

Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey

GRENADA | JULY 2025



Overview

About the survey

Climate change and rising living costs are severely impacting food security and livelihoods in Grenada 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 eighth 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 Grenada 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 Grenada 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 Grenada continue to face considerable challenges related to food security and livelihoods. The high cost of livelihood inputs, especially for agricultural inputs, remains a key driver of livelihood disruptions. Financial constraints remains a key barrier to market access. Lower-income households are significantly more likely to adopt negative coping strategies, including reducing essential non-food expenditures, spending savings, and skipping meals to meet food needs.

Main results from the Grenada surveys

*Comparison with the August 2022, February 2022, February 2021 and June 2020 survey round is not included because of the low number of responses from Grenada.

		Jun 2025	Apr 2024	May 2023	Apr 2020
LIVELIHOODS	Disrupted livelihoods	34%	27%	52%	77%
	Reduction/loss of income	31%	22%	31%	48%
MARKETS	Lack of market access	36%	31%	38%	64%
	Change in shopping behaviour	80%	75%	86%	88%
	Increase in food prices	95%	96%	99%	35%
FOOD SECURITY	Reduced food consumption	28%	28%	44%	20%
	Lack of food stock	35%	29%	34%	3%



June 2025

125

Respondents

71% Female | 29% Male

Apr 2024

223

Respondents

72% Female | 28% Male

May 2023

178

Respondents

76% Female | 24% Male

May 2020

249

Respondents

65% Female | 35% Male



Socio-economic context and vulnerability

Grenada 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 Grenada showed signs of moderation in 2024. By January 2025, food inflation was 1.5 percent compared to the previous 12 months, while general inflation was 0.9 percent.

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

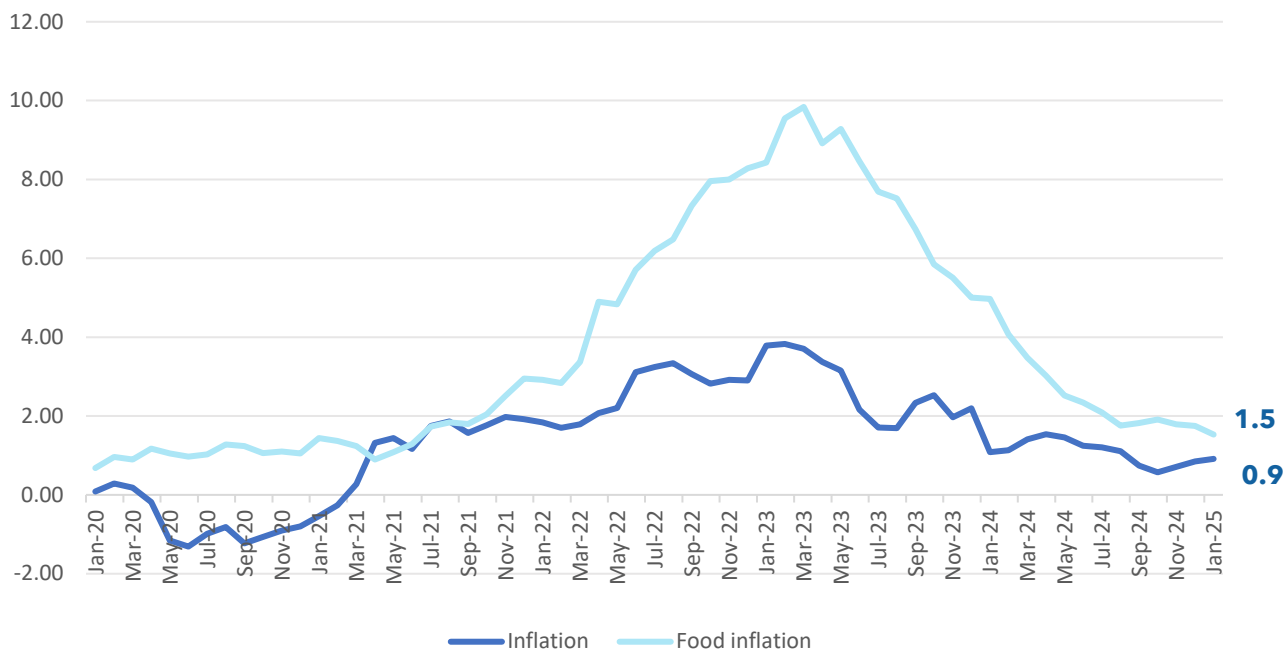
Grenada's food security challenges are compounded by its heavy reliance on imported foods. Two key indicators of food import dependency underscores this vulnerability.

