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# Immediate impacts of COVID-19 crisis on agricultural and food systems in the Caribbean

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1 **Title: Immediate impacts of COVID-19 crisis on agricultural and food systems in the**  
2 **Caribbean**

3

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5

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7

8 **Abstract:**

9 CONTEXT

10 In a region already plagued by food insecurity and challenges to the sustainability of the  
11 agricultural sector, the COVID-19 pandemic was a brutal shock in the Caribbean with  
12 immediate and significant socio-economic consequences.

13 OBJECTIVE

14 In this paper, we assessed what are the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on the  
15 agricultural and food systems of the Caribbean.

16 METHODS

17 To this end, we conducted online surveys among farmers, households and experts of the  
18 region. We assessed the nature, strength and reversibility of the impacts but also the factors of  
19 resilience in the face of the crisis.

20 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

21 Our study shows that the COVID-19 crisis has had strong impacts on Caribbean farmers and  
22 has weakened agricultural systems. The main impacts identified were a drop in income,  
23 production losses due to difficulties in marketing through conventional channels, but also  
24 difficulties in managing the farming systems due to reduced access to inputs and labor. In  
25 order to cope, farmers have adapted to be more self-sufficient: reduction in the size of  
26 cultivated areas, search for short marketing channels, diversification of production and  
27 reorientation towards the needs of the local market, recourse to mutual aid between farmers. If  
28 these effects appear to be non-irreversible in an island like Guadeloupe, the situation is

29 different in other islands of the region where farmers have had to sell livestock, seek new off-  
30 farm income and sometimes sell land to cope. In terms of impacts on food systems, the crisis  
31 has led to strong constraints such as a reduction in food intake and diversity and increased  
32 reliance on family and social mutual aid. Our study also shows that the crisis has had an  
33 impact on consumer behavior and their perception of the importance of the agricultural sector:  
34 reduction of food waste, return to fresh and local products, adaptation of the diet,  
35 consumption of new products, and cultivation of food gardens. Finally, our study shows that  
36 the crisis has had an effect of strengthening the links between farmers and the rest of the  
37 population.

### 38 SIGNIFICANCE

39 Thus if the crisis has had seriously damaging consequences, it can also be the trigger and  
40 catalyst for an agro-ecological transition and the development of a circular and territorialized  
41 bio-economy to strengthen the resilience of Caribbean agricultural and food systems and  
42 facilitate the achievement of sustainability and food security objectives.

43 **Keywords:** COVID-19; impacts; resilience; survey; farming system; Caribbean

44 **1. Introduction**

45 The COVID-19 pandemic caused a serious health crisis and generalized lockdowns  
46 throughout the World. It was a sudden and unprecedented shock in the Caribbean that had  
47 immediate and significant socio-economic consequences at the local and regional levels due  
48 to health impacts, containment measures, the halt of tourism and the slowing down of the flow  
49 of imported and exported goods. How has the crisis impacted the agricultural and food  
50 systems of the Caribbean? In this article, we present the results of a study aimed at answering  
51 this question through a survey of farmers, households and experts in the region. In addition to  
52 the immediate consequences, we sought to see what are the factors of resilience of these two  
53 sectors in the face of such a strong crisis. Before presenting in detail the survey methodology  
54 and the results obtained, we present in this introduction some scoping data on the structure of  
55 the agricultural and food systems and on the COVID-19 epidemic in the Caribbean region.

56 **1.1 Agricultural and food systems in the Caribbean**

57 The Antilles are a vast archipelago located around the Caribbean Sea (Greater and Lesser  
58 Antilles) and between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The archipelago forms an  
59 arc more than 4000km long extending from the Gulf of Mexico to off the coast of Venezuela  
60 (Fig. 1). The region represents 235,830km<sup>2</sup> of land for 42 million inhabitants and includes  
61 sovereign states and dependencies. Table 1 presents demographic, social, agricultural and  
62 health variables for 21 countries in the region for which we were able to compile structural  
63 data. The Caribbean represents a heterogeneous region with large islands and very small  
64 islands where the weight of agriculture varies greatly, from practically none to very important.  
65 For the Greater Antilles, there are three neighboring countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic  
66 and Haiti) with about 11 million inhabitants and Jamaica, which is less populated (3 million).  
67 Within the Lesser Antilles, the population differences are very marked (from 30,000 to 1.4  
68 million inhabitants). The median age (35 years) is slightly higher than that of the World (30  
69 years) but it is significantly lower than that of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and  
70 Development (OECD) countries (e.g. 43 years for Europe). The Human Development Index  
71 (HDI; UNDP, 2019) is equivalent to that of the world as a whole (0.728). On average, the  
72 HDI is very similar between the Lesser and Greater Antilles, but there is a very high  
73 variability among the islands of the Lesser Antilles.

74

75

< insert Table 1 >

76

77 The latter are territories whose economic development is constrained due to their isolation and  
78 small size. These geographical characteristics are presented in the literature as structural  
79 handicaps that underpin the vulnerability of small island economies (Angeon and Bates,  
80 2015). For example, in the French West Indies, the unemployment rate is high (20% on  
81 average compared to 9% in metropolitan France), gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is  
82 lower than the European average and prices of products and services are on average 30%  
83 higher. Socio-economic inequalities are also greater.

84

< insert Figure 1 >

85

86 For the Greater Antilles the share of the territory in agriculture is high (more than half) while  
87 it is very variable in the Lesser Antilles, from 1% to 46%. There are islands without  
88 agriculture, which are economically oriented towards tourism and finance, while for some  
89 other islands agriculture has an important economic weight. The agricultural sector is highly  
90 specialized in export crops (sugar cane, banana, coffee and cocoa) and the local supply of  
91 products for the domestic market (especially fresh fruits and vegetables) is unable to cover  
92 demand (Chopin et al., 2015). This situation leads to a strong dependence on external  
93 supplies, especially from America and Europe. The French West Indies territories, for  
94 example, have an overall coverage rate of their food needs of less than 25% (ODEADOM,  
95 2018). Historically, agriculture has played a central role in the Caribbean economies. Large  
96 plantations of especially sugar and bananas produced agricultural commodities for export  
97 representing an important sector of the economy. Today, the Caribbean agriculture is more  
98 diversified. Reforms of the EU agricultural policies had a dramatic effect on export demand  
99 for sugar and bananas, and stimulated a restructuring of farming systems and a shift of exports  
100 from raw materials (agricultural products) to processed food products. According to FAO  
101 (2019), agriculture also makes up a smaller share of the economy. In several countries (e.g.  
102 Cayman Islands) agriculture represents less than 1 percent of GDP. However in countries  
103 such as Haiti, Dominica, Guyana, and Grenada agriculture is still an important sector in the  
104 economy. It contributes between 7% and 17% of GDP, but has a significantly larger share of  
105 employment (typically between 10 percent and 25 percent, and almost 50 percent in Haiti).  
106 The Caribbean region faces major challenges to improve the competitiveness and  
107 sustainability of the agriculture sector and its poverty-reducing capacity. An important factor

108 is the historical difficult structural adjustment of the region’s agricultural sector after the end  
109 of the preferred EU market access for sugar and bananas. Growth in agricultural productivity  
110 has been slow and the sector suffers from high trade costs and a low capacity to comply with  
111 modern food safety and quality standards. Consequently, it has been unable to adequately  
112 respond to rapidly growing demand for high-standard agrifood products from the tourism,  
113 processing, and retailing sectors in and outside the region. Instead, the growing demand by  
114 these sectors in the region is mainly fulfilled by imports. The region’s agricultural sector is  
115 also constrained by increasingly large pressures on natural resources and a high vulnerability  
116 to climate change (FAO, 2019).

