

Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey

BELIZE | JULY 2025



Overview

About the survey

Climate change and rising living costs are severely impacting food security and livelihoods in Belize and across the Caribbean. Unpredictable weather, droughts, and storms disrupt food production and access, especially for vulnerable households reliant on farming and fishing. These climate-sensitive communities face increasing difficulty recovering from shocks and maintaining stable incomes and affordable food sources.

To monitor these evolving dynamics, the CARICOM Caribbean Food Security and Livelihoods Survey has been conducted over seven rounds since April 2020. The survey provides periodic snapshots of people’s livelihoods, market access, and food security across the region. Its primary goal is to support evidence-based decision-making by governments and development partners, helping them respond to both immediate needs and long-term risks—particularly those linked to climate change and economic instability.

The eighth round of the survey, conducted between May and June 2025, focuses on Belize and compares findings with previous rounds. This longitudinal approach helps identify trends and shifts in household resilience, food access, and livelihood stability. While regional patterns offer broad insights, national-level data from Belize reveal unique local challenges that require tailored responses.

Although the survey provides valuable insights, it is important to note that the data are not nationally representative. The use of an online questionnaire restricts participation to individuals with internet access, potentially excluding voices from more remote or underserved communities.

Summary

Findings from Belize show a continuing trend of vulnerability from households in the in the “well-below” and the “below” average perceived income categories. These groups face significant exposure to economic shocks and often lack the resources to adapt effectively. Market prices remains a concern, with inflation and supply chain issues further limiting food availability and affordability.

Main results from the Belize surveys

	Jun 2025	Apr 2024	May 2023	Aug 2022	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	Jun 2020	Apr 2020	
LIVELIHOODS	Disrupted livelihoods	36%	58%	69%	61%	56%	68%	61%	81%
	Reduction/loss of income	19%	29%	42%	62%	56%	70%	76%	68%
MARKETS	Lack of market access	26%	45%	59%	47%	33%	39%	38%	35%
	Change in shopping behaviour	75%	86%	92%	90%	87%	93%	92%	91%
	Increase in food prices	96%	95%	97%	99%	98%	88%	81%	68%
FOOD SECURITY	Reduced food consumption	19%	28%	33%	28%	28%	41%	32%	25%
	Lack of food stock	23%	34%	38%	36%	35%	37%	18%	4%



June 2025

100

Respondents

59% Female | 41% Male

Apr 2024

316

Respondents

56% Female | 44% Male

May 2023

1113

Respondents

75% Female | 25% Male

Aug 2022

562

Respondents

72% Female | 28% Male

Feb 2022

995

Respondents

72% Female | 28% Male

Feb 2021

1507

Respondents

74% Female | 26% Male

Jun 2020

1198

Respondents

71% Female | 29% Male

Apr 2020

537

Respondents

72% Female | 28% Male



Socio-economic context and vulnerability

Belize continues to experience moderate but persistent volatility in both general inflation and food price inflation, as the country remains highly vulnerable to external shocks. While global food prices have shown some signs of moderation, prices continued to rise although at a slower pace than was experienced in 2022. According to FAO's food price index, in May 2025 global food prices increased by 5.4 percent over the previous 12 months, driven primarily by increases in the indices for dairy (21.6 percent), oils (19.1 percent) and meat (5.2 percent). In Belize, over the same period, food prices increased by 2 percent while the general inflation rate was slightly lower at 1 percent.

Although less severe, these sustained increases have placed considerable pressure on household purchasing power and food security, particularly among lower income groups.

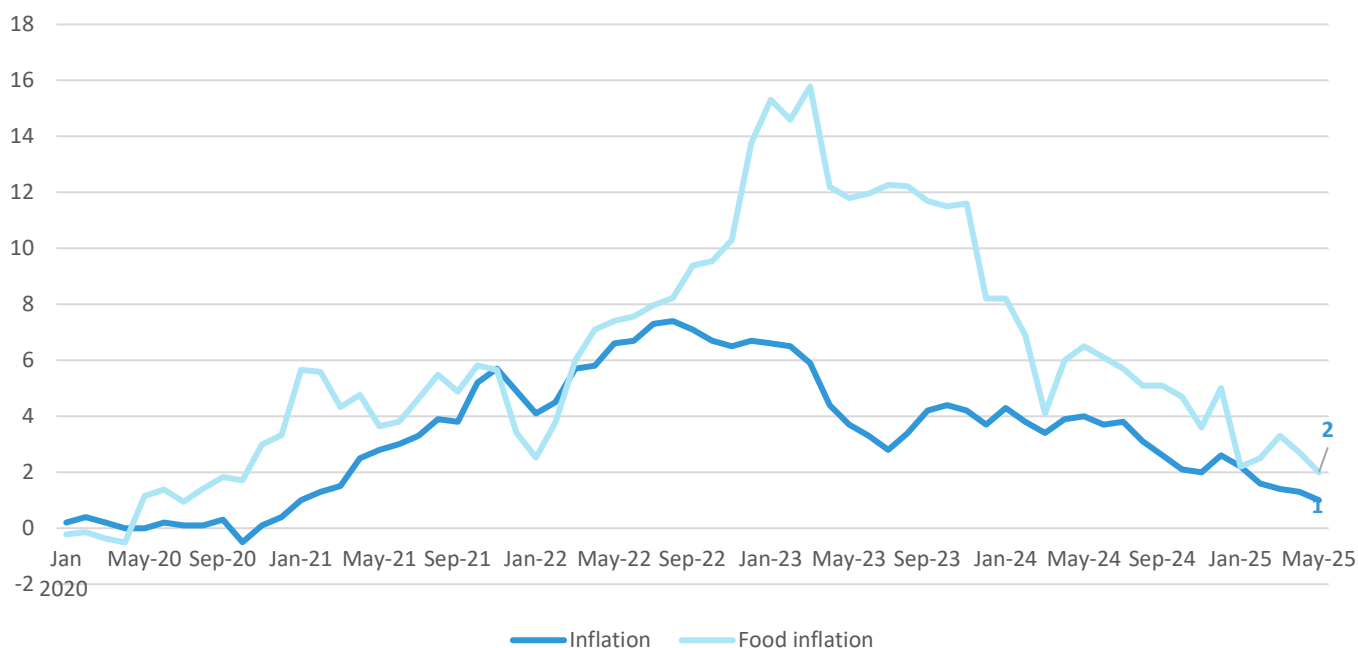
Belize's food security challenges are compounded by its heavy reliance on imported foods. Two key indicators of food import dependency underscores this vulnerability.