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 Grenada, the value of food imports was 21 percent of total exports between 2021 and 2023, just above 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 Grenada, the cereal import dependency was 100 percent between 2021 and 2023 (FAO Stats, 2025). This complete reliance on imported cereal exposes the country to global supply chain disruptions, price volatility and geopolitical tensions.

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

Source: FAOSTAT and the Central Statistics Office of Grenada





Natural hazards

Grenada is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards that pose a significant threat for climate sensitive livelihood activities and people's lives. The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) shows that there were five reported natural hazards in Grenada between 2000 - 2024. Primarily storms (3 out of 5), followed by droughts (2). The recorded events between 2000-2024 affected over 167,000 people in Grenada.

In May 2024, the Government of Grenada officially declared a water crisis due to an acute shortage of water resources, affecting 100,000 people. The water crisis was exacerbated by a significant heatwave, which caused temperatures to soar to over 31°C ([Grenada: Drought DREF Operation \(MDRGD001\) - Grenada | ReliefWeb](#)). Drought conditions led to unprecedented low water levels, significant water rationing, and stringent restrictions on water usage for non-essential activities.

Further, on July 1, 2024 Hurricane Beryl Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Grenada as a Category 4 hurricane. A Global Rapid Post-Disaster Estimation (GRADE) conducted by the World Bank in August 2024 puts the initial estimated economic losses at US \$218 Million, equivalent to 16.5% of Grenada's 2023 GDP ([Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation \(GRADE\) Report: Hurricane Beryl 2024 - Grenada | GFDRR](#)).

The northern islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique were the worst hit, accounting for about 80 percent of the country's total damages, while agricultural impacts accounted for 20 percent of the total estimated damages. Agricultural damages included damages to crops, livestock, fisheries (excluding vessels), and small-scale infrastructure such as irrigation.

In the aftermath of hurricane Beryl, WFP collaborated with the Government of Grenada to provide cash assistance to affected households to support their recovery.





Markets

Challenges to accessing markets were reported by 36 percent of respondents in the month prior to the survey, a marginal increase from the previous survey round. Female-headed households, lower-income households, and those relying on assistance as their primary source of income experienced greater challenges accessing markets.

Increasing prices of essential items, especially food, continue to put pressure on household resources.

Nearly all (96 percent) of respondents reported an increase in food prices over the 30 days prior to the survey. Significant price increases were also observed for housing (51 percent), health and electricity (31 percent), water (22 percent) and education (21 percent).

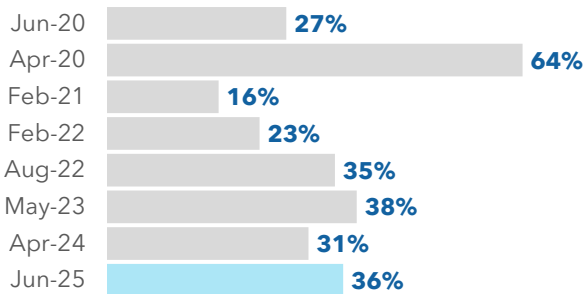
The primary barrier to market access remains lack of financial resources, with 91 percent of respondents identifying insufficient funds as the main constraint.

In response to these disruptions, majority of respondents have changed their shopping behaviour. More than half of respondents (55 percent) are buying smaller quantities than usual. Nearly seven in ten (67 percent) of respondents are buying smaller quantities than usual, while 39 percent are going to different stores.

These coping strategies show a slight improvement from March 2024, although shift towards buying cheaper foods and smaller quantities highlights the continuing strain on household budgets.

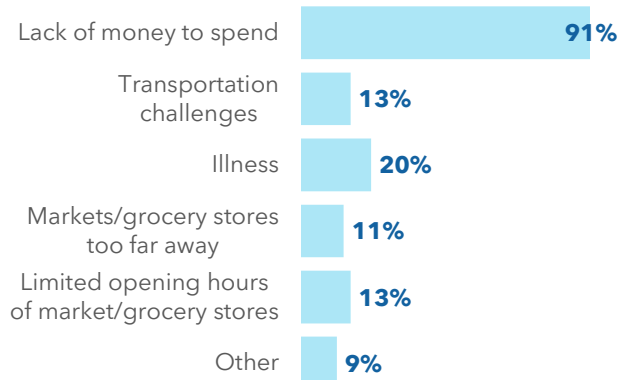
Respondents unable to access markets in the 30 days prior to the survey

