><i>2.4.3. Number of relevant data/information products that were produced by stakeholders with capacity development support from FAO</i></p>	<p><i>By 2017, sustainable agricultural data management system implemented for data collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of timely and relevant data with the support of FAO</i></p>	200 000	0	0	50 000	150 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Statistical Institute
<p>Output 3.2: Enabling environment created to promote agriculture as a viable entrepreneurial endeavours among small-scale producers and youth</p> <p><i>[3.2.1 Number of countries in which assistance was provided for the drafting or revision of ARD policies, strategies and programmes to integrate Decent Rural Employment (DRE) principles as a central element or for the implementation of DRE programmes]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2016 an assessment is completed on the available agricultural opportunities and capacity building requirements of youth</i></p> <p><i>By 2017 a youth farmer mentorship programme is developed and operating with the support of FAO</i></p> <p><i>By 2018, at least two training modules are developed which target youth and agricultural entrepreneurs; modules to include effective record keeping for small scale producers</i></p>	60 000	60 000	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Youth, Sports, Culture and Constituency Empowerment, Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment, Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs; NGO Youth development partners, GCP/SLC/005/IFA
<p>Output 3.3: New or improved agricultural, forestry and fisheries practices evaluated and adopted with the support of FAO</p>	<p><i>At least 1 new, improved or traditional practice that promotes sustainable increases in productivity is packaged</i></p>	200 000	0	0	200 000	0	Producers groups, Bay Oil women producers, agri-processors, Agricultural

¹² United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework. The instrument replacing the UNDAF

¹³ Academia and research institutions, civil society – including technical NGOs, producers' organisations and cooperatives and the private sector

Government Priority 3: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Related UNMSDF¹² Outcome: currently in the process of drafting. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Poverty and inequality. Indicative Goal 3: Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Regional Priority: RI 2

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other ¹³)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
[2.1.1 Number of FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production]	<p><i>and disseminated for farmer training by 2018</i></p> <p><i>At least 70 farmers trained farmers in using participatory and inclusive approaches by 2018</i></p> <p><i>By 2019, training designed and implemented for farmers to improve packaging and grading systems to increase the quality standards (onion, cassava, ginger, potatoes)</i></p> <p><i>Study to improve quality and efficiency of Bay Oil distillation to provide better techniques for the industry by 2018</i></p>						Standards setting body, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 1 = USD 310 000; Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 2 = 1 030 000; Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 3 = USD 460 000

Total resource requirements for the entire CPF = USD 1 800 000

Rationale for FAO's assistance: <Describe the main issues to be addressed and how the proposed outputs will contribute to UNDAF and the Government Outcomes; identify possible synergies with other Development Partners' interventions, potential risks and mitigation measures >

IV.1.2 Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The decision has been taken to formulate a United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) for the Region. For the purpose of this framework the region is defined as the fourteen members of the Caribbean Community excluding Haiti, who are members of the United Nations¹⁴. The United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) as the collective and integrated response of the United Nations system in the Caribbean. It seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) will be implemented to provide the basis for policy dialogue and design of UNMSDF and will analyze the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing states (The Samoa Pathway) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The proposed SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

The regional approach through the UNMSDF is expected to lighten the burden on national governments and prompt a more coherent response to regional and national challenges, needs and priorities. This approach is expected to lead to better strategic positioning to leverage regional resources, and serve as a resource mobilization framework while strengthening capacity to support implementation and monitoring. It will also increase UN integration, coordination and coherence.

