

Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey

GUYANA JULY 2025



Overview

About the survey

Climate change and rising living costs are severely impacting food security and livelihoods in Guyana 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 Guyana 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 Guyana 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

Households in Guyana continue to face significant challenges related to food security and livelihoods, with the impact disproportionately affecting persons with lower household income. The high cost of livelihood inputs, particularly for agricultural activities, remains the primary driver of these disruptions. Further, inadequate finances remain the prevailing barrier to market access for respondents from Guyana. Lower-income households were significantly more likely to utilize negative coping strategies to meet food needs.

Main results from the Guyana surveys

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

	Jun 2025	Apr 2024	May 2023	Aug 2022	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	Jun 2020
LIVELIHOODS	Disrupted livelihoods	51%	50%	64%	68%	65%	61%
	Reduction/loss of income	34%	25%	37%	51%	56%	63%
MARKETS	Lack of market access	53%	39%	57%	61%	44%	32%
	Change in shopping behaviour	80%	82%	91%	92%	94%	93%
	Increase in food prices	95%	97%	95%	97%	80%	81%
FOOD SECURITY	Reduced food consumption	37%	33%	42%	45%	36%	34%
	Lack of food stock	24%	23%	28%	27%	24%	7%



June 2025

245

Respondents

67per cent Female | 33% Male

April 2024

600

Respondents

66% Female | 34% Male

May 2023

1151

Respondents

74% Female | 26% Male

Aug 2022

675

Respondents

65% Female | 35% Male

Feb 2022

391

Respondents

88% Female | 12% Male

Jun 2020

176

Respondents

64% Female | 36% Male

Apr 2020

288

Respondents

72% Female | 28% Male



Socio-economic context and vulnerability

Guyana 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). Locally, food prices in Guyana began rising again in 2024 following sustained decreases in 2023. In May 2025 food inflation was 5.5 percent compared to the previous 12 months, while the general inflation rate was 2.9 percent.

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

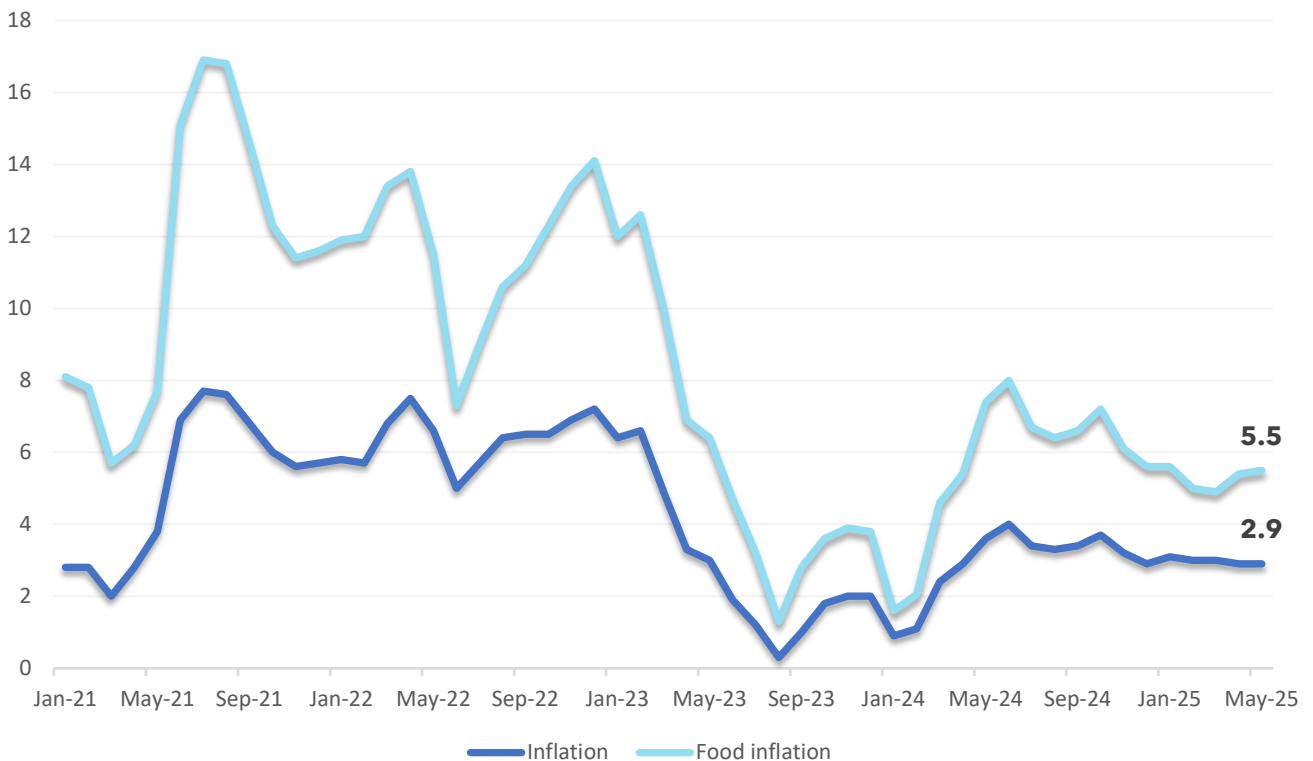
Unlike most of its Caribbean neighbors, Guyana is less reliant on food imports, which provides some resilience against global supply chain disruptions. Two key indicators of food import dependency underscores this vulnerability.