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

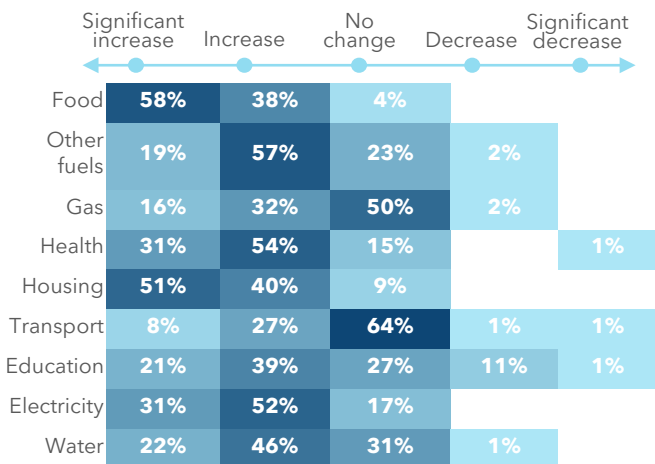


For those that faced a time when they could not access markets in the past 30 days, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.

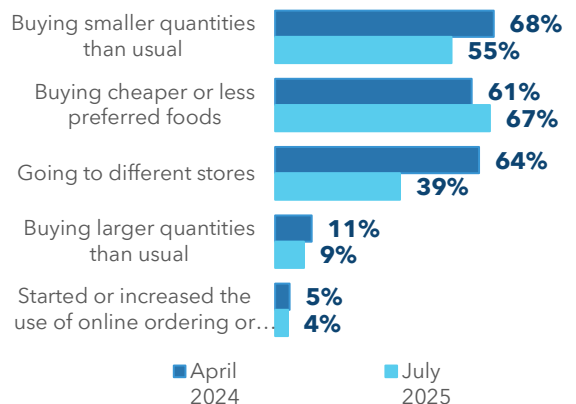


Respondents reporting a change in the costs of the commodities in the 3 months prior to the survey



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

Multiple choices could be selected.





Livelihoods

Approximately 34 percent of respondents from Grenada continue to experience disruptions to their livelihood activities in the 30 days prior to the survey. Households with incomes well below average income (50 percent) report to face more disruptions when compared to those who perceive above average income (13 percent). Households relying on informal/casual labour, remittances, family and friends and salaried work more likely to be affected. There were no major differences between sex or locality of the respondents on disruptions.

Unaffordability of livelihood inputs continues to be the principal driver reported across the majority of respondents, cited by 51 percent of those affected by disruptions.

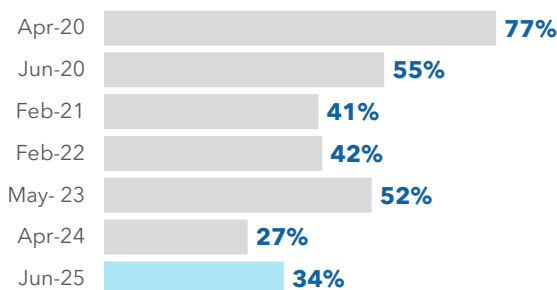
Nearly a third (31 percent) of respondents experienced job loss or reduced salaries in their households in the six months prior to the survey, which is increased to what was reported in April 2024.

There were some marked differences in household income changes between sex, education and perceived income levels of the respondents. More female respondents (35 percent) reported experiencing a loss of job or reduced income compared to males (21 percent). Youth respondents ages 25 and under (61 percent) were also more likely to experience job loss or reduced salaries/revenues.

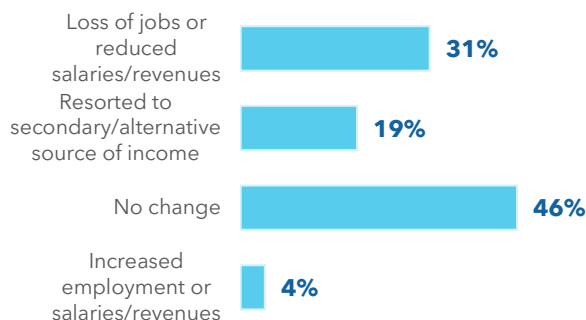
When disaggregated by income levels, 44 percent of respondents describing their household income as below or well below average experienced job loss or reduced income in the prior six months compared to 16 percent among respondents with above or well-above average perceived household income.

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.

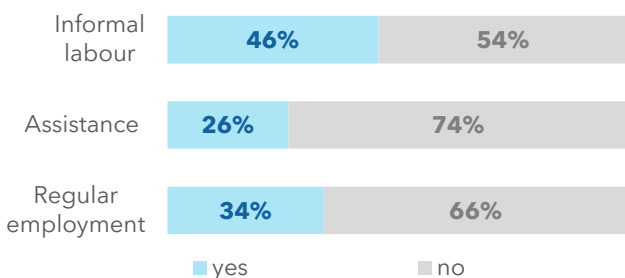


Has your household income changed in the 6 months prior to the survey?