First, the value of food imports as a percentage of total exports measures the country's ability to finance its food imports from export earnings. For Belize, the value of food imports was 23 percent of total exports between 2020 and 2022, slightly higher than the regional average for Latin America and the Caribbean of 20 percent (ECLAC, International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2024).

The second indicator is the cereal import dependency ratio, which measures the proportion of cereal consumption met through imports. For Belize, the cereal import dependency was 13.2 percent between 2021 and 2023 (FAO Stats, 2025). While much lower than other Caribbean countries, this dependency still exposes the country to global shocks affecting food prices.

Inflation in Belize (Jan 2020 - May 2025; %)

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize





Natural hazards

Belize is highly vulnerable to climate change and climate-related natural disasters. Its flat, low-lying terrain, extensive coastline, and over 1,060 small islands increase its exposure to sea level rise and the destructive impacts of tropical storms and hurricanes. These hazards pose serious threats to the country's environmental sustainability and socio-economic development.

Between 2000 and 2024, data from the International Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) indicates that extreme weather events affected over 413,000 people in Belize, resulting in total adjusted damages of approximately USD 652 million. The most frequently reported disasters were meteorological, followed by hydrological events.

In 2024, Belize experienced one of its most severe wildfire seasons, with widespread fires causing extensive damage to the environment, agriculture, and communities. The wildfires were exacerbated by an uncharacteristically long dry season and record high temperatures, leading to significant challenges in managing and containing the fires (*WMO, State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean Report, 2024*).

Based on initial estimates, over 2,000 people were affected by the fires across 28 communities in the Toledo district. The fires destroyed over 10,000 hectares of land, including farms and agricultural assets (*IFRC, 2024*). The wildfires also led to the suspension of classes for all schools in the Toledo District due to extremely poor air quality in the area. Total damages from the fires were estimated at US \$8M based on initial damage assessments conducted by NEMO.





Markets

A little over a quarter of respondents reported challenges accessing markets in the month prior to the survey. This exhibits a decrease of 19 percent from the previous survey round. The majority of respondents (75 percent) have also changed how they shop, with 67 percent of respondents purchasing smaller quantities than usual and over half increasingly buying cheaper and less preferred foods.

Respondents continue to report increased prices in commodities, especially food. Just over sixty percent (61 percent) of respondents reported an increase in food prices over the 3 months prior to the survey. Apart from food, the most significant price increases have been observed for gas (40 percent), other fuels (41 percent) and housing (61 percent).

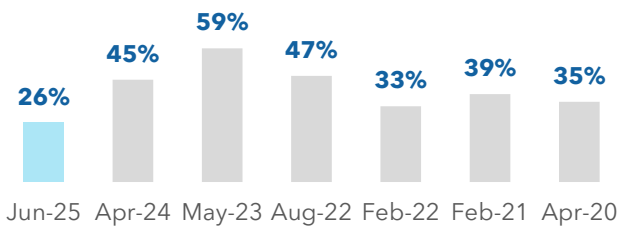
Lack of funds continues to be the overwhelming factor affecting market access, with 88% of the respondents citing it as the main barrier.

Respondents from rural areas often reported more transportation challenges and stores being far away. Overall, the limitations were largely similar between all sexes of respondents, sex of head of households, locality, and households with disability.

In order to adapt to these disruptions, the majority of respondents (75 percent) have changed how they shop. Over two-thirds of respondents are buying smaller quantities than usual and purchasing cheaper or less preferred foods. Almost 40 percent are going to different stores to compensate. Those without income or relying on petty trade labour are more likely to adapt and compromise their shopping behaviour when compared to those with more stable income sources.

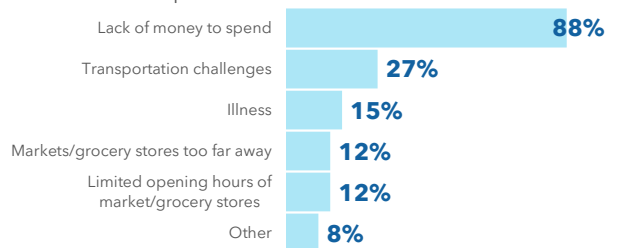
Respondents unable to access markets in the 30 days prior to the survey

Recall period was changed from 7 to 30 days in May 2023.