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 Guyana, the value of food imports was 8 percent of total exports between 2021 and 2023, much lower 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 Guyana, the cereal import dependency was -105.7 percent between 2021 and 2023 (*FAO Stats, 2025*). This makes Guyana a net exporter of cereal, primarily rice. Despite this relative strength, Guyana is not immune to global price volatility and logistical challenges.

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

Source: Bureau of Statistics Guyana





Natural Hazards

Guyana's low-lying coastal zone, where most of the population and economic activity are concentrated, is highly vulnerable to sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, and storm surges. Much of the country's coastline, including the capital Georgetown, lies below sea level and depends on dikes and seawalls for protection. Guyana has faced frequent climate-related disasters, particularly flooding and droughts, resulting in substantial economic and social impacts. The agriculture sector, which is critical for both exports and food security, has been repeatedly affected.

The 2005 floods caused USD 465 million in damages (60 percent of GDP), with USD 52.6 million in agricultural losses affecting nearly 70,000 rural households. Subsequent floods in 2006, 2009, 2010, 2015, 2017, and 2021 further strained recovery efforts. In 2021, over 29,900 hectares of farmland and 20,000 farmers were impacted (*Government of Guyana, 2024, First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCC*).

Droughts have also intensified. In 2010, drought caused USD 14.7 million in agricultural losses, affecting over 4,050 hectares of rice, livestock, and other crops. In 2016, up to 20 percent of first-crop rice was affected by drought and 15 percent by saltwater intrusion. In 2023, low rainfall during both wet seasons further stressed water availability and crop production (*Government of Guyana, 2024, First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCC*).

El Nino conditions and above-normal temperatures continued in 2024. By April 2024, the EPA Guyana reported more than 1,200 occurrences across eight of the ten administrative regions. Wildfires have posed serious threats to forests, biodiversity, agriculture, and human health due to severely diminished air quality in affected communities.





Markets

More than half of respondents from Guyana (53 percent) reported that they had difficulty accessing markets in the 30 days prior to the survey, a significant increase from the 39 percent reported in April 2024. More than three-quarters (78 percent) of respondents describing their household income as well below average had difficulty accessing markets compared to 28 percent for respondents with above average household income. More female respondents (58 percent) also reported challenges accessing markets compared to males (41 percent).

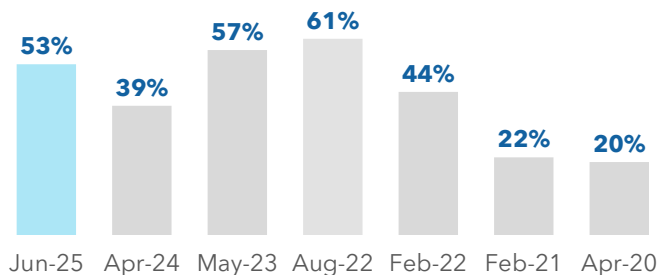
Respondents continue to experience increases in essential goods and services. Almost all survey respondents (95 percent) reported increases in the price of food in the three months prior to the survey. A substantial number of respondents also reported increases in the price of housing (88 percent), transport (76 percent), electricity (72 percent) and gas (70 percent).

Lack of money to spend continues to be the main barrier to market access for respondents in Guyana. Almost nine in ten respondents (89 percent) indicated lack of funds as the main reason they were unable to access the markets in the 30 days prior to the survey. These results were consistent across income, age, and sex disaggregation. However, more respondents relying on informal labour or assistance from family and friends reported difficulties with transportation and distance to markets as barriers to market access.

