



**BARBADOS FOOD AND
NUTRITION SECURITY PLAN
OF ACTION
2014-2018**

An Action Plan to Implement the Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2013

**Prepared by
THE GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOS**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AHFCP	Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
BFNSP	Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy

BFNSAP	Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan
BADMC	Barbados Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
BATHE	Barbados Association of Teachers of Home Economics
BCC	Barbados Community College
BCCI	Barbados Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BHTA	Barbados Hotel and Tourism Association
BIDC	Barbados Investment and Development Corporation
BMA	Barbados Manufacturers' Association
BNSI	Barbados National Standards Institution
BSS	Barbados Statistical Service
BWA	Barbados Water Authority
CAMI	Caribbean Agrometeorological Initiative
CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARPHA	Caribbean Public Health Agency
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CIMH	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology
CPC	Chief Parliamentary Council
CNCD	Chronic Non-communicable Disease
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FBDG	Food Based Dietary Guidelines
FGS	Food and General Supplies
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity Vulnerability Information Mapping System
FNCE	Food and Nutrition Information Communication Education
GIS	Government Information Service
HFLE	Healthy Family Life Education
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HPO	Health Promotion Unit
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LBW	Low Birth Weight
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFFW	Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management
MCSY	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MED	Ministry of Environment and Drainage
METI	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
MFE	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

MH	Ministry of Health
MIICS	Ministry of Industry, International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development
MIS	Market Information Systems
MLSD	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Human Resource Development
MS	Member States
MSCD	Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development
NAHFCA	National Agricultural Health and Food Control Agency
NFIDC	Net- Food Importing Developing Country
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIEWS	National Information Early Warning System
NNC	National Nutrition Centre
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PE	Physical Education
PLWHA	Persons Living With HIV and AIDS
QEH	Queen Elizabeth Hospital
RDA	Recommended Daily Allowances
RFNSP	Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy
RFNSAP	Regional Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan
RDC	Rural Development Commission
RIEWS	Regional Information Early Warning System
SJPP	Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic
TAD	Training Administrative Division
UNECLA	United nation Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UWI	University of the West Indies
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

Barbados, a signatory of the Millennium Declaration 2000, has agreed to achieve the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) by 2015. The country has shown excellent performance in achieving these goals and has exceeded most of the global targets because of a strategic approach written into the island's National Strategic Plan (2005-2025). Barbados has now moved to the introduction of the MDG-Plus that further defines MDGs to better reflect national issues and address country specific problems.

In October 2010, Barbados and the CARICOM Member States, established a Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy (RFNSP) “to ensure that the regional food production, processing, distribution, marketing, trade, and food safety and agricultural public health system is capable of providing safe, adequate, nutritious and affordable food for the region’s inhabitants at all times, thereby achieving food and nutrition security .”

Within the Draft Barbados Growth and Development Strategy 2013-2020, the Government of Barbados outlines its commitment to maintaining an acceptable level of Food and Nutrition Security within the island. The Government, through Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management (MAFFW), working in collaboration with the National Nutrition Centre (NNC) of the Ministry of Health (MOH), has sought technical support. Thus, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has assisted in the development of a comprehensive Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan (BFNSPAP) as a guide to addressing the issues relating to food and nutrition security in the country.

The Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy of 2013 and the Plan of Action 2014-2018 were developed against the backdrop of the global economic and financial crisis. The BFNSPAP was developed based on the results of a thorough situation analysis and proposals from extensive consultations with multi-sectoral technical experts and stakeholders.

The Policy incorporates strategic objectives with corresponding intervention strategies addressing the major challenges within the country related to the enhancement of agriculture, agricultural systems and food and nutrition security. These include:

1. The fact that the island, like the rest of the region, is faced with unstable and increasing food prices as international prices of some agricultural commodities continue to be volatile. These rising prices are expected to be a permanent feature of international commodity markets with greatly increased volatility around a steadily rising trend. Coupled with increased activity and frequent natural disasters, increases in fuel prices and climate change effects have solidified. The challenge therefore is not only to farmers but also to consumers and decision makers.
2. The decline in the competitiveness of Barbados’ agricultural products within the domestic and regional markets has been a major cause of concern. Trade liberalization and domestic limitations, inclusive of institutional, structural, economic and technological challenges have also played a major role in decreasing productivity levels and competitiveness in the country’s agricultural sector.
3. The heavy dependence of Barbados on a wide range of imported goods has resulted in the country being assigned the status of a Net- Food Importing Developing Country (NFIDC).

With a food import bill in excess of US\$ 325 million, it is imperative that the country retains the capacity to produce a portion of the total supply of food that is needed.

4. The fact is that Barbados, like other CARICOM Member States, is currently experiencing rapid nutritional and epidemiological transitions. The nutrition transition has resulted in the shift from diets based on indigenous and culturally notable staples, local fruits, vegetables and legumes, to energy dense diets comprising more processed foods, animal rich products that are high in fat, beverages with higher percentages of added sugars and increased alcohol. The changing food consumption patterns and dependence on food imports have resulted in morbid levels of diet related illnesses and Chronic Non-communicable Diseases (CNCDs) within the population. Furthermore, unhealthy diets and sedentary lifestyles exacerbate these conditions and 60% of the national drug formulary /government health expenditure is devoted to treatment.
5. Poverty and social exclusion are major causes of Food Insecurity. There is recognition of the need to identify and assign priority to food-insecure and vulnerable groups, as well as to address the underlying causes of their condition. Measures should be put in place to empower them to have access to sufficient resources to adequately feed themselves as an important principle of the Right to Food.

The Situation Analysis identified certain inequalities which exist in Barbadian society which result in the following crosscutting issues of concern:

Gender Concerns in FNS: Women in particular have been identified as constituting a vulnerable group. Issues related to gender inequality are in need of urgent action. This involves providing high priority to single woman-headed households that suffer from food insecurity under harsh economic conditions. The high prevalence of obesity in this group, as well as the high incidence of CNCDs and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among adolescent girls, also warrants urgent attention from policy makers.

Youth: Deliberate efforts will be made to target the youth and increase their participation in food and nutrition security interventions. A new subgroup of young educated poor the subject of attention of policy makers and programmes are being developed to aid this growing group through improved entrepreneurship and better employment conditions.

Inter-Generational Poverty: The high national public debt shifts a higher financial burden towards future generations. Children from poor house-holds especially single female headed households carry on the poverty in future generations.

The Situation analysis also highlighted various operational issues that influence the country's capacity to efficiently implement food and nutrition security programmes/ strategies. These include:

Communication and Advocacy: Policy makers and national programme designers have limited knowledge of the scope and depth on the relevance of Food and Nutrition Security to national development. As a result, food security and nutrition become a secondary afterthought into the decision making process of many policy documents. Due to the lack of awareness of the importance of food security and nutrition at the beneficiary level, messages are not reaching vulnerable groups in ways that will significantly improve their livelihoods. This lack of clear communication and harmonised messages have caused a critical deficit in food and nutrition security outcomes.

Sponsorship and Investment: An investment case for food and nutrition advocacy is needed to support, upgrade and enhance food and nutrition security interventions. Investment in food and nutrition security has been lacking for many years and the results of this are now being seen in all sectors of the population

Policy Incoherency/ Lack of Collaboration among the sectors:

Operational Research: Presently, operational research is taking place on a moderate scale with inadequate collaboration among relevant sectors with inadequate distribution of research findings. This has led to constraints in the identification of relevant research areas and the utilization of research recommendations to strengthen the impact of programmes. To improve the situation, efforts will be made to integrate operational research into the BFNSPAP intervention programmes and advocate for more resources for facilitating timely and appropriate research. More collaborative efforts of programmes between the University (internships, scholarships and consultancy) will be improved and partnerships with international research agencies e.g. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Inter- American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, World Health Organization/ Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) will be useful in developing capacities where necessary.

Lack of Accountability: Many of the actions needed to address Food and Nutrition Security are already within the mandates of various sectors, most notably agriculture, health, trade, and education. It is critical therefore that these sectors and their relevant partners undertake the food and nutrition security related activities for which they are responsible and are held accountable for doing so.

Food and Nutrition Surveillance: The prevalence of malnutrition (over-nutrition) and CNCs, the current nutrition and epidemiological transition in the country, coupled with poor dietary practices and sedentary lifestyles calls for continuous monitoring of food and nutrition situation. This could be addressed through the establishment of a systematic national food and nutrition surveillance system designed for the purpose of detecting changes in trend or distribution, in order to initiate timely, efficient corrective measures. This will assist long-term health and development planning, programme management and effective design of intervention strategies or programmes. The national surveillance can be used to track output and income indicators on a monthly and quarterly basis. Results can be utilised for evaluation at the outcome and impact levels. Several gaps exist in FNS surveillance across

various sectors. Food and Nutrition surveillance needs to be strengthened by harmonising tools and methodologies for assessing the state of food security and nutrition among concerned sectors, as well as to develop the capacity to collect, analyse, report and disseminate information for decision making and action. Effective reporting mechanisms are needed with a modern communication system and efficient monitoring and supervision /evaluation should be established.

Monitoring: Current monitoring of interventions is done in each sector through long established monitoring and reporting systems. All sectors will be encouraged to integrate identified nutrition indicators into their monitoring and reporting systems.

Evaluation: Evaluations are done periodically through surveys at national levels. While information on most indicators is available, the situation analysis revealed that a number of gaps exist in data collection and impact indicators. Thus, assessment of current country status in some areas may be inaccurate. Similarly, some baseline statistics are not available. Most sectors do not have food and nutrition sensitive indicators and this poses a challenge to national food and nutritional impacts. Some evaluations also take place at sector levels and the information is not disseminated.

Capacity Building /Development: The human capacity in most sectors in the government is currently inadequate. Most government Ministries are trying to restructure or request additional staff to implement initiatives and programmes within their relevant sectors. Actual numbers of skill sets cannot be determined until a capacity assessment is conducted to determine existing gaps as they pertain to pre and in-service training needs. Public Sector Reform has started this analysis to ensure the human resources are available to carry out the food and nutrition security interventions.

Income Inequality: National Income distribution is highly inconsistent; food prices are steadily rising, which is radically affecting low-income households. The level of investment in small-scale food crop production is low.

Decentralisation: Ultimately, the initiatives targeted towards food and nutrition security needs to be accessible and applicable to households and individuals. The transfer of actions under this plan, not only to government but also to communities, is therefore essential.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ACTION PLAN 2014-2018

This document outlines the Plan of Action designed for the Implementation of the 2013 Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy. It covers an implementation period of five (5) years, beginning in 2014 and finishing in 2018. The Plan of Action is directly linked to the Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy and consequently contains the same policy goals and objectives as are detailed in the Policy document.

Prior to the compilation of the Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Situation Analysis was undertaken and completed in 2013. The findings of the Situation Analysis served as the basis for the formulation of the Plan of Action.

The Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan identifies key priority areas which if implemented will significantly contribute to the realization of optimal Food and Nutrition Security in the island. In this Action Plan, policy objectives, targets and expected outcomes are listed along with specific activities, outputs, responsible institutions and time frames for the achievement of stated targets.

The Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2013

The **Vision** of The Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy is for all members of the Barbadian society to permanently enjoy their right to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food and to be permanently empowered with sufficient resources and information to make sound food choices that lead to a healthy and active lifestyle.

The **Mission** of The Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy is to create optimal conditions for food and nutrition security for all through:

- (a) the transformation and repositioning of the food production sector in Barbados, utilising an agri-business approach to expand food production and processing, with particular attention to the effective use of resources and the adoption of appropriate technology and sound management practices, in order to achieve internationally competitive food production , processing and marketing systems;
- (b) the transformation and repositioning of the food import and distribution sector in Barbados, utilizing new standards that are conducive to supporting improved nutrition and health status of the population; and
- (c) the implementation of measures that improve access to food for the most food insecure and vulnerable groups, by providing adequate social protection and new opportunities to access resources and make sound food choices that contribute to improved health status.

Guiding Principles for Policy Implementation

Several fundamental principles guide the implementation of the Barbados Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the same principles will apply to the Plan of Action. These principles are:

1. Evidence Based: all policy decisions and action planning that will be undertaken as part of policy implementation will be evidence-based.
2. Good Governance and the Right to Food principles: the actions to be undertaken to give effect to the policy will adhere to the practices of good governance and to the following Right to Food principles:
 - A) effective and meaningful **participation** by stakeholders;

- B) **accountability** throughout the process;
- C) **non - discrimination** on any ground;
- D) **transparency** in decision-making and the management of public resources;
- E) full respect for **human dignity**,
- F) the **empowerment** of stakeholders; and
- G) full observance by all of the **rule of law**;

Policy Coherence: The actions of the Policy and Plan of Action will be coherent with the main provisions of regional and national policies, action plans and initiatives.

Protection of Natural Resources: The initiatives to be implemented as part of the Plan of Action will at all times be assessed as to their impact on natural resources prior to implementation.

The Plan Of Action 2014- 2018

The Plan of Action closely follows the structure of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy. Thus, its overall strategic objective will be driven by the need to achieve the optimum degree of self-reliance to achieve food and nutrition security through a strategy that aims to:

- (a) maximize domestic food production utilising to the greatest extent possible and feasible, indigenous raw materials and domestic human and natural resources; and
- (b) ensure that all households have sufficient resources and knowledge at all times to access adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious foods.

For ease of reference, the Policy goals and Policy objectives listed under each of the Food and Nutrition security components are repeated below. The Action Plan expands on these by identifying the following parameters for monitoring and evaluation:

Indicators and Targets: Provide performance measurements relating to the stated goals of strategic objectives. .

Time Frame: For each intervention a time frame is indicated in which it should be completed. It is important to appreciate that some interventions are continuous and have no end date, except for the

end date of the Plan of Action. The specified time frames to achieve targets and outputs are as follows:

Short Term: One Year;

Medium Term: Two – Four Years;

Long Term: Five Plus Years;

Priority Actions: These identify a broad set of activities. The priority areas are listed under each of the food security pillars as specified within the Policy.

Activities: Specific activities are outlined to give effect to the corresponding priority actions.

Outputs: Current and target coverage is defined for each intervention that involves service delivery. All other interventions can be measured based on the existence at the end of the time frame e.g. policy or guidelines developed.

Policy Statement: Current and target outcome indicators are defined for each action area. The plan also sets the overall goal indicators.

Institutional Responsibility: Identifies the key institution(s) responsible for implementing the specific activities.

Priority Actions and sub-activities will be identified under the four pillars of food security indicated in the table below:

Strategic Objective	Policy Statement	Objective
<u>FOOD AVAILABILITY</u>		
Promote the sustainable production, processing, preparation, marketing and consumption of safe, affordable, nutritious and quality domestic food commodities and importation of foods that have the same attributes as domestically produced food.	Policy Statement 1: The Government of Barbados will promote an enabling environment to support domestic production, processing and marketing for a select basket of nutritious foods for which there are capabilities, comparative advantages and new opportunities for the population, with particular focus on vulnerable groups.	Increased availability of domestically produced nutritious and safe foods at affordable market prices, through increased production, improved competitiveness of the domestic food production and agro-processing sectors and through the protection of local enterprises from unfair external competition.
<u>FOOD ACCESS</u>		
Ensure improved regular access by national households, with emphasis on the poor and	Policy Statement 1: The Government of Barbados will ensure improved access to	Increase access by food insecure and vulnerable households to adequate, safe, nutritious and

vulnerable households, to sufficient quantities of safe, affordable, quality (domestic or imported) food at all times , particularly in response to diverse socio-economic and natural shocks.	adequate, nutritious, safe and affordable food by the population, with emphasis on poor and vulnerable households.	affordable food through measures structured to reduce poverty.
	Policy Statement 2: The Government of Barbados will provide a social safety net for elderly persons, persons with disabilities and Persons Living with HIV/AIDs (PLWHA) as it relates to food security issues.	Improve the economic status of elderly persons, persons with disabilities and PLWHA to ensure access to adequate food and dietary intakes.
	Policy Statement 3: The Government of Barbados will promote the establishment of back-yard gardening in the urban and peri-urban areas.	Increase household access to nutritious food and income generation among food insecure and vulnerable households.
<u>FOOD UTILIZATION-NUTRITIONAL ADEQUACY</u>		
Improve the nutritional status of the population by paying specific attention to the consequences of poor dietary intakes and sedentary lifestyles and the resulting high prevalence of overweight, high incidence of chronic non-communicable diseases and deficient micronutrient status.	Policy Statement 1: The Government of Barbados will implement and promote measures to reduce the prevalence and burden of obesity and nutrition-related chronic non-communicable diseases.	To reduce the prevalence of obesity and nutrition-related chronic non-communicable diseases.
	Policy Statement 2: The Government of Barbados will Improve the Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Groups.	To improve nutritional status of infants, children and pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, PLHWA, the poor and other vulnerable groups.
	Policy Statement 3: The Government of Barbados will strengthen the national nutrition surveillance systems in accordance with WHO standards.	To identify those at risk of nutrition-related diseases and to monitor the nutritional status of the population.
	Policy Statement 4: The Government of Barbados will develop and implement national guidelines on good nutrition and physical activities to promote health and wellness in schools, workplaces, retail and service outlets and communities.	To promote increased levels of physical activity and healthy lifestyle practices among the population.
	Policy Statement 5: The Government of Barbados will develop and implement measures to detect, prevent and manage micronutrient deficiencies.	Reduce the incidence of micronutrient deficiencies in the population.
	Policy Statement 6: The Government of Barbados will apply the internationally	To ensure that the supply of food to the domestic market meets internationally recognized

	recognized standards on both imported food and domestically produced food.	standards.
<u>STABILITY OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND ACCESS</u>		
Improve the resilience of the Barbadian food producers, communities and households particularly in response to diverse socio-economic and natural shocks, by ensuring that all have at all times access to sufficient resources and efficient services to produce and acquire adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food.	Policy Statement 1: The Government of Barbados, in order to enhance the stability of food available to the population, will implement relevant risk reduction and mitigation strategies targeted towards reducing the impact of natural and economic shocks on food production, incomes and livelihoods.	Minimize the negative consequences of natural and economic shocks on food availability and on food access by food insecure and vulnerable households within the country.
	Policy Statement 2: The Government of Barbados will implement strategies to monitor and manage the impact of natural and economic shocks on the most vulnerable communities.	To enhance the national capacity to respond on a timely basis to the impact of natural and economic shocks on the most vulnerable.

NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY

Policy Statement: The Government of Barbados will promote an enabling environment to support domestic production, processing and marketing for a select basket of nutritious foods for which there are capabilities, comparative advantages and new opportunities for the population, with particular focus on vulnerable groups.

Objective 1: Increased availability of domestically produced nutritious and safe foods at affordable market prices, through increased production, the improved competitiveness of the domestic food production and agro-processing sectors and through the protection of local enterprises from unfair external competition.

Target: 30 percent increase in the quantity of domestic commodities being produced and available for consumption by the population at reasonable prices by 2018 based largely on a portfolio of targeted priority commodities.

Indicator(s) by 2018:

- 50 percent increase in Domestic Production of priority commodities.
- 30 percent of the persons trained in new and existing technologies for crop cultivation, livestock and fisheries production including the training of field and factory staff.
- 15 percent increase in the availability of varieties that are resilient to the impact of adverse climatic (e.g. heat, floods, drought, winds) and pest conditions.
- 15 percent increase in agro-industries established and strengthened using the value chain approach as well as the forging/strengthening of inter-sectoral linkages as tools for enhancing competitiveness.
- 30 percent reduction in post-harvest losses being recorded.
- 30 percent reduction in the Food Import Bill.
- 20 percent reduction in the alienation of lands from the agricultural sector.

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- 20 percent Increase in the number of vulnerable persons, especially women and youth actively involved in lucrative food production activities.

Cost: Bds\$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame
1. Identify and promote priority commodities for domestic production based on competitiveness and linked to food based dietary guidelines.	1.1 (a) Identify list of priority crops for improving the nutritional status of the population in accordance with the Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs). (Y1)	1.1.1 Revised list of priority commodities based on the FBDGs established.(Y1)	MAFFW, MOH,	Short Term (Y1)
	1.1 (b) Conduct a study to determine the competitiveness of domestically produced commodities including the list of priority crops as identified under FBDGs, in order to develop strategies to enhance the competitiveness of locally produced commodities. (Y1)	1.1.2 The Report of the Competitiveness study published including recommendations for improvement. (Y1)	Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC), Government Information Services (GIS).	Short Term (Y1)
	1.2 Develop strategies to enhance the competitiveness of locally produced commodities. (Y1-Y5)	1.2.1 Plans, programmes, projects and strategies developed and implemented for enhancing competitiveness and promoting production of priority commodities. (Y1 – Y5)		Medium Term (Y1-Y5)
	1.3 Review and revise the current Incentive Scheme to stimulate increased production particularly of the priority commodities identified. (Y1)	1.3.1 Revamped Incentive Scheme operational. (Y1)		Short Term (Y1)
	1.4 Document and disseminate best practices, including sustainable production practices, for priority commodities. (Y2-Y5).	1.4.1 Best practices for the production of commodities developed and disseminated through manuals and social media. (Y2-Y5).		Medium Term (Y2-Y5)
	1.5 Promote the production of priority			Medium Term (Y2-Y5)

	commodities in producing communities. (Y2-Y5)	1.5.1 Special Programme of assistance developed and implemented for promotion of priority products. (Y2-Y5).			
2	Strengthen the capacity and capability (technical , operation) of the MAFFW to provide more efficient and effective support to the agricultural community in priority technical areas such as food value chain development mechanisms, industrial development planning and infrastructural investment aimed at improving the competitiveness and market access of strategically important fresh and processed foods (i.e. crops, livestock and fisheries products) produced in Barbados.	2.1 Review and strengthen the institutional arrangements and technical capacity of the extension and other services as well as enhance research and development capacity aimed at the identification and transfer of new varieties and innovative technologies to farmers, (Y1- Y5 +)	2.1.1 Human Resource development and succession plans completed and implemented. (Y1) 2.1.2 Adequate number and appropriately trained personnel assigned to the areas of extension and research. (Y1 -Y5+) 2.1.3 Sustainable training of the trainers programmes developed and implemented for extension and other officers so that they are better equipped to transfer innovative technologies to the private sector including at the levels of field and factory workers. (Y1- Y5+) 2.1.4 Research agenda developed and implemented. (Y1- Y5+) 2.1.5 New and appropriate varieties of priority crops identified and promoted. (Y2-Y5+)	MAFFW, Barbados Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (BADMC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFA), Ministry of Industry, International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development (MIICS), Barbados Manufacturers' Association (BMA), Barbados Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI) Barbados Hotel and Tourism Association (BHTA)	Short Term (Y1) Long Term (Y1-Y5+) Long Term (Y1-Y5+) Long Term (Y1-Y5+) Long Term (Y2-Y5+) Medium Term (Y1- Y5)