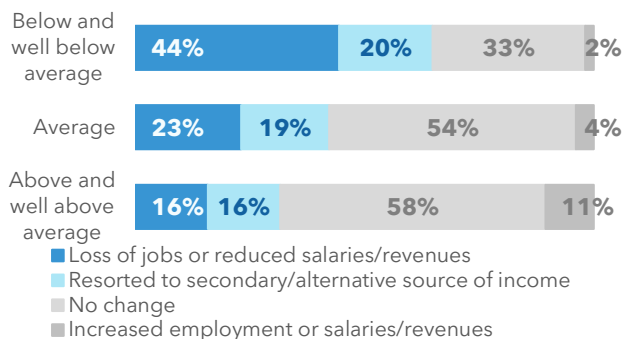


Respondents reporting that their ability to carry out livelihood activities was affected in the 30 days prior to the survey

By income sources



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





Coping Strategies

Respondents from Grenada are employing various coping strategies to address immediate needs.

Respondents may be compromising their wellbeing or future livelihoods spending savings (48 percent), reducing expenditures on health and education (38 percent) or by selling productive assets (13 percent).

Households with persons with disabilities/chronic illnesses are reporting slightly higher frequencies of having to spend their savings in order to make ends meet when compared with other households.

Respondents with no formal education are also at the raw end of the spectrum as all are having to reduce non-essential expenditure and when other groups tend to spending savings.

Overall, coping strategies deployed are largely similar when comparing between sex of head of household, locality and income sources.



Food consumption

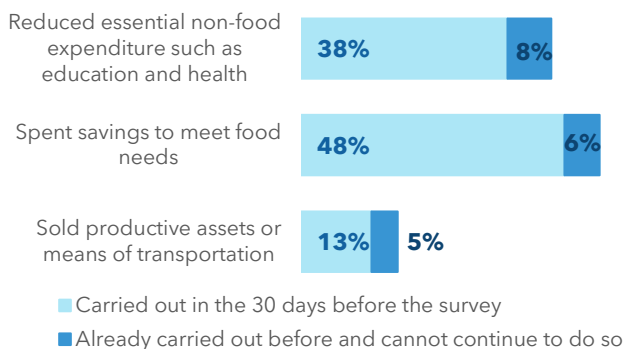
Food consumption patterns have shown very slight decrease. More than half of respondents (58 percent) are skipping meals, eating less preferred foods, or going an entire day without eating in the week leading up to the survey. These results show slight decrease from March 2024 (47 percent).

Majority of respondents (86 percent) from “well below average” perceived income households are resorting to negative food consumption patterns described above at a higher frequency when compared with households with average income levels. Households with well above average show negative food consumption patterns.

More than one third of respondents (35 percent) have no food stocks at home, while 33 percent reported having less than a week’s worth of food stocks.

Households' coping strategies

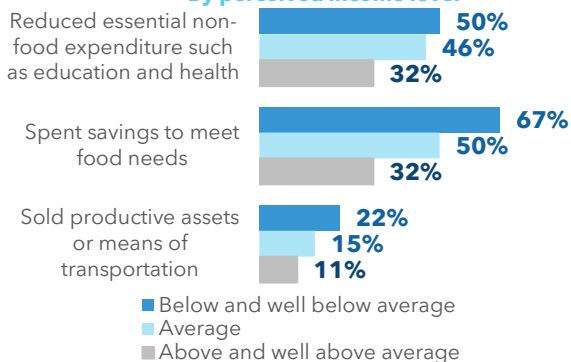
Multiple choices could be selected.



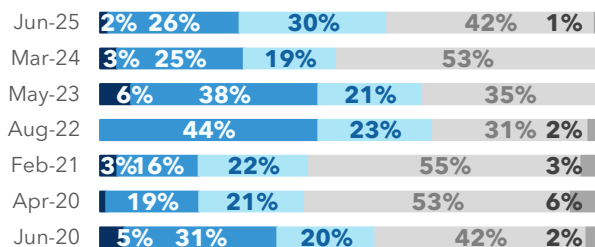
Households' coping strategies in the 30 days prior to the survey

Multiple choices could be selected.