117 Undernourishment is widespread in the Caribbean. While Haiti, with undernourishment levels  
118 as high as 77 percent, pulls up the average level, still in 10 other countries undernourishment  
119 levels concern more 20 percent of their population. Moreover, undernourishment has only  
120 slowly decreased over the past 20 years. A cause of even greater concern, while  
121 undernutrition indicators have only slowly declined over the past 20 years, other forms of  
122 malnutrition and its consequences are on the rise. Obesity has significantly increased since  
123 2000 in all Caribbean countries. This suggests that the region is increasingly vulnerable by  
124 “the double burden of malnutrition”, the combination of undernutrition and of poor diets  
125 leading to obesity (FAO, 2019). Thus, the Caribbean faces urgent public health problems with  
126 increasing rates of obesity and diet-related chronic diseases (Colombet et al., 2019a, 2019b;  
127 Sinha, 1995). Caribbean adults present a worrying health profile: approximately 24% are  
128 obese (9% for children), 11% are diabetic, 40% are hypertensive and 23% present a metabolic  
129 syndrome (Méjean et al., 2020). Diabetes and especially obesity are therefore more marked  
130 than in the world as a whole (8.5 and 13%). The inadequacy of diets to nutritional  
131 recommendations, particularly in the most disadvantaged populations, helps to explain these  
132 high prevalence (Méjean et al, 2020).

133

## 134 **1.2 Health impact of the COVID-19 and associated measures the region**

135 The data describing the COVID-19 pandemic in the Caribbean region were obtained from  
136 institutions that aggregate official data from different countries: Johns Hopkins University  
137 (USA) for the temporal evolution of cases (confirmed, deceased), and the University of  
138 Oxford (UK) for the policy measures taken by local authorities in response to the pandemic  
139 with the use of the Stringency Index (SI) that compiles several measures such as the level of

140 lockdown, or the interruption of commercial flights (Hale et al., 2020). To compare the health  
141 situation in different countries, in addition to the raw data, we have calculated different  
142 indices based on population size (COVID-19 cases per million inhabitants).

143

144 < *insert Figure 2* >

145 < *insert Table 2* >

146

147 Parts of the Caribbean have become hotspots of the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbated by  
148 weak social protection, fragmented health systems and profound inequalities (United Nations,  
149 2020). The pandemic was officially declared in March 2020 (between March 1 and March 25,  
150 depending on the country) and has since developed in a very heterogeneous manner, being  
151 weak to very marked depending on the country (Fig. 2). As of August 31, 2020, the average  
152 incidence of the disease in the Caribbean (number of confirmed cases per million people) was  
153 about 3100 and the average mortality rate (number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 per  
154 million people) was 41; these values are lower than the worldwide numbers, and this is very  
155 clear for mortality (average worldwide incidence and mortality values on the same date were  
156 3267 and 109, respectively). Looking at the situation among caribbean countries (Tab. 2), a  
157 dichotomy is observed, with a group of five countries (Aruba, the Bahamas, Bermuda,  
158 Dominican Republic, Turk & Caicos Islands) differing from the others by both a higher  
159 incidence of the disease (above 5000) and a higher mortality rate (above 50). On average,  
160 there is more incidence in the Lesser Antilles than in the Greater Antilles (3200 vs 2700) but  
161 lower mortality (40 vs 48). The heterogeneity between countries can also be seen when  
162 looking at the temporal dynamics of the epidemic (Fig. 2a): for the four countries most  
163 affected on August 31, it is in fact explained by a delayed explosion of the epidemic, after  
164 June, which is particularly visible for Aruba and Turk & Caicos Islands.

165 The various governments have implemented a range of restrictive measures, with varying  
166 degrees of stringency depending on the evolution of both the domestic health situation  
167 (restrictions on population's movement) and that of other countries (suspension of  
168 commercial flights). Some countries have begun to take measures before the first domestic  
169 cases were reported, seen as a positive SI by March 1 for a majority of countries (Fig. 2b).

170 The measures generally reached their strictest level in April, except for Cuba, where the level

171 was only raised to its maximum during the month of May. Then, from May onwards, each  
172 country followed a different trajectory: for some countries (e.g. Dominica, Bermuda,  
173 Barbados) there was a slight easing of restrictions, while for others (e.g. Trinidad & Tobago,  
174 Cuba, Jamaica) there was strengthening of the already high level of restrictions.

175

## 176 **2. Methods**

### 177 **2.1 Sampling and on-line survey diffusion**

178 In order to measure the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Caribbean food  
179 and agricultural systems, we conducted an online survey. We targeted three populations for  
180 each of which we developed a specific questionnaire: households, farmers and agricultural  
181 production and food experts. For consumers and farmers we conducted our surveys only in  
182 Guadeloupe using email databases available to our research team. It was indeed not possible  
183 for us to target with certainty and in a representative way the consumers and agricultural  
184 producers of the other Caribbean countries. Nevertheless, in order to have a measure of  
185 impact in the Caribbean, the survey was also distributed to a network of experts from the  
186 Caribbean Food Crops Society. We contacted a representative sample of 150 consumers in  
187 Guadeloupe and collected 38 usable responses. We were also able to contact by email a  
188 representative sample of 150 agricultural producers in Guadeloupe and collected 32 validated  
189 responses. For the experts we solicited a little more than 150 people from a dozen Caribbean  
190 countries and about 200 experts in Guadeloupe and obtained 62 exploitable responses (24  
191 from Caribbean countries, 38 from Guadeloupe), from 10 different countries. All the persons  
192 solicited were contacted twice by e-mail. In the e-mail, we explained the framework and  
193 purpose of our research and provided the link to complete the online survey. It was specified  
194 that all responses to these questionnaires are anonymous. The questionnaires were  
195 administered using LimeSurvey, INRAE's survey platform. We translated the questionnaires  
196 into three languages, English, Spanish and French, and each person was directed to the  
197 questionnaire for their category (consumer, farmer or expert) and language.

198

### 199 **2.2 Questionnaire design**

#### 200 **2.2.1 Impacts for farmers and adaptation of their farming system**

201 After 9 questions aimed at describing the farm (size, type of production, age of the farmer,  
202 etc.) and subsequently assessing the representativeness of the sample, the first section of the  
203 questionnaire included 10 direct yes/no questions (with a DK option: "don't know") on the  
204 consequences felt by the farmer during the crisis. A final question of this section asked  
205 farmers if their agricultural system has been resilient enough. A second section of 15  
206 questions was designed to assess, using a semi-quantitative scale of four levels ranging from 0  
207 (no consequences) to 3 (strong consequences), the strength of the immediate consequences of  
208 the crisis on the functioning and performance of the agricultural system but also on the  
209 adaptations that farmers had to implement. At the end of this section, two open-ended  
210 questions focused on possible other consequences and on the factors of resilience of the  
211 farming system under the circumstances of the crisis from the farmers' point of view. A third  
212 and final section asked five questions to producers about how they envisioned their immediate  
213 future at the end of the crisis. The aim was to see whether the impacts and adaptations  
214 implemented during this exceptional situation would be maintained over time.