	<p>2.2 Promote enhanced collaboration between MAFFW and the relevant institutions providing agricultural training (e.g. UWI, SJPP, BCC) for the development of targeted programmes that are more responsive to the requirements of the sector. (Y1- Y5)</p>	<p>2.2.1 Coordinated demand driven training programmes developed and implemented. (Y1- Y5)</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (METI)</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y2-Y5)</p>
			<p>Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic (SJPP)</p>	<p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>
	<p>2.3 Review and strengthen the management and operation system to facilitate the collection, production, conservation, importation, evaluation and distribution of high quality genetic material. (Y2 -Y5)</p>	<p>2.3.1 Genetic material plan developed and implemented. (Y2-Y5)</p>	<p>University of the West Indies (UWI)</p>	<p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>
		<p>2.3.2 The genetic material bank established. (Y2-Y5+)</p>	<p>Barbados Community College (BCC)</p>	<p>Short Term (Y2)</p>
	<p>2.4 Build appropriate technical capacity along the value chain, to facilitate the adoption of new technologies. (Y2-Y5+)</p>	<p>2.4.1 Actors along the value chains trained in new and existing technologies. (Y2-Y5+)</p>	<p>Training Administrative Division (TAD)</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y2- Y4)</p>
	<p>2.5 Examine, adopt and adapt international best practices in institutional frameworks to support public-private partnerships and investment aimed at building competitiveness in the agricultural sector. (Y2 -Y4))</p>	<p>2.5.1 Institutional framework established. (Y2)</p>		<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p>
		<p>2.5.2 International Best practices adopted and adapted to suit local conditions.(Y2-Y4)</p>		<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p>
	<p>2.6 Promote the value chain approach as a means of developing key industries/ commodities in order to maximize potential cost efficiencies, improve productivity within the sector and increase the production and consumption of select food products to meet the dietary requirements of the population. (Y1-Y5+)</p>	<p>2.6.1 Dialogue platform for select subsectors established. (Y1-Y5+)</p>		
		<p>2.6.2 Product-specific competitiveness value chain development plans, incentives and associated public-private sector</p>		<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p>

		financing mechanisms developed and implemented(Y1-Y5+).		
	2.7 Promote the strengthening of linkages and collaboration among producers, processors, importers, local tourism and hospitality sector, restaurants, fast foods enterprises. (Y1-5+)	2.7.1 Policies for promoting linkages and collaboration among stakeholders established and implemented. (Y1-5+)		
3. Improve the mechanism for facilitating coordination between the Government institutions with responsibility for domestic food production and food imports for the purpose of safeguarding domestic food production.	3.1 Establishment of Inter- Ministerial Mechanism for on-going public – private sector stakeholder consultations regarding improved trade and agricultural policies, legislative, institutional, and development programme initiatives. (Y1- Y5+)	3.1.1 Inter- Ministerial Mechanism established. (Y1)	MIICS, MFA	Short Term (Y1)
	3.2 Review the current institutional mechanisms to assess the impact of trade policies on the competitiveness, productivity and marketing of locally produced foods leading to evidence - based identification of areas of deficiencies and improvements of relevant polices. (Y1)	3.1.2 Biennial Inter-mInisterial Report sent to Cabinet. (Y1- Y5 +)	MAFFW. BADMC.	Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	3.3 Develop and implement a coherent trade policy and institutional mechanisms which complements efforts to advance the agricultural sector and facilitate the effective coordination among the relevant agencies. (Y1 – Y5+)	3.2.1 Study commissioned, completed and recommendations published.(Y1)	BCCI Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MFE) Barbados Statistical Service (BSS)	Short Term (Y1)
	3.4 Establish a mechanism for the continuous monitoring of food imports, domestic food production, food inventories and market condition. ((Y1-Y5+)	3.3.1 Coherent national trade policy elaborated and implemented. (Y1 – Y5+)	UWI International Development Agencies	Long Term (Y1 – Y5+)
		3.4.1 Mechanism established for the continuous monitoring of food imports, domestic food production, food		Long Term (Y1-Y5)

	3.5 Develop and implement a programme that provides institutional, production, marketing and trade policy support for food commodities that can competitively be produced and marketed in Barbados. (Y2 -Y5+)	<p>inventories and market condition. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>3.5.1 A programme to improve competitiveness in domestic agricultural sector developed and implemented. (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>3.5.2 Studies conducted to ascertain the percentage of domestic content in food consumed in public institutions. (Y2 - Y5+)</p>		<p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>
4. Ensure that access to land, water and other resources for agricultural production is adequate.	<p>4.1 Review and amend relevant laws, regulations and policies to support greater access/ use of lands and water resources by the agricultural sector and reduce the alienation of land. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.2 Develop an institutional mechanism that provides for improved coordination between relevant agencies for the efficient management and utilization as well as monitoring and evaluation of land and water for the agricultural sector. (Y2-Y5 +)</p>	<p>4.1.1 Relevant laws, policies and regulations strengthened. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.2.1 Institutional mechanism established for improved collaboration on issues relating to land and water resources management. (Y2)</p> <p>4.2.2 Water Information System established.(Y2-Y4)</p> <p>4.2.3 Land capability study completed and green zones identified and promoted.(Y2-Y4)</p> <p>4.2.4 Food Zones established(Y1-Y5+)</p>	<p>Town and Country Development Planning Office</p> <p>BADMC,</p> <p>Barbados Water Authority (BWA),</p> <p>Rural Development Commission (RDC)</p> <p>MAFFW,</p> <p>Chief Parliamentary Council (CPC)</p> <p>BADMC</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y4)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y4)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p>

		4.2.5 Physical Development Plan amended.(Y1- Y3+)		Medium Term (Y1-Y3)
	4.3 Review and revamp the current Land for the Landless program to enhance increased production in the agricultural sector. (Y1-Y5+)	4.3.1 Evaluation report including recommendations for the revamping of the Land for the Landless scheme submitted and implemented. (Y1-Y5+)		Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	4.4 Review and improve the existing irrigation and drainage program. (Y1-Y5+)	4.4.1 Report on the existing irrigation and drainage program including recommendations submitted and implemented. (Y1-Y5+)		Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	4.5 Assess the current capacity, management and operation of critical infrastructure and facilities such as post-harvest facilities, abattoirs and cold storage/ chillers with a view to improvement. (Y1-Y5+)	4.5.1 Report completed and areas for improvement recommended. (Y1)		Short Term (Y1)
		4.5.2 Instruments for mobilizing financial resources developed for upgrading and establishing critical infrastructure as well as for improved management and operation of these facilities. (Y1-Y5+)		Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	4.6 Review and improve the existing arrangement for bulk purchasing and distribution of agricultural inputs. (Y1-Y5+)	4.6.1 Consolidation mechanisms for bulk purchasing, storage and distribution strengthened. (Y1-Y5+)		Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	4.7 Identify and promote appropriate labour-	4.7.1 Promotional material for		Short Term

	saving devices such as on-farm mechanization in order to address existing constraints. (Y2 -Y4)	on farm mechanization developed and distributed. (Y2)		(Y2)
		4.7.2 Appropriate labour-saving devices identified and adopted. (Y2-Y4)		Medium Term (Y2-Y4)
5 Introduce a women and youth focus to promote the increased involvement of these groups in the production, processing and marketing of domestic food commodities.	5.1 Review and revamp the Youth Agripreneurship programme. (Y1-Y5+)	5.1.1 Revamped Youth Agripreneurship programme implemented. (Y1-Y5+)	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Human Resource Development(MLSD),	Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	5.2 Conduct of a study to identify the current factors which limit the participation of women and youth within the agricultural sector.(Y3)	5.2.1 Report and recommendations on the factors which limit the participation of women and youth published. (Y3)	Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development (MSCD),	Short Term (Y3)
	5.3 Develop and implement the relevant policies and incentives that provide for women and youth empowerment within the agricultural sector through the provision of the viable employment opportunities. (Y3-Y5+)	5.3.1 A regime of policies and incentives developed and implemented to promote the participation of women and youth in agriculture.(Y3-Y5+)	MAFFW, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs),	Long Term (Y3-Y5+)
	5.4 Develop and implement a mechanism to monitor the involvement of at risk women, men and youth along the value chain. (Y3-Y5+)	5.4.1 Surveys conducted, information platform established and information published. (Y3-Y5+)	Farmer groups.	Long Term (Y3-Y5+)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOOD ACCESS

Policy Statement 1: The Government of Barbados will ensure improved access to adequate, nutritious, safe and affordable food by the population, with emphasis on poor and vulnerable households.

Objective1: Increase access by food insecure and vulnerable households to adequate, safe, nutritious and affordable food through measures structured to reduce poverty.

Target: 45 percent increase in the number of vulnerable persons having the required resources necessary to access an adequate quantity and quality of affordable food that meets their nutritional needs by 2018 through the implementation of the zero hunger challenge and other initiatives.