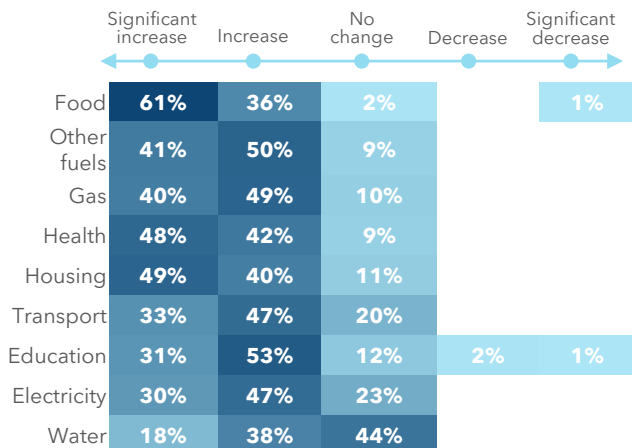


For those that faced a time when they could not access markets in the past 30 days, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.

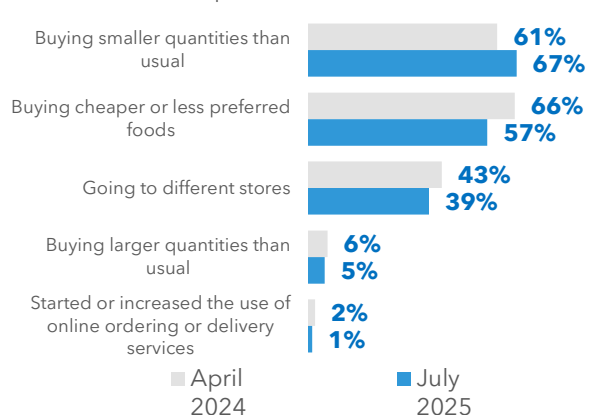


Respondents reporting a change in the costs of the commodities in the 3 months prior to the survey



Respondents who reported a change in their shopping habits in the past 3 months are...

Multiple choices could be selected.





Livelihoods

Thirty-six percent of respondents from Belize experience disruptions carrying out their livelihood activities in the 30 days before the survey, a significant drop from years prior.

Unaffordability of livelihood inputs remains the main driver, cited by 72 percent of those affected by disruptions. Respondents involved in agriculture and fishing report high costs of inputs, especially for fuel, fertilizer, tools/machinery, and seeds.

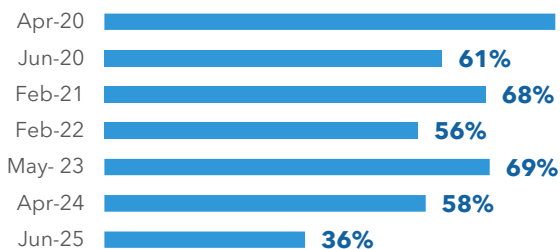
Half of respondents in the below-average income levels experienced job losses or reduced salaries in their households in the six months before the survey. For the respondents in the below-average category, almost half of respondents (48 percent) resorted to a secondary source of income or an alternative source of income.

There were some marked differences in household income changes when compared with household incomes. Households from “below” and “well below average” income levels were more likely to suffer job and revenue losses, whereas those from average level or above seem to have more capacity to resort to secondary income sources.

The primary reason for livelihood disruptions remains the unaffordability of inputs, with 72 percent of respondents being affected by it. Some of the other reasons livelihoods were disrupted were from illness (28 percent) and reduced demand for goods and services (22 percent). Respondents in the well-below-average income level were disproportionately affected compared to other income levels, with three-quarters of respondents in that category having their ability to carry out livelihood activities affected.

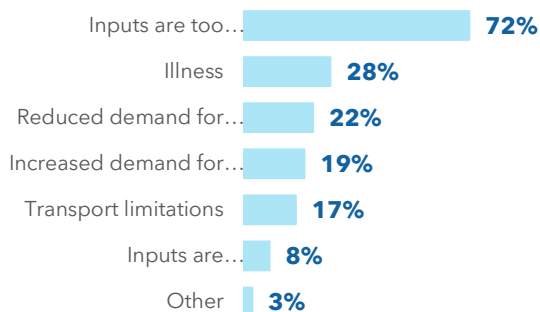
Respondents reporting that their ability to carry out livelihood activities was affected in the 30 days prior to the survey

Recall period changed from 2 weeks to 30 days in the May 2023 survey round.



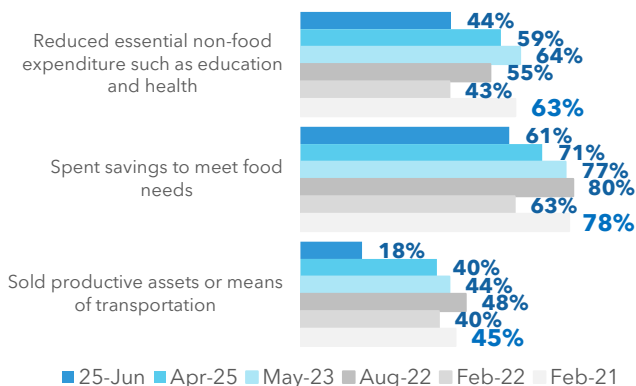
For those that reported livelihood disruptions, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.

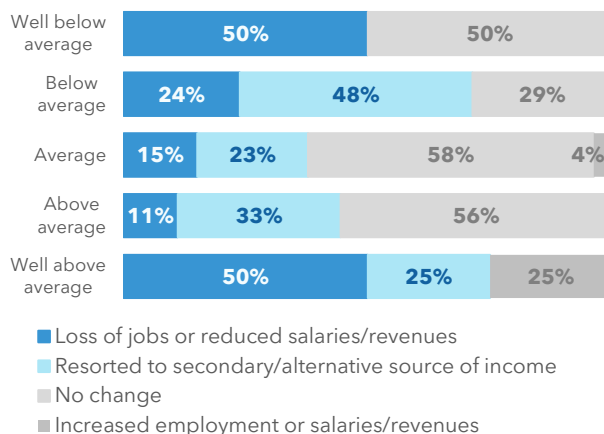


Households' coping strategies

Multiple choices could be selected. New answer option added in May 2023- "already carried out and cannot continue to do so" in addition to "yes", both are interpreted as if the strategy has been carried out.



