

Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO | JULY 2025



Overview

About the survey

Climate change and rising living costs are severely impacting food security and livelihoods in Trinidad and Tobago 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 Trinidad and Tobago 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 Trinidad and Tobago 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 Trinidad and Tobago 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 Trinidad and Tobago surveys

	Jun 2025	Apr 2024	May 2023	Aug 2022	Feb 2022	Feb 2021	Jun 2020	Apr 2020	
LIVELIHOODS	Disrupted livelihoods	40%	40%	60%	57%	60%	61%	65%	72%
	Reduction/loss of income	33%	32%	45%	60%	68%	75%	77%	40%
MARKETS	Lack of market access	46%	35%	50%	49%	41%	55%	42%	15%
	Change in shopping behaviour	82%	86%	94%	94%	93%	90%	87%	82%
	Increase in food prices	95%	97%	98%	99%	98%	84%	76%	65%
FOOD SECURITY	Reduced food consumption	38%	32%	42%	43%	44%	53%	53%	12%
	Lack of food stock	26%	20%	25%	26%	24%	22%	17%	2%



June 2025

437

Respondents

76% Female | 24% Male

Apr 2024

703

Respondents

71% Female | 29% Male

May 2023

1100

Respondents

73% Female | 27% Male

Aug 2022

1459

Respondents

73% Female | 27% Male

Feb 2022

1576

Respondents

72% Female | 28% Male

Feb 2021

1103

Respondents

64% Female | 36% Male

Jun 2020

899

Respondents

67% Female | 33% Male

Apr 2020

535

Respondents

67% Female | 33% Male



Socio-economic context and vulnerability

Trinidad and Tobago 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 continue to rise although at a slower pace than was experienced in 2022.

According to FAO's food price index, in May 2025 global food prices increased by 5.4 percent over the previous 12 months, driven primarily by increases in the indices for dairy (21.6 percent), oils (19.1 percent) and meat (5.2 percent). In Trinidad and Tobago, after decreasing for most of 2023, food prices started trending upward again in 2024. In May 2025, food prices reached 4.1 percent compared to the previous 12 months, while general inflation was 1.4 percent.

Although less severe, even modest price increases continue to affect household purchasing power and food security, particularly among lower-income groups.

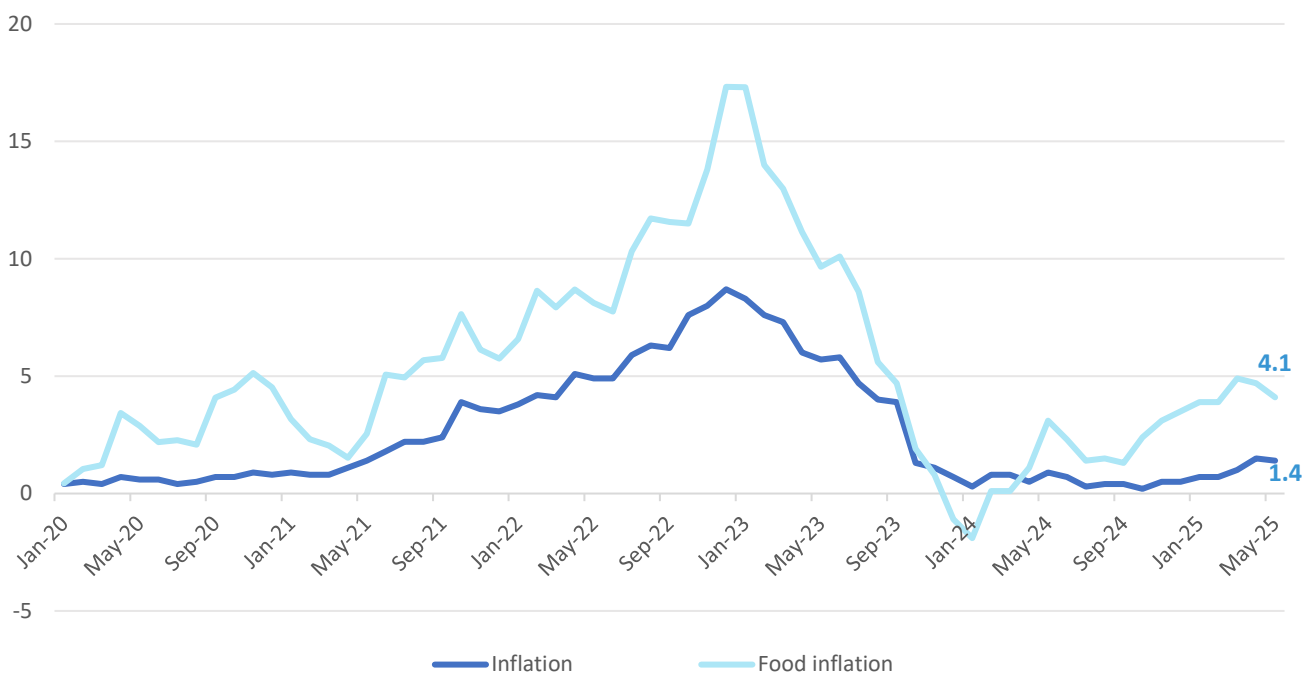
Trinidad and Tobago's food security challenges are compounded by its reliance on imported foods. Two key indicators of food import dependency underscores this vulnerability.