By perceived income level



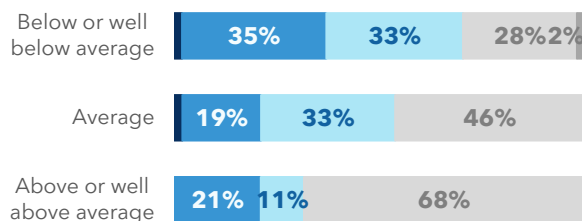
Which statement best reflects your food situation over the past 7 days?



- I went one whole day without eating
- I skipped meals or ate less than usual
- I ate less preferred foods
- I had no difficulties eating enough
- I increased my food intake

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% 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 Jun 2025, 5 percent of the Grenada population are severely food insecure, and 35 percent are moderately food insecure, slightly lower than the regional average.

The results for Grenada 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.

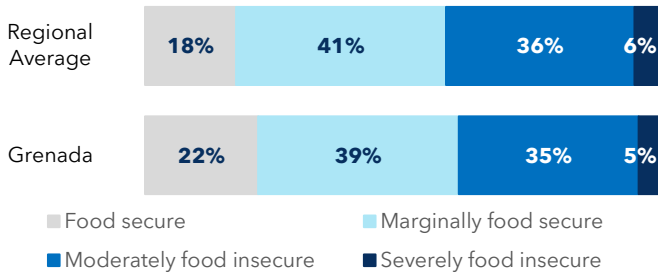
Based on rCARI results Grenada's food security is fragile with underlying risks. The presence of stressed and crisis households signals the need for preventive action before external shocks escalate the situation.

When comparing by income levels, forty five percent of respondents describing their household income as below average are food insecure, compared to just seven percent among respondents describing their household income as much above average.

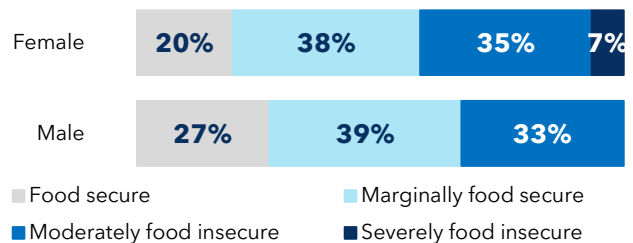
Moderate and severe food insecurity were also slightly higher among households where at least one member has a disability or chronic illness (48 percent) relative to those households where no member has a disability or chronic illness (32 percent).

Food insecurity levels were consistent between female and male respondents, with no significant differences observed. However, slightly higher food insecurity levels were observed among female headed households (42 compared to 33 percent of male headed households) and those with no/without regular income (68 compared to 32 percent of more regular income).

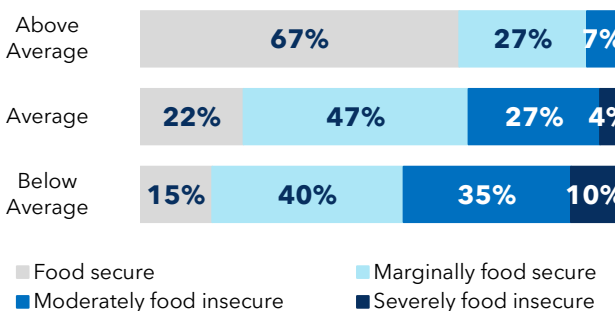
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025



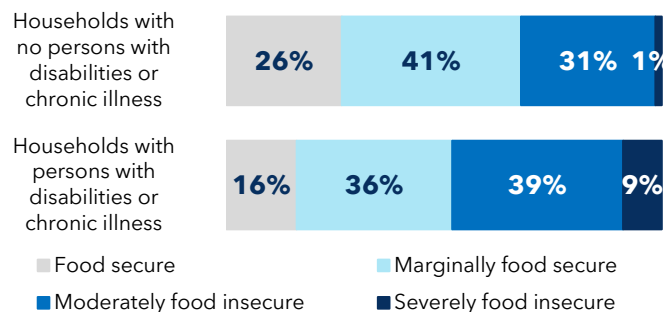
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025
By sex



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 (FIES)

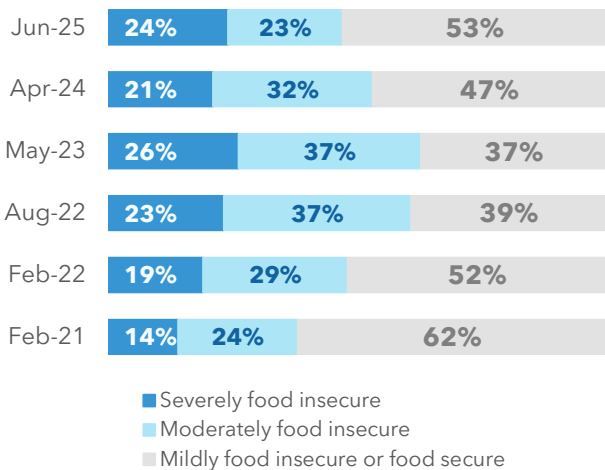
The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), is an indicator used for the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero hunger (SDG 2), is a metric of severity of food insecurity at the household or individual level. It relies on people’s self-reported food related behaviors and experiences associated with increasing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

Using the FIES methodology, it is estimated that 47 percent of the respondents in Grenada are experiencing food insecurity. Out of these, 24 percent are estimated to be severely and 23 percent moderately food insecure. The prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity in Grenada is consistent with the regional survey average.