At the time of the development of this CPF, the CMCA is in the preliminary stages of drafting priorities and undertaking national stakeholder consultations to determine both regional and national priorities. The indicative priority areas which have been identified have strong alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals. They are as follows:

1. Economic

- Lagging Economic Growth
- Debt
- External Financing
- Infrastructure
- Labour Markets, Demographic Shifts and Decent Work
- Competitiveness, Science and Technology and Innovation

2. Social

- Poverty and inequality
- Social inclusion and equality
- Health and Well-being
- Education: access and quality
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture

3. Environmental

- Disaster risk reduction
- Climate Change and variability
- Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems
- Energy
- Water and Sanitation

¹⁴ Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

4. Governance

- Human Security and Safety
- Institutional transparency and accountability
- Data monitoring

IV.1.3 Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

The TCP Indicative Pipeline below represents a list of potential TCP projects that have been identified from the CPF. This pipeline provides an opportunity to fast-track the development of these TCP/TCPFs at the time they are required for implementation. It is imperative to note that the number and value of TCP projects that will be approved and operational is only to the extent and value of the TCP country allocation. It is also of note that other TCPs ideas which are not indicated here can be developed as required.

<i>Country</i>		DOMINICA			
<i>CPF implementation cycle</i>		Start: Year	2016	End: Year	2019
<i>Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline</i>		Start: Year	2016	End: Year	2019
<i>Ref. to CPF priority and output*</i>	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*	Indicative biennium for resource allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Country priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security, Agricultural health and food safety					
Output 1.3: National food sufficiency strategy supported by FAO	Development of a food importation strategy towards greater self-sufficiency	TCPF	2018/19	40 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment
Country Priority 2: Risk management, building resilience to Climate Change and ecological sustainability					
Output 2.1: Pest and disease management capacity and systems strengthened.	Strengthening national capacity for response to plant and animal pest and disease emergencies	TCPF	2018/19	130 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment, Plant Protection and Quarantine Unit, Environmental Coordinating Unit
Output 2.2: Disaster recovery implemented, risk management and Climate Change adaptation systems improved in agriculture, fisheries and forestry	Strengthening agricultural disaster risk management systems in Dominica	TCPF	2016/17	80 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs
Country Priority 3: Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development					
Output 3.1: Data management improved for effective (timely and accurate) evidence-based decision making	Improved agricultural data management systems	TCPF	2016/17	150 000	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Statistical Institute

IV.1.4 Map of Linkages with regional, sub-regional priorities and opportunities

REGIONAL PRIORITY THEMES		Country Commitments			Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Food and Nutrition Security		Regional	Subregional	National	
Outputs	Output 1.1: Food safety systems strengthened	CELAC FNS plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	
	Output 1.2: Implementation of Food and Nutrition Security Policy supported by the FAO	CELAC FNS plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, APOA	
	Output 1.3: National food sufficiency strategy supported by FAO	CELAC FNS plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan APOA	
	Output 1.4: National School Feeding Programme is strengthened.	CELAC FNS plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	Brazil, Venezuela
	Output 1.5: National Agricultural and Food Systems Development Strategy for Dominica developed and implemented with the support of FAO	CELAC FNS plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, APOA	Venezuela?
Family Farming and Territorial Development		Regional	Subregional	National	Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Outputs	Output 2.3: Renewable energy and energy efficiency techniques for agriculture adapted with the support of FAO	CELAC Family Farming Plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, PetroCaribe FNS, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	Venezuela?
	Output 3.1: Data management improved for effective (timely and accurate) evidence-based decision making	CELAC Family Farming Plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, CELAC FNS plan, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	
	Output 3.2: Enabling environment created to promote agriculture as a viable entrepreneurial endeavours among small-scale producers and youth	CELAC Family Farming Plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, CELAC FNS plan, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, APOA	
	Output 3.3: New or improved agricultural, forestry and fisheries practices evaluated and adopted with the support of FAO	CELAC Family Farming Plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, CELAC FNS plan, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, APOA	

REGIONAL PRIORITY THEMES		Country Commitments			Opportunities for SS
Sustainable management of natural resources, Climate Change and Risk Management		Regional	Subregional	National	Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Outputs	Output 2.1: Plant and animal pest and disease management capacity and systems strengthened.	CELAC FNS plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, APOA	
	Output 2.2: Disaster recovery implemented, risk management and Climate Change adaptation systems improved in agriculture, fisheries and forestry	CELAC FNS plan	Regional FNS Policy and Action Plan, SAMOA Pathway	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, APOA	