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 Trinidad and Tobago, the value of food imports was 12 percent of total exports between 2020 and 2022, 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 Trinidad and Tobago, 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 Trinidad and Tobago (Jan 2020 - May 2025; %)

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago, FAOSTAT and Trading Economics





Natural hazards

Trinidad and Tobago is a twin-island State in the southern Caribbean, highly exposed to a diverse range of hazards. Its disaster risk profile is shaped by a combination of natural, technological, biological, environmental, and societal hazards, compounded by vulnerabilities in governance, infrastructure, and socioeconomic conditions.

Hydrometeorological threats such as tropical cyclones, floods, and droughts are frequent and increasingly intense, with events like the October 2018 floods which affected over 150,000 people.

Geological hazards, including earthquakes and landslides, are also significant due to the country's location near the boundary of the Caribbean and South American tectonic plates.

Technological hazards, such as oil spills and power outages, pose additional risks, particularly given the country's reliance on the hydrocarbon industry. Environmental degradation, including deforestation, coastal erosion, and biodiversity loss, further compounds the country's exposure to risk.





Markets

Challenges accessing markets in the month before the survey were reported by almost half of respondents. This is an increase from the previous survey round, which is concerning that people are facing greater obstacles to accessing markets.

Respondents continue to report increased prices in commodities, especially food. Almost all (95 percent) of respondents reported an increase in food prices over the three months prior to the survey.

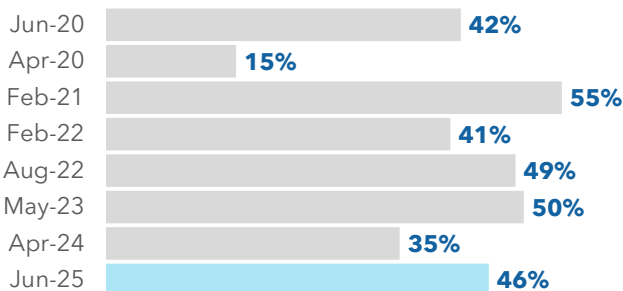
Apart from food, most significant price increases were observed for housing (38 percent), health (30 percent), gas (23 percent) (40 percent) and transport (22 percent).

Lack of funds continue to be the overwhelming factor with nearly all (97 percent) respondents citing it as the main barrier to accessing markets. Overall, the reasons were largely similar when considering the sex of respondents, sex of head of households, locality or households with disability.

Over the three months preceding the survey, 82 percent of respondents indicated having made some changes in their shopping habits. Two thirds of respondents are buying cheaper or less preferred foods. Over half of respondents are purchasing smaller quantities than usual. These behaviours are similar to what was reported in April 2024.