215

### 216 **2.2.2. Impacts on household nutrition and food habits**

217 The "consumer" questionnaire asked the respondents about the families' diet during the health  
218 crisis. The purpose of the questionnaire was to assess the impact of the health crisis and  
219 associated measures on the modification of dietary practices, food purchases and their  
220 consequences. A first section of the questionnaire included seven direct yes/no questions  
221 (with a DK option: "don't know") on what the households had to modify in their feeding  
222 habits during the lockdown. A second section dealt with the intensity of food consequences of  
223 this crisis with 8 criteria to be evaluated according to a semi-quantitative scale of 4 levels  
224 ranging from 0 (no consequences) to 3 (strong consequences). In addition, there was an open-  
225 ended question to allow the respondents to indicate other possible consequences for the  
226 household.

227

### 228 **2.2.3. The questionnaire for agricultural and food systems experts**

229 The purpose of this questionnaire was to get a complementary view of impacts from  
230 particularly knowledgeable individuals who had the opportunity to get an overall view of the  
231 impacts, with the aim of reinforcing the impressions gathered from individual consumers and

232 farmers. It also allowed us to have a vision of the impacts in other Caribbean countries and to  
233 compare them with those in Guadeloupe. The questionnaire for the experts is a transposition  
234 of the questions asked to consumers and farmers but formulated in a more general way, at the  
235 scale of the country. After questions aimed at identifying the country and the field of activity  
236 of the experts, a first part of the questionnaire asked the experts their opinion on the  
237 agricultural producers of their country with 13 questions (yes/no/dk) on the consequences of  
238 the crisis for farmers. Then 11 semi-quantitative evaluation questions were asked on the  
239 intensity of the consequences for producers (with a scale from 0 to 3) plus an open question  
240 on other possible consequences and factors of resilience of farms. The second section  
241 included 12 evaluation questions on the strength of the overall consequences for the  
242 agricultural community plus an open-ended question on the resilience factors of agricultural  
243 systems to cope with the COVID-19 crisis. The third section aimed to identify the impacts of  
244 the crisis on households consumption and food habits. A final open-ended question aimed to  
245 get the experts' opinion on the resilience factors of their country's food systems.

246

247

### 248 **3. Results**

#### 249 **3.1 Impacts on farming systems**

##### 250 **3.1.1 Perception at the local scale: the situation in Guadeloupe**

251 The final sample is composed of farmers of which 60% manage at least 5 ha, 85% are  
252 between 40 and 60 years old, more than 50% are the majority owner of the farm and 80% are  
253 members of a professional agricultural organization (PAO). All of Guadeloupe's main crops  
254 (sugarcane, banana, market gardening, tubers, and livestock) are represented, and the structure  
255 of production systems is close to that of the diversity of the entire farming population (Chopin  
256 et al., 2015). Production is intended both for export (sugar cane in the form of sugar and rum,  
257 banana and melon in the form of fresh products) and for the local market (tubers, market  
258 gardening, livestock, arboriculture). Thirty-eight Guadeloupean experts responded, the  
259 majority of them claiming to be experts in agriculture and food systems. They work either in a  
260 professional agricultural organization with farmer members, or in a public institution dealing  
261 with agriculture and food, or in the field of research in these areas.

262

263

< insert Table 3 >

264

265 In Guadeloupe, 69% of farmers have experienced a reduction in the volume of their  
266 production (Tab. 3). The other two main consequences were that a strong majority (about  
267 63%) had to strengthen the share of short marketing channels in their sales mode. It should be  
268 noted that more than a third of the producers lost part of the production they had to throw  
269 away because they were unable to sell it. The partial closure of markets and restrictions on  
270 movement are the direct cause. Approximately 41% decided to diversify production. All  
271 productions have been affected but it is mainly market gardeners and food producers who  
272 have been strongly affected. Difficulties of movement and availability of labor explain this.  
273 Approximately 44% of farmers had to stop part of their production completely, and less than  
274 10% had to stop all production during the crisis. None had to sell land and about 13% had to  
275 sell livestock. Nevertheless, about 20% of the farmers had to take up a new off-farm activity  
276 to compensate for the loss of income and only 44% stated that their system seemed  
277 sufficiently resilient to absorb the shock of COVID-19.

278

< insert Table 4 >

279

280

281 When we asked farmers about the importance of the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis,  
282 none of them stated that the crisis had no consequences for them and the "strong" level was  
283 the most reported, which translated into a strength index of 0.74 (Tab. 4). Consistent with the  
284 results previously found, another consequence that has had a strong intensity is the change in  
285 marketing channels (0.66) and losses due to difficulties in selling production (0.58). When  
286 asked about the intensity of the decrease in income for the farm, 70% said that they had an  
287 average impact, and the calculated value of the average intensity of the consequence is 0.64.  
288 This can be explained by both production losses and lower sales prices. When we look at two  
289 technical aspects of agricultural production, inputs and labor, we see that more than 75% have  
290 experienced difficulties in the supply of inputs, mostly medium or high (index value of 0.56),  
291 and 67% have encountered medium difficulties related to the unavailability of labor, which  
292 translates into an index value of impact strength of 0.46. Very few producers had to lay off  
293 staff (index value of 0.09). It is interesting to note that almost half (45%) of the producers had

294 more than usual to resort to mutual aid with their colleagues. This shows that solidarity  
295 among the farming population has been expressed and strengthened in the face of the crisis. It  
296 should be noted that 25% of the farmers indicated that they have benefited, moderately or  
297 strongly, from this period of lockdown (index of 0.29). Through certain production niches or  
298 very short marketing channels, some were able to take advantage of a period that was  
299 nevertheless largely detrimental to agricultural producers.

300 The open-ended question on other possible consequences and difficulties related to the crisis  
301 highlights three main points: cash flow problems, increased theft of products from their farms  
302 and drought. On this last point indeed, a very marked drought accompanied the lockdown  
303 period in Guadeloupe, adding to the difficulty. It is very interesting to note that in the open-  
304 ended question on the strengths of their farming system in the circumstances of the crisis,  
305 farmers highlighted three strong points: the use of marketing in short channels and direct  
306 sales, the diversification of production and the small size of farms, which led to autonomy and  
307 flexibility of operation.

308 The last part of the questionnaire asked farmers about their immediate future at the end of the  
309 crisis when the generalized lockdown was over but the health crisis and social distancing  
310 measures still were. For the majority of farmers (about 62%), the objective was to return to  
311 the production system before the crisis, but for the same proportion, the wish expressed was to  
312 keep some of the changes implemented during the crisis. 15% of farmers said they wish to  
313 keep on with the crisis system. The same proportion was considering abandoning farming  
314 activity, these are older farmers. It should be noted that 60% of farmers thought that the crisis  
315 will have a lasting impact on their agricultural activity.

316

317 < insert Table 5 >

318

319 In the rest of this section, we present the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis from the experts'  
320 point of view. The comparison of the responses shows us a great homogeneity of perception  
321 between farmers and experts in Guadeloupe (Tab. 3). The responses are very similar among  
322 them on both the nature and the strength of the consequences. The analysis of the situation  
323 seen "from the outside" thus joins that seen "from the inside". Regarding the consequences as  
324 a whole, almost all responses from experts indicate that the crisis had real impacts for all

325 farmers and that they had to innovate to adapt, which confirms the medium-resilience level of  
326 Guadeloupe's producers in the face of this crisis (50%). There are still some slight differences  
327 on the ranking of the consequences. According to them, the main adaptation measure that  
328 farmers have implemented to adapt is the change in marketing channels (82%), followed by  
329 economic damage (71%) and reduced production (55%).