Has your household income changed in the 6 months prior to the survey? By perceived income level





Coping Strategies

Respondents from Belize are resorting to the use of various coping strategies to address immediate needs. Respondents are having to dig into their savings (61 percent), reduce expenditure on health and education (44 percent), and sell productive assets and means of transport (18 percent).

Respondents from the well-below-average and below-average income levels, single parents, and the 25 and under category were more likely to report spending their savings to meet food needs when compared with other groups.

Overall, coping strategies deployed are largely similar when comparing between the sex of the respondent, sex of head of household, households with/out disabilities, and locality.



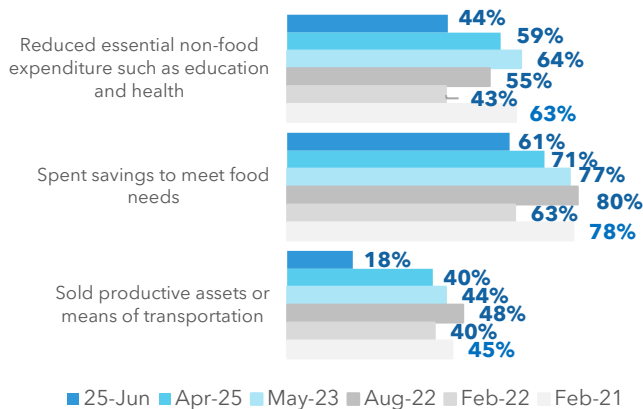
Food consumption

Almost four out of ten respondents are resorting to eating less preferred foods in meeting their food needs, skipping meals, or eating less than usual. This was slightly lower when compared to the previous rounds in May 2023 (60 percent). This was followed by a significant increase in the respondents who had no difficulties eating enough from previous years (59 percent).

More than two out of ten respondents have no food stocks at home, and one-third of respondents have less than one week's worth of food stocks. Respondents relying on family and friends and petty trade as income are more likely to report an inability to stock food to buffer against shocks (33 percent). Respondents in the well-below-average and below-average income levels were significantly more likely to report having no food stock (52 percent).

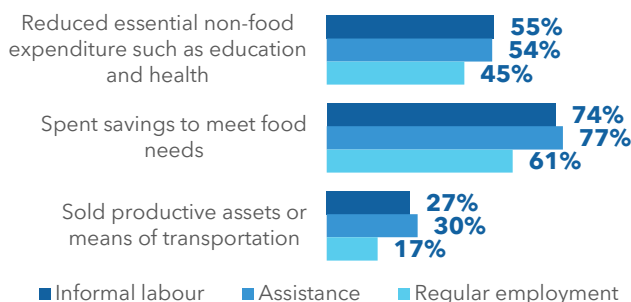
Households' coping strategies

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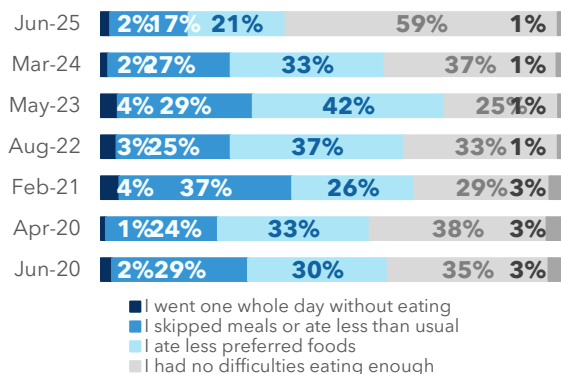


Households' coping strategies

By income source

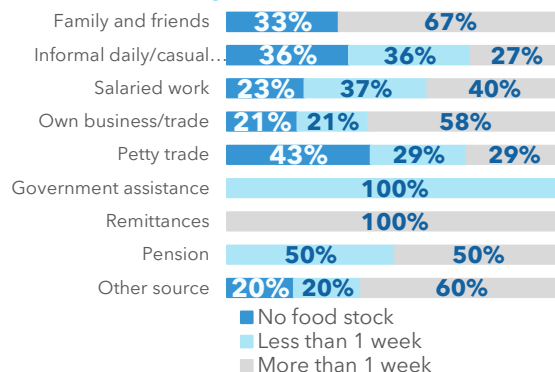


Which statement best reflects your food situation over the past 7 days?



Does your household have any food stock?

By income sources





Food Insecurity Prevalence

The rCARI, is an adapted remote version of the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI). This approach was used to assess the overall level of food insecurity across the English-speaking Caribbean.

The Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) was developed by the World Food Programme as a standardized approach to assessing and reporting the level of food insecurity within a population. Under the CARI approach, each surveyed household is classified into one of four food security categories: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. This classification is based on the household's current status of food security - using food consumption indicators - and its coping capacity -using indicators.

The rCARI assesses two dimensions: (1) the current status of households' food consumption (based on food consumption patterns over the previous week), and (2) the current coping capacity of households to meet future needs (assessed based on economic vulnerability and the adoption of livelihood coping strategies).

The composite score is comprised of 50 percent of the current food consumption domain, 25 percent of economic vulnerability domain, and 25 percent of the livelihood coping domain (see page 37 of the Food security and Livelihoods Regional Report for the CARI methodology).

**For more information on the CARI, see WFP's Technical Guidance Notes Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)' (2015).*





Food Insecurity Prevalence

Using the rCARI methodology to determine the levels of food insecurity, it is estimated that in June 2025, 2 percent of Belize population are severely food insecure, and 24 percent are moderately food insecure, which is low when compared to the regional average.