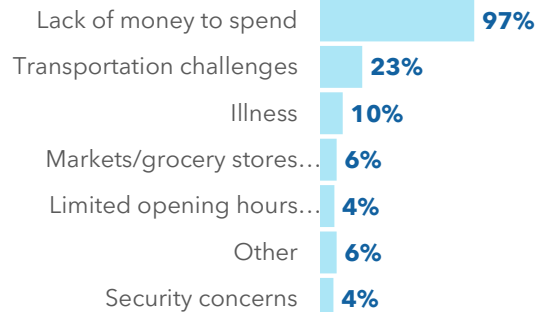
Respondents unable to access markets in the 30 days prior to the survey

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

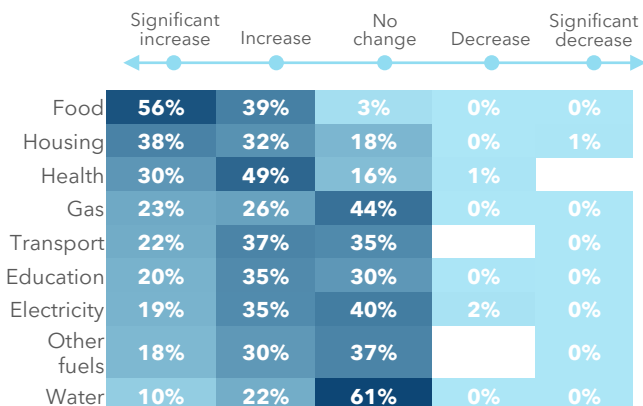


For those that faced a time when they could not access markets in the past 30 days, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.

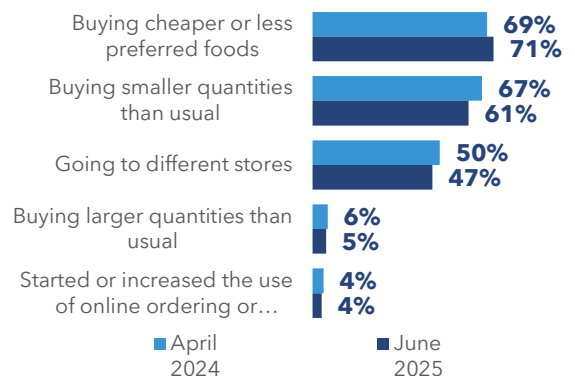


Respondents reporting a change in the costs of the commodities in the 3 months prior to the survey



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

Multiple choices could be selected.





Livelihoods

In Trinidad and Tobago, four out of ten respondents experienced disruptions to their livelihood activities in the 30 days prior to the survey. While this figure remains the same as last year, respondents describing their income as well below average (58 percent) more widely faced disruptions compared to those with above average income (29percent). Households relying on remittances and with no formal education were also more likely to be affected.

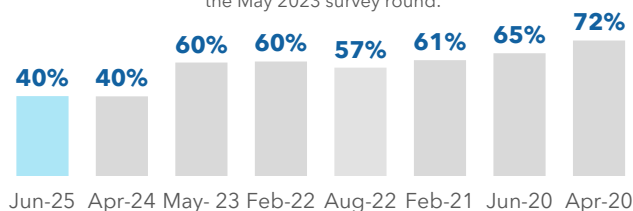
Unaffordability of livelihood inputs remains the main driver across most respondents, cited by 62 percent of those facing disruptions. Respondents involved in agriculture and fishing reported high costs of inputs, especially for animal feed and tools.

A third of respondents experienced job loss or reduced salaries in their households in the six months prior to the survey, slightly less than what was reported in May 2023 (45 percent). The proportion of those resorting to secondary or alternative sources of income has remained almost constant since May 2023 (**one out of five respondents**) suggesting the continuation of economic hardships.