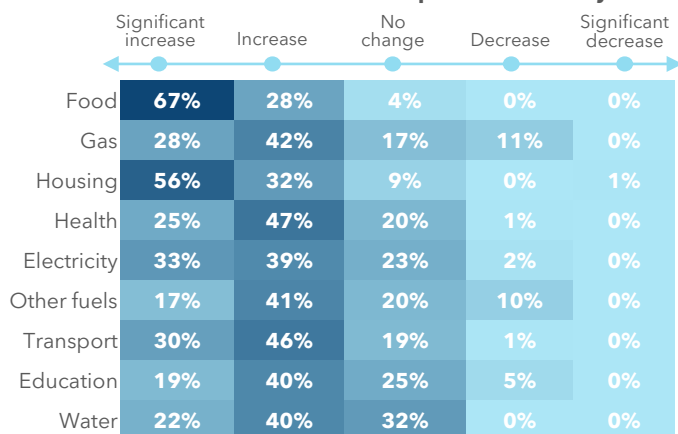
To cope with these challenges, most respondents (80 percent) have adjusted their shopping behaviours. Majority of respondents adjusted their shopping habits by buying smaller quantities than usual (64 percent), buying cheaper or less preferred foods (54 percent), and going to different stores (40 percent). More female respondents reported buying smaller quantities and cheaper or less preferred foods, but more males reported going to different stores to shop.

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.



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



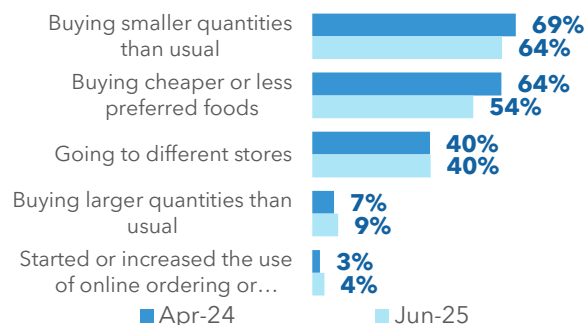
For those that faced a time when they could not access markets in the past 30 days, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.



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

Multiple choices could be selected.





Livelihoods

Just over half of respondents (51 percent) experienced disruptions to their livelihood activities in the month prior to the survey. Livelihood disruptions were more widespread among respondents who perceived their household income levels to be below or well below average (62 percent) compared to those with above or well above average (41 percent).

Disparities were also observed by source of income, with 57 percent of respondents whose main income source was informal labour reporting that they experienced disruptions to their livelihood, compared to 44 percent for respondents with regular employment.

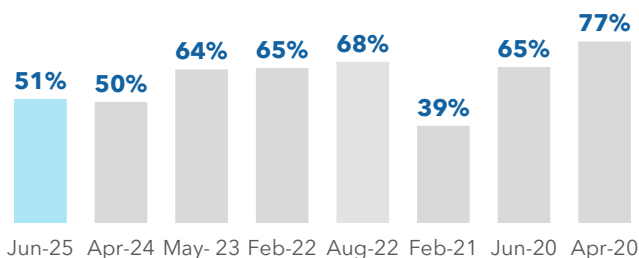
High cost of livelihood inputs continues to be the main contributor, as reported by 58 percent of respondents affected by livelihood disruptions. Respondents involved in agricultural activities reported increased cost of vital inputs, particularly fertilizer, animal feed, tools and material, and seeds.

Approximately a third of households (34 percent) experienced loss of job or reduced income in the six months prior to the survey. This represents an increase over the 25 percent reported in April 2024. Households are still adapting to the challenges caused by high cost of living. A quarter of respondents (25 percent) have resorted to secondary or alternative sources of income to meet their household's essential needs.

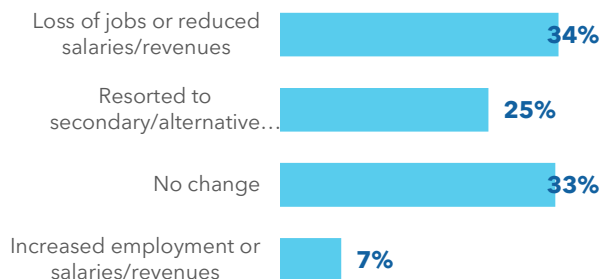
Households with lower income levels experienced more widespread livelihood disruptions. Nearly half of respondents with well below average income levels experienced loss of job or reduced income in the six months prior to the survey. Further, significantly more respondents relying on informal sources of income, such as petty trade reported resorting to secondary/alternative sources of income to meet their household essential needs.

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.

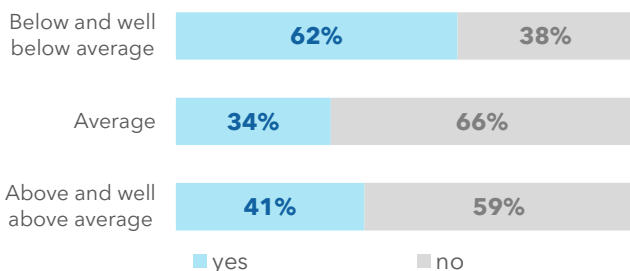


Has your household income changed in the 6 months prior to the survey?