Indicator(s) by 2018:

- 12,000 persons under the poverty line able to access the basic basket of nutritious food .
- 10 percent increase in the number of households, particularly among the poor and vulnerable, involved in food production.
- 10 percent of the vulnerable population trained in various skill sets as determined by the labour market demand survey.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Actions	Activities	Outputs	Institutional Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>1. Ensure private and public sector collaboration among all relevant agencies with responsibility for food and nutrition security, through the establishment of platforms for dialogue and actions related to the implementation of poverty reduction policies and strategies.</p>	<p>1.1 Establishment of an Inter-sectoral Council on Food and Nutrition Security. (Y1)</p>	<p>1.1.1 Inter-sectoral Council on Food and Nutrition Security established. (Y1)</p>	<p>MOH, MAFFW,</p>	<p>Short-Term (Y1)</p>
	<p>1.2 Sensitize key actors on the issues relating to food security including the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action plan. (Y1- Y5+)</p>	<p>1.2.1 Training seminars / workshops conducted. (Y1- Y5+)</p>	<p>MSCD MFE, NGOs,</p>	<p>Long Term (Y1- Y5+)</p>
	<p>1.3 Identify a focal point for food and nutrition security in all relevant sectors and provide them with relevant knowledge, materials and advocacy techniques to promote a focus on food and nutrition security in sector policy planning and assessments. (Y1)</p>	<p>1.3.1 Personnel (focal points) identified and adequately trained in the rudiments of food and nutrition security. (Y1)</p>	<p>MLSD.</p>	<p>Short Term (Y1)</p>
	<p>1.4 Develop a mechanism for the monitoring of the implementation of FNSPAP on a quarterly basis. (Y1-Y5+)</p>	<p>1.4.1 Implementation report prepared, updated and presented to the FNS Council on a quarterly basis. (Y1-Y5+)</p>		<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p>

<p>2. Ensure that the “Right to Food”(RTF) concept is encompassed in all relevant National Policies and plans.</p>	<p>2.1 Sensitize policy makers and legislators to the importance of the RTF concept. (Y1-Y3)</p> <p>2.2 Develop a public educational campaign to inform the public on the RTF concept. (Y2- Y5+)</p> <p>2.3 Conduct an assessment of the impact of the Public educational campaign in the community. (Y3)</p> <p>2.4 Draft and enact Food and Nutrition Security Act which encompasses the right to food concept. (Y1-Y5+)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Policy makers and legislators trained in the RTF concept.(Y1-Y3)</p> <p>2.2.1 A Public Educational Campaign developed and implemented. (Y2- Y5+)</p> <p>2.3.1 Report published and recommendations adopted. (Y3)</p> <p>2.4.1 Food and Nutrition Security Act drafted and enacted.(Y1-Y5+)</p>	<p>MAFFW, MOH, CPC, MFE, NGOs. GIS</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y1-Y3)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2- Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y3)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1- Y5+)</p>
<p>3. Establish an appropriate and ongoing monitoring programme that profiles the most food insecure and vulnerable in the country on an intermittent basis, as well as identifies the reasons why they suffer from food insecurity, malnutrition and CNCD's.</p>	<p>3.1 Conduct training programme in Food and Nutrition Security Assessments. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>3.2 Conduct of Vulnerability Analysis Studies to monitor and map the vulnerable on an ongoing basis. (Y1-Y5+)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Training programmes developed and conducted. (Y1- Y5+)</p> <p>3.2.1 Vulnerability Analysis Studies completed. (Y1- Y5+)</p> <p>3.2.2 Database containing information related to vulnerable groups established. (Y1)</p> <p>3.2.3 Annual report on the nutritional status of vulnerable groups published. (Y1- Y5+)</p>	<p>MOH, MSCD, TAD.</p>	<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y1)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1- Y5+)</p>

<p>4. Reassess, with a view to adjusting, the country's social safety net programme in order to ensure that food insecure households, and households with malnourished members, are able to access the basic basket of nutritious food.</p>	<p>4.1 Review existing social protection legislation with a view to identifying deficiencies and strengthening in the legislative framework. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.2 Conduct of studies to assess the effectiveness and relevance of the existing social programs in addressing the issues relating to food security in food insecure households and households with malnourished members with a view for tangible improvement. (Y1-Y2)</p> <p>4.3 Strengthen the Welfare to Work Programme to ensure that food insecure households and households with malnourished members are included.(Y2)</p> <p>4.4 Establish a mechanism to facilitate the continuous review of the effectiveness of social programs in addressing issues relating to food security. (Y2)</p> <p>4.5 Establish a mechanism to facilitate ongoing communication between relevant government agencies on the issue of adequately feeding those in food insecure households and households with malnourished members. (Y1)</p> <p>4.6 Develop and implement a monitoring</p>	<p>4.1.1 Report and recommendations for the amendment of the existing social protection legislation published and implemented. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.2.1 Report of the assessment with clear recommendations for improvement in efficiency and targeting submitted and recommendations implemented. (Y1-Y2)</p> <p>4.3.1 Plan of action for the strengthening of Welfare to Work Programme developed and implemented. (Y2)</p> <p>4.4.1 A consolidated information platform established for beneficiaries of social programmes for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation. (Y2)</p> <p>4.5.1 Inter-sectoral technical working group established. (Y1)</p> <p>4.6.1 Monitoring Mechanism</p>	<p>MSCD, MOH, MAFFW, CPC, MIICS, Trade Unions. MLSD. GIS</p>	<p>Long-Term(Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y1- Y2)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Short Term (Y1)</p> <p>Long Term</p>
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	<p>mechanism to ensure continuous review and revision of the minimum wage to respond to adverse long term increases in the cost of living. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.7 Review the Minimum Cost Food Basket to ensure that it is nutritionally adequate. (Y1)</p> <p>4.8 Build capacity in the conduct of Nutrient Cost Analysis.(Y2- Y5+)</p> <p>4.9 Develop and disseminate a Food and Nutrition Security information bulletin. (Y1- Y5+)</p>	<p>implemented to continuously review and revise the minimum wage as required. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.7.1 Report published and recommendations for adjustment, if deemed necessary, implemented. (Y1)</p> <p>4.8.1 Personnel trained in Nutrient Cost Analysis. (Y2-5+)</p> <p>4.9.1 FNS bulletins published quarterly through GIS and other print and electronic media outlets. (Y1- Y5+)</p>		<p>(Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y1)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1- Y5+)</p>
<p>5. Strengthen partnerships between the Government and the private agro-business and commercial sectors for the purpose of creating new employment opportunities for vulnerable groups particularly for women, youth, differently able persons and PLWHA.</p>	<p>5.1 Reinforce and invoke existing institutional arrangements as a mechanism for strengthening partnerships between the Government, the private and commercial sectors. (Y1)</p> <p>5.2 Conduct a Human Resources gap analysis to identify the skill deficiencies in the private and public sectors. (Y1)</p> <p>5.3 Provision of training for vulnerable groups in the areas of skill deficiencies identified in the private sector. (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>5.4 Introduction of initiatives / programmes which encourage the creation of employment opportunities in the private</p>	<p>5.1.1 Tripartite Social Partnership mechanism utilized. (Y1)</p> <p>5.2.1 Results of H.R. Gap Analysis disseminated for decision making. (Y1)</p> <p>5.3.1 Training programmes developed and implemented.(Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>5.4.1 Feasibility analysis of enterprises conducted. (Y2)</p>	<p>NGOs, BCCI, MFE, MSCD, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth (MSCY), MLSD, METI, UWI,</p>	<p>Short Term (Y1)</p> <p>Short Term (Y1)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2 -Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p>

	<p>sector for the vulnerable population, with emphasis on women and youth (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>5.5 Develop and implement programmes that proactively promote (gender sensitive) involvement of vulnerable groups as small-medium size agroprocessors and marketers in initiatives aimed at increasing household and institutional market consumption of specific local foods. (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>5.6 Provision of a scheme to facilitate access to venture capital for encouraging entrepreneurial endeavors. (Y2)</p>	<p>5.4.2 A portfolio of viable enterprises developed. (Y2)</p> <p>5.4.3 Incubator /mentorship programmes in business management developed and implemented. (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>5.5.1 Programmes developed and implemented. (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>5.5.2 A portfolio of viable enterprises developed.(Y2)</p> <p>5.6.1 Venture capital fund for entrepreneurial endeavors (agro-business) established. (Y2)</p>	<p>BCC</p> <p>Enterprise Growth Fund</p>	<p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p>
<p>6. Build capacity among the poor and vulnerable in communities for self-reliant actions to address inadequate food access by contributing to the creation of strong partnerships between Government agencies, civil society and community-based organizations.</p>	<p>6.1 Build capacity through the community councils and among community-based groups to promote food and nutrition security at the community level. (Y2-Y5)</p> <p>6.2 Provision of budgetary allocations to support community based programmes targeting food security initiatives. (Y2-Y5+)</p>	<p>6.1.1 Training-of-Trainers programme established for leaders of Community-based groups/organisations, in business management and relevant technical areas (landscaping, information technology, animal husbandry etc.). (Y2-Y5)</p> <p>6.2.1 Budgetary allocation provided to support community based programmes targeting food</p>	<p>NGOs,</p> <p>MAFFW,</p> <p>MOH,</p> <p>MCSY,</p> <p>Community Councils,</p> <p>MSCD,</p> <p>RDC,</p> <p>METI,</p>	<p>Medium-Term (Y2-Y5)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>

	6.3 Facilitate the regular dissemination of information relating to food security to civil society and community based organizations. (Y2 -Y5+)	<p>security initiatives.(Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>6.2.2 Community-Based Programmes targeting food security developed. (Y2 -Y5+)</p> <p>6.3.1 Information programmes and brochures relating to food security in the country produced and disseminated through GIS and the print media. (Y2 -Y5+)</p> <p>6.3.2 Town hall meetings conducted. (Y2 -Y5+)</p>	<p>SJPP</p> <p>BCC.</p> <p>GIS.</p>	<p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>
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Policy Statement 2: The Government of Barbados will provide a social safety net for elderly persons, persons with disabilities and Persons Living with HIV/AIDs (PLWHA) as it relates to food security issues.

Objective 1: Improve the economic status of elderly persons, persons with disabilities and PLWHA to ensure access to adequate food and dietary intakes.

Target: 40 percent increase in the economic status of the identified population groups to facilitate access to an adequate supply of safe and nutritious food.

Indicator(s) by 2018:

- 40 percent increase in the number of elderly persons, persons with disabilities and PLWHA having sufficient financial resources to facilitate adequate access to nutritious food taking into consideration adjustments for cost of living.
- 40 percent decrease in the number of elderly persons, persons with disabilities and PLWHA experiencing hunger, malnutrition and CNCDS.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Actions	Activities	Outputs	Institutional responsibility	Time Frame
1. Provide the necessary institutional and regulatory framework to facilitate adequate access to food by these population groups.	<p>1.1 Review and adjust the current social safety net to ensure these population groups are included. (Y1-Y2)</p> <p>1.2 Implement policy initiatives relating to access to food within the White Paper on Ageing and Abuse of the Elderly. (Y1-Y5 +)</p> <p>1.3 Prepare a plan of action to implement the Policy on Disabilities, and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and transform the state obligation of that Convention into domestic social protection legislation. (Y2-Y5+)</p>	<p>1.1.1 Social Safety net programmes adjusted to adequately address PLWHA, elderly and disabled. (Y1-Y2)</p> <p>1.2.1 Action Plan in the area of Ageing and Abuse of the Elderly developed and implemented. (Y1 -Y5+)</p> <p>1.3.1 A plan of action on the Disabilities Policy developed and implemented. (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>1.3.2 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ratified.(Y2- Y5+)</p>	MSCD, MOH	<p>Medium Term (Y1-Y2)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>
2. Ensure adequacy in the dietary intakes and nutritional status of these population groups.	<p>2.1 Undertake an assessment of the reasons why these population groups face inadequate access to nutritious food. (Y2)</p> <p>2.2 Develop and implement strategies to address the factors which limit access to nutritious food by these population groups. (Y2-Y5+)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Assessment report published.(Y2)</p> <p>2.2.1 Policies developed and implemented. (Y2-Y5+)</p>	MOH MSCD,	<p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>

	2.3 Monitor the dietary intakes and nutritional status of these population groups.	2.3.1 Mechanism developed and implemented for ongoing monitoring.		
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Policy Statement 3: The Government of Barbados will promote the establishment of back-yard gardening in the urban and peri-urban areas.

Objective1: Increase household access to nutritious food and income generation among food insecure and vulnerable households.

Target: 1500 households involved in backyard food production.

Indicator(s) by 2018:

- 750 persons trained in backyard farming.
- 1000 new backyard gardens established and 500 existing gardens strengthened.
- 40 percent increase in the income of households involved in backyard farming on average.