The negative food experience most often reported by respondents in Grenada was “eating only a few kinds of food” (70 percent), followed by “eating less than I thought I should” (56 percent). Alarming, almost half of respondents (51 percent) are worried to not have enough food to eat. Lower income respondents appear to be performing the worst across all individual negative food-related experiences

While the indicators should be analysed collectively as a scale and individual statements should only be looked at as reference, there were some differences between sex of respondents, whereby male respondents were more likely to reduce the kinds of foods consumed, more frequently reported eating only a few kinds of food and more eating less than they thought they should.

Prevalence rates of food insecurity
Based on FIES methodology.



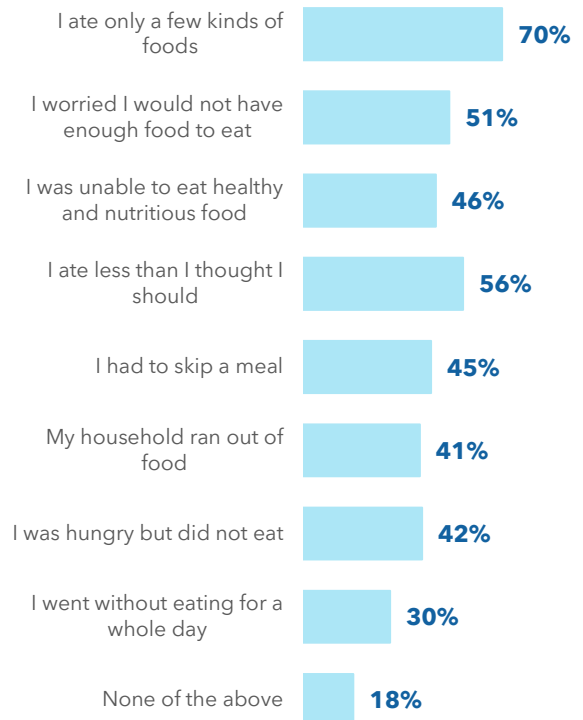
*For more information on the FIES, see FAO’s [‘The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: Measuring food insecurity through people’s experiences.’](#)

"Food is too expensive" - male, 58

"Not enough Income to get food pay bill and see doctor" - female, 23

"Need employment so we can feed our family and help our selves" - female, 23

Was there a time in the past 30 days when you experienced the following?
Multiple choices could be selected.





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

A range of natural hazards have affected nearly a third of respondents in Grenada over the 12 months prior to the survey.

The main reported hazards were tropical storm/hurricane, experienced by 44 percent of respondents. Other hazards reported by survey respondents in Grenada included heatwaves (14 percent), floods (13 percent), and sargassum (10 percent).

Of respondents affected by natural hazards over the last year, 68 percent experienced moderate to severe impacts on their livelihoods or income from the natural hazard experienced.

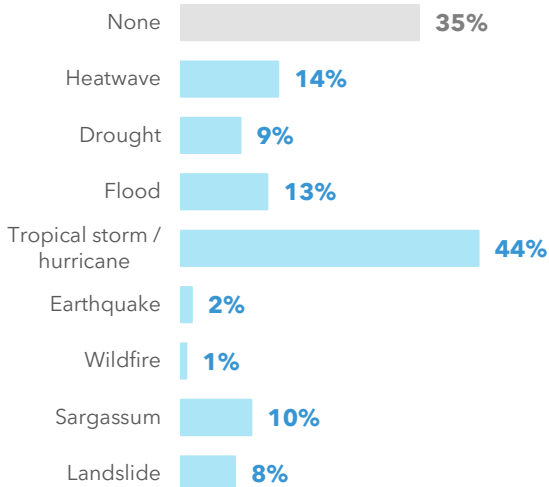
Based on the RCS, 25 percent of respondents have low capacity to cope with, recover from and adapt to natural hazards.