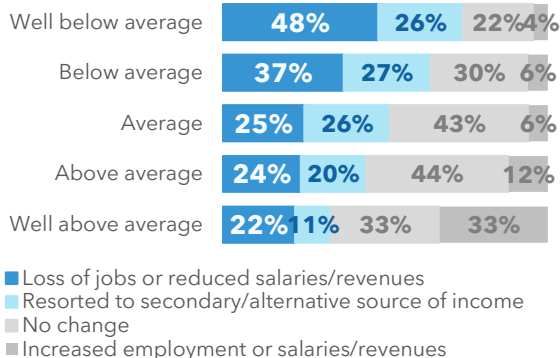
Respondents reporting that their ability to carry out livelihood activities was affected in the 30 days prior to the survey

By perceived income level



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

By perceived income level



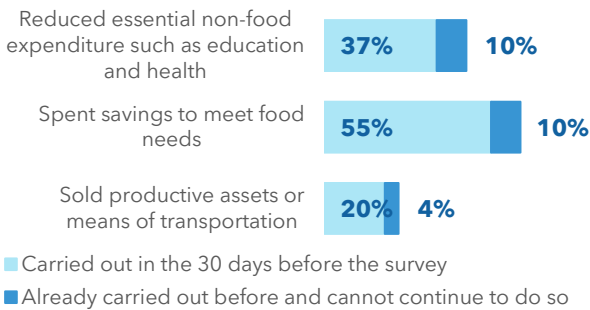


Coping Strategies

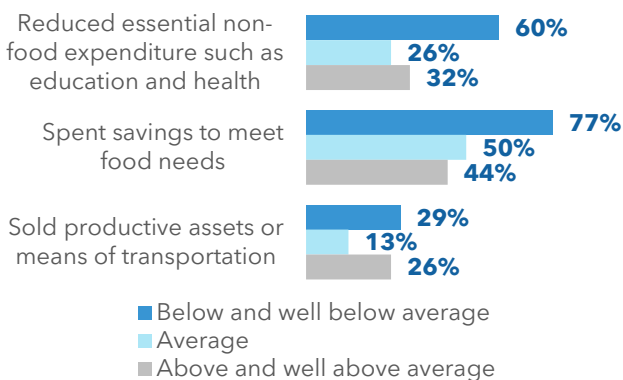
Households in Guyana continue to utilize negative coping strategies to meet their immediate food needs. In the 30 days prior to the survey, more than a third (37 percent) of respondents decreased the amount spent on essential non-food expenditure including education and health. More than half (55 percent) resorted to utilizing their savings to meet immediate food needs, while 20 percent of respondents sold productive assets to meet food needs.

Lower income households were significantly more likely to apply negative coping strategies than those with higher income. In the 7 days before the survey, 77 percent of respondents from lower income households utilized savings to meet essential food needs, compared to 44 percent of higher income households. Moreover, 60 percent of respondents from lower income households resorted to reducing essential non-food expenditure to meet immediate food needs, compared to just 32 percent of those from higher income households.

Households' coping strategies
Multiple choices could be selected.



Households' coping strategies in the 30 days prior to the survey
Multiple choices could be selected.
By perceived income level



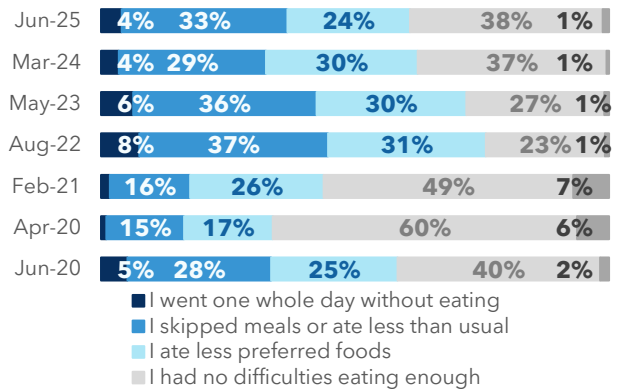
Food Consumption

Food consumption patterns have shown very slight improvements, with 61 percent of respondents reporting that they ate less preferred food, skipped meals or ate less than usual, or went an entire day without eating. This represents only a marginal improvement from the 63 percent reported in March 2024, although the percentage of people skipping meals or eating less than usual has increased slightly in 2025.

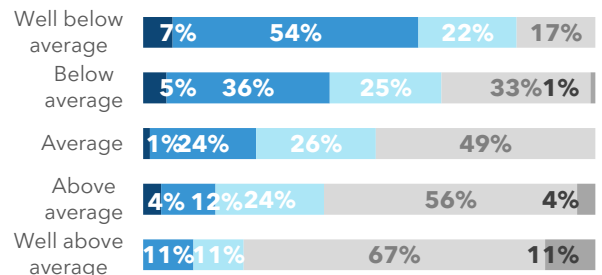
More than half (54 percent) of respondents from households with well below average income skipped meals or ate less than usual. These coping strategies were also more commonly reported by female respondents and those who relied on informal labour or support from family and friends as the primary source of income.