Cost: Bds \$

Priority Actions	Activities	Outputs	Institutional Responsibility	Time Frame
1. Develop and implement a (gender sensitive) programme to proactively promote involvement of vulnerable groups in backyard production by peri-urban and urban households.	1.1 Conduct an assessment to understand the constraints faced by urban and peri-urban vulnerable households in growing their own food. (Y2)	1.1.1 Assessment report published and results disseminated. (Y2)	MAFFW MCSY MSCD	Short Term (Y2)
	1.2 Review and revise current initiatives and incentives which promote backyard farming. (Y1)	1.2.1 Incentives Scheme reviewed and revamped to enhance the availability of incentives targeted at increasing backyard farming. (Y1)	NGOs FAO IICA	Short Term (Y1)
	1.3 Development of promotional pamphlets and “how to grow manuals”. (Y1- Y5)	1.3.1 Promotional pamphlets and “how to grow manuals” published and distributed. (Y1- Y5)	Private Sector (Input suppliers) GIS	Medium Term (Y1- Y5)
	1.4 Develop and implement a promotional campaign utilizing social media including GIS. (Y2- Y5)	1.4.1 Promotional campaign developed and implemented.(Y2- Y5)		Medium Term (Y2- Y5)
	1.5 Provision of training to community groups in the area of backyard farming. (Y2- Y5)	1.5.1 Members of Community groups trained in the area of backyard farming techniques. (Y2- Y5)		Medium Term (Y2- Y5)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: FOOD UTILIZATION AND NUTRITIONAL ADEQUACY

Policy Statement 1: The Government of Barbados will implement and promote measures to reduce the prevalence and burden of obesity and nutrition-related chronic non-communicable diseases.

Objective1: To reduce the prevalence of obesity and nutrition-related chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCDs).

Targets: 30 percent decrease in the prevalence of obesity and CNCDs by 2018.

Indicator (s) by 2018:

- 33 percent reduction in level of obesity from an average of 54%
- Anthropometric measures of <5(to be checked)among adolescent and the adult populations recorded periodically
- 25 percent reduction in the rate of increase of the diabetic population.
- 20 percent reduction in the prevalence of other CNCDs.
- 20 percent reduction in Government expenditure for the treatment of CNCD's.
- 25 percent reduction in the number of hospital admissions for the treatment of CNCDs.
- Relevant legislation on food labelling for Fast food and restaurant establishments developed and enacted between 2015 – 2018.
- At least 10 percent increase in budget allocations to the MOH and MAFFW for programmes targeted at the prevention of CNCDs.

Cost: Bds \$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame
1. Implement the Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) for Barbados to educate the public about healthy eating practices.	1.1 Sensitize key stakeholders on the FBDGs.	1.1.1 Workshops/seminars on the FBDGs for key stakeholders conducted.	MOH, MAFFW,	Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	1.2 Develop and implement training of trainers programme on the FBDGs.	1.2.1 Training of trainers programme on FBDGs developed and implemented.	METI, MIICS (Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI)),	Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	1.3 Establish a mechanism to facilitate joint action between the private and public sectors to assist in the implementation of the FBDGs.	1.3.1 Mechanism established to assist with the implementation of FBDGs.(Y1-Y5+)	MLSD, NGOs, GIS,	Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	1.4 Develop a public health campaign using mass media and social marketing for the promotion of FBDGs.	1.4.1 Public Health Campaign developed and implemented.	Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme (AHFCP).	Long Term (Y2- Y5+)
		1.4.2 Promotional materials developed and distributed.		
	1.5 Conduct a community impact assessment of the Public Health Campaign.	1.5.1 Report and recommendations published and implemented.		Short term (Y3)
	1.6 Draft and enact legislation requiring all fast food and restaurant establishments to provide nutritional facts on food items.	1.6.1 Legislation drafted and enacted.		Long Term(Y1-Y5+)
1.7 Build the capacity of fast food and restaurant establishments to develop and publish/showcase the nutritional	1.7.1 Training/workshops programmes on the nutritional labeling		Medium Term(Y3-Y5)	

	<p>facts information.</p> <p>1.8 Monitor the implementation of nutritional facts in fast food and restaurant establishments.</p> <p>1.9 Develop an institutional and/ or legislative framework that addresses the CNCDs at all food service enterprises.</p> <p>1.10 Develop and implement guidelines to ensure the responsible marketing of food.</p> <p>1.11 Increase the capacity of health care workers to disseminate food and nutrition information.</p>	<p>developed and implemented.</p> <p>1.8.1 On-going inspections of fast food establishments and restaurants conducted.</p> <p>1.9.1 Legislative framework and institutional arrangements established for addressing CNCDs.</p> <p>1.10.1 Guidelines for the marketing of safe and nutritious food established and implemented.</p> <p>1.11.1 Healthcare workers trained appropriately.</p>		<p>Long Term (Y4-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y1-Y4)</p>
<p>2. Promote healthy food choices and appropriate methods of preparation to preserve the nutrient content of food.</p>	<p>2.1 Conduct training in and demonstration of meal preparation, healthy food choices and portions.</p> <p>2.2 Increase frequency of publication of nutrition information via the print and electronic media to promote wise food shopping, including the reading of food labels.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Cooking Demonstrations and training sessions conducted.</p> <p>2.2.1 Nutrition Centre Website activated.</p> <p>2.2.2 Public Education/ Communication Programme developed.</p> <p>2.2.3 Consumer bulletins/pamphlets distributed.</p> <p>2.2.4 Electronic Billboards</p>	<p>MOH, METI, Barbados Association of Teachers of Home Economics (BATHE), MAFFW.</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>

		(updated weekly) established.		
	2.3 Promote healthy food choices at government sponsored activities and institutions.	2.2.5 Weekly National Nutrition Newsletter published. 2.3.1 Guidelines for the preparation of healthy food choices adopted at government sponsored activities and institutions.		Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
3. Institutional strengthening of the National Nutrition Centre of the Ministry of Health to ensure that these agencies have appropriately trained specialists to adequately deliver the services required.	3.1 Conduct H.R Gap Analyses/Audits and/or Training Needs Assessments to determine the skill sets required of the National Nutrition Centre 3.2 Assess the functions and capabilities of the National Nutrition Unit with a view to restructuring. 3.3 Prepare restructuring plans that respond to identified goals/strategic objectives and for improved organizational effectiveness and efficiency. 3.4 Establish a Nutrition Research and Policy Unit. 3.5 Strengthen the capacity of the Polyclinics to ensure that the requirements for Public Health Nutrition Services are adequately met.	3.1.1 H. R Audit Report completed. 3.2.1 Restructuring Plans implemented. 3.3.1 National Nutrition Unit Restructured. 3.4.1 Nutrition Research and Policy Unit established. 3.5.1 Offer scholarships for training in Public Health Nutrition. 3.5.2 Public Health Nutrition Services upgraded at Polyclinics.	MOH, MAFFW, TAD, NGOs.	Short Term (Y2) Short Term (Y1) Medium Term (Y2- Y5) Long Term (Y2-Y5+) Medium Term (Y3-Y5)

<p>4. Promote increased levels of activity and wellness through the introduction of healthy lifestyle and wellness programmes in the workplace and communities.</p>	<p>4.1 Partner with communities to develop, implement and evaluate Healthy Lifestyles Programmes.</p> <p>4.2 Preparation of annual reports on progress with respect to Healthy lifestyle programmes.</p> <p>4.3 Develop a Standardized Workplace Wellness Programme.</p> <p>4.4 Incentives to encourage employers to promote enhanced physical activity among their employees.</p> <p>4.5 Evaluate workplace wellness projects.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Healthy Lifestyle and Wellness Programmes developed and implemented.</p> <p>4.2.1 On-going assessments conducted and Reports published.</p> <p>4.3.1 Standardized Workplace Wellness Programme implemented.</p> <p>4.4.1 Incentives to promote physical activity available.</p> <p>4.5.1 Workplace Wellness projects evaluated and recommendations for change, if required, implemented.</p>	<p>MOH, MAFFW, NGOs.</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y3-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Long Term (Y4-5+)</p>
<p>5. Increase the capacity of health care workers to educate the population on nutrition-related chronic non-communicable diseases.</p>	<p>5.1 Train health professionals in the use of the protocol and Food and Nutrition Information Communication Education (FNCE) best practices.</p> <p>5.2 Implement and monitor the use of international protocols for the nutritional management of CNCDS.</p> <p>5.3 Employ specialized Nutrition staff.</p> <p>5.4 Monitor and report on the level of</p>	<p>5.1.1 Health workers trained in nutrition education.</p> <p>5.2.1 International Protocols on the Management of CNCDS implemented and monitored.</p> <p>5.3.1 Trained Nutrition Officers operating.</p> <p>5.4.1 Surveys conducted and</p>	<p>MOH.</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p> <p>Long Term</p>

	incidence of CNCDS, as well as the nutritional status of persons with chronic disease, among the general population on an annual basis.	reports published annually.		(Y1-Y5+)
6. The Government of Barbados will establish a Policy/strategy based on knowledge and understanding of the adverse effects of nutritional related chronic diseases and the benefits of intervention on the population.	6.1 Create a knowledge base for transmission of information to policy makers. 6.2 Create a platform for continuous dialogue with policy makers	6.1.1 Information Platform established and linked to website of MOH. 6.2.1 Working Group established for providing technical input on issues relating to food and nutrition. .	NNC /MOH.	Short Term (Y2) Short Term (Y1)

Policy Statement 2: The Government of Barbados will improve the Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Groups.

Objective1: To improve nutritional status of infants, children and pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, PLHWA, the poor and other vulnerable groups.

Target: 25 percent improvement in the nutritional status of infants, children, adolescents and lactating women, PLWHA and the elderly by 2018.