The results for Belize indicate a heterogeneous food security situation, with a share of households experiencing different degrees of stress. While most of households appear, food secure depending on their categories, there is a non-negligible proportion under stress and a smaller but concerning portion facing crisis-level food insecurity.

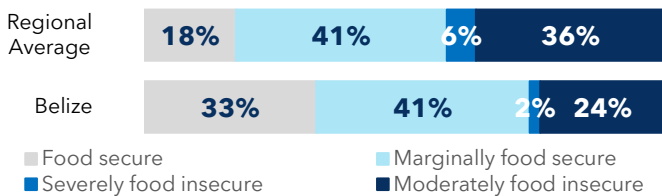
Based on rCARI results Belize's food security is fragile with underlying risks. The presence of stressed and crisis households signals the need for preventive action to improve resilience before external shocks escalate the situation.

Income is a key factor linked to food insecurity, with households in the much below average income levels (25 percent) severely food insecure and below average income levels (38 percent) are moderately food insecure, compared to 39 percent, 31 percent and 12 percent of in the well above, average and above average incomes, respectively.

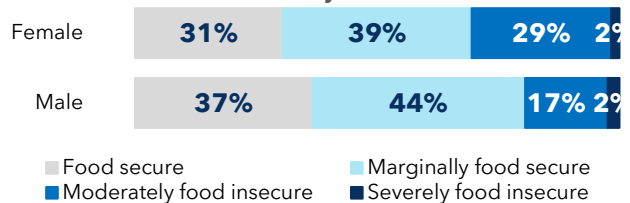
Similarly, food insecurity levels varied significantly between households with at least one member having a disability or chronic illness compared to those without. Overall, 28 percent of households where at least one member has a disability or chronic illness are estimated to be food insecure compared to 24 percent among households with no disability or chronic illness.

On the other hand, female headed households were more likely to food insecure when compared with their Male counterparts at 31 and 19 percent respectively.

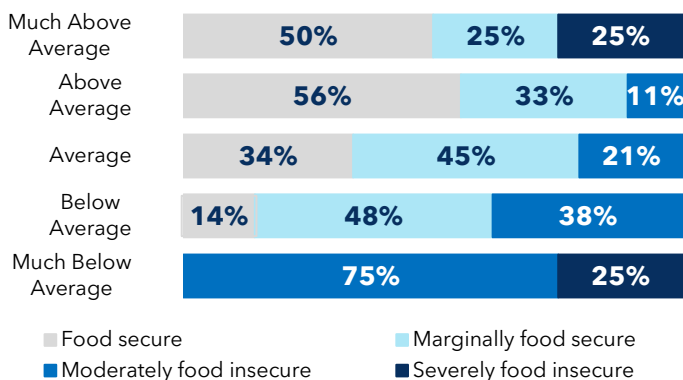
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025



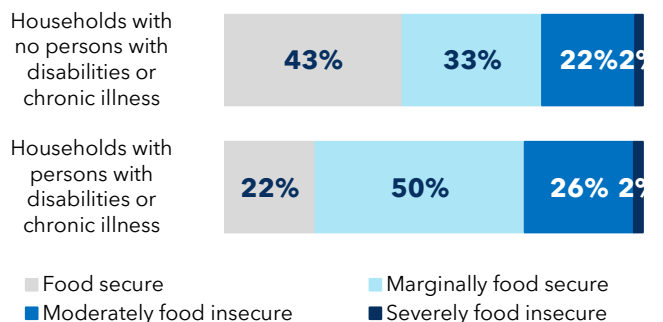
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025
By sex



Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025
By perceived income level



Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025
By households with a disability or person with chronic illness





Food Insecurity Experience

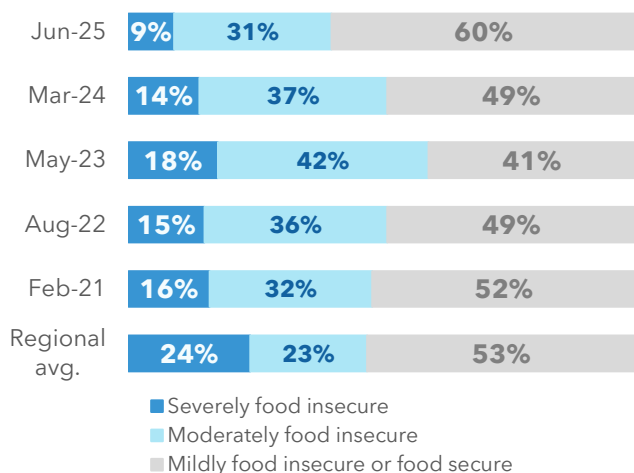
The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is an indicator used for the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero hunger (SDG 2), is a metric of severity of food insecurity at the household or individual level. It relies on people's self-reported food related behaviors and experiences associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints

Using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) methodology, it is estimated that 40 percent of the respondents in Belize are food insecure. Out of these, 9 percent are estimated to be severely and 31 percent moderately food insecure. The prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity in Belize is slightly lower when compared to the regional survey average.

The negative food experiences most often reported by respondents in Belize was "unable to eat healthy and nutritious food" (53 percent) followed by being "eating only a few kinds of food" (50 percent). Alarming, 14 percent of respondents went a whole day without eating in the 30 days prior to the survey.

While the indicators should be analysed collectively as a scale and individual statements should only be looked at as reference, some differences were observed when comparing the responses between households of different perceived income levels. Those from well below average income levels more frequently reported on each of the negative food experience statements. when comparing between sex of respondents in Belize, female household are more likely to face food insecurity than male households.

