



## Praedial Larceny in the Caribbean



### KEY FACTS

- ▶ Praedial larceny is the most extensive among all crimes committed in the subregion in terms of the number of persons and families affected.
- ▶ 98% of all producers surveyed have experienced loss of produce from theft.
- ▶ More than 90% of producers regionally agree that it is the single greatest disincentive to investment in the sector.
- ▶ Conservative estimates are that 18% of the value of farm output regionally is taken by thieves, resulting in the loss of millions of United States dollars annually.
- ▶ Lack of reporting due to frustration with inaction by authorities means only 45% of incidences are reported to the police regionally.
- ▶ Data suggests that just over 35% of produce stolen at the regional level is used for household food and other needs in the home.
- ▶ Regionally the largest share of the produce stolen (27%) is disposed of in the higgler/huckster trade which is dominated by rural women, most of whom are single, vulnerable household heads and with no other source of income.

Praedial larceny - the theft of agriculture produce - is widely acknowledged in the region as a practice that is negatively impacting the development of the agricultural sector. Agricultural producers (crop, livestock, marine fishers and aquaculturists) suffer heavy losses and are hesitant to invest and expand their enterprise. Illegal fishing or piracy of fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zones of respective member states is also considered praedial larceny and legislation in several member states also extends the definition of the offence to include the theft of agricultural equipment, agriculture inputs and secondary products such as feed and fodder.

Policing and programmes to combat praedial larceny have become an integral consideration in how agriculture producers, processors and distributors function in the region in an effort to secure their on-farm investments, and in how policy makers build strategies to secure the economic gains from public investment in the sector. Given the importance of this constraint, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted a comprehensive study, *An Analysis of the State of Praedial Larceny in Member States of CARICOM* in collaboration with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) under the umbrella of the Agricultural Sector Disaster Risk Management Committee (ASSC/TMAC).

A summary of the results is presented here.

## Extent, nature and magnitude of praedial larceny

Praedial larceny is the most extensive among all crimes committed in the subregion in terms of the number of persons and families affected. On average 82% of farmers and fishers affected are commercial or semi-commercial producers between the ages of 45 and 50 years. Poor and vulnerable farming populations are not spared. 98% of all producers surveyed have experienced loss of produce from theft - more than 332 000 fisher folk families, and well over 1 000 000 crops and livestock farm families. The crime also has potentially high, though undetermined, social costs to welfare in farming communities, livelihoods and household food security. More than 90% of producers regionally agree that it is the single greatest disincentive to investment in the sector.

Praedial larceny is no longer viewed as a petty crime but one of the most pervasive and entrenched crimes affecting business and livelihoods - the only crime at regional level that consistently trends upwards. Praedial larceny has moved from the theft of small amounts to large amounts of produce involving in some instances truckloads of bananas, an entire

field of pineapples or the harvest of a freshwater fish pond with a determination among the thieves that poses serious dangers to farm families and farm workers. Some aquaculture farmers have abandoned their entire enterprise due to heavy losses and the high cost paid for security.

Offenders operate in a complex social and economic environment encompassing varied groups of individuals who have developed livelihoods and businesses from the stealing of agriculture produce, equipment and materials. Each group has developed its own dynamics in a distribution chain where the crime enters undetected into the normal processes of legitimate industry of especially domestic fresh food distribution. Conservative estimates are that 18% of the value of farm output regionally is taken by thieves, resulting in the loss of millions of United States dollars annually.

This does not account for future loss to agriculture production and productivity when farmers leave the sector or when high quality genetic breeds of livestock and crop varieties are stolen from breeding stations and agriculture research facilities and sold as food. Nor does it take into consideration the likely consequences

for public health and subsequent industry fallout should tainted, uncertified produce gain entry into the domestic food chain.

## Drivers of praedial larceny

Several factors encourage the growing spread of praedial larceny. With the development of agri-business chains and diversity of livelihood activities from agriculture, fresh produce has become another input in the high cost of business. There is often an imbalance in the daily demand and supply of fresh food and the buyer often has little or no interest in the legitimacy of the source of the produce. Maintaining the integrity of the supplier/producer relationship necessitates reliability of supplies, freshness, smaller amounts not requiring storage and an acceptable price. Praedial larceny's most readily identified business feature is the ability of the supplier to combine large volumes, timely delivery and a level of determination to ensure his delivery that does not rule out the use of violence.