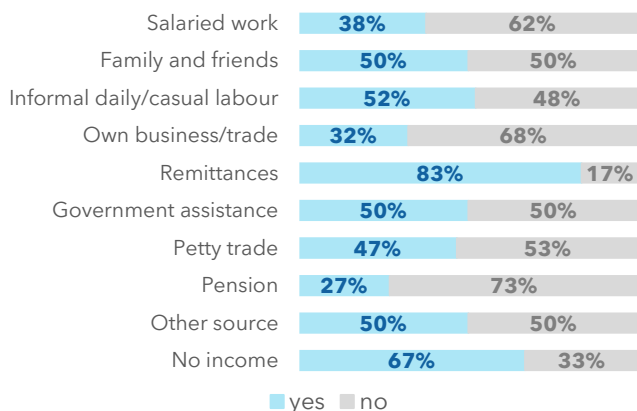
There were some marked differences in household income changes and income levels of the respondents. Households from below and well below average income levels were more likely to face losses, when compared with their counterparts in the above and well above average incomes.

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.

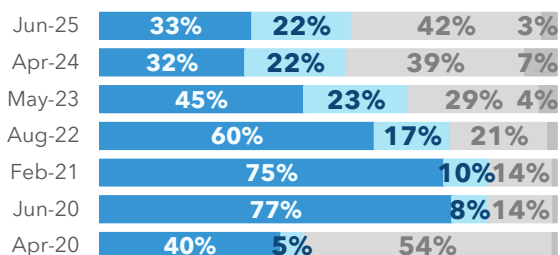


Respondents reporting that their ability to carry out livelihood activities was affected in the 30 days prior to the survey By main income sources

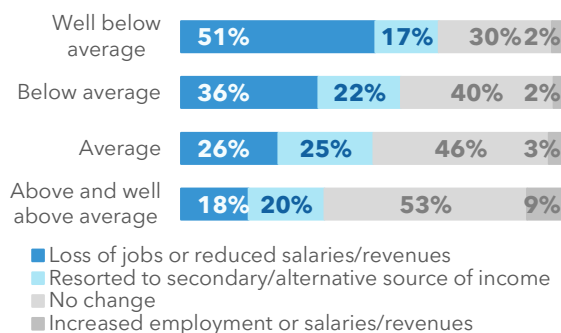


Has your household income changed in the 6 months prior to the survey?

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



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





Coping Strategies

Respondents from Trinidad and Tobago are resorting to applying a various coping strategies to address immediate needs. Respondents are dipping into their savings (54 percent), reducing expenditure on health and education (45 percent), and selling productive assets and/or means of transport (16 percent).

Households with persons with disabilities/chronic illnesses are more likely to spend their savings in order to make ends meet when compared with households without. Similarly, respondents with no formal education were more likely to spend savings to meet food needs at a higher frequency, when compared with those with formal education.

Overall, no significant differences were found in the application of coping strategies, when comparing between sex of respondent, sex of head of household, locality and income sources.



Food consumption

Food consumption and diets continue to be a concern, with 29 percent of households skipping meals or eating less than usual, 27 percent eating less preferred foods and three percent going an entire day without eating in the week leading up to the survey.

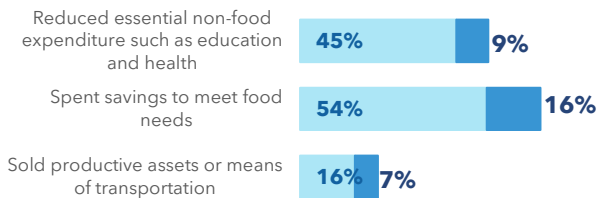
These findings represent a slight improvement in the food consumption of respondents compared to 2023, 2022, 2021, June 2020, but a deterioration when compared to April 2020.

Sixteen percent of respondents from well below average income levels indicated having no difficulties eating enough, when compared with 77 percent of respondents in the above and well above income levels.

One fifth of respondents have no food stocks at home, while 38 percent reported having less than a week's worth of food stocks. Respondents with well below average income, and those with no formal education are more likely to report no food stocks.

Households' coping strategies

Multiple choices could be selected.