**Prevalence rates of food insecurity
Based on FIES methodology.**



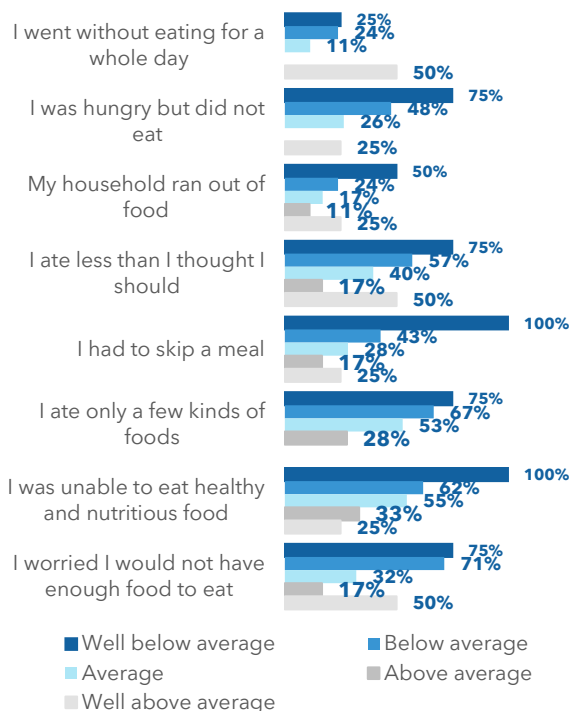
*For more information on the FIES, see FAO's [The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: Measuring food insecurity through people's experiences.](#)

"Increase in the price of fruits and vegetables. I still get to eat fruits and veggies in smaller amount." - female, 47

Was there a time in the past 30 days when you experienced the following?

Multiple choices could be selected.

By perceived income level





Resilience capacity

The Resilience Capacity Score (RCS), developed by MLU, was applied as a composite indicator to assess perceived household resilience to natural hazards. This tool captures individuals' self-assessed ability to withstand, adapt to, and recover from hazard-related disruptions, emphasizing their capacity to mitigate long-term impacts.

The score is derived from responses to nine targeted statements reflecting key dimensions of resilience—such as preparedness, financial access, adaptive livelihoods, and social or institutional support. Participants rated their agreement on a Likert scale, enabling the aggregation of subjective perceptions into a single, comparable metric.

To evaluate household-level resilience to natural hazards, a structured perception-based survey was conducted using nine targeted questions designed to capture preparedness, adaptive capacity, and access to support systems. The questions were formulated to reflect key dimensions of resilience, including anticipatory action, recovery potential, livelihood flexibility, and social and institutional support.

Responses were aggregated to generate a composite resilience score, enabling comparative analysis across regions and demographic groups. This approach provides insight into perceived household capacity to manage and recover from hazard-related disruptions, informing targeted interventions and policy design.





Resilience capacity

Livelihoods in Belize continue to be affected by a wide range of natural hazards, with 57 percent reporting having experienced a hazard.

Heat waves were the most reported hazard experienced by 28 percent of the respondents. This was followed by droughts (22 percent) and floods (13 percent).

Of respondents who were affected, only 8 percent reported having a severe level of impact on their livelihoods, while 57 percent anticipated a medium level of impact.

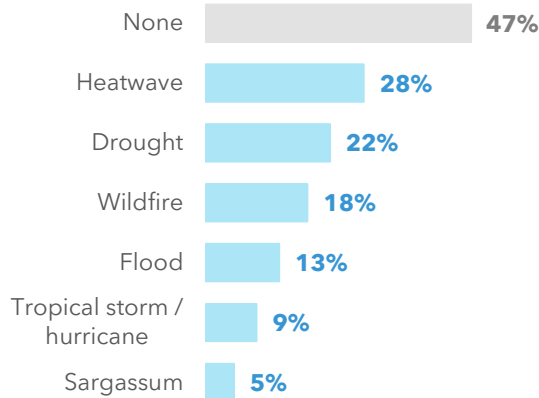
"The cost of living is too high for the income. Single mothers cannot afford basic food and vegetables"- female, 47

Based on the RCS, 19 percent of respondents have low capacity to cope with, recover from and adapt to natural hazards. Only 8 percent of respondents are highly resilient, while 73 percent of the respondents have medium resilience capacity.

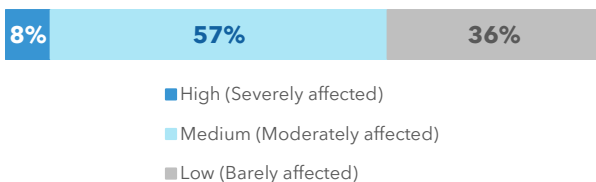
Out of the nine resilience characteristics, respondents scored the worst on the financial and institutional capital. This implies that they do not have access of funds or are unable to rely on government safety nets to buffer themselves from shocks. On the other hand, **respondents feel they are better equipped with information** (i.e., by having access to early warning information to deal with natural disasters) and **human/learning capacity** (i.e., in that they learned lessons from past hardships.).

Natural hazards that affected respondents in the 12 months prior to the survey

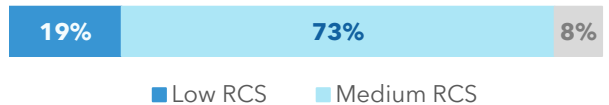
Multiple choices could be selected.