Indicator (s) by 2018:

- 10 percent annual increase in the number of infants exclusively breastfed for 6 months between 2014 and 2018.
- 25 percent increase in the number of infants given complementary feeding at six months of age.
- 25 percent reduction in nutrition-related diseases in the elderly.
- 10 percent decrease in the incidence of Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants.
- 10 percent reduction in mortality and morbidity rate of PLWHA.
- 25 percent reduction in the incidence in obesity among children and adolescents.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame
1. Improve exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices and the dietary intake of children.	1.1 Strengthen the capacity of health care workers to ensure adherence to breastfeeding policy.	1.1.1 Personnel trained.	MOH, MAFFW,	Medium Term (Y3 –Y5)
	1.2 Undertake an assessment study to understand and address the constraints that mothers face in implementing breastfeeding practices with a view towards designing measures to facilitate breastfeeding.	1.2.1 Educational Programme on breastfeeding developed and implemented.	METI, MIICS (BNSI), MLSD, NGOs,	Short Term (Y3-Y5+)
	1.3 Sustain the 10 steps to successful breastfeeding programme as set out by WHO/UNICEF, and develop the institutional capacity of those facilities as needed.	1.3.1 10 steps breastfeeding campaign developed and implemented.	GIS.	Medium Term (Y3-Y5)
	1.4 Coordinate the development and dissemination of Promotional materials on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).	1.4.1 Promotional materials on IYCF developed		Long Term (Y3-Y5+)
	1.5 Assign Nutritionist to antenatal clinics.	1.5.1 Nutritionist /Dietician assigned to antenatal clinics.		Short Term (Y2)
	1.6 Undertake operational research on complementary feeding and implement recommendations.	1.6.1 Report and recommendations submitted and implemented.		Medium Term (Y3-Y5)
	1.7 Develop and disseminate information with regards to appropriate approaches to complementary	1.7.1 Manual on complementary feeding developed and		Long Term (Y3-Y5+)

	feeding.	distributed.		
2. Enhance and expand nutrition programmes for children and adolescents at nutritional risk.	2.1 Review policy and regulations for school meals programmes.	2.1.1 Report and recommendations on improvements to the school lunch programmes submitted and implemented.	MOH, METI.	Medium Term (Y3-Y5)
	2.2 Provide guidelines to NGOs for supplementary feeding programmes (given NGOs are providing meals).	2.2.1 Guidelines for NGOs on supplementary feeding programmes developed, published and distributed.		Medium Term (Y3-Y5)
	2.3 Develop and implement a surveillance and screening programme for adolescent students in public and private schools annually.	2.3.1 Increased human and financial resources allocated to facilitate the implementation of the surveillance and screening programme for adolescent students in public and private schools annually.		Long Term (Y3-Y5+)
		2.3.2 Health Information System to capture appropriate data on nutritional status of adolescent.		
	2.4 Develop a Protocol for the prevention, and management of Iron deficiency in Barbados.	2.4.1 Protocol for the prevention, and management of iron deficiency established.		Long Term (Y3-Y5+)
2.5 Create a surveillance system to capture the anaemia status of		Medium Term (Y3-Y4)		

	<p>children under five.</p> <p>2.6 Train caterers and school vendors in the preparation of nutritionally balanced meals.</p>	<p>2.5.1 Surveillance system established and adequate funds allocated.</p> <p>2.6.1 Caterers and school vendors trained in the preparation of healthy nutritionally balanced meals.</p>		Medium Term (Y3-Y5)
3. Improve nutritional status of the elderly by improving the accessibility and availability of healthy foods.	<p>3.1 Establish packing/ labeling standards for locally produced healthy food items for the elderly that will include small single packing, ease of opening, simple instructions for preparation and large print labels.</p> <p>3.2 Develop and implement FBDGs for the elderly.</p> <p>A. Conduct seminars/ workshops on FBDGs for the elderly.</p> <p>B. Promotional materials published and distributed.</p> <p>C. Conduct seminars/ workshops on FDGs for the elderly.</p> <p>D. Publish and distribute promotional materials.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Packing/ labeling standards established.</p> <p>3.2.1 FBDGs for the elderly developed and implemented.</p>	MOH, NGOs. BNSI	<p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y4-Y5+)</p>
4. Develop the capacity of health care professionals to care for PLWHA.	<p>4.1 Implement the protocol for nutritional care for PLWHA in healthcare facilities, Hospices and clinics.</p> <p>4.2 Train healthcare providers in the use of the protocol.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Protocol for nutritional care for PLWHA adopted.</p> <p>4.2.1 Health care providers trained in nutritional care for PLWHA.</p>	MOH.	<p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>

Policy Statement 3: The Government of Barbados will strengthen the national nutrition surveillance systems in accordance with WHO standards.

Objective: To identify those at risk of nutrition-related diseases and to monitor the nutritional status of the population.

Target: 25 percent increase in early detection of nutrition-related diseases through implementation of a comprehensive national surveillance system on nutrition by 2018.

Indicator (s) by 2018:

- 10 persons trained in Data Interpretation & Management.
- Surveillance and management system established.
- Annual reports on the nutritional status of the populations.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame
1. Strengthen the capacity for research by surveillance personnel.	1.1 Select/train and appoint suitably qualified personnel to conduct nutrition research. 1.2 Design and implement research projects	1.1.1 Staff trained and appointed to specialist research unit. 1.2.1 Nutrition related research projects developed and published by Nutrition Specialist Unit.	MOH	Short Term (Y2) Long Term (Y3-Y5+)
2. Develop and implement a strategy of continuous assessment to identify those at risk of malnutrition (overweight, obesity, chronic non-communicable diseases and deficiency diseases).	2.4 Develop and implement a National Nutrition surveillance system. A. Develop a protocol for data management. B. Develop a training manual and train Surveillance personnel in Data interpretation & Management. C. Increase the availability/access to scholarships and short term professional courses on Food Security, Agriculture and Nutrition. D. Purchase equipment (hardware and software). E. Develop tools for evaluation and monitoring.	2.1.1 A comprehensive data surveillance and management system developed and implemented.	MOH.	Medium Term (Y3- Y5)

Policy Statement 4: The Government of Barbados will develop and implement national guidelines on good nutrition and physical activities to promote health and wellness in schools, workplaces, retail and service outlets and communities.

Objective: To promote increased levels of physical activity and healthy lifestyle practices among the population.

Target: 60 percent increase in the number of persons engaging in physical activity and healthy lifestyle practices by 2018.

Indicator (s) by 2018:

- School Nutrition Policy Instituted in all schools.
- 30 percent increase in Healthy lifestyles programmes in schools.
- 25 percent increase the number of open spaces available for physical activity and recreational sports.
- 30 percent increase in the number of workplaces and communities establishing health and wellness and physical activity programmes.
- A national FNPS school policy developed and implemented integrating physical activities, good nutrition and healthy lifestyles.
- 30 percent of the population consuming more local fresh fruits and vegetables.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame		
1. Develop and implement a National Policy and Action Plan/ guidelines on Physical Activity and Healthy lifestyles.	1.1 Conduct an assessment study to determine constraints and attitudes to physical activity in different population groups to assist in the development of a National Policy and Action Plan/ guidelines on Physical Activity and Healthy lifestyles.	1.1.1 Report and recommendations to address the findings of the assessment submitted and implemented.	MOH, METI, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), PE Association, BCC, UWI. MCSY	Short Term (Y1)		
		1.1.2 Strategic/Policy Framework for increased Physical Activity developed and implemented.				
		1.1.3 National Physical Education and Nutrition Agenda elaborated.				
	1.2 Expand the mandate of the Taskforce on Physical Activity to include the implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan on Physical Activity and Healthy lifestyles.	1.2.1 Initiatives within the Taskforce on Physical Activity reviewed.		Short Term (Y2)		
		1.2.2 Cabinet Paper approved for expansion.				
	1.3 Develop and implement programmes (sports, recreational & nutrition) targeted at specific interest groups within schools, work places and communities.	1.3.1 Targeted Programmes developed and implemented.		Long Term (Y2 -5+)		
	1.4 Capacity building among the relevant	1.4.1 Relevant actors		Short Term		

	<p>actors to facilitate the implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan on Physical Activity and Healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>1.5 Monitor the implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan on Physical Activity and Healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>1.6 In-service Training for health workers to enhance their ability to communicate healthy lifestyle guidelines.</p>	<p>trained.</p> <p>1.5.1 Quarterly monitoring reports prepared and submitted and evaluated.</p> <p>1.6.1 Health workers trained.</p>		<p>(Y3)</p> <p>Long Term (Y3-y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y3- Y5+)</p>
<p>2. Promote the integration of physical activity, good nutrition and healthy lifestyle practices in the curriculum (including extra-curricula activities) of all schools.</p>	<p>2.1 Review and update of Nutrition and Physical Education programmes in the School curricula of Barbados.</p> <p>A. Increase frequency of PE in the timetable</p> <p>B. Employ more PE Teachers.</p> <p>C. Review the Certificate in Physical Education at BCC to include a suitable Nutrition Module.</p> <p>D. Conduct review courses for in-service Physical Education teachers.</p> <p>E. Introduction of adequately trained P.E teachers in all schools from nursery to tertiary levels.</p> <p>F. Revise curriculum to include extra curricula activities in the various sporting disciplines.</p> <p>G. Monitor implementation</p> <p>2.2 Develop a program to promote physical activities and healthy lifestyle practices in schools.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Report and recommendations for improvements to Nutrition and Physical Education programmes in the Schools submitted and implemented.</p> <p>2.2.1 Program to promote physical activities and healthy lifestyle practices in schools developed and</p>	<p>METI, MOH, MAFFW.</p>	<p>Long Term (Y4 -Y5+)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p>

		implemented.		
	2.3 Develop and implement surveillance programs in all primary and secondary schools.	2.3.1 Surveillance program developed and implemented in all primary and secondary schools.		Long Term (Y4- Y5)
	2.4 Conduct public awareness and education campaigns in schools, medical facilities, etc.	2.4.1 Public awareness and education campaigns developed and implemented.		Long term (Y4- Y5+)
	2.5 Introduce physical activity into all training institutions nationally.	2.5.1 Programme for physical activity implemented at training institutions.		Medium Term (Y4-Y5+)
	2.6 Development and integration of Nutrition education programmes into preschool, primary and secondary school curriculums.	2.6.1 Nutrition education programmes developed and integrated into <u>all</u> school curricula.		Long Term (Y 4-Y5+)
	2.7 Expansion of the Home and Family Life Education (HFLE) programme in schools to include nutrition and physical activity concepts.	2.7.1 HFLE programme upgraded and appropriately expanded.		Long Term (Y4-Y5+)
	2.8 Nutrition education included in the teaching curriculum of teachers and health care professionals with continued in-service training.	2.8.1 Nutrition education and in-service training programmes for teachers and health care professionals developed and implemented.		Long Term (Y4-Y5+)

<p>3. Increase in the number of school vendors and cafeterias utilizing the Barbados Healthy & Nutritious Guidelines for schools.</p>	<p>3.1 Standardised training manual for Barbados Healthy & Nutritious Guidelines for school vendors developed.</p> <p>3.2 Enforce the guidelines for food vendors to ensure the reduction in sales of high sugar, high salt and high fat foods. (Random Health Assessment).</p> <p>3.3 Sensitize vendors on new regulations.</p> <p>3.4 Train vendors in food preparation, sanitation and safety.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Manual on Barbados Healthy & Nutritious Guidelines for school vendors implemented.</p> <p>3.2.1 Legislation /regulations on guidelines for food vendors drafted and implemented.</p> <p>3.3.1 Workshop/ seminars conducted.</p> <p>3.4.1 Training Programme on food preparation, hygiene and safety developed and implemented.</p>	<p>MOH, METI.</p>	<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y4)</p> <p>Long Term (Y4-Y5+)</p>
<p>4. Supermarkets/mini-marts, restaurants and local tourism and hospitality sector offering an increased quantity of local fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>4.1 Sensitize the general public on the nutritional value of local fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>4.2 Develop and implement a mechanism to monitor the sale of local and imported fruits and vegetables within the supermarkets and utilisation of local and vegetables in the hospitality sector.</p> <p>4.3 Strengthen linkages between producers and retailers through the establishment of a Marketing Information System (MIS).</p>	<p>4.1.1 Promotional material developed and distributed.</p> <p>4.2.1 Surveys conducted for monitoring trend for the sale of fruits and vegetables developed and implemented.</p> <p>4.3.1 MIS established and functioning.</p>	<p>MAFFW, MIICS.</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y1)</p>

Policy Statement 5: The Government of Barbados will develop and implement measures to detect, prevent and manage micronutrient deficiencies.