330 The experts' opinions were also very close to those of the farmers with regards to the strength  
331 of the consequences (Tab. 4). However, they sometimes had stronger opinions. They thought  
332 that the impacts of the crisis on the change of marketing channels and the layoff of labor were  
333 stronger (respectively strength of 0.79 and 0.19 for experts Vs 0.66 and 0.09 for farmers),  
334 while the impacts on the reduction in the number of productions and the decrease in selling  
335 prices were less strong than according to the farmers' point of view. As concerns the strength  
336 of short and mid-term consequences of COVID-19 crisis on agricultural systems, if the  
337 experts thought that Guadeloupean producers have been weakened by the crisis (value of  
338 0.63) they also thought that producers were globally resilient because they had been able to  
339 adapt and innovate (0.66). It should be noted that the experts believed that this crisis will have  
340 lasting consequences for agricultural systems (0.43), following the example of what farmers  
341 themselves say, and that according to them one of the positive consequences of this crisis is  
342 the strengthening of links between farmers and the population (0.68). The last open-ended  
343 question asked the experts what, in their opinion, are the factors of resilience of agricultural  
344 systems facing the crisis. The elements most highlighted as factors of resilience were: direct  
345 sales or very short circuits for the local market so as not to be dependent on export markets;  
346 diversification of crops, mainly on small farms; membership of well organized professional  
347 agricultural organization; enhancement of agro-diversity; autonomy with regard to the supply  
348 of inputs and the capacity to reduce dependence on external resources; access to institutional  
349 support. The factors mentioned by the experts thus overlapped with those of farmers and  
350 brought other interesting avenues.

351

### 352 **3.1.2 Perception at the local scale: the situation in Caribbean**

353 The analysis of the answers of the 24 Caribbean experts from 9 countries on the immediate  
354 effects of COVID-19 control measures (local and international) on agricultural systems show  
355 that impacts have been the same than in Guadeloupe though with a greater intensity. On what  
356 the producers in their country did during the crisis, the answers were in line with those of the

357 Guadeloupean experts (Tab. 3). Nearly 84% of the experts believed that the majority of  
358 farmers have suffered economic damage because of the crisis. As in Guadeloupe, this is  
359 explained by the reduction or halt of the production (resp. 67% and 54%) and the fact of  
360 having had to throw away part of the production because of an inability to market them  
361 (54%). As a result, producers sought to reorient themselves to short marketing channels  
362 (58%), but to a lesser extent than in Guadeloupe. On the other hand, some consequences were  
363 more marked than in Guadeloupe: Caribbean farmers have more diversified their production  
364 (75%), but above all they had to rely much more on the sale of livestock and farmland (29%  
365 and 13% Vs 18% and 8% for Guadeloupe) and engaged in extra-agricultural activities (42%  
366 in the Caribbean Vs 16% in Guadeloupe). All this suggests that the crisis has had much more  
367 pronounced consequences in the Caribbean than in Guadeloupe. This is confirmed in the  
368 results on the measurement of the strength of impacts with an average impact value of 0.62  
369 for the rest of the Caribbean Vs 0.47 for Guadeloupe (Tab. 4). In particular, it can be seen that  
370 the impacts were stronger with regard to the drop in income, losses related to difficulties in  
371 marketing production and especially for difficulties related to labor management. The  
372 capacity to innovate and adapt was less strong than in Guadeloupe (Table 5), and Caribbean  
373 producers seemed to have been more vulnerable. The risk of decrease in the number of  
374 producers and the risk of land abandonment is real (strength of 0.52 for the risk of decrease in  
375 the number of farmers and 0.36 for agricultural land abandonment Vs respectively 0.22 and  
376 0.04 in Guadeloupe). Logically, Caribbean experts thought that the long-term modification of  
377 agricultural systems due to the COVID-19 crisis is much more important than Guadeloupean  
378 experts: for 70% of the former this risk is "medium" or "strong" against 40% for the latter,  
379 which results in a strength of impact score of 0.67 vs 0.43, respectively.

380 These results show that, even if the trends were very similar between Guadeloupe and other  
381 Caribbean countries, the COVID-19 crisis and the lockdown period have had a much greater  
382 impact on agriculture in other Caribbean countries and that the consequences seemed to be  
383 more pronounced, less reversible and more lasting than in Guadeloupe. As we saw in the  
384 introduction, the place of agricultural systems and many other structural variables are very  
385 heterogeneous within the Caribbean islands. Guadeloupe's socio-economic structure and its  
386 membership in the French national community may explain why it has suffered less from the  
387 consequences of the COVID-19 crisis.

388

389

< insert Table 6 >

390

## 391 **3.2. Impacts on food habits**

### 392 **3.2.1 Food habits condition in Guadeloupe**

393 Our results show that for the 38 Guadeloupean households analyzed, the COVID-19 crisis, the  
394 lockdown and the closure of certain commercial spaces had consequences and induced  
395 changes in food habits, even if these were never very strong (Tab. 6). For 22% of the families,  
396 confinement led to a reduction in food consumption. The reduction in the diversity of  
397 products consumed was more pronounced, impacting one third of the households.  
398 Significantly (29%), families developed allotment gardens and produced some of their food.  
399 On the other hand, none had to resort to social assistance and only one household in ten had to  
400 rely on familial mutual aid. The lockdown thus led to some modified eating behaviors and  
401 practices. In terms of households' assessment of the strength of the consequences of  
402 confinement, the overall impacts were "medium", with values ranging from 0.41 to 0.52 for  
403 the seven criteria "Suffered economic damage"; "Consumed new products"; "Changed food  
404 buying places"; "Increased food stocks"; "Reduced food waste"; "Modified diet" and  
405 "Adjusted diet". The impact on time spent preparing meals appears to have been greater  
406 (0.61). Analysis of the responses to the open-ended question showed that for some families, it  
407 was necessary to prepare more meals instead of those usually eaten at school or professional  
408 canteens; that supplies of fresh products were more complicated; that purchases were made  
409 more in supermarkets. However for some families the crisis has allowed to better know the  
410 farmers located nearby. The COVID-19 crisis had therefore real but moderate immediate  
411 impacts on the eating habits and purchasing practices of Guadeloupean households.

412

413

< insert Table 7 >

414

415 When comparing consumer responses with those of experts on the strength of the impact the  
416 crisis has had on consumers, the experts' responses often pointed in the same direction as  
417 those of consumers, but were often more accentuated. This is particularly marked for the  
418 reduction in dietary diversity (experts 50% vs. consumers 34%) and the reduction in the  
419 production of part of the food by consumers (experts 61% vs. consumers 29%). Regarding the  
420 call for social or familial mutual aid, the experts had a very different opinion: they thought it

421 is real (respectively 54 and 68%) while consumers declared it almost non-existent. With  
422 regard to the intensity of the consequences for households (Tab. 7), the experts' answers  
423 always indicated more pronounced consequences for "consumed new products"; "changed  
424 food buying places" and "adjusted diet". This is particularly true for "Increased food stocks"  
425 (0.74 for experts Vs 0.52 for households). Above all, they also indicated that this crisis has  
426 made consumers more aware of the importance of the agricultural sector (0.77) and they also  
427 believed that the COVID-19 crisis will lead to a long term change in the Guadeloupean food  
428 system (0.77 for experts vs. 0.52 for households).