Nearly a quarter (24 percent) of respondents had no food stock at home, while 43 percent had less than one-week of food supplies at home.

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



Which statement best reflects your food situation over the past 7 days?
By perceived income level





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, an estimated 5 percent of Guyana’s population was severely food insecure in June 2025, while 38 percent were moderately food insecure. These findings are consistent with the regional average.

The results for Guyana indicate a heterogeneous food security situation, with a significant share of households experiencing different degrees of stress due to food access. 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 Guyana’s food security is fragile with underlying risks. The presence of stressed and crisis households signals the need for preventive action before external shocks.

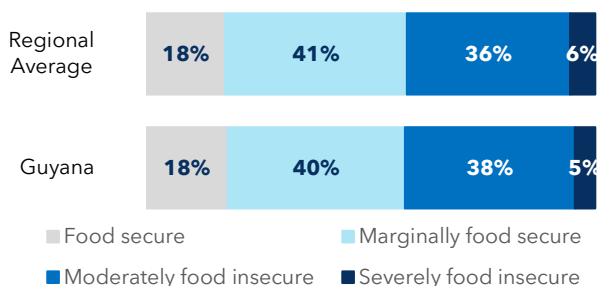
Income remains a key driver of food insecurity.

Households with much below average income had the highest rates of food insecurity (72 percent), compared to 22 percent among those households with well above average income.

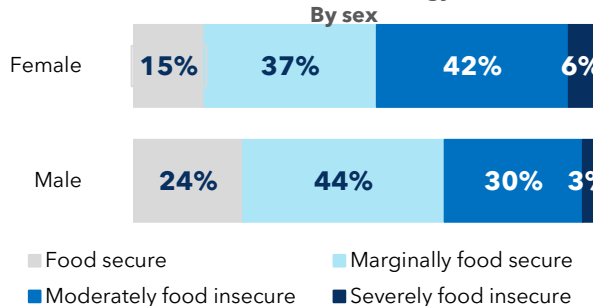
Food insecurity was also more prevalent among households with one or more members with a disability or suffering from chronic illness. Nearly half of households one or more members with a disability or chronic illness (48 percent) were moderately or severely food insecure compared with those without 33 percent among those households with no disability or chronic illness.

Female headed households also showed a slightly higher prevalence of food insecurity (45 percent), when compared with households headed by males (35 percent).

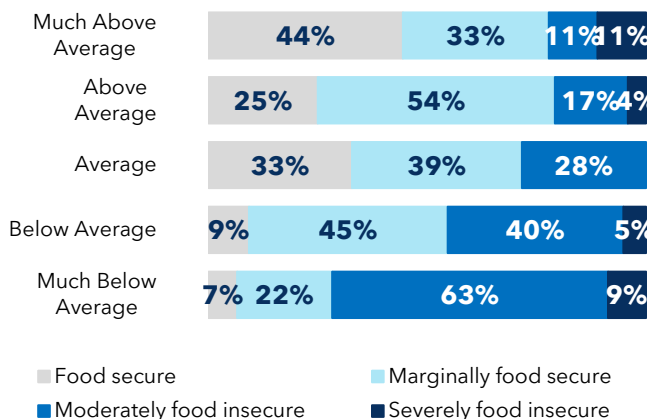
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025



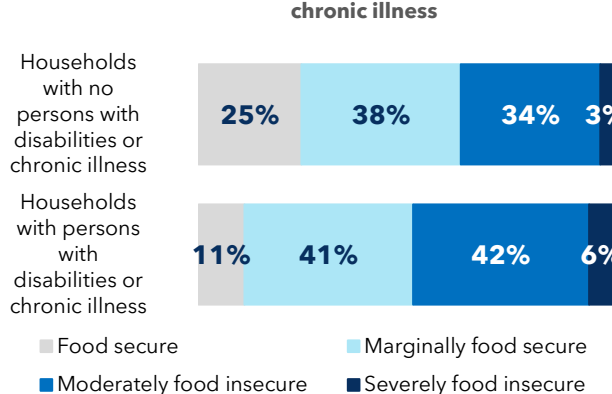
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025



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



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





Food Insecurity Experience (FIES)

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.

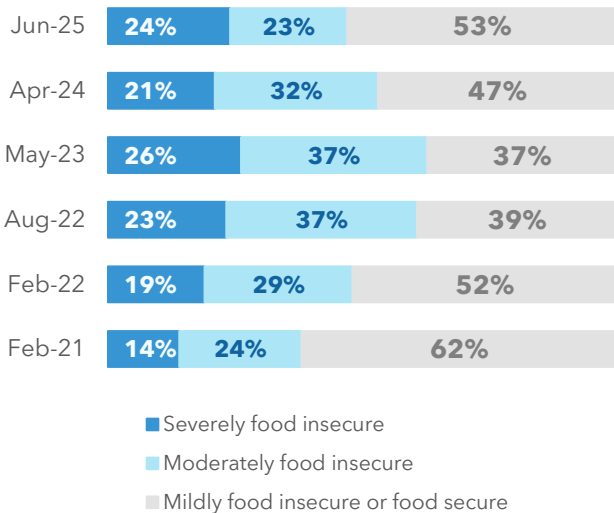
Using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) methodology, it is estimated that 57 percent of respondents in Guyana are food insecure. Of these respondents, 24 percent are estimated to be severely food insecure and 23 percent moderately food insecure.