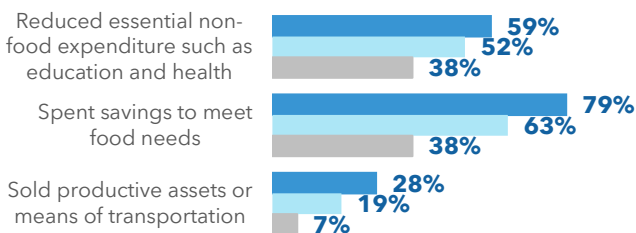


■ Carried out in the 30 days before the survey
 ■ Already carried out before and cannot continue to do so

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

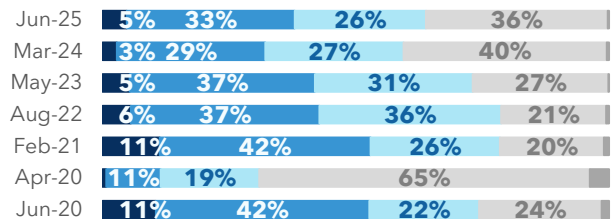
Multiple choices could be selected.

By perceived income level



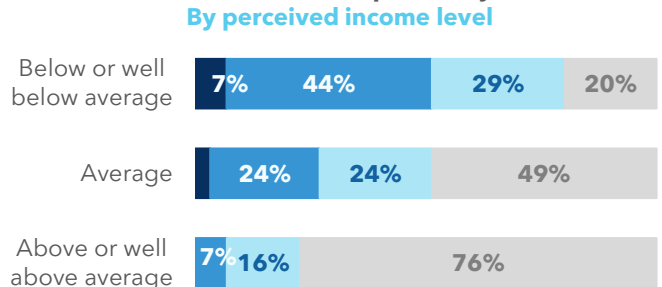
■ Below and well below average
 ■ Average
 ■ Above and well above average

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

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, it is estimated that in Jun 2025, 6 percent of the Trinidad and Tobago population are severely food insecure, and 39 percent are moderately food insecure, slightly higher than the regional average.

The results for Trinidad and Tobago 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.

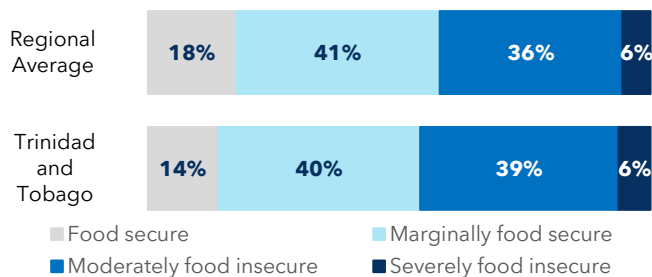
Based on rCARI results Trinidad and Tobago food security is fragile with underlying risks. The presence of stressed and crisis households signals the need for preventive action before external shocks escalate the situation.

Income is a key factor linked to food insecurity, with households in the much below average (14 percent) and below average (9 percent) income levels, with higher levels of severely food insecurity, compared to two, zero percent of households in the above average and well above average incomes, respectively.

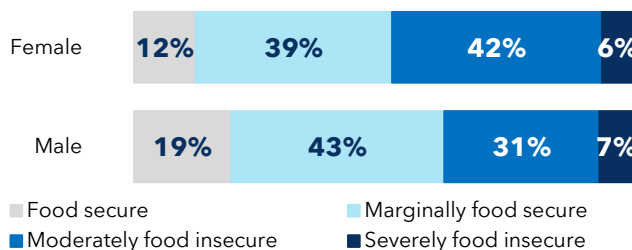
A higher prevalence of food insecurity (severely plus moderately food insecure), was found among households with one or more members with a disability or suffering from chronic illness (53 percent), when compared with those without (38 percent).

Female headed households showed a slightly higher prevalence of food insecurity (48 percent), when compared with their male counterparts (38 percent).