Objective: Reduce the incidence of micronutrient deficiencies in the population.

Target: 50 percent increase in the detection and treatment of micronutrient deficiencies among the population by 2018.

Indicator(s) by 2018:

- Anaemia status of all vulnerable groups known.
- 25 percent reduction in the incidence of Anaemia in adolescent girls, pregnant women and infants under the age of five.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame
1. Promote healthy practices among women of child bearing age, placing emphasis on micronutrient rich foods.	1.1 Develop protocols for improving the micronutrient status for the interest group.	1.1.1 Protocols on micronutrients developed and implemented.	MOH (NNC).	Medium Term (Y3- Y5)
2. Anaemia status and other micronutrients identified/ measured for all vulnerable groups.	<p>2.1 Institute surveillance programmes for the screening of specific micronutrient deficiencies in the population(Iron, Folate Calcium)</p> <p>2.2 Develop a Health Information System to capture appropriate data on population health.</p> <p>2.3 Conduct ongoing needs assessment to determine whether a food fortification programme is required.</p> <p>2.4 Draft and enact legislation to facilitate the implementation of food fortification and supplementation and appropriate public health measures as indicated by the needs assessment.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Legislation on the screening and surveillance drafted and enacted.</p> <p>2.2.1 Health Information System established</p> <p>2.3.1 Report and recommendations of the needs assessment submitted and implemented.</p> <p>2.4.1 Legislation drafted and enacted.</p>	MOH, CPC.	<p>Long Term (Y3-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y4-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y4-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y4-Y5+)</p>

Policy Statement 6: The Government of Barbados will apply the internationally recognized standards on both imported food and domestically produced food.

Objective: To ensure that the supply of food to the domestic market meets internationally recognized standards.

Target: 40 percent increase in the application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) and Quality control systems by enterprises along the value chain by 2018.

Indicator (s) by 2018:

- 40 percent increase the number of stakeholders trained in food safety standards.
- 30 percent increase the compliance to international standards.
- 20 Percent reduction in the incidence of food borne diseases being reported.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame
<p>1. Strengthen domestic health and food safety systems and standards to ensure that they conform to internationally accepted / recognized food quality standards.</p>	<p>1.1 Conduct an assessment of the existing food legislation and quality standards applied along the food chain to identify areas of deficiency.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Stakeholder consultations conducted.</p>	<p>BNSI, MOH, MIICS,</p>	<p>Short Term (Y1)</p>
	<p>1.2 Develop and implement the relevant food legislative framework and quality standards in line with international conventions.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Report and recommendations on the improvements in legislation and quality standards published.</p>	<p>BNSI, AHFCP, MAFFW.</p>	<p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p>
	<p>1.3 Review and upgrade existing systems/mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and enforcement of food quality standards to identify areas for improvement.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Revised legislation and food safety protocols adopted.</p>		<p>Long Term (Y1- Y5+)</p>
	<p>1.4 Improve coordination between the relevant agencies through the implementation of National Agricultural Health and Food Control Agency (NAHFCA).</p>	<p>1.4.1 Report and recommendations for improving the mechanisms to facilitate the monitoring, evaluation and enforcement of food quality standards submitted and implemented.</p> <p>1.4.2 NAHFCA established and operational.</p>		<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y5+)</p>
	<p>1.5 Sensitize stakeholders on legislation and</p>	<p>1.5.1 Promotional material</p>		

	the food quality standards.	developed and distributed.		
		1.5.2 Public educational workshops conducted.		
2. Improve the institutional, regulatory and operational framework that supports food safety and traceability systems from farm to fork.	<p>2.1 Review and improve the regulatory and institutional framework that supports the Health and food safety system.</p> <p>2.2 Conduct assessment of the current operations within the health and food safety system with a view to improvement.</p> <p>2.3 Review and upgrade the present traceability system.</p> <p>2.4 Develop and implement a Food Safety Policy and Action Plan to improve the health and food safety system.</p> <p>2.5 Design and implement capacity building programme to improve technical capacities and competencies.</p>	<p>2.4.1 Regulatory and institutional framework upgraded.</p> <p>2.2.1 Assessment of the current operations completed and recommendations implemented.</p> <p>2.3.1 Consultations held with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>2.3.2 Report of completed and recommendations for the improvement of the traceability system implemented.</p> <p>2.4.1 Food Safety Policy promulgated.</p> <p>2.5.1 Food Safety Plan of Action developed and implemented.</p> <p>2.5.2 Training programmes designed and implemented.</p>	AHFCP, MAFFW. MOH.	<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: STABILITY IN FOOD SUPPLIES AND FOOD ACCESS

Policy Statement 1: The Government of Barbados, in order to enhance the stability of food available to the population, will implement relevant risk reduction and mitigation strategies targeted towards reducing the impact of natural and economic shocks on food production, incomes and livelihoods.

Objective: Minimize the negative consequences of natural and economic shocks on food availability and on food access by food insecure and vulnerable households within the country.

Target: Ensure that all of households have access to adequate food and water during periods of disaster by 2018.

Indicator(s) by 2018:

- Institutional mechanisms strengthened with the necessary legal provisions and adequate financial and human resources to address natural and economic shocks.
- Country utilizing the established Food and Nutrition Security emergency / risk management fund during time of natural and economic shocks.
- Food and Water Reserve Facilities established to ensure that all household have access to adequate food and water during times of natural and economic shocks.
- 20 percent increase in the number of food producers trained in management practices related to risk mitigation.
- 50 percent decrease in the incidence of praedial larceny.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Area	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame	
1. Strengthen the mandate and capacity of the relevant climate change and disaster risk management agencies to address issues related to the coordination of national food security.	1.1 Review and Revise the Disaster Emergency Management Act with a view to addressing slow onset disasters (droughts and impact from climate change).(Y1-Y5+)	1.1.1 DEM fully mandated to coordinate issues of climate change and DRM as it relates to food security by 2018.(Y1-Y5+)	Cabinet, Department of Emergency Management (DEM),	Long Term (Y1-Y5+)	
		1.1.2 Capacity to coordinate issues relating to food security developed within DEM. (Y1-Y5)	FAO, CPC,	Long Term (Y1-Y5)	
		1.1.3 Enhanced capacity of DEM to spearhead post-disaster recovery efforts concerning food security. (Y1-Y5)		MAFFW, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA),	Long Term (Y1-Y5)
	1.2 Establish a focal point within the DEM to address the issues relating to food security. (Y1)	1.2.1 Focal Point appointed within DEM.(Y1)		IICA.	Short Term (Y1)
	1.3 Strengthen capacity of DEM in damage and needs assessment, development of rehabilitation/reconstruction plans, resource mobilization (finance and human resources) and post disaster management. (Y1-Y5+)	1.6.2 DEM Staff trained.(Y1-Y5+)			Long Term (Y1-Y5+)
	1.4 Strengthen the capacity of the Food and General Supplies (FGS) Committee to adequately respond to national food and	1.4.1 FGS Protocols and plans enhanced to adequately address			Medium Term(Y1 - Y2)

	nutrition security issues during shocks/crises situations. (Y1-Y5+)	national food and nutrition issues. (Y1 - Y2)		
		1.4.2 Appoint an officer dedicated to food and nutrition security/ disaster risk management. (Y1)		Short Term (Y1)
		1.4.3 Food and Nutrition Security emergency / risk management fund established.(Y3)		Short Term (Y3)
2. Improve agro-meteorological data systems at national and parish levels.	2.1 Build capacity in the analysis and interpretation of agro-meteorological data(Y2 -Y5)	2.1.1 Personnel trained in data analysis and interpretation.(Y2 - Y5)	MAFFW, Meteorological Department,	Medium Term(Y2 -Y5)
	2.2 Develop and implement a communication plan to disseminate agro-meteorological data to the farming and fishing communities. (Y2- Y5+)	2.2.1 Early warning/ alert system developed and implemented for disseminating information to farmers and fishermen. (Y2)	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH).	Long Term (Y2- Y5+)
		2.2.2 Timely information bulletins available to farming and fishing communities for decision making.(Y2- Y5+)		Long Term (Y2- Y5+)
3. Improve the effectiveness of existing disaster	3.1 Conduct research on crop varieties and planting methods resilient to environmental changes. (Y2- Y5+)	3.1.1 Climate smart research programme agenda developed and	Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development	Long Term (Y2- Y5+)

<p>preparedness and mitigation systems/plans, especially in food producing areas.</p>	<p>3.2 Undertake a comprehensive study to determine the implications of climate change and weather on weeds, pests and plant diseases, and how to minimize their negative impacts on the agricultural and natural resource systems.(Y3-Y5)</p> <p>3.3 Develop strategies to address water harvesting, storage, drainage, distribution and management in times of disaster. (Y1-Y4)</p> <p>3.4 Develop rainfall distribution maps.(Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>3.5 Capacity building in the areas of water harvesting, storage, drainage and management.(Y2)</p> <p>3.6 Develop and implement a comprehensive agricultural insurance and risk transfer scheme. (Y2-Y4)</p>	<p>implemented. (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>3.2.1 Information published, strategies and approaches to minimize adverse effects of climate change developed and implemented.(Y3-Y5)</p> <p>3.3.1 Water harvesting and management programmes in advance of potential disastrous events implemented. (Y1-Y4)</p> <p>3.4.1 Publication of areas vulnerable to drought and flooding for timely action. (Y1 -Y5+)</p> <p>3.5.1 Personnel trained in modern and appropriate water harvesting technology.(Y2)</p> <p>3.6.1 Agricultural insurance and risk transfer scheme developed and implemented to provide improved insurance coverage for farming/ fishing community. (Y2- Y4)</p>	<p>Institute (CARDI), IICA, MAFFW, Private Sector Insurers, Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), BWA, CZMA, Ministry of Environment and Drainage (MED) , FAO, CARDI, CIMH. UWI(CERMES)</p>	<p>Medium Term (Y3-Y5)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y1-Y4)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1- Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y4)</p>
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4. Implement the praedial larceny policy.	<p>4.1 Establish a mechanism for coordinating action as it relates to praedial larceny. (Y2)</p> <p>4.2 Review and revise the existing legislation to adequately address the issue of praedial larceny.(Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.3 Establish a praedial larceny desk to monitor and evaluate the impact of praedial larceny on the agricultural sector. (Y2-Y3)</p> <p>4.4 Establishment of praedial larceny squad within the Barbados Police Force/ Barbados Defence Force. (Y2-Y5)</p> <p>4.5 Develop a National Registration System for farmers and vendors of commodities. (Y2-Y3)</p> <p>4.6 Promotion of new technology for farm security. (Y1)</p> <p>4.7 Establish farmer community consultative groups (neighbourhood watch). (Y2-Y4)</p>	<p>4.1.1 Praedial larceny Coordinating Committee established. (Y2)</p> <p>4.2.1 Legislation reviewed and amended. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>4.3.1 Praedial larceny desk established. (Y2)</p> <p>4.3.2 Information database established. (Y2-Y3)</p> <p>4.4.1 Praedial larceny Squad established. (Y2-Y5)</p> <p>4.5.1 National Registration System for farmers and vendors of commodities established.(Y2-Y3)</p> <p>4.6.1 Incentive scheme revamped.(Y1)</p> <p>4.7.1 Farmer community consultative groups established.(Y2-Y4)</p>	<p>CPC, MAFFW, IICA, Barbados Police Force, GIS.</p>	<p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1- Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y2)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y3)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y5)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y3)</p> <p>Short Term (Y1)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y4)</p>