Level of impact on livelihoods or income For respondents that were affected by natural hazards in the 12 months prior to the survey



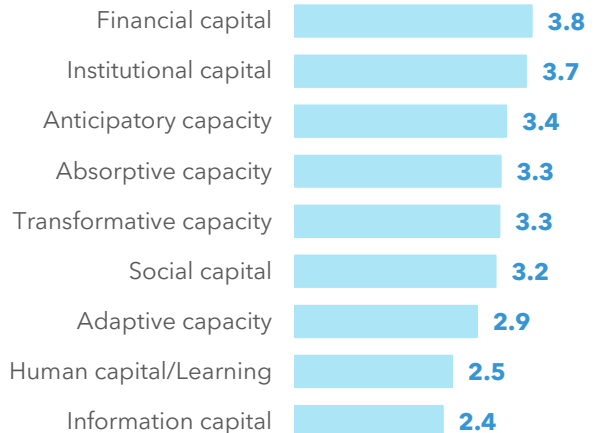
Overall resilience capacity



**The RCS is based on the Subjectively Evaluated Resilience Score (SERS) designed by L. Jones (2019) and WFP's Climate Resilience Capacity Score. For more information, see [Resilience Capacity Score](#) guidance.*

Average score for the nine resilience capacity characteristics

Scores range from 1 (high resilience capacity) to 5 (low resilience capacity). Higher score means lower resilience capacity.





Worries and sentiments

Inability to cover essential needs (40 percent) and illness (48 percent) were the top concerns among respondents in Belize, followed by inability to cover food needs (40 percent) and decreasing savings (29 percent).

In the year prior to the June 2025 survey, only four percent (4 percent) of respondents reported receiving assistance from the government. Social security/national insurance was the most frequently reported form of support from the government.

A large majority of respondents (74 percent) expressed negative or very negative sentiments. Respondents were given the space to provide more nuanced insights on how they are coping and adapting.



Main differences

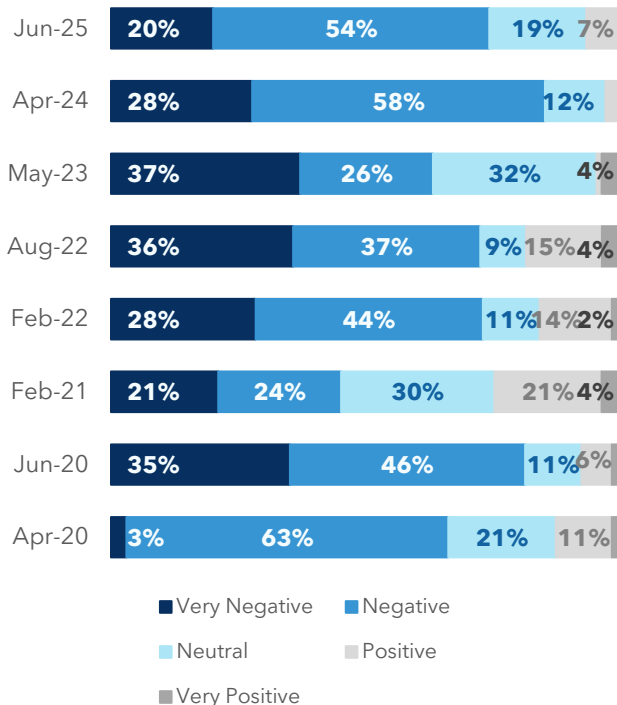
Differences in results among respondents were most pronounced when comparing with income levels.

Households that reported below or well below average incomes, and generally respondents with no formal education, indicate the poorest results on key metrics of well-being and are at risk of further falling behind economically. Younger respondents also appear to be experiencing greater challenges across the majority of metrics.

While disaggregated findings should be treated with caution due to the number of respondents from the country, the findings appear in line with regional survey trends.

Distribution of sentiments across open-ended survey responses

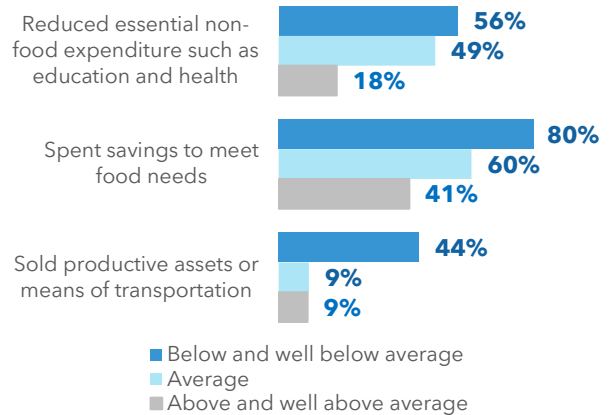
*Sentiments from rounds 1-5 were analyzed using Google's AI Unit Natural Language Processing.



Households' coping strategies in the 30 days prior to the survey

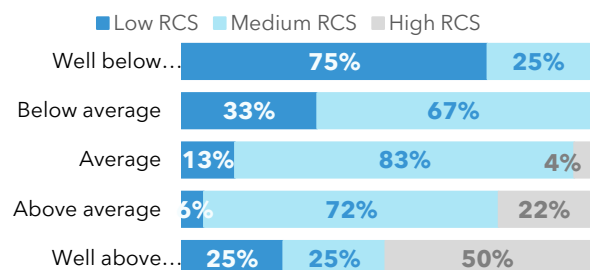
Multiple choices could be selected.