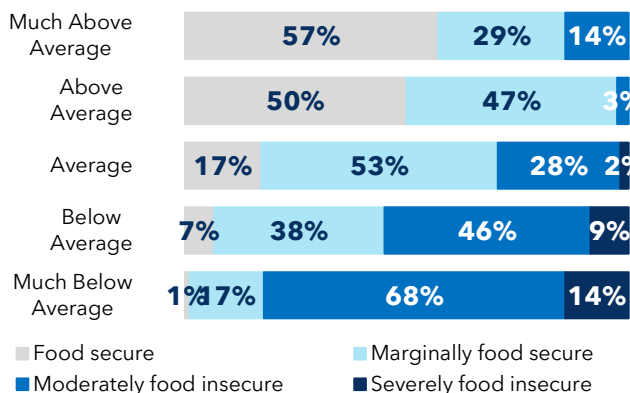
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025



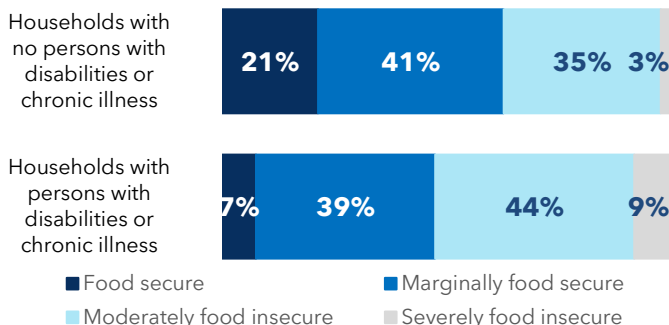
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025 By sex



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 54 percent of the respondents in Trinidad and Tobago are experiencing food insecurity. Out of these, 22 percent and 33 percent are estimated to be experiencing severely and moderately food insecure, respectively.

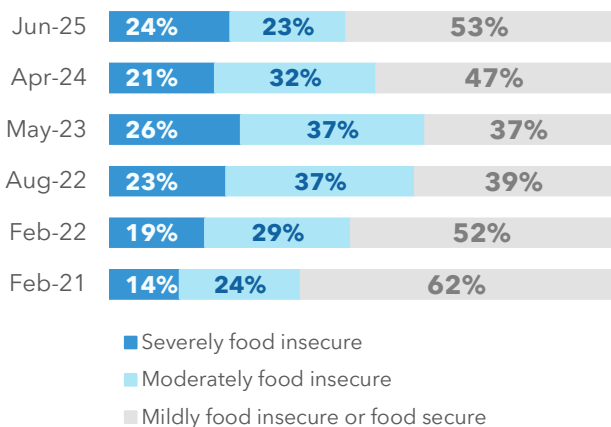
The prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity is relatively consistent with the regional survey average.

The negative food experiences most often reported by respondents in Trinidad and Tobago were "eating only a few kinds of food" (68 percent), followed by being "unable to eat healthy and nutritious food" (62 percent). 26 percent of respondents went a whole day without eating in the 30 days prior to the survey. On the other hand, 57 percent were eating less than they should eat.

While the indicators should be analyzed collectively as a scale and individual statements should only be looked at as reference, there were some differences between sex of respondents, whereby female respondents were more likely to eat only a few kinds of foods more frequently and are unable to eat healthy and nutritious food.

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'](#).

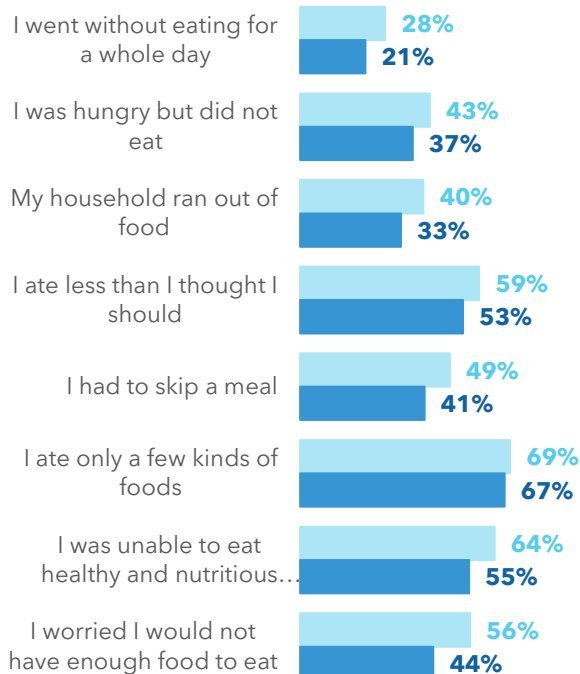
"Food stuff increased drastically. I had to give up on all break time snacks, just strictly food stuff, not even fruits." - female, 78

"Just the cost of food have been increasing slowly but surely I have to put more money aside to get the same amount or less goods." - male, 37

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

Multiple choices could be selected.