The most frequently reported negative food experiences were eating only a few kinds of food (71 percent), unable to eat healthy and nutritious food (64 percent), eating less than usual (60 percent), worrying about not having enough to eat (54 percent).

Furthermore, 47 percent of respondents reported that their household skipped a meal, and 32 percent went an entire day without eating, in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Lower income households, were disproportionately more likely to encounter negative food insecurity experiences than those with higher income. Among households whose income levels are well below average, 45 percent are estimated to be severely food insecure in contrast to 11 percent of household with well above average income. Female respondents and those from mixed households also reported higher levels of negative food insecurity experiences.

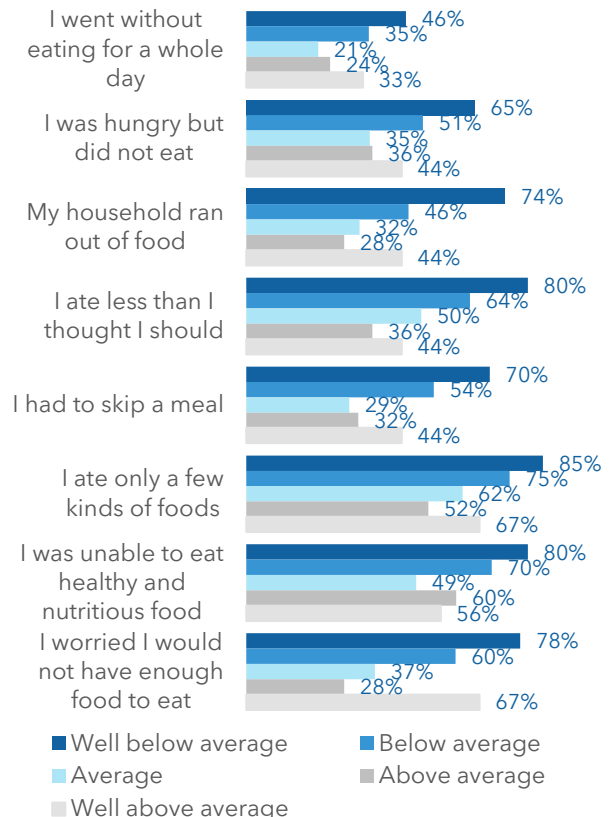
Prevalence rates of food insecurity
Based on FIES methodology.



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

Multiple choices could be selected.

By perceived income level



"While income is present and able to meet food and other needs, the cost of living is high so ability to save is low as such main worry is not being able to have financial reserves incase of sudden shocks"- male, 39



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

In the past year, forty four percent of respondents in Guyana were affected by a range of natural hazards. The primary hazards reported were floods (31 percent) and heatwave (12 percent).

Among respondents affected by natural hazards in the 12 months prior to the survey, 18 percent reported severe impact on their livelihoods or income, while 44 percent reported moderate impacts.

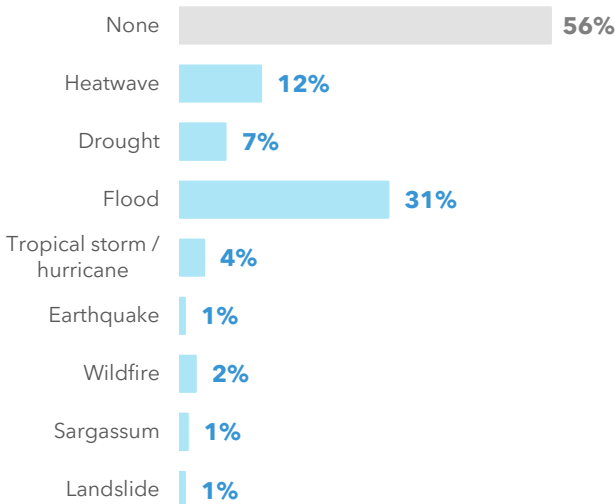
*"The challenges my family face was drought for 6 month causing some of our livestock and vegetation to die, this is when we had loss of income and after that we had rainfall ,which then caused flood.
For the livestock and vegetation farming, we move to a higher land " - female, 23, Guyana*

Using the RCS, almost half (41 percent) of respondents from Guyana have low capacity to cope with, recover from and adapt to natural hazards. Only 8 percent of respondents are highly resilient, while 51 percent of the respondents have medium resilience capacity.