By perceived income level



Overall resilience capacity

By perceived income level



COMMON THEMES ON HOW RESPONDENTS IN Barbados ARE COPING AND ADAPTING

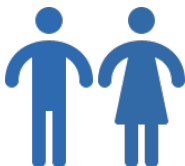


"There was a time we could take our family to a restaurant at least once monthly for a treat. Now we cannot. We usually eat twice a day during the weekends so as to spend less. There is not funds for entertainment for our family. Price of gasoline has even taken the pleasure of maybe taking a drive instead of going to a restaurant. Cost of living is going up and the salaries remain the same. To make payments for college for our children I have had to offer my cooking services to friends to make ends meet."- female, 47

"I want to state that I do not live a bad life but I learned to live with my income. I live a hand to mouth life. I make sure I have enough food to eat but most of the time i stay with no monies for recreational purposes. I might stay broke but I make sure I get the essentials to eat for the month."-male, 34

"We are working to collect a salary that isn't sufficient to run the household. We are barely covering expenses especially with children"-female, 45

"Cost of living has increased while salaries remain constant so you can no longer provide/purchase the things we could have in the pass on the same salary"- female, 42



"We are just surviving and getting by, one income generator in the household divided by total members really places a stress on our family."-male, 38

"There has been a rising cost in food essentials and other necessities and no increase in salary, which makes it difficult to purchase basic items."- female, 36

"My challenges that i have to adapt to get job that can help sustain my family in education, food health, and now I still can't full adapt due to the increase in taxes."- female, 35

"Despite having a medium earning salary I have dependents and expenses to ensure the well being and financial responsibilities of the household as the primary earner. Especially during difficult time as natural disasters having 2 octogenarian in the household."- female, 44

"I had to resort to an alternate source of income. My wife started selling homemade ideals to make an extra income. It is a good business but lacks equipment."- male, 38



Conclusion

While some indicators in Belize suggest modest improvements, food insecurity and economic vulnerability remain widespread. The June 2025 survey results show that while market access challenges have declined compared to previous rounds, affordability remains the dominant barrier. Nearly nine out of ten respondents cited lack of funds as the primary reason for limited access, with rural households also reporting transportation-related constraints. In response, three-quarters of households have changed how they shop—buying smaller quantities, opting for cheaper or less preferred foods, and visiting different stores to manage costs. These shifts reflect ongoing adaptation to rising prices, especially for food, housing, and fuel.

Livelihood disruptions continue to affect over a third of respondents, though this marks a notable decrease from previous years. The unaffordability of inputs—particularly fuel, fertilizer, and tools—remains the leading cause, especially among those engaged in agriculture and fishing. Households with below-average perceived income levels are disproportionately impacted, with half reporting job losses or reduced salaries and nearly half turning to alternative income sources. These findings underscore the persistent economic fragility among lower-income groups and the limited buffer capacity available to absorb shocks.

Households relying on petty trade or informal support networks are more likely to report insufficient food reserves, with over half of low-income households lacking adequate stocks to buffer against future shocks.

Using the rCARI methodology, 2% of Belize's population are severely food insecure and 24% moderately food insecure—among the lowest rates regionally. Still, food security remains fragile, with stressed and crisis-level households requiring preventive action. These disparities highlight the need for inclusive, equity-focused interventions to strengthen resilience before future shocks deepen existing vulnerabilities.

Overall, the findings point to a complex and uneven landscape of vulnerability in Belize. Many households remain at risk, particularly those with limited financial means, unstable livelihoods, and minimal access to formal support. Strengthening social protection systems, improving access to affordable food and livelihood inputs, and investing in climate resilience will be critical to reducing food insecurity and enhancing household stability. Continued monitoring and inclusive policy design are essential to ensure that all Belizeans can meet their basic needs and recover from future shocks.



Recommendations*

Accelerate progress under the **CARICOM 25 by 2030 agenda** by investing in **regional food production**, addressing bottlenecks to **intra-regional trade**, and scaling up **public and private sector investments** across the agri-food value chain.

Continue to strengthen the **productive capacities** of **smallholder farmers and fisherfolk** through improved access to **financing, climate-resilient technologies and practices**, and linkages to **institutional markets**.

Promote the participation of **youth and women** in **agriculture and food systems**

Strengthen **linkages between social protection, agriculture and disaster risk reduction** to promote inclusive recovery and resilience, including through improved **policy coordination** and **locally tailored programmes**.

Develop and scale **inclusive disaster risk financing tools**, including **risk-layered approaches**, to protect livelihoods and ensure timely support to people affected by hazards. Build on and expand experiences **linking financing to shock-responsive social protection**.

Continue to invest in **shock-responsive social protection systems** and link programme design and scale-up to **early warning systems** and to enable **early, targeted action** when shocks occur.

Leverage **public employment and social assistance programmes** to support **recovery and resilience-building**, particularly in vulnerable communities, by linking these schemes to **local disaster risk reduction** and **climate adaptation efforts**.

Institutionalize **anticipatory action** by linking **food security and climate indicators** to **pre-defined actions** that mitigate the impacts of shocks. Improve **inter-agency coordination** to enable **timely and effective responses**.

Expand efforts to promote **healthy diets** and increase **demand for local nutritious food**, including through **school feeding programmes, awareness campaigns**, and **policy incentives** that support **local production** and connect **farmers to institutional markets**.

Invest in a **comprehensive regional platform for food security monitoring** and analysis. Build on the real-time food security monitoring system, this survey series, and other data sources to produce and disseminate analytical products and **facilitate direct access to data** by governments.

*Recommendations are adapted from regional survey report





INTERACTIVE DASHBOARD

The dashboard contains additional country-level data and analysis beyond the present report on the Food Security and Livelihoods Survey. It may take a second to load. Scan the QR code to access it or follow this link:

<https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/CaribbeanFoodSecurityLivelihoodsSurvey/Overview>

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REPORTS

The website contains links to all current and past regional and country reports on the Food Security and Livelihoods Survey. Scan the QR code to access it or follow this link:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/caribbean-covid-19-food-security-and-livelihoods-impact-survey>