

Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey

DOMINICA | JULY 2025



Overview

About the survey

Climate change and rising living costs are severely impacting food security and livelihoods in Dominica 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 seventh round of the survey, conducted between May and June 2025, focuses on Dominica 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 Dominica 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 Dominica highlight the continued vulnerability of households engaged in agriculture and fisheries. These groups face significant exposure to climate-related disruptions and often lack the resources to adapt effectively. Market access remains a concern, with inflation and supply chain issues further limiting food availability and affordability.

Main results from the Dominica surveys

*Comparison with the February 2021 survey round is not included because of the low number of responses from Dominica.

	June 2025	April 2024	May 2023	Aug 2022	Feb 2022	June 2020	April 2020
LIVELIHOODS	Disrupted livelihoods	50%	45%	53%	55%	53%	81%
	Reduction/loss of income	57%	34%	29%	48%	55%	70%
MARKETS	Lack of market access	33%	31%	47%	50%	32%	30%
	Change in shopping behaviour	88%	79%	83%	89%	87%	87%
	Increase in food prices	93%	98%	99%	98%	91%	74%
FOOD SECURITY	Reduced food consumption	35%	32%	41%	41%	37%	35%
	Lack of food stock	23%	29%	26%	28%	25%	18%



June 2025

108

Respondents

71% | 29%
Female | Male

Apr 2024

223

Respondents

72% | 28%
Female | Male

May 2023

178

Respondents

76% | 24%
Female | Male

Aug 2022

167

Respondents

73% | 27%
Female | Male

Feb 2022

145

Respondents

69% | 31%
Female | Male

Jun 2020

474

Respondents

74% | 26%
Female | Male

Apr 2020

545

Respondents

75% | 25%
Female | Male



Socio-economic context and vulnerability

Dominica continues to experience significant 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). Locally, food prices in Dominica continued to rise in 2024. By January 2025, food inflation reached 7.6 percent compared to the previous 12 months, while general inflation was 2.3 percent.

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

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

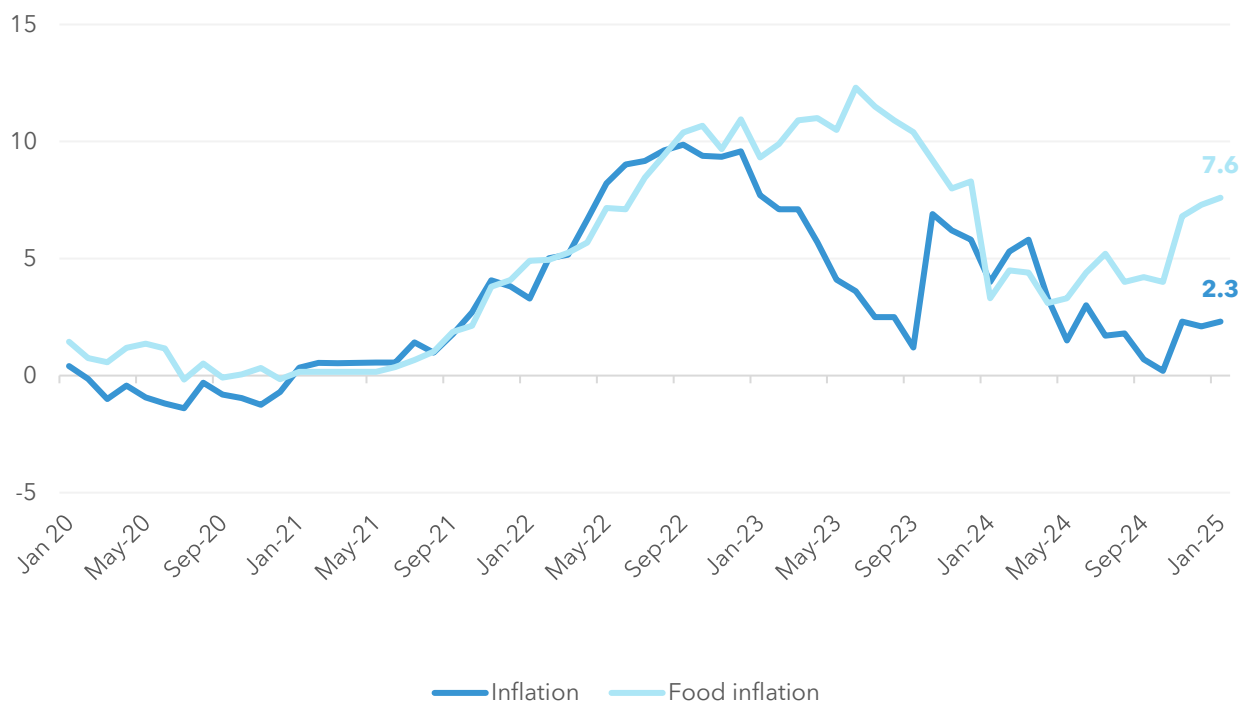
First, the value of food imports as a percentage of total exports measures the country's ability to finance its food imports from export earnings. For Dominica, the value of food imports was 30 percent of total exports between 2020 and 2022, higher than the regional average for Latin America and the 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 Dominica, the cereal import dependency was 100 percent between 2021 and 2023 (FAO Stats, 2025). This level of dependency exposes the country to global supply chain disruptions, price volatility and geopolitical tensions.