Unlike other risks in agriculture management, risk management of praedial larceny requires significant inputs from the criminal justice system, traceability systems for proof of ownership under the law, information sharing for deterrence and for capacity building, networking and intelligence gathering on the nature and reduction of the risk. Critical weaknesses and deficiencies in the legislation and the criminal justice system related to praedial larceny include:

- ▶ *Weak sensitivities to the social and economic consequences among the critical players, including the Police and Judiciary, resulting in failure to treat praedial larceny as a serious offence. Fines and penalties awarded under the law have not proven to be a deterrent to the thieves; low priority given to the hearing of praedial larceny cases by the Courts and the ease with which bail is granted to repeat*



Theft of fish and gear is also considered praedial larceny



Stolen produce often makes it way into legitimate market channels

- ▶ *offenders undermines efforts to reduce praedial larceny.*
- ▶ *Unfamiliarity and underutilization by the Police of relevant legislative acts that can be used for prosecution, including the Trespass Act and the Unlawful Possession Act, which may be applied when the source of the produce is not identified in a timely manner.*
- ▶ *Lack of reporting due to frustration with inaction by authorities means only 45% of incidences are reported to the police regionally. Thieves are therefore fairly confident they will face limited or no consequences.*
- ▶ *Insufficient proof of ownership. Data management for traceability of produce is inefficient at the farm level. Ineffective registration processes do not permit produce to be followed from the source to the consumer and the monitoring of movement of produce within countries is not enforced.*
- ▶ *Information sharing on praedial larceny is absent at the community level, so the data and information are inadequate to provide guidance to the Police on critical areas such as hotspots, preferred subsectors and commodities or to build intelligence on the habits of suspicious or known perpetrators.*
- ▶ *Farmer organizations and farmers are not sufficiently vigilant in information sharing and networking and do not adequately support the Receipt Book System including proper record keeping and the reporting of incidences or suspicious activities.*
- ▶ *Programs for alternative livelihoods to manage the perceived relationship between vulnerable and poor households and praedial larceny in rural populations and along rural/urban livelihood chains.*
- ▶ *Data suggests that just over 35% of produce stolen at the regional level is used for household food and other needs in the home.*
- ▶ *Public education and communication strategies that empower and build resilience in farmers and fisher folks and their organizations at all levels - regional, national and community - in praedial larceny prevention and reduction.*
- ▶ *Information systems that provide clarity in the relationships in the legitimate businesses in the higgler/huckster trade.*
- ▶ *Regionally the largest share of the produce stolen (27%) is disposed of in the higgler/huckster trade which is dominated by rural women, most of whom are single,*

### Addressing praedial larceny

When tackling praedial larceny there are unique sensitivities that must be addressed through a multisectoral and multifaceted approach to ensure appropriate integration of policy issues. Provisions must be made for:

- ▶ *Issues of land tenure and proof of ownership of land and produce under the law*

*vulnerable household heads and with no other source of income.*

## Priorities and specific objectives

- 1. Policy and legislative frameworks to support the work of the Police and the Judiciary through the criminal justice system and Agriculture Ministry.**
- 2. Mainstreaming of praedial larceny into the work of Agriculture Ministries and technical partners for implementation of a Plan of Action for Praedial Larceny prevention.**
- 3. Integration of praedial larceny prevention into the planning and monitoring systems of the National Agriculture Strategy and the national strategies for crime prevention.**
- 4. Information generation and knowledge management at the Ministries of Agriculture and**
- partners including baseline data and mechanisms for knowledge-based planning and evaluation such as mapping praedial larceny hotspots.**
- 5. Capacity building for praedial larceny prevention among all stakeholders, Ministries of Agriculture in collaboration with regional and national farmers and fisher folks and their organizations.**
- 6. Strategic partnerships for development and implementation of the Plan of Action for praedial larceny prevention.**
- 7. Use of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy framework to provide additional coordination for praedial larceny at the regional level. The processes of CDM already provide a mechanism for management and sharing.**

## Approaches to praedial larceny in the region from which lessons can be learned:

- ▶ Trinidad and Tobago - Risk analysis model to identify hotspots in nature and extent of praedial larceny and farmer registration and information system in the National Agriculture Marketing Information System
- ▶ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Community-based networking and farmer watch group
- ▶ Antigua and Barbuda - The Community Committee under the Praedial Larceny (Prevention) Act laws
- ▶ Jamaica - The role of the Police and the Judiciary in the governance system for praedial larceny
- ▶ Saint Lucia - Community policing model for prevention and reduction

## Additional resources

Two documents are available for distribution:

An Analysis of the State of Praedial Larceny in Member States of CARICOM.

Plan of Action for Prevention and Risk Reduction in Praedial Larceny in Member States of CARICOM.

For further information contact:  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Subregional Office for the Caribbean  
Second Floor, United Nations House  
Marine Gardens, Christ Church  
BB11000 Barbados

Tel: +1 246 426-7110  
Fax: +1 246 427-6075  
Email: [FAO-SLAC@fao.org](mailto:FAO-SLAC@fao.org)  
Website: [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)  
Listserv: [Carib-Agri-L@listserv.fao.org](mailto:Carib-Agri-L@listserv.fao.org)