### 429 **3.2.2 Food habits condition in Caribbean**

430 The analysis of the responses of Caribbean experts on the immediate consequences of the  
431 COVID-19 crisis on household nutrition shows that the crisis has had strong impacts in the  
432 Caribbean (Tab. 6). Sixty-four percent of the experts indicated that the crisis has led to a  
433 reduction in dietary diversity but also to a reduction in quantity (57%). These values are much  
434 higher than in Guadeloupe. Logically this is reflected in the fact that the experts mentioned  
435 very frequently the impacts on the use of family or social assistance for food (86% and 77%)  
436 but also the development of food-producing allotments. The results presented in Table 7  
437 confirm that the impacts on food systems have been strong in the Caribbean. According to the  
438 experts, the economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis on households has been very important  
439 since with a value of 0.89, the given score is close to the maximum value of 1.00 (Tab. 7).  
440 The impact on the time spent on food purchases and the need to change purchasing networks  
441 was very often moderate to strong (score of 0.71 and 0.76 respectively). As for the need to  
442 adapt the diet, to reduce waste, to consume different products, to arbitrate between food and  
443 other purchases and to change one's diet, the "strong" response that was the most frequent,  
444 resulting in impact strength scores between 0.6 and 0.8. Analysis of the responses given by  
445 Caribbean experts on the food consequences shows that the crisis has been hard on  
446 households because access to food has been more difficult and adaptations have been  
447 necessary. It is interesting to note that the crisis has had a very significant impact on food  
448 behavior (e.g. for the reduction of food waste and for diet modification) and the perception of  
449 the importance of the agricultural sector (0.86). These results show that while the COVID-19  
450 crisis had very negative immediate consequences for Caribbean households and food security  
451 in the region, it may also contain the seeds for a rising awareness of the need to strengthen  
452 food autonomy and to modify diets by making less use of imported foods.

453

454

#### 455 **4. Discussion**

456 In this article, we analyzed the immediate consequences of the COVID-19 crisis on the  
457 agricultural and food systems of the Caribbean based on a survey of farmers, households and  
458 experts. In order to capture the immediate impacts of the crisis and for practical reasons, this  
459 survey was conducted online and required the use of e-mail databases to distribute the  
460 questionnaire. Out of approximately 500 people contacted, we had a response rate of about  
461 28%, which is satisfactory. Nevertheless, this mode of survey had several consequences that  
462 we must emphasize here in order to properly measure the scope and limitations of this study.  
463 Regarding the evaluation of impacts in Guadeloupe, the respondents among farmers and  
464 consumers are people from the rather well-off classes from a socio-economic point of view.  
465 Thus it is likely that the impacts are actually higher than what we have identified and  
466 measured, in terms of intensity. In some families, income losses and food impacts may have  
467 been more pronounced. Outside of Guadeloupe, it was not possible for us to mobilize reliable  
468 contact databases for farmers and households. We therefore proceeded by consulting experts  
469 and obtained 24 responses from 9 other Caribbean countries, covering both the Greater and  
470 Lesser Antilles. The comparison in Guadeloupe of the experts' answers with those of farmers  
471 and households highlights two interesting points: 1) in both cases, the consequences identified  
472 are the same and the hierarchy of the strength of the impacts is very similar, which proves the  
473 interest of mobilizing experts when one does not have direct access to the target populations;  
474 2) the experts' answers on the intensity of the consequences are nevertheless sometimes more  
475 marked than those of the target individuals directly consulted, and this not only for farmers  
476 but also, and especially, for consumers. This second point can be interpreted in two ways.  
477 Firstly, our sample of individuals reached a fringe that is better off than the average  
478 population, and the experts therefore have a broader vision that also includes more less  
479 comfortable situations. Another hypothesis, specifically concerning impacts on farmers, is  
480 that experts have structurally stronger views on the intensity of a consequence (all or nothing)  
481 because they are not directly affected. Only a larger sample size would make it possible to  
482 decide between these two hypotheses. This is particularly true for the Caribbean-wide study,  
483 as our survey collected data from only 24 experts and for 10 Caribbean islands. Due to the  
484 geographical extent of the region, the isolation linked to insularity and the diversity of the  
485 countries' situations, from a social, cultural, economic, health and regulatory point of view,  
486 the study covers a set of heterogeneous characteristics. This makes interpretations more

487 complex and reinforces the need for a study of broader scope (in the spatial sense), with a  
488 larger sample, and with more historical hindsight on the consequences of an unprecedented  
489 crisis that has just emerged and is still in progress. Nevertheless, due to the impossibility of  
490 having thorough national and regional statistics on the immediate effects of the crisis, our  
491 study provides a first idea of the very short-term consequences of the COVID-19 crisis on the  
492 agricultural and food systems of the Caribbean. This first study should be followed by a  
493 similar study within 2 or 3 years.

494 Our study shows that the COVID-19 crisis has had strong impacts on Caribbean farmers.  
495 When comparing the results between Guadeloupe and the other Caribbean islands, the main  
496 consequences of the crisis are similar: loss of income due to the inability to sell production  
497 and difficulty of access to inputs and labor. The crisis has led to a necessary adaptation  
498 consisting mainly in a temporary halt or reduction of certain productions, the search for new  
499 marketing channels, diversification of production and resort to mutual aid. However if these  
500 effects do not appear irreversible in Guadeloupe, because we did not observe any sale of land  
501 or livestock or the start of new non-agricultural activities, the situation is different in the other  
502 islands of the region. In particular, many farmers have had to sell livestock or seek new non-  
503 agricultural income to cope. The agricultural sector in Guadeloupe, like that of the Caribbean,  
504 faces structural difficulties: limited size of structures; competition from imports; climatic  
505 risks. The crisis has therefore added an additional layer of difficulty. This situation is  
506 particularly worrying in the Caribbean context insofar as many small islands are economically  
507 dependent on tourism and a strong recession is expected in these countries. According to the  
508 International Monetary Fund (IMF), the gross domestic product decline is projected to be  
509 10.3% in 2020 and the decline in economic growth in 2020 is expected to exacerbate income  
510 inequality and poverty throughout the region (Sullivan et al., 2020).

511 In the short term, it can be said that the crisis has weakened agricultural systems in the  
512 Caribbean region, which is particularly worrying in a context where food insecurity is very  
513 present. Nevertheless, the affected farmers have found solutions and if they mainly declare  
514 today that they wish to return to the pre-crisis system, they also declare that they wish to  
515 maintain certain features of the crisis system: reduction in the size of their system,  
516 diversification of production and search for greater autonomy with regard to inputs, labor and  
517 the sale of their products. We can therefore think that the crisis may be the medium-term  
518 trigger for a transition to systems based on agro-ecological principles and contributing to the  
519 development of a territorial bio-economy. The COVID-19 crisis may therefore hold out hope

520 for evolution to adapt to many other challenges facing the Caribbean agricultural sector such  
521 as adaptation to climate change, biodiversity conservation and greater food autonomy.