By sex



Female Male



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

Respondents from Trinidad and Tobago continue to be affected by a wide range of natural hazards, in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Eighteen percent reported heatwaves, followed by drought (eight percent), floods (seven percent) and wildfires (five percent). Of respondents who reported to have been affected, 44 percent reported moderate impacts on their livelihoods, while 12 percent anticipate a severe level of impact.

"Cost of living is just going up and the money is not making its mark any more."- female, 60

"Challenges faced financially took loans and poor output from crop production. Decided to get an additional online job to gain a next income."- male, 40

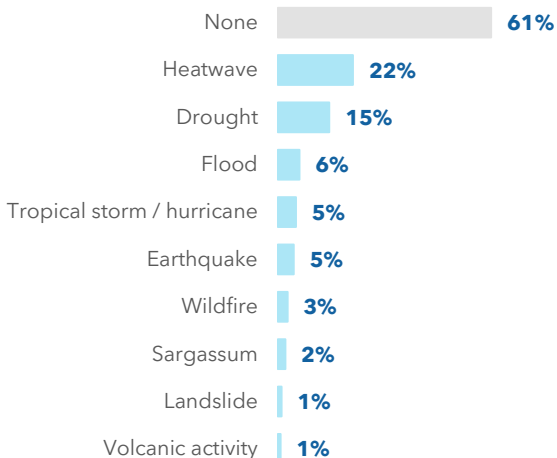
"High cost of fruits and vegetables. My family is planting a kitchen garden and fruit trees"- female, 62

Based on the RCS, 35 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 have medium resilience capacity. Youth and those 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 (i.e. access to financial support), transformative capacity (i.e. ability to change or adapt the household's primary income source if needed) and anticipatory capacity (i.e. ability to minimize risk). On the other hand, respondents feel that they are better equipped with information (i.e. through early warning information) and human/ learning capital (i.e., in that they learned lessons from past hardships).

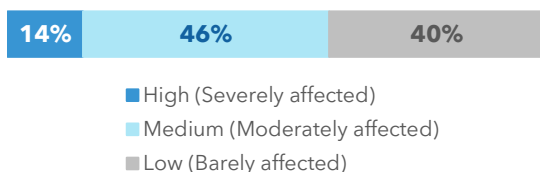
Natural hazards that affected respondents in the 12 months prior to the survey

Multiple choices could be selected.



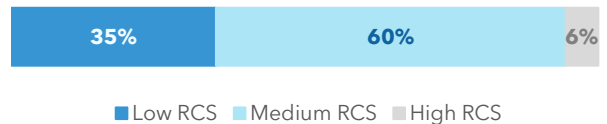
Level of impact on livelihoods or income

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



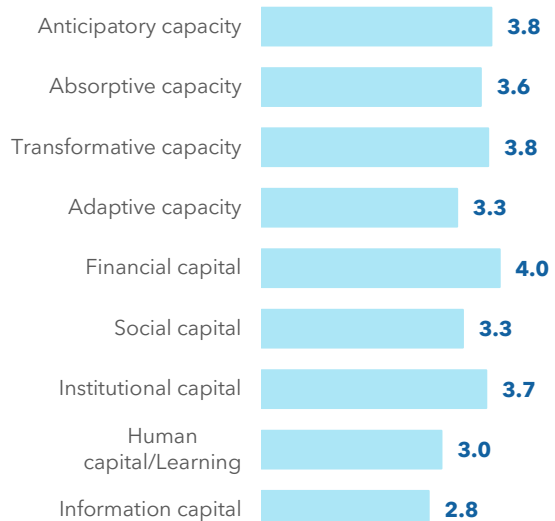
Overall resilience capacity

Resilience capacity score (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

Inability to meet essential needs (