	4.8 Develop and implement a public awareness programme to support efforts to reduce incidence of praedial larceny. (Y2-Y5)	4.8.1 Public Awareness Programme established. (Y2- Y5)		Medium Term (Y2-Y5)
5. Mainstream climate change adaptation policies and Disaster risk management issues into national, sector and community based planning.	5.1 Implement a programme to enhance the capacity in climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM) among national institutions, sectors and community based organizations including the private sector. (Y2-Y5+)	5.1.1 CCA and DRM are incorporated in National sectoral and community plans. (Y2-Y5+) 5.1.2 Key personnel at the national, sectoral and community levels sensitized and trained in issues related to CCA and DRM. (Y3-Y5)	UWI, FAO, CDEMA.	Long Term (Y2-Y5+) Medium Term (Y3-Y5)
6. Promote the sustainable development and utilisation of natural resources.	6.1 Develop and implement management systems to ensure the environmental preservation and sustainable utilisation of marine, land, water and air resources. 6.2 Conduct research for the preparation and execution of programmes targeted at the development of products from the utilisation of waste materials generated by the agricultural and fisheries sectors. 6.3 Develop and implement programmes that promote the utilization of alternative energy in the agribusiness sector.	6.1.1 Management Systems developed and implemented. (Y3-Y5+) 6.2.1 Waste management programmes developed and implemented. (Y3-Y5+) 6.3.1 Programmes developed and implemented. (Y2-Y5+)	MED MAFFW CZMA, UWI(CERMES) CARDI, CIMH. CARPHA BWA	Long Term (Y3-Y5+) Long Term (Y3-Y5+) Long Term (Y2-Y5+)

Policy Statement 2: The Government of Barbados will implement strategies to monitor and manage the impact of natural and economic shocks on the most vulnerable communities.

Objective: To enhance the national capacity to respond on a timely basis to the impact of natural and economic shocks on the most vulnerable.

Target: 60 percent Increase in the number of persons having the capacity to maintain their food and nutrition security status during situations of natural and economic shocks by 2018.

Indicator(s) by 2018:

- Food and Nutrition Security National Information Early Warning System established and operational including the capacity to monitor food and input prices at the national and international levels monitored.
- Communication strategy for improving the dissemination of timely and accurate information strengthened.
- Marketing Information System established in support of the Early Warning System.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Action	Activities	Output	Institutional Responsibility	Time frame
1. To generate timely food and nutrition and socio-economic information on the vulnerable population for the development of intervention strategies and decision making.	1.1 Improve the capacity in the analysis and mapping of Food Insecurity Vulnerability Information Mapping System (FIVIMS). (Y1).	1.1.1 Personnel trained in FIVIMS. (Y1)	MAFFW,	Short Term (Y1)
	1.2 Develop the capacity in data Analysis/interpretation and related intervention strategies. (Y1)	1.2.1 Personnel in data analysis/ interpretation and related intervention strategies trained. (Y1)	MCSY, METI, FAO, BSS, MOH.	Short Term (Y1)
	1.3 Conduct of vulnerability analysis and mapping to identify the vulnerable household/communities (Y 1)	1.3.1 Vulnerable communities and households identified and mapped. (Y1)		Short Term (Y1)
	1.4 Establish a database of vulnerable persons. (Y1)	1.4.1 Information Platform on vulnerable persons established. (Y1).		Short Term (Y1)
	1.5 Conduct biennial surveys to determine trends in household food consumption. (Y2 -Y5+)	1.5.1 Biennial food consumption surveys conducted. (Y2-Y5+)		Long Term (Y2-Y5+)
	1.6 Development and implementation of intervention strategies for alleviating the impact of hazards on the vulnerable in society. (Y2- Y5+)	1.6.1 Intervention strategies developed and implemented. (Y2 - Y5+)		Long Term (Y2-Y5+)

<p>2. To monitor and report on market prices for major food commodities and agricultural related input prices through the mass media in order to assist the population in making well informed decisions on food purchases .</p>	<p>2.1 Review and upgrade existing information systems to ensure the dissemination of timely and accurate market information. (Y1)</p> <p>2.2 Strengthen the current Public awareness campaign to incorporate Social Marketing and mass media strategies with a view to expanding the range of commodities and timeliness of information presented to the public. (Y1-Y5+)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Market Information Systems (MIS) rationalized and upgraded. (Y1)</p> <p>2.2.1 Marketing bulletins published weekly through various print and electronic media. (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>2.2.2 Website established and Electronic billboards strategically positioned for the dissemination of market prices on a daily / weekly basis. (Y2 -Y4)</p>	<p>MAFFW MIICS, MFE, Media, GIS.</p>	<p>Short Term (Y1)</p> <p>Long Term (Y1-Y5+)</p> <p>Medium Term (Y2-Y4)</p>
<p>3. Facilitate the establishment of a National Information Early Warning System (NIEWS), as part of a Regional Information Early Warning System (RIEWS), which ensures national capability for the timely detection, prevention and resolution of threats to food and nutrition security as a result of economic, financial and natural shocks.</p>	<p>3.1 Conduct assessment of institutional and technical requirements of system.(Y1)</p> <p>3.2 Propose institutional location of system and obtain necessary financial and human resources.(Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>3.3 Integrate the agro-meteorological database as part of the EWS. (Y5)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Functional National EWS in place and linked to a Regional Early Warning System. (Y5)</p>	<p>MAFFW, Caribbean Agrometeorological Initiative (CAMI), Met. Office, FAO, CARICOM, CIMH, United Nations Economic Commission for</p>	<p>Long Term (Y1-Y5)</p> <p>Long Term (Y2-Y5+)</p> <p>Short Term (Y5)</p>

			Latin America and the Caribbean(UNECLA).	
4. Develop strategies and an appropriate plan of action aimed at mitigating the impact of sharp price increases.	3.1 Conduct analysis on an ongoing basis aimed at identifying trigger prices for necessary action and determining the major factors influencing food prices on the local market. (Y2-Y5+)	4.1.1 Trigger prices and a mechanism for intermittent re-evaluation established. (Y2-Y5+)	MFE, MAFFW.	Long Term (Y2-Y5+)
	3.2 Develop strategies aimed at mitigating the impact of sharp price increases as a response when food price increases reach pre-determined levels. (Y2-Y5+)	3.2.2 Strategies developed and Rolling Plan adjusted semi-annually or when deemed necessary. (Y2-Y5+)		Long Term (Y2-Y5+)
	3.3 Evaluate food, output and input prices through monitoring of the established databases. (Y2-Y5+)	3.3.1 Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating food input and output prices developed. (Y2-Y5+)		Long Term (Y2-Y5+)

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MULTISECTOR POLICY COORDINATION& IMPLEMENTATION

Policy Statement 1: Institutions have the financial, human and technical capacity to implement the policies and legislative framework outlined in the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan and any future initiatives targeted at maintaining an acceptable level of FNS within the country.

Objective: To have in place an effective institutional framework for multi-sectoral policy implementation.

Target: 75 percent of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Policy Action Plan implemented by 2017.

Indicators by 2018:

- Food and Nutrition Security Bill ratified in Parliament.
- Cabinet Oversight sub-committee of FNS established.
- An Inter-sectoral Council on FNS established and functioning by end 2014.
- A Consultative group on FNS established and functioning by 2015.
- Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security established by 2018.
- Food and Nutrition Unit desk established by 2018.

Cost: Bds. \$

Priority Areas	Activities	Outputs	Institutional responsibility	Time Frame
1. Develop and implement the requisite legislative framework to facilitate the implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan (FNSPAP).	1.1 Develop instructions for the drafting of a Food and Nutrition Security Bill in consultation with stakeholders and taking into consideration all relevant national, regional and international policies and conventions.	1.1.1 Consultative sessions held.	MAFFW,	Short Term
	1.2 Draft and enact a Food and Nutrition Security Act.	1.1.2 Policy paper on a Food Nutrition Security Bill developed and approved by Cabinet.	MOH, CPC, NGOs, FAO.	Long Term
	1.3 Review and amend existing food and nutrition security laws in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Nutrition Security Act and the FNSPAP.	1.2.1 Food and Nutrition Security legislation drafted and enacted.	1.3.1 Food and Nutrition Security Act ratified.	
2. Establish a Food and Nutrition Security Council (FNSC).	2.1 Develop a Terms of Reference (TORs).	2.1.1 The Food and Nutrition Security Council and accompanying TOR approved by Cabinet.	MAFFW, MOH(NNC), METI,	Short Term
	2.2 Identify and appoint members to function on the Food Security and Nutrition Council.	2.1.2 Legal mandate for operations for council established.	MSCD.	Short Term
	2.3 Provide budgetary allocation	2.2.1 Members to the FNSC approved by Cabinet and appointed.	2.3.1 Budgetary allocation	

	to facilitate the actions of the Food and Nutrition Security Council.		provided.		
	2.4 Launch Food and Nutrition Security Council.	2.4.1	The Food and Nutrition Security Council launched.		Short Term
3. Establish a Technical Secretariat to provide the necessary technical capacity and human resources to support the actions of the Food and Nutrition Security Council.	3.1 Develop a Terms of Reference for the Technical Secretariat.	3.1.1	The Technical Secretariat and accompanying TOR approved by Cabinet.	MAFFW, MOH(NNC),	Short Term
	3.2 Identify and appoint members to function on the Technical Secretariat.	3.2.1	Members to the Technical Secretariat approved by Cabinet and appointed.	METI, MSCD,	Short Term
	3.3 Provide budgetary allocation to facilitate the actions of the Food and Nutrition Security Council.	3.3.1	Budgetary allocation provided.	MFE, DEM.	Short Term
	3.4 Facilitate the ongoing training of the Technical Secretariat.	3.4.1	Ongoing Training programme implemented.		Long Term
4. Establish a Consultative Group to provide information on technical issues pertinent to their respective mandates and areas of expertise to the FNSC.	4.1 Develop a Terms of Reference for the Consultative group.	4.5.1	TORs for the Consultative Group developed and approved by Cabinet.	MAFFW, MOH(NNC),	Short Term
	4.2 Identify and appoint members to function to the Consultative Group.	4.2.1	Members of the Consultative Group approved by Cabinet.	METI, MSCD, MFE, DEM.	Short Term

5. Establish a Food Nutrition Security Desk within the MAFFW to facilitate all projects related to FNS.	5.1 Develop and Establish Food and Nutrition Security Officer post in the Civil Service. 5.2 Appoint an officer to post.	5.1.1 Food and Nutrition Security Officer post established. 5.2.1 Officer appointed to the FNS position.	Personnel administration, MAFFW, MOH.	Short Term Short Term
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