522 Regarding the consequences on the food systems, our study shows that they have been  
523 medium to strong, depending on the islands. They mainly consisted in a reduction in the  
524 diversity of the diet and the overall volume of food consumption. To cope, households have  
525 adopted various strategies such as adapting their diet, consuming new products and  
526 developing food gardens to produce part of their food themselves. Among the adaptations  
527 mentioned are also increasing food stocks and the use of family and social support. Finally,  
528 our study shows that the crisis can be the trigger for a change in the food diet as consumers  
529 reported having spent more time preparing meals, changed their places and networks of food  
530 purchases, reduced food wastage and become more aware of the importance of the  
531 agricultural sector. We can also see hope for the future with a more marked and important  
532 place for local production and a change in the population's diet in the direction of a healthier  
533 diet.

534 At the Caribbean scale, the pandemic is exacerbating existing food insecurity caused by  
535 environmentally driven food shortages, political turmoil, and dwindling purchasing power.  
536 According to the United Nations (2020), Latin America and the Caribbean has seen an almost  
537 three-fold rise in the number of people requiring food assistance. As smallholder farmers are  
538 key actors in addressing the food and nutrition insecurity challenges facing the Caribbean  
539 Community, while also minimizing the ecological footprint of food production systems (Saint  
540 Ville et al., 2015), the response to the COVID-19 pandemic should therefore go beyond short-  
541 term emergency measures to embrace an entirely new set of health, economic, social and  
542 agricultural policies. To face the crisis, regional economic integration could be an efficient  
543 option to support productive diversification, economic resilience, and regional cooperation in  
544 financing research, science and technology (United Nations, 2020). Fostering innovation in  
545 the region's smallholder farming systems will require more decentralized, adaptive and  
546 heterogeneous institutional structures and approaches than presently exist. As we saw in the  
547 introduction of this article, the Caribbean countries are very heterogeneous and their  
548 agricultural systems have undergone profound changes. From systems oriented mainly  
549 towards organized export channels, they must now evolve towards systems oriented towards  
550 satisfying domestic demand for food for local populations and tourism. Current institutions  
551 are mainly dedicated to traditional export channels and are therefore not adapted to the new  
552 needs of farmers. To accompany this transition, new institutions need to emerge to help a

553 diversity of farmers innovate to adapt to the new challenges and objectives of Caribbean  
554 agriculture and food systems. In this sense, Saint Ville et al. (2015) argue for a different  
555 approach to agricultural development in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean  
556 that draws primarily on socioecological resilience and agricultural innovation systems  
557 frameworks. Given the urgent issues of health and food security in the region, supporting the  
558 development of local agriculture in an agro-ecological approach to meet the nutritional needs  
559 of Caribbean populations is a major challenge. To cope with the major challenges that the  
560 agricultural sector of the Caribbean is currently experiencing, there is no other choice than to  
561 foster the agro-ecological transition in relation to the new challenges addressed by the  
562 emerging bio-economy (Ozier-Lafontaine, 2016). To this end, resilience issues need to be  
563 addressed with a focus on the regional context in which farming systems operate because  
564 farms, farmers' organizations, service suppliers and supply chain actors are embedded in local  
565 environments and functions of agriculture (Meuwissen et al., 2019). Research on agricultural  
566 systems has to provide conceptual and methodological frameworks to assess the resilience of  
567 farming systems, considering different resilience capacities (robustness, adaptability,  
568 transformability) and nested levels of farming systems (e.g. farm, farm household, supply  
569 chain, farming system). The framework and indicators to assess the resilience of farming  
570 systems proposed by Meuwissen et al. (2019) are a good basis to this end. It provides indeed a  
571 heuristic to analyze system properties, challenges (shocks, long-term stresses), indicators to  
572 measure the performance of system functions, resilience capacities and resilience-enhancing  
573 attributes.

574 Finally, our study shows that the crisis has had an effect of strengthening the links between  
575 farmers and the rest of the population. Crops for local consumption, which are currently in the  
576 minority, are expected to become more preponderant. In addition, if some sectors such as  
577 export crops could be weakened, others could be strengthened and contribute to increase food  
578 autonomy in the Caribbean territories. The search for greater food autonomy and autonomy  
579 from the inputs needed for production, greater adaptability, the adaptation of production to  
580 local consumption and innovations in commercial practices (e.g. development of very short  
581 circuits with the help of digital tools) is in filigree of all the opinions expressed in our survey.  
582 Thus it seems to us that one of the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis in the Caribbean  
583 islands is to create a unique opportunity to bring agricultural and food systems closer together  
584 and to drive an agro-ecological transition contributing to the development of a circular and  
585 territorialized bio-economy to strengthen their resilience.

586

587

588 **Conclusion**

589 The COVID-19 pandemic caused a global crisis that in the Caribbean had immediate and  
590 significant socio-economic consequences at the local and regional levels. The lockdown  
591 measures, the halt in air traffic and tourism and the slowdown in the flow of imported and  
592 exported goods had significant consequences on agricultural and food systems. This crisis is  
593 questioning many scientific fields, including agriculture and food. How has the crisis  
594 impacted the systems and how can their resilience be strengthened? Our study, focused on the  
595 Caribbean, helps to capture the immediate impacts and provides some avenues to answer this  
596 question. Firstly, it shows the close link between health safety and food security, and the need  
597 to re-territorialize food systems by strengthening the link between farmers and consumers to  
598 enhance the resilience of food supply chains. At the level of agricultural systems, the main  
599 impacts identified were economic losses due to difficulties in marketing products in  
600 conventional channels, but also difficulties in managing production systems through reduced  
601 access to inputs and labor. In order to cope with these problems, farmers have implemented  
602 adaptations in the direction of a search for greater autonomy of their systems: reduction of the  
603 size of cultivated areas, search for short circuits, diversification of production, reorientation of  
604 production towards the needs of the local market, resort to mutual aid. All these elements are  
605 factors of resilience that must be developed in the future. In the Caribbean, the crisis has had  
606 such an impact that some farmers have had to stop some productions, seek extra-agricultural  
607 activities and sometimes sell land or livestock. There is therefore a definite risk that if the  
608 health crisis continues for a long time, the food security of certain countries will be  
609 threatened. With regards to the impacts on food systems, it is noted that the crisis has imposed  
610 strong constraints such as the reduction of the food ration and its diversity and the recourse to  
611 family and social mutual aid. In addition, our study shows that the crisis has had an impact on  
612 consumer behavior and their perception of the importance of the agricultural sector: reduction  
613 of food waste, return to fresh and local products, consumption of new products, cultivation of  
614 food gardens. All this is in line with the desired and desirable reinforcement of the links  
615 between agricultural and food systems. Thus, while the crisis has had seriously damaging  
616 consequences, it can also be the trigger and catalyst for the major changes needed in the  
617 agricultural and food systems of the Caribbean, leading to a better achievement of sustainable  
618 development goals (United Nations, 2015). The COVID-19 crisis can therefore be viewed as

619 opportunity to accelerate the agricultural and food transition towards a greater level of  
620 sustainability and food security.

621

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625 for their help with the diffusion of the online survey to the experts of the Caribbean Food  
626 Crops Society.

627

## 628 **Supplementary Materials**

629 The 3 questionnaires (farmers, consumers and experts) translated into 3 languages (English,  
630 Spanish and French) can be downloaded.