Only six percent of respondents are highly resilient, while 60 percent of the respondents have medium resilience capacity. Respondents 60 years and older, those with less than secondary education, and with below average household income have lower overall resilience capacity compared to other groups.

Out of the nine resilience characteristics, respondents scored the worst on the information capital (i.e.. access to early warning information to deal with natural disasters) and human capacity (i.e.. learned lessons from past hardships). On the other hand, respondents feel that they are better equipped with financial capital, accessing financial support and institutional capital, support from government and/or other institutions.

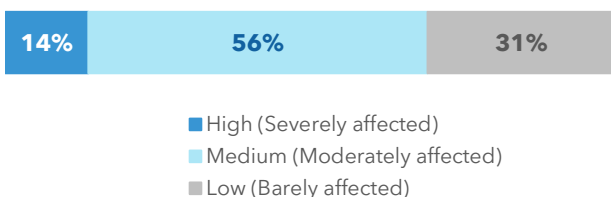
Natural hazards that affected respondents in the 12 months prior to the survey

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



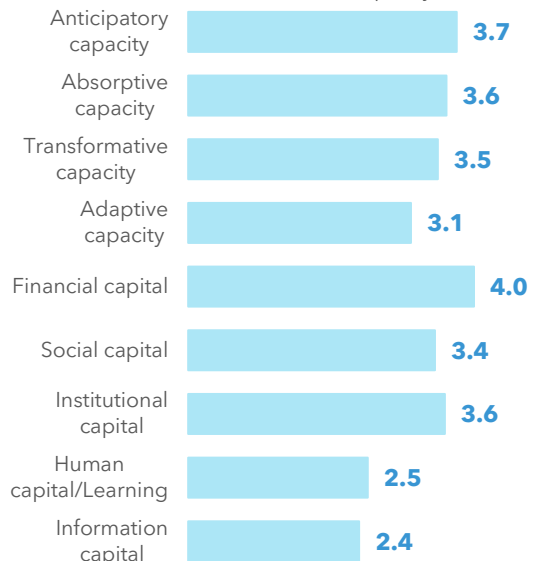
Overall resilience capacity



■ Low RCS ■ Medium RCS

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 for respondents in Grenada were illness (38 percent), unemployment/income loss (36 percent), inability to cover essential needs (33 percent), and inability to cover food needs (30 percent).

Fifteen percent of respondents reported receiving assistance from the government in the year prior to the survey. The main forms of support respondents received from the government were cash transfers or income support, vouchers, and agricultural support.

Overall, respondents had very few positive sentiments, with 75 percent of the 125 persons who responded to the open-ended question having negative/very negative sentiments.



Main differences

Differences in results among respondents were 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.

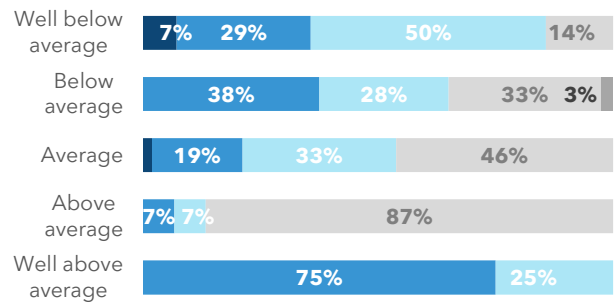
While disaggregated findings should be treated with caution due to the number of respondents from the country, the findings appear in line with regional survey trends. The results suggest that women may be facing greater challenges compared to men. Younger respondents also appear to be experiencing greater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

Main worries expressed by respondents

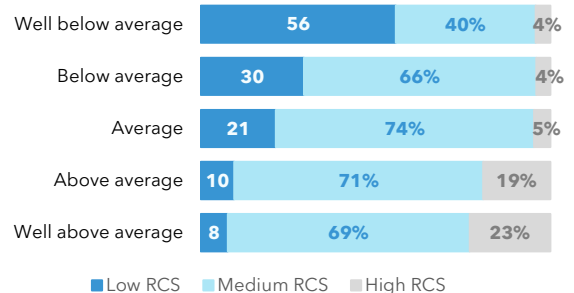
Multiple choices could be selected. Answer options were adjusted in May 2023, adding new options and removing Covid-19 related options that are now displayed as "Other worries".

