**Tables**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Whole Caribbean countries (n=21) | Greater Caribbean countries (n=4) | Lesser Antilles 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\* | 0.723 | 0.717 | 0.725 |
| 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 adult prevalence Diabetes (%)\* | 10.44 | 9.05 | 10.79 |
| cv | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.22 |
| Mean of adult prevalence Obesity (%)\* | 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 |

Notes: cv= coefficient of variation (mean/standard deviation); Greater Caribbean: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica ; Lesser Antilles: Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbados, Curacao, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Martinique, Turks and Caicos Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, British Virgin Islands.

Sources: \* : Word bank - World Development Indicators; \*\* : John Hopkins University (USA); \*\*\* : University of Oxford (UK)

**Table 2. Data on COVID-19 health impact for the Caribbean countries.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country code (a) | Country name | Population (\*1000) | COVID-19 incidence (b) | COVID-19 mortality (b) | Maximum of the Stringency Index (c) | Last value of the Stingency Index(d) |
| 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 |

Notes : (a) Country code following the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 format (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/Country-Code>) ; (b) The COVID-19 incidence and mortality are given as number of confirmed cases per million people and number of deaths per million people, respectively ; (c) Maximum value of the Stringency Index recorded during the pandemic; (d) Last value of the Stringency Index, recorded on August 31, 2020

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Producers Guadeloupe (n=32) | Experts Guadeloupe (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% |
| Their agricultural system has been resilient enough to this crisis | 43.8% | 50.0% | 50.0% |
| 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% |

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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Producers Guadeloupe (31) | Experts Guadeloupe (36) | Experts other Caribbean countries (24) |
| Overall impact of the COVID crisis on farmers' activities | 74% | 74% | 82% |
| Change in production flow; change in sales channel | 66% | 79% | 76% |
| Decrease in income | 64% | 57% | 79% |
| Reduction in the number of productions | 60% | 40% | 54% |
| Losses due to inability to market | 58% | 53% | 76% |
| Input supply problems | 56% | 58% | 60% |
| Regulatory constraints impacting their system | 52% | 45% | 47% |
| Lower sales prices | 51% | 28% | 46% |
| Problems with the availability of manpower for the operation | 46% | 43% | 75% |
| The lockdown period was favorable to them | 29% | 26% | 28% |
| Layoff of some staff members | 9% | 19% | 53% |
| **Mean strength** | **51%** | **47%** | **62%** |

Note: the values of impacts' strengths correspond to the aggregation of the proportion of the following weights given by the respondents on a semi-quantitative scale: 0: nil 1: low 2: medium 3: high. The final strength index given in the table has then been normalized so that a value of 0% correspond to a nil impact and a value of 100% correspond to a high impact.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Experts Guadeloupe (31) | Experts Other Caribbean countries (23) |
| Certain agricultural sectors will be weakened | 63% | 71% |
| Producers have been weakened | 58% | 68% |
| Certain agricultural sectors will be reinforced | 48% | 65% |
| Producers have been resilient | 60% | 65% |
| Producers have increased, strengthened the links with the population, consumers and the public | 68% | 62% |
| Producers have been able to innovate and adapt | 66% | 59% |
| The number of farmers will decrease | 22% | 52% |
| Crops for local consumption will replace export crops | 39% | 41% |
| Part of the agricultural land will be abandoned | 4% | 36% |
| The area of agricultural land in your country will increase | 13% | 36% |
| There will be a concentration of farmland | 17% | 29% |
| Do you think that the COVID-19 crisis will lead to long-term changes in your country's agricultural systems? | 43% | 67% |

Note: the values of consequences' strengths correspond to the aggregation of the proportion of the following weights given by the respondents on a semi-quantitative scale: 0: nil 1: low 2: medium 3: high. The final strength index given in the table has then been normalized so that a value of 0% correspond to a nil impact and a value of 100% correspond to a high consequence.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Households Guadeloupe (38) | Experts Guadeloupe (28) | Experts Other Caribbean countries (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% |

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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Households Guadeloupe (38) | Experts Guadeloupe (28) | Experts Other Caribbean countries (22) |
| Suffered economic damage | 43% | 55% | 89% |
| Realized the importance of the agricultural sector | \* | 77% | 86% |
| Consumed new products | 44% | 61% | 77% |
| Changed food buying places | 48% | 77% | 76% |
| Increased food stocks | 52% | 74% | 74% |
| Spent more time for shopping food products | \* | 35% | 71% |
| Reduced food waste | 48% | 55% | 68% |
| Modified diet | 44% | 42% | 67% |
| Adjusted diet | 41% | 58% | 65% |
| Arbitrated between food purchases and other goods | 24% | 38% | 61% |
| Spent more time preparing meals | 61% | 65% | 56% |
| Been subjected to harm impacting health | \* | 21% | 29% |
| Been subjected to general prejudice | \* | 44% | 23% |
| Do you think that the COVID-19 crisis will lead to a long-term change in your country's food system? | \* | 48% | 52% |

Notes: for households, the question was: “Due to the COVID-19 crisis, you have…” ; \*\* for experts, the question was: “According to you, due to the COVID-19 crisis, households in your country have…” ; \*: question not asked to households. The values of impacts' strengths correspond to the aggregation of the proportion of the following weights given by the respondents on a semi-quantitative scale: 0: nil 1: low 2: medium 3: high. The final strength index given in the table has then been normalized so that a value of 0% correspond to a nil impact and a value of 100% correspond to a high impact.