631

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674

675 **Tables**

676

677 **Table 1. Descriptive statistics of main human, agricultural, food, health and COVID-19**  
678 **variables in the Caribbean region.**

679

Variables	Whole Carib- bean countries (n=21)	Greater Antil- les countries (n=4)	Lesser Antil- les countries (n=17)
Total human population*	40 491 736	36 538 214	3 953 522
Mean of median age (years)*	35.29	29.65	36.62
cv	0.16	0.28	0.11
Mean of Human Development Index*	0.72	0.72	0.73
cv	0.20	0.10	0.22
Mean of Rural population (%)*	39.86	32.73	41.75
cv	0.66	0.42	0.69
Mean of Agricultural land (%)*	26.14	54.10	19.15
cv	0.71	0.21	0.64
Mean of diabetes prevalence in adults (%)*	10.44	9.05	10.79
cv	0.22	0.21	0.22
Mean of obesity prevalence in adults (%)*	23.69	24.63	23.35
cv	0.16	0.12	0.17
Mean of mortality by metabolic disorders (‰)*	19.60	19.15	19.86
cv	0.19	0.27	0.16
COVID-19 confirmed cases per million**	3103	2660	3207
cv	1.56	1.52	1.59
COVID-19 death rate per million**	41	48	40
cv	1.24	1.54	1.20
Mean of maximum of Stringency Index (%) ***	89.66	94.45	87.27
cv	0.79	0.59	0.78

680

681 Notes: cv= coefficient of variation (standard deviation/mean); Greater Antilles: Cuba, Dominican  
682 Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Lesser Antilles: Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas,  
683 Bermuda, Barbados, Curacao, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis,

684 St. Lucia, Martinique, Turks and Caicos Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and the  
685 Grenadines, British Virgin Islands.

686 Sources: \*: World bank - World Development Indicators (data for the year 2018 accessed 04/23/2020  
687 on worldbank website); \*\*: John Hopkins University (USA); \*\*\*: University of Oxford (UK); the  
688 latest Covid-19 data (Johns Hopkins and Oxford Universities) were downloaded on September 16,  
689 2021.

690

691 **Table 2. Data on COVID-19 health impact for 21 Caribbean islands.**

692

Country code <sup>(a)</sup>	Country name	Population (*1000)	COVID-19 incidence <sup>(b)</sup>	COVID-19 mortality <sup>(b)</sup>	Maximum of the Stringency Index <sup>(c)</sup>	Last value of the Stringency Index <sup>(d)</sup>
ABW	Aruba	107	18789	94	89	61
ATG	Antigua & Barbuda	98	960	31	-	-
BHS	The Bahamas	393	5638	127	-	-
BMU	Bermuda	62	2762	145	96	44
BRB	Barbados	287	605	24	89	39
CUB	Cuba	11327	356	8	100	82
CUW	Curacao	2	414	6	-	-
CYM	Cayman Islands	7	3119	15	-	-
DMA	Dominica	72	278	0	80	36
DOM	Dominican Republic	10848	8731	158	97	76
GLP	Guadeloupe	400	3171	40	88	43
GRD	Grenada	113	213	0	-	-
HTI	Haiti	11403	721	18	94	18
JAM	Jamaica	2961	830	7	87	79
KNA	St. Kitts & Nevis	53	320	0	-	-
LCA	St. Lucia	184	142	0	-	-
MTQ	Martinique	375	1639	43	88	43
TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands	39	13121	103	80	54
TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	1399	1257	16	91	81
VCT	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	111	541	0	-	-
VGB	British Virgin Islands	30	1554	33	80	80

693

694 Notes : (a) Country code following the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 format

695 (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/Country-Code>) ; (b) The COVID-19 incidence

696 and mortality are given as number of confirmed cases per million people and number of deaths per

697 million people, respectively ; (c) Maximum value of the Stringency Index recorded during the

698 pandemic; (d) Last value of the Stringency Index, recorded on August 31, 2020

699 **Table 3. Consequences of COVID-19 crisis on agricultural systems.**

700

	Producers Guadeloupe (n=32)	Experts Gua- deloupe (n=38)	Experts Other Caribbean countries (n=24)
Reduced production	68.8%	55.3%	66.7%
Increased the share of short marketing channels	62.5%	81.6%	58.3%
Stopped certain crops or productions	43.8%	42.1%	54.2%
Diversified their production	40.6%	44.7%	75.0%
Threw away part of the production because it was impossible to sell it	37.5%	39.5%	54.2%
Engaged in a new non-farming activity	18.8%	15.8%	41.7%
Sold livestock	12.5%	18.4%	29.2%
Stopped all production	9.4%	2.6%	16.7%
Sold or separated from farm land	0%	7.9%	12.5%
A majority has suffered economic damage	*	71.1%	83.3%
Agricultural systems have been resilient enough to this crisis	43.8%	50.0%	50.0%

701

702 Notes: for farmers, the question was: “Due to the COVID-19 crisis, you have...”; for experts, the  
 703 question was: “According to you, due to the COVID-19 crisis, agricultural producers in your country  
 704 have...” ; \*: question not asked to farmers. The values in the table correspond for each line to the  
 705 proportion of the different subsamples indicating the presence of the considered impact.

706

707 **Table 4. Strength of impacts of COVID-19 crisis on agricultural systems.**

708

	Producers in Guadeloupe (n=31)	Experts in Guadeloupe (n=36)	Experts in other Carib- bean countries (n=24)
Overall impact of the COVID crisis on farmers' activities	0.74	0.74	0.82
Change in production flow; change in sales channel	0.66	0.79	0.76
Decrease in income	0.64	0.57	0.79
Reduction in the number of productions	0.60	0.40	0.54
Losses due to inability to market	0.58	0.53	0.76
Input supply problems	0.56	0.58	0.60
Regulatory constraints impacting their system	0.52	0.45	0.47
Lower sales prices	0.51	0.28	0.46
Problems with the availability of manpower for the operation	0.46	0.43	0.75
The lockdown period was favorable to them	0.29	0.26	0.28
Layoff of some staff members	0.09	0.19	0.53
<b>Mean strength of impacts</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.62</b>

709

710 Note: the values of impacts' strengths correspond to the aggregation of the proportion of the following  
 711 weights given by the respondents on a semi-quantitative scale: 0: nil 1: low 2: medium 3: high. The  
 712 final strength index given in the table has then been normalized so that a value of 0.00 corresponds to  
 713 a nil impact and a value of 1.00 corresponds to the highest impact.

714

715 **Table 5. Strength of short and mid-term consequences of COVID-19 crisis on agricultural**  
 716 **systems.**

717

	Experts in Gua- deloupe (n=31)	Experts in other Caribbean coun- tries (n=23)
Agricultural sectors will be weakened	0.63	0.71
Producers have been weakened	0.58	0.68
Certain agricultural sectors will be reinforced	0.48	0.65
Producers have been resilient	0.60	0.65
Producers have increased, strengthened the links with the pop- ulation, consumers and the public	0.68	0.62
Producers have been able to innovate and adapt	0.66	0.59
The number of farmers will decrease	0.22	0.52
Crops for local consumption will replace export crops	0.39	0.41
Part of the agricultural land will be abandoned	0.04	0.36
There will be a concentration of farmland	0.17	0.29
Do you think that the COVID-19 crisis will lead to long-term changes in your country's agricultural systems?	0.43	0.67

718

719 Note: the values of consequences' strengths correspond to the aggregation of the proportion of the  
 720 following weights given by the respondents on a semi-quantitative scale: 0: nil 1: low 2: medium 3:  
 721 high. The final strength index given in the table has then been normalized so that a value of 0.00  
 722 correspond to a nil impact and a value of 1.00 correspond to a high level of consequence.