Inflation in Dominica (Jan 2020 - Jan 2025; %)

Point-to-point inflation rates.

Source: FAOSTAT





Natural hazards

Dominica is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the Caribbean, located within the Atlantic Hurricane Belt and frequently exposed to high winds, intense rainfall, and powerful hurricanes. These events have had severe impacts on the population, infrastructure, and economy.

Between 1997 and 2017, Dominica recorded the highest GDP losses from climate-related disasters and ranked in the top 10% for disaster-related fatalities among 182 countries according to the Climate Risk Index. The devastation caused by Hurricane Maria in 2017 resulted in damages equivalent to 226% of GDP, following earlier impacts from Tropical Storm Erika in 2015 (Dominica Disaster Resilience Strategy, International Monetary Fund, 2021).

These events caused widespread destruction across key sectors, including transportation, housing, tourism, and agriculture. In addition to meteorological hazards, Dominica's geological characteristics make it susceptible to earthquakes and volcanic activity, further exacerbating its risk profile.





Markets

More than one-third of respondents indicated difficulties accessing markets in the month leading up to the survey. This marks an increase compared to the previous round conducted in April 2024, underscoring persistent concerns around market accessibility.

Notably, 95 percent of respondents cited insufficient financial resources as the primary barrier to accessing markets. This was further evidenced by respondents from lower perceived income households, with 73% of those identifying as having below average income and 71% of those with well below average income reporting market access challenges.

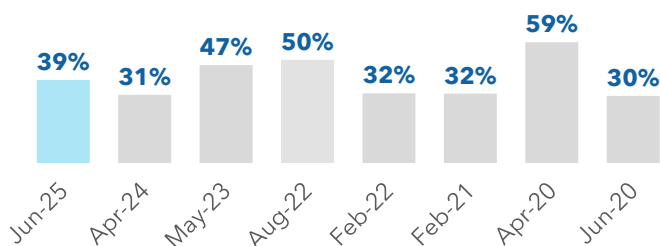
Respondents continue to report increased prices in commodities, with food being the most affected. Sixty percent of respondents reported a significant increase in food prices over the three months prior to the survey.

Apart from food, most significant price increases have been observed for electricity (46 percent), and health (42 percent).

Respondents have adapted to how they shop, increasingly buying cheaper and less preferred foods (75 percent) and purchasing smaller quantities than usual (70 percent).

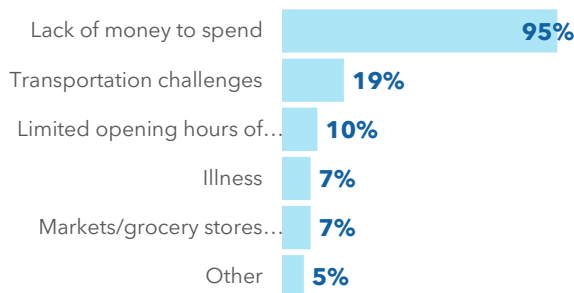
Respondents unable to access markets in the 30 days prior to the survey

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

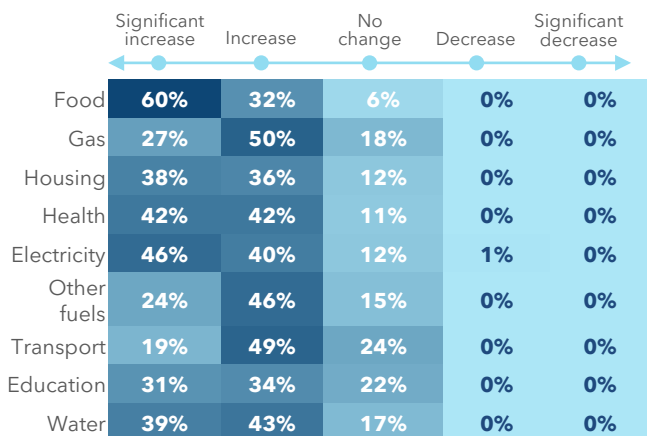


For those that faced a time when they could not access markets in the past 30 days, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.