Main worries	25-Jun	24-Apr	May-23	Aug-22	Feb-21	Jun-20
Inability to cover essential needs	33%	39%	45%	43%	36%	32%
Illness	38%	32%	24%	37%	52%	47%
Unemployment/Income loss	36%	39%	35%	27%	45%	51%
Decreasing savings	29%	32%	37%	37%	24%	16%
Inability to cover food needs	30%	20%	32%	41%	17%	37%
Inability to receive or repay loans	10%	14%	19%			
Violence/crime in the community	3%	14%	9%	8%	3%	6%
Child/dependent care	7%	17%	11%	18%	5%	14%
Natural hazards	34%	31%	22%			
Inadequate infrastructure	6%	19%	4%			
Inadequate housing	11%	3%	4%			
Disruption of public services (education, health)	4%	5%	2%	6%	23%	10%
Other worries	3%	3%	1%	20%	38%	0%
Violence/abuse in the household	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
No access to services due to migration status	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%

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



Overall resilience capacity By perceived income level



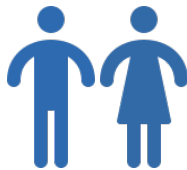
COMMON THEMES ON HOW RESPONDENTS IN Saint Lucia ARE COPING AND ADAPTING



"House maintenance and securing doors and windows to be done in preparation for the hurricane season and can't afford it, increase in grocery, medication and gas and electric bills." -female, 53

"Accessible health care with medical experts, the expertise is often not available in Grenada"-female, 33

"We recently experienced Hurricane Beryl and the country is still undergoing and trying to overcome from that shock. Cost of living has skyrocketed and access to healthcare and achieving a better standard of living has become increasingly difficult and expensive, normally leaving you in debt. Markets remain volatile and global influences has made things even more dire, especially inflation." -male, 28



"Noticing the changes, in the economic of inflation of increasing prices of food items and a decrease in Agriculture production of farm produce, I believe is not good for the country. There should be implementation and strategies to help with this concern for the country." -female, 38

"Being unemployed for the past year has been a struggle but lead me to start a small roadside business in the meantime." -female, 31

"Challenges faced with utilities are very high also cost of living. Changes I made is cutting back and buying food at the marketplace and eating what I grow in my garden." -female, 52

"Cannot get anyone to work on the farm. We plant less, produce less and have less income. Both of us have had major health problems and farm labour is very demanding and poorly remunerated. The world market price for cocoa is soaring but farmers are paid a pittance for a crop that is highly labour intensive to harvest." -female, 65

"It's been hard for me to provide for my children as I should lots of missed school days little or nothing to eat barely able to pay bills as a result I had to look for another job but still not able to manage properly due to low income" -female, 39

"An increase in price of living, eg.food" -female, 43

"Food is too expensive." -male, 58

Conclusion

The latest round of the Caribbean Food Security and Livelihoods Survey in Grenada highlights the ongoing economic pressures faced by households, primarily driven by rising costs of essential goods, climate-related disruptions, and disruptions to livelihoods. Many households continue to struggle to meet their basic needs, particularly those with lower income and female-headed households. The findings underscore the persistence of economic vulnerability and the continued reliance on coping strategies to manage these challenges.

Market access remains a concern, with 36 percent of respondents reporting difficulty accessing markets. Financial constraints are the most commonly cited barrier, reported by 91 percent of respondents. In response, households are adjusting their shopping habits, including buying smaller quantities, opting for cheaper or less preferred foods, and visiting alternative stores.

Livelihood disruptions affected 34 percent of respondents, with high costs of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and feed identified as the primary driver. Households with below average income and those relying on informal labour or assistance were more likely to report job loss or reduced income. To cope, many households have turned to secondary or alternative income sources.

Coping strategies remain essential for meeting immediate needs. Nearly half of respondents (48 percent) reported spending savings to buy food, while 38 percent reduced essential non-food expenditures such as health and education, and 13 percent sold productive assets. These strategies are more prevalent among lower-income households, reinforcing the need for strengthened social protection and inclusive economic support.

Food consumption patterns show slight improvement, but more than half of respondents still report skipping meals, eating less preferred foods, or going an entire day without eating. Among households with well below average income, seven percent went a full day without eating, and 35 percent skipped meals.

Using the rCARI methodology, five percent of Grenada's population is estimated to be severely food insecure, and 35 percent moderately food insecure. 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. One in four respondents (25 percent) have low ability to cope with, recover from, and adapt to natural hazards.

These findings highlight the need for inclusive, forward-looking interventions. Strengthening livelihoods, improving market access, expanding social protection, and investing in resilience-building, particularly for the most vulnerable, will be critical 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>

CARICOM

Caribbean Community Secretariat

Turkeyen, Greater Georgetown

PO Box 10827, Guyana

Website: www.caricom.org

World Food Programme

Caribbean Multi-Country Office

UN House, Marine Gardens

Christ Church, Barbados

Website: www.wfp.org/countries/caribbean

Email: wfp.caribbean@wfp.org



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>