Of the nine resilience characteristics, respondents scored the highest (or had a lower capacity to respond to future shocks) in the areas of financial capital (i.e., funds that can be utilized to enable their households to absorb the effects of shocks) and anticipatory capacity (the ability to take preventive measures to minimize exposure to shocks). On the other hand, lower scores were recorded for human capital/learning and adaptive capacity, indicating a stronger capacity to respond to future shocks by utilizing knowledge and skills to adapt to changing conditions.

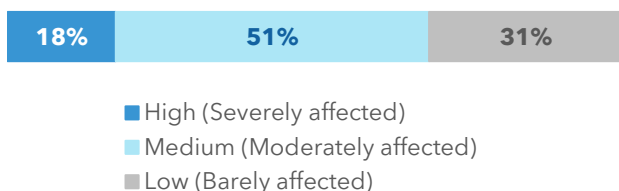
Natural hazards that affected respondents in the 12 months prior to the survey

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



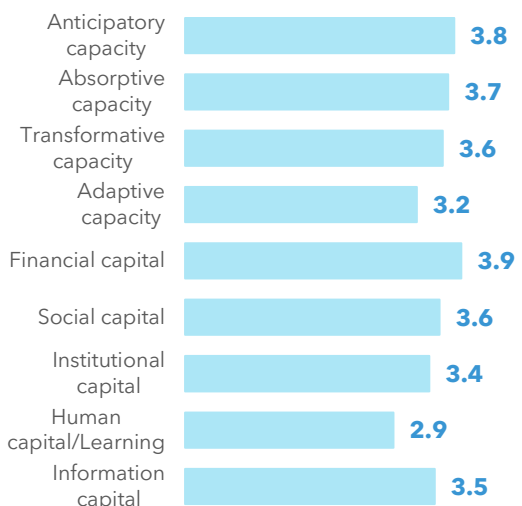
Overall resilience capacity



**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

The main worries expressed by respondents from Guyana were inability to cover essential needs (47 percent) and unemployment/loss of income (39 percent). Respondents were also concerned about decreasing savings (35 percent), inability to cover food needs (31 percent) and illness (29 percent).

Fifty-six percent of respondents reported receiving assistance from the government in the 12 months prior to the survey, a significant increase from March 2024, when only six percent of respondents reported receiving assistance from the government.

Eighty-two percent of respondents expressed negative or very negative sentiments. Respondents were given the space to provide further insights on how they are coping and adapting. Of the 239 respondents from Guyana, 108 answered the open-ended question.



Main differences

Differences in results among respondents were most pronounced when comparing income levels, based on the survey findings. Households describing their income levels as below or well below average indicate the poorest results on all key metrics of well-being and are at risk of further falling behind economically. Female respondents and those relying on informal/casual labour also scored lower on key indicators.

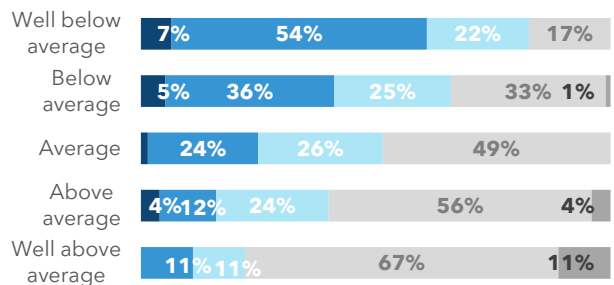
While disaggregated findings should be treated with caution due to the number of respondents from the country, the findings appear consistent with regional survey trends. The results suggest that women may be facing greater challenges compared to men. Younger respondents and those from single parent households also appear to be experiencing greater challenges across most 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	Jun-25	Apr-24	May-23	Aug-22	Feb-22	Feb-21	Jun-20
Inability to cover essential needs	47%	51%	49%	46%	35%	10%	28%
Illness	29%	29%	28%	30%	58%	80%	69%
Unemployment / Income loss	39%	30%	31%	27%	34%	29%	45%
Decreasing savings	35%	38%	30%	21%	18%	12%	18%
Inability to cover food needs	31%	33%	38%	54%	35%	17%	35%
Inability to receive or repay loans	11%	14%	12%				
Violence/crime in the community	10%	13%	6%	8%	5%	5%	10%
Child/dependent care	15%	10%	12%	11%	11%	8%	7%
Natural hazards	8%	6%	8%				
Inadequate infrastructure	8%	5%	9%				
Inadequate housing	9%	9%	7%				
Disruption of public services (education, health)	4%	8%	2%	6%	18%	25%	17%
Other worries	4%	2%	1%	15%	28%	59%	0%
Violence/abuse in the household	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
No access to services due to migration status	2%	1%	0%	4%	1%	0%	2%

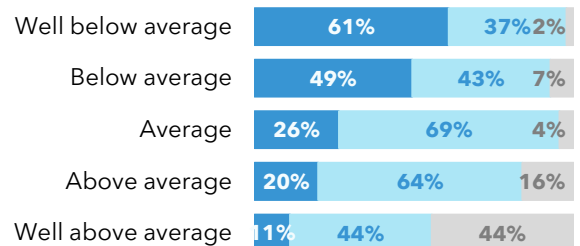
Which statement best reflects your food situation over the past 7 days? By perceived income level



- I went one whole day without eating
- I skipped meals or ate less than usual
- I ate less preferred foods

Overall resilience capacity By perceived income level

- Low RCS
- Medium RCS
- High RCS



COMMON THEMES ON HOW RESPONDENTS IN GUYANA ARE COPING AND ADAPTING



"When cash grant is shared by the government in any form, the vendors at the market increase their sales' price, supermarket increase groceries, school uniform increase, everything goes up and the cash grant does not be sufficient and living becomes surviving only. It's hard out here with all these increases and no structure! Help!"- female, 31

"Been a public servant I have been transferred from 1 region to another I have been cutting cost for everything which is more expensive in my current region I'm trying to build my house presently but find it difficult." - female, 35

"Over the years its just mainly the economy and the cost of living thats high today an item maybe for \$ 40, and next week it's \$100. I find this challenging cause sometimes there's many things that I can't buy."- female, 29



"while income is present and able to meet food and other needs, the cost of living is high so ability to save is low as such main worry is not being able to have financial reserves incase of sudden shocks" - male, 39, Guyana

"I have seen an increase in crime and injustice in this country to adapt I stay home and only go outdoors when necessary. I have had to taken my child out of school for an entire term and teach him from home due to low income. I was ill and was not able to access proper medical care because of financial strain."- female, 28

"Being low on income. Which is currently spread thin throughout the household and also having to support the neighbour. With water and food at times. We adapt to the changes by constant fasting in order to keep food a bit longer. Not being wasteful and also being contented for the sake of my kids health." - female, 23

"Been a public servant I have been transferred from 1 region to another I have been cutting cost for everything which is more expensive in my current region I'm trying to build my house presently but find it difficult."- female, 47

"Salary remains the same but the cost of living has significantly increased so things is way more expensive and it's difficult to rely only on your own monthly income." - male, 28

Conclusion

The latest round of the Caribbean Food Security and Livelihoods Survey in Guyana shows that households are continuing to navigate economic pressures, largely driven by rising prices for essential goods and ongoing disruptions to livelihood activities. While some indicators reflect modest improvements, many household, particularly those with lower income and female-headed households, still face considerable challenges meeting their essential needs. The overall findings reflect the persistence of economic challenges and the continued reliance on adaptive coping strategies to deal with these challenges.

Market access remains a concern, with 53 percent of respondents reporting difficulty reaching markets, an increase from April 2024. Financial constraints are the most common barrier, percent ited by 89 percent of respondents. To cope with these constraints, households are actively adjusting their shopping habits by buying smaller quantities, opting for more affordable foods, and exploring alternative retail options.

Livelihood disruptions affected just over half of respondents, with the high cost of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and animal feed being a key driver. Households with below average income and those relying on informal labour were more likely to report job loss or reduced income. In response, 25 percent of households have resorted to secondary or alternative income sources to meet essential needs.

Coping strategies continue to play a vital role in meeting immediate needs. More than half of respondents used up savings to purchase food, while others reduced spending on essential non-food expenditure including education and health or sold productive assets. These strategies are more common among lower-income households, reinforcing the importance of strengthening social safety nets and economic inclusion.

Food consumption patterns show modest improvement, however 61 percent of respondents still report behaviours such as skipping meals or eating less preferred foods. Among households with well below average income, 7 percent went an entire day without eating, and 54 percent skipped meals or ate less than usual. Additionally, 34 percent of respondents had no food stock at home, and 43 percent had less than one week's supply.

Using the rCARI methodology, 5 percent of Guyana's population is estimated to be severely food insecure, and 38 percent moderately food insecure, consistent with regional averages. Food insecurity is more prevalent among female-headed households, those with chronic illness or disability, and households with lower income levels.

Resilience capacity remains limited. Nearly half of respondents exhibit low ability to cope with, recover from, and adapt to natural hazards. Financial capital and anticipatory capacity are the weakest dimensions, suggesting limited preparedness and resources to absorb future shocks. However, stronger scores in human capital and adaptive capacity offer a foundation for building resilience through knowledge and skills.

These findings emphasize the importance of inclusive, forward-looking interventions. Strengthening livelihoods, improving market access, expanding social protection, and investing in resilience-building, especially for the most vulnerable, will be key to supporting households as they continue to adapt and recover.

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>