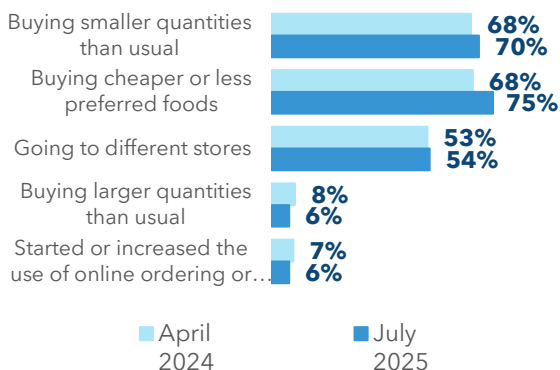


Respondents reporting a change in the costs of the commodities in the 3 months prior to the survey



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

Multiple choices could be selected.





Livelihoods

Respondents continue to feel the impacts of recent shocks on their livelihoods in Dominica. Fifty-two percent of respondents faced disruptions to their livelihoods in the 30 days prior to the survey. As with the previous survey round, the unaffordability of livelihood inputs was the main driver, cited by 64 percent of those affected by disruptions.

A third of respondents experienced job loss or reduced salaries in their households in the 6 months prior to the survey. The proportion of those having to resort to secondary or alternative sources of income has remained almost constant since May 2023, suggesting the continuation of economic hardship and people turning to new ways of earning a living.

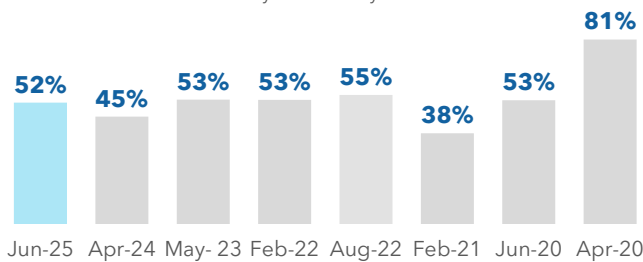
Respondents whose main household income source was that of petty trade had the highest number of respondents stating that their ability to carry out livelihood activities were affected in the last 30 days before the survey.

More than a third of respondents were affected by loss of jobs or reduced salaries/revenues. Twenty four percent of respondents had resorted to secondary/alternative sources of income.

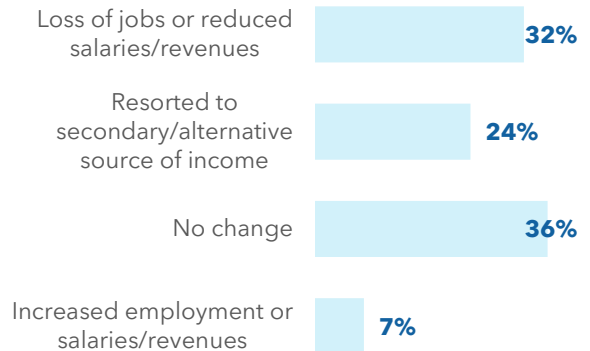
Income changes in the 6 months prior to the survey were most prevalent among respondents whose household income was below average or much below average. Half of respondents who were below or much below average reported job loss or reduced salaries/revenues.

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.

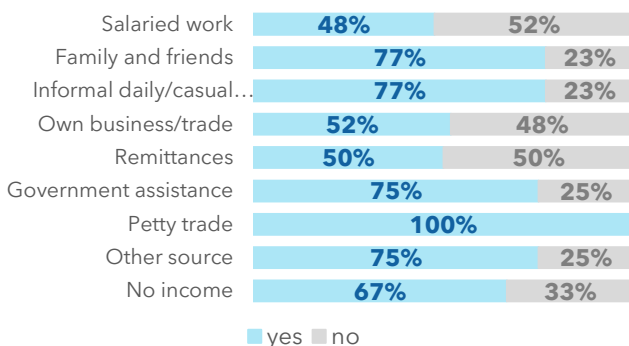


Has your household income changed in the 6 months prior to the survey?



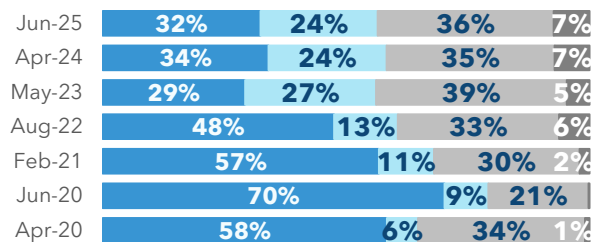
Respondents reporting that their ability to carry out livelihood activities was affected in the 30 days prior to the survey

By income sources



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

Recall period changed from "since Covid-19" to "in the 6 months prior to the survey" in May 2023 survey round



- Loss of jobs or reduced salaries/revenues
- Resorted to secondary/alternative source of income
- No change
- Increased employment or salaries/revenues



Coping Strategies

Respondents are resorting to using various coping strategies to meet their immediate food needs.

Sixty nine percent of respondents had resorted to spending their savings to meet food needs and 49 percent, had reduced essential non-food expenditure such as education and health. This showed a slight decrease from the previous rounds.

Respondents from well below average income households reported higher prevalence of reduced essential non-food expenditure (86%). It is of note that even well above average income households had significant percentages of negative coping mechanisms such as spending savings to meet food needs (36% and selling productive assets or means of transportation (27%).



Food consumption

Food consumption and diets continue to be a concern, with 29 percent of households skipping meals or eating less than usual, 26 percent eating less preferred foods and six percent going an entire day without eating in the week leading up to the survey.

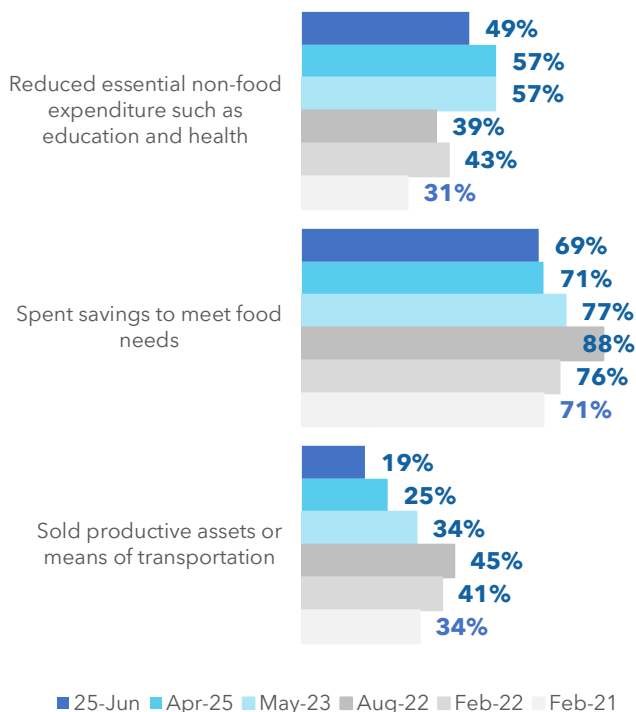
These findings represent a slight worsening in the food consumption of respondents compared to April 2024.

There was a slight decrease in the number of respondents whose household had no food stock (19 percent) when compared to the previous round (29 percent).

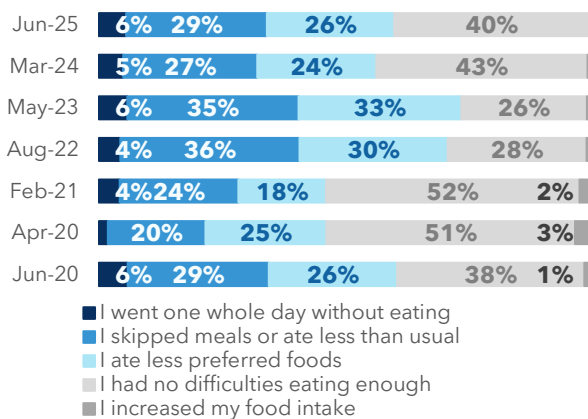
There was an increase in the percent of respondents reporting having less than a week's worth of food stocks (34 percent) when compared to all previous rounds of the survey.

Households' coping strategies

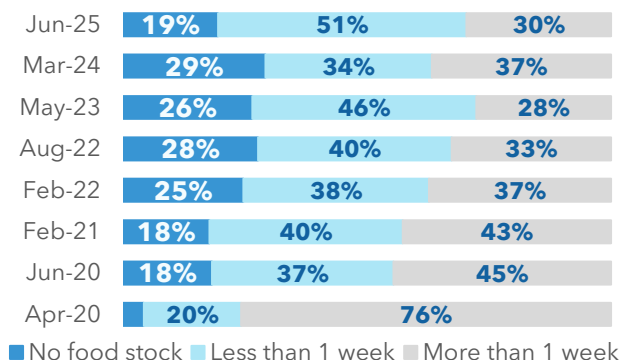
Multiple choices could be selected. New answer option added in May 2023- "already carried out and cannot continue to do so" in addition to "yes", both are interpreted as if the strategy has been carried out.



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



Does your household have any food stock?





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, 4 percent of the Dominica population are severely food insecure, and 36 percent are moderately food insecure, this is similar to the regional average.

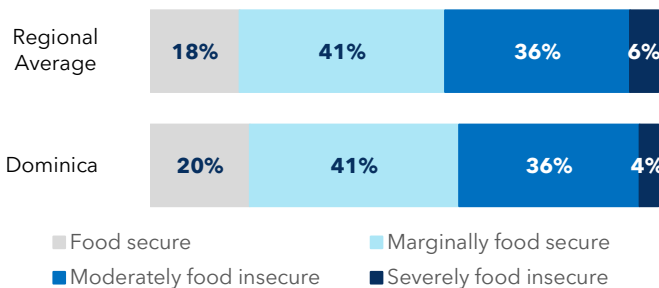
The results for Dominica indicate a heterogeneous food security situation, with a significant share of households experiencing different degrees of stress. While some households appear, food secure depending on their categories, there is a non-negligible proportion under stress and a smaller but concerning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

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

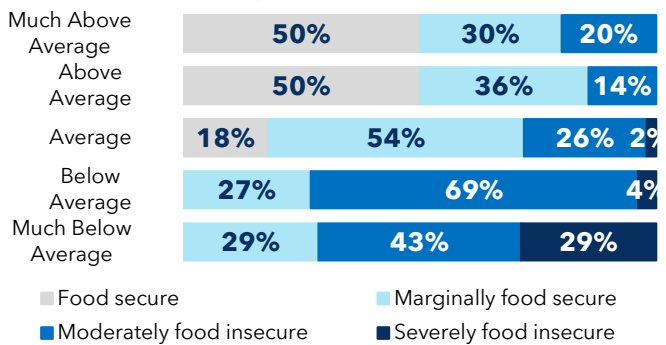
When comparing by income levels, households reporting below average income makes up 29 percent of households who are severely food insecure followed by households with above average income with 4 percent are severely food insecure. In comparison, just 20 percent of respondents describing their household income as much above average are estimated to be moderately food insecure.

Moderate and severe food insecurity were also slightly higher among households where at least one member has a disability or chronic illness (57 percent) relative to those households where no member has a disability or chronic illness (29 percent). Food insecurity levels were consistent between female and male respondents, with no significant differences observed.

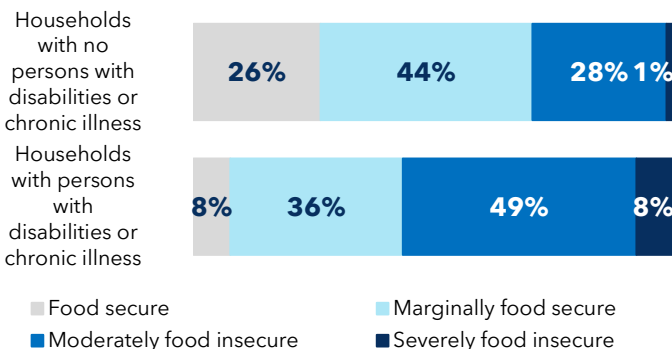
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025



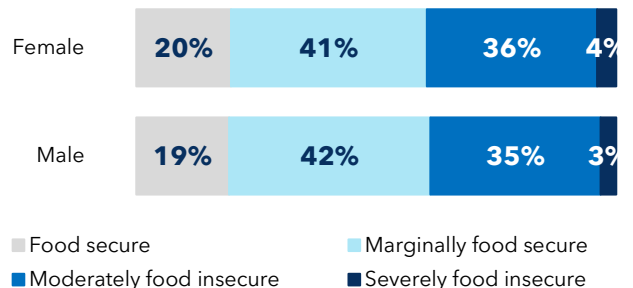
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025 By perceived income level



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



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





Food Insecurity Experience (FIES)

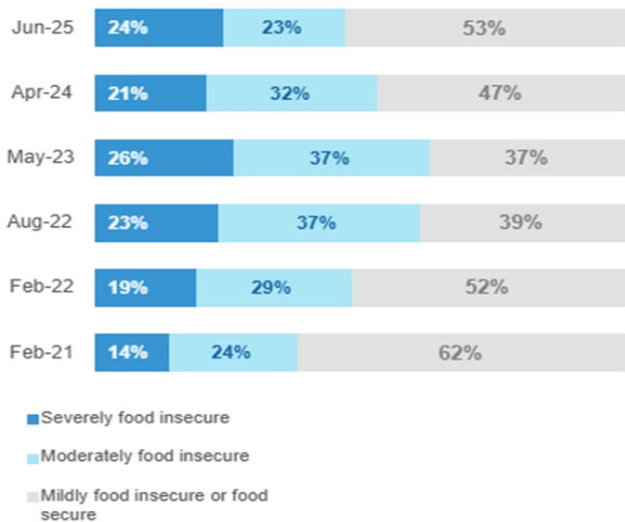
The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is an experience-based metric of food insecurity severity at the household or individual level, which is used for global food security monitoring and aligned with food security targets outlined in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It relies on people's self-reported food-related behaviors and experiences associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints. The FIES methodology asks people to identify if they faced different experiences related to food insecurity. The questions used to assess FIES focus on self-reported food-related behaviours and experiences during 30 days prior to the survey. They reflect increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints.

**For more information on the FIES, see FAO's 'The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: Measuring food insecurity through people's experiences' and FAO's 'Implementing the FIES in surveys'*

Using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) methodology, it is estimated that more than half of the respondents (64 percent) in Dominica are food insecure. Out of these, 14 percent are estimated to be severely food insecure and 40 percent moderately food insecure.

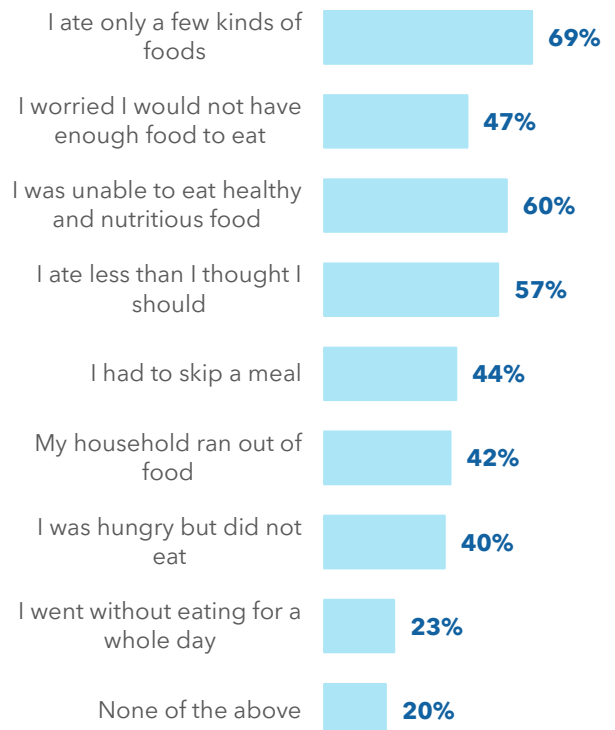
The negative food experience most often reported by respondents in Dominica was "eating only a few kinds of food" (69 percent), followed by being "unable to eat healthy and nutritious food" (60 percent) and "Eating less than I should" (57 percent). Alarmingly, almost a quarter (23 percent) of respondents went a whole day without eating in the 30 days prior to the survey. Men were more likely to be have a negative food experience than women in Dominica.

Prevalence rates of food insecurity
Based on FIES methodology.



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

Multiple choices could be selected.



"With the increased in food prices, my family had to skip a meal, I had to use my little savings to buy electricity and send my kids to school"- female, 28

"Food and cost of living have increased and as a result, our family have had to prioritize." - male, 62



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

Natural hazards have affected nearly a third of respondents in Dominica over the 12 months prior to the survey. The main reported hazards were tropical storm (11 percent) and heat wave (10 percent). Of respondents affected by natural hazards over the last year, 50 percent reported moderate, and 10 percent reported severe impacts on their livelihoods or income.

"With the increased in food prices, my family had to skip a meal, I had to use my little savings to buy electricity and send my kids to school"- Female, 28

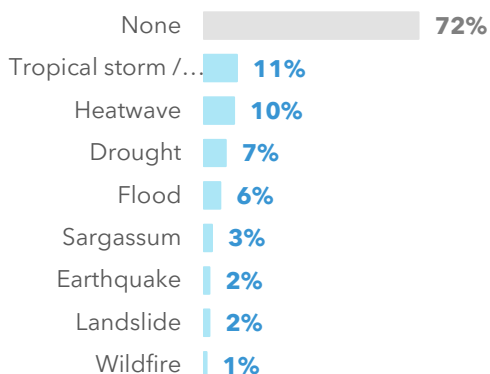
"Cost of living is on a rise and I believe government is not doing enough to ease the pain"- Male, 40

Based on the RCS, 23 percent of respondents have low capacity to cope with, recover from and adapt to natural hazards. Only 6 percent of respondents are highly resilient, while 71 percent of respondents have medium resilience capacity. Women and below or well below average income groups appear to have the lowest overall resilience capacity.

Out of the nine resilience characteristics, respondents scored the worst on the financial capital (i.e., access to financial support), transformative capacity (i.e., struggle to pivot their livelihoods post disaster impact) and institutional capital (i.e., support from government or other institutions). However, respondents feel that they are better equipped with information capital by having access to early warning information for natural disasters, and human capital where they learned lessons from past hardships.

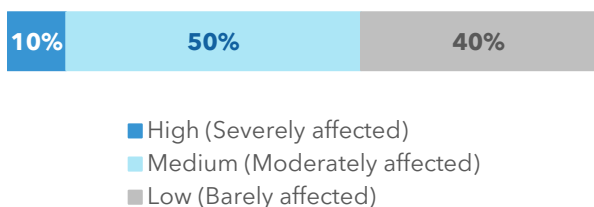
Natural hazards that affected respondents in the 12 months prior to the survey

Multiple choices could be selected.

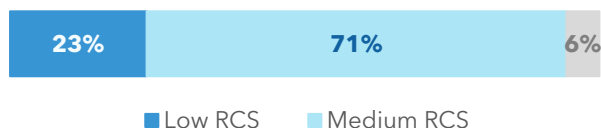


Level of impact on livelihoods or income

For respondents that were affected by natural hazards in the 12 months prior to the survey

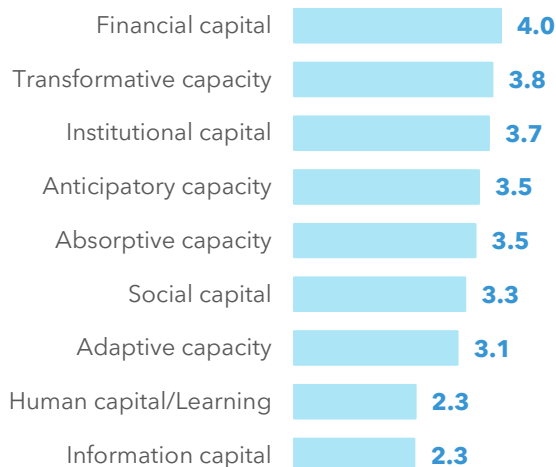


Overall resilience capacity



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 meet essential needs (51 percent), unemployment and income loss (43 percent) and decreased savings (43 percent) are the top concerns among respondents in Dominica, followed by illness (29 percent) and natural hazards (29 percent).

Five percent of respondents reported receiving government assistance in the year prior to the March 2024 survey. This is slightly higher than in April 2024 when three percent stated that they had received support during the last 12 months.

Twenty-seven percentage of respondents expressed negative or very negative sentiments. Respondents were given the space to provide additional insights. Out of the 108 respondents, 37 responded to the open-ended question.



Main differences

Based on regional survey findings, differences in results among respondents appear to be most pronounced when comparing income levels.

Households that reported below or well below average incomes indicate the poorest results on all key metrics of well-being and are at risk of further falling behind economically. Correspondingly, those relying on informal labour or assistance also appeared to perform worse.

While disaggregated findings should be treated with caution due to the number of respondents from Dominica, the findings appear in line with regional survey trends. The results suggest that women may be facing greater challenges compared to men. Younger respondents also appear to be experiencing greater challenges across the majority of metrics.

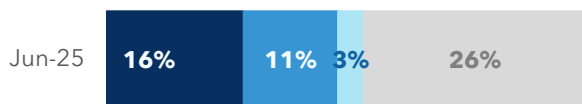
Main worries expressed by respondents

Multiple choices could be selected. Answer options were adjusted in May 2023, adding new options and removing Covid-19 related options that are now displayed as "Other worries".

Main worries	25-Jun	24-Apr	May-23	Aug-22	Feb-22	Feb-21	Jun-20
Inability to cover essential needs	51%	45%	49%	50%	37%	31%	37%
Illness	29%	35%	23%	29%	52%	58%	47%
Unemployment / Income loss	43%	43%	27%	40%	43%	39%	53%
Decreasing savings	43%	41%	52%	33%	20%	22%	23%
Inability to cover food needs	21%	31%	31%	50%	25%	22%	35%
Inability to receive or repay loans	19%	18%	21%				
Violence/crime in the community	7%	4%	3%	4%	6%	5%	4%
Child/dependent care	16%	14%	10%	21%	11%	11%	15%
Natural hazards	29%	25%	22%				
Inadequate infrastructure	10%	4%	3%				
Inadequate housing	6%	2%	5%				
Disruption of public services (education, health)	2%	4%	1%	9%	14%	9%	15%
Other worries	2%	1%	2%	13%	33%	25%	0%
Violence/abuse in the household	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	5%	1%
No access to services due to migration status	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%

Distribution of sentiments across open-ended survey responses

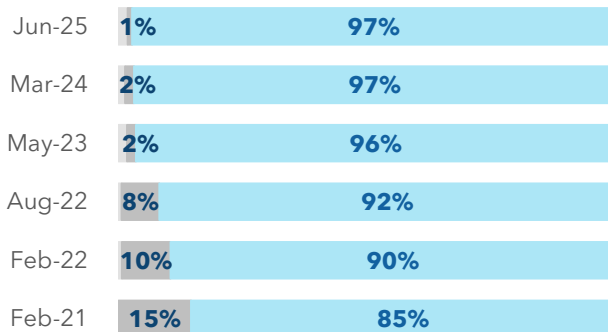
Low response numbers in this category may affect results.



■ Very Negative ■ Negative ■ Neutral ■ Positive

Have you received any assistance from the government in 12 months prior to the survey?

Recall period changed in May 2023 from "in response to Covid-19" to "in the last 12 months".



■ Yes, currently still receiving assistance
 ■ Yes, have received assistance in the past
 ■ No

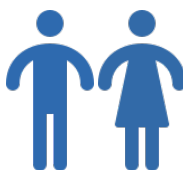
COMMON THEMES ON HOW RESPONDENTS IN DOMINICA ARE COPING AND ADAPTING



"In going through too much, lost hope for trying and am just living with what I have, currently homeless with my son and being underpaid at my job, I guess one loaf is better than none, I'm trying but it doesn't mean I haven't tried giving up." - Female, 35

"Job loss high food and rent high bus fare the change I want to make is move from Dominica to a better economy within another Carribean island"- Female, 55

"Inability to save due to high cost of living and low ceilings for salaries. Salaries unable to cover decent mortgage and cost of living. Note I have no children so cost of raising children is not considered in my situation."- Female, 46



"Difficulties with road access to my farm. Increase in transportation costs. High food costs. High power cost. Low revenue.

Low productivity. High cost of necessities. Planting of more crops. Risking my life on dangerous road conditions to get to inland farms. Carrying stones to try and repair government abandoned farm roads and bridges (which rainfall undone frequently)." - Male, 42

"My income is good but my husband has been on reduced income since 2015. We try to plant food. We try to do odd jobs to earn a little extra. He needs to upgrade his skills, but the opportunity isn't there. But there are also no jobs available it seems."- Female, 51

"My salary has not been increased in years and most likely will not be, but prices are increasing almost daily. If this continues, one day I won't be able to take care of my son or myself. "- Female, 46

"I can't save so I don't have a saving. My salary covers mortgage."- Male, 55

CONCLUSION

Dominica continues to deal with significant volatility in both general inflation and food price inflation, reflecting the country's high vulnerability to external shocks and its heavy reliance on imported foods. While global food prices have shown some moderation compared to the peak of 2022, local prices have continued to rise, albeit at a slower pace. According to FAO's food price index, global food prices increased by 5.4 percent in the 12 months to May 2025, driven primarily by dairy (21.6%), oils (19.1%), and meat (5.2%). Locally, food inflation reached 7.6 percent by January 2025 compared to the previous year, while general inflation stood at 2.3 percent. These sustained increases, though less severe than in earlier years, have placed considerable pressure on household purchasing power and food security, particularly among lower income groups.

Dominica's food security challenges are compounded by its import dependency. Between 2020 and 2022, the value of food imports represented 30 percent of total exports, significantly higher than the regional average of 20 percent. Even more concerning, the cereal import dependency ratio was 100 percent between 2021 and 2023, underscoring the country's exposure to global supply chain disruptions, price volatility, and geopolitical tensions. This reliance leaves households vulnerable to external shocks that directly translate into higher costs and reduced access to food.

Survey results highlight persistent barriers to market access. More than one third of respondents reported difficulties accessing markets in the month prior to the survey, an increase compared to April 2024. Insufficient financial resources remain the primary barrier, cited by 95 percent of respondents. Among households identifying as below average income, 73 percent reported market access challenges, while 71 percent of those with well below average income faced similar difficulties. Rising commodity prices continue to exacerbate these pressures, with 60 percent of respondents reporting significant increases in food costs over the past three months. Electricity (46 percent) and health (42 percent) were also noted as areas of sharp price increases.

Households have adapted by changing consumption patterns. Seventy five percent reported buying cheaper or less preferred foods, while 70 percent purchased smaller quantities than usual. These coping strategies highlight the strain households face in balancing limited resources against rising costs. Livelihoods remain under pressure: 52 percent of respondents experienced disruptions in the 30 days prior to the survey, with unaffordable inputs cited as the main driver. A third of households reported job loss or reduced salaries in the past six months, while 24 percent resorted to secondary or alternative sources of income. Petty traders were among the most affected, with many reporting reduced ability to carry out livelihood activities. Income shocks were most prevalent among below average income households, half of whom reported job loss or reduced earnings.

Food insecurity levels remain concerning. Using rCARI, 4 percent of the population is severely food insecure and 36 percent moderately food insecure, consistent with regional averages. FIES estimates are even starker: 64 percent of respondents are food insecure, with 14 percent severely and 40 percent moderately food insecure. Negative food experiences are widespread, with 69 percent reporting they ate only a few kinds of food, 60 percent unable to eat healthy and nutritious food, and 57 percent eating less than they should. Alarming, 23 percent went a whole day without eating in the past month. Vulnerability is highest among households with below average income, those with members living with disabilities or chronic illness, and petty traders.

Recommendations*

Accelerate progress under the **CARICOM 25 by2030 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>



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>

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