723

724 **Table 6. Consequences of COVID-19 crisis on food systems.**

725

	Households in Guadeloupe (n=38)*	Experts in Guadeloupe (n=28)**	Experts in other Carib- bean countries (n=22)
Used family assistance for feeding	11%	68%	86%
Produced some of their own food	29%	61%	82%
Used social assistance for feeding	0%	54%	77%
Reduced the diversity of products consumed	34%	50%	64%
Reduced the overall volume of their food consumption	22%	25%	57%
Spent less time shopping for food products	42%	43%	46%

726

727 Notes: \* for households, the question was: “Due to the COVID-19 crisis, you have...”; \*\* for experts,  
 728 the question was: “According to you, due to the COVID-19 crisis, the households in your country  
 729 have...”. The values in the table correspond for each line to the proportion of the different subsamples  
 730 indicating the presence of the considered impact.

731

732 **Table 7. Strength of impacts of COVID-19 crisis on food systems.**

733

	Households Guadeloupe ** (n=38)	Experts Gua- deloupe *** (n=28)	Experts Other Caribbean countries *** (n=22)
Suffered economic damage	0.43	0.55	0.89
Realized the importance of the agricultural sector	*	0.77	0.86
Consumed new products	0.44	0.61	0.77
Changed food buying places	0.48	0.77	0.76
Increased food stocks	0.52	0.74	0.74
Spent more time for shopping food products	*	0.35	0.71
Reduced food waste	0.48	0.55	0.68
Modified diet	0.44	0.42	0.67
Adjusted diet	0.41	0.58	0.65
Arbitrated between food purchases and other goods	0.24	0.38	0.61
Spent more time preparing meals	0.61	0.65	0.56
Been subjected to harm impacting health	*	0.21	0.29
Do you think that the COVID-19 crisis will lead to a long-term change in your country's food system?	*	0.48	0.52

734

735 Notes: \*: question not asked to households; \*\*for households, the question was: “Due to the COVID-  
 736 19 crisis, you have...” ; \*\*\* for experts, the question was: “According to you, due to the COVID-19  
 737 crisis, households in your country have...” ; The values of impacts' strengths correspond to the  
 738 aggregation of the proportion of the following weights given by the respondents on a semi-quantitative  
 739 scale: 0: nil 1: low 2: medium 3: high. The final strength index given in the table has then been  
 740 normalized so that a value of 0.00 correspond to a nil impact and a value of 1.00 correspond to a high  
 741 impact.

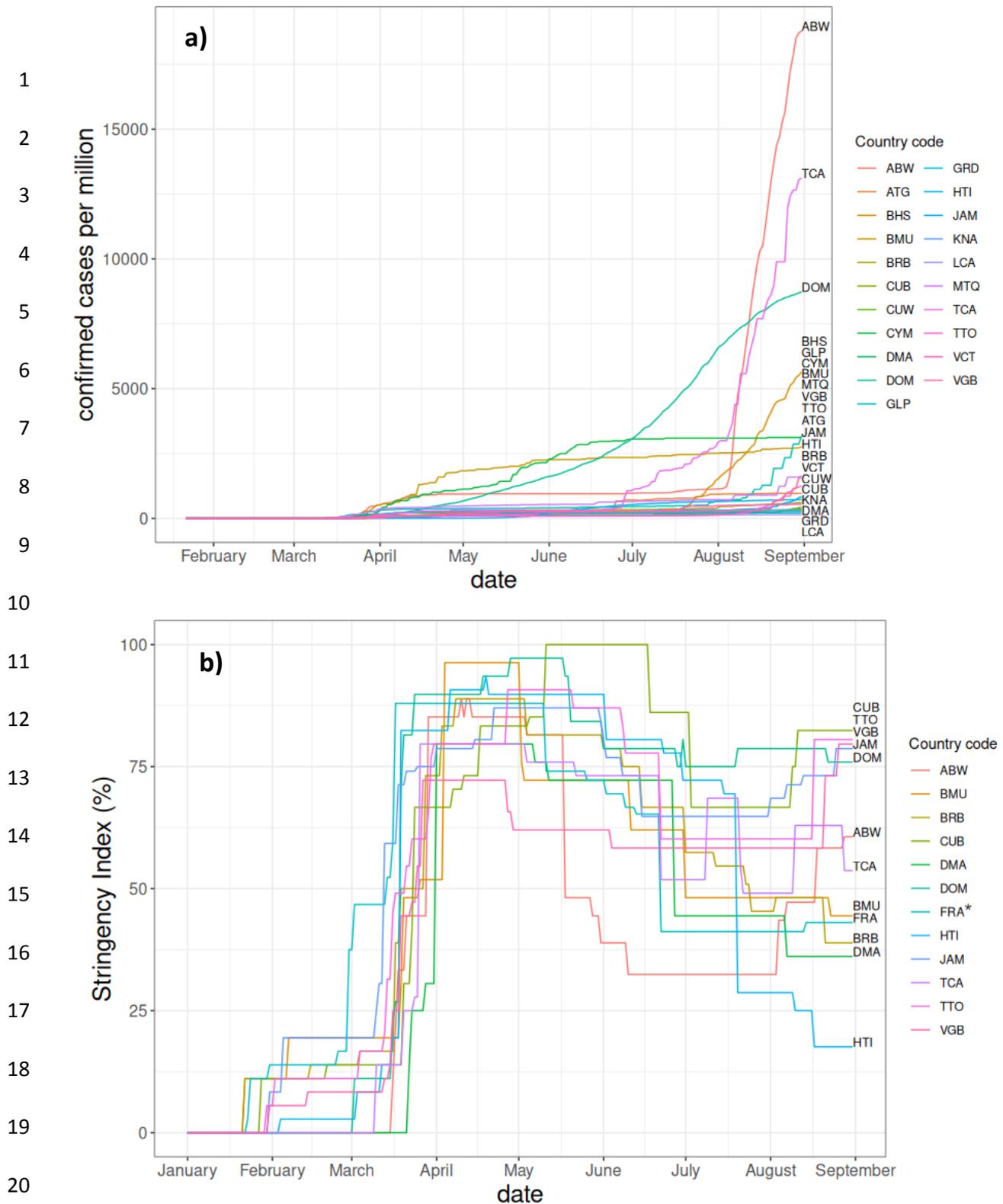
742

743



Figure 1. Map of the Caribbean region

Source: <https://ian.mackay.net/pat/map/cari/cariblu.gif>



21 **Figure 2. Dynamics of the COVID-19 and associated response policies in the Caribbean.**

22 a) Temporal changes in COVID-19 incidence (confirmed cases per million people) for 21  
 23 countries and dependencies. b) Temporal changes of the strength of response policies  
 24 (Stringency Index) for 12 countries and dependencies.

25 Note: \* For Guadeloupe and Martinique, the Stringency Index of France is plotted as the local  
 26 authorities of both French Caribbean islands followed the French national response policies.

- 27 Country codes are given in the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 format
- 28 (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/Country-Code>)

**Declaration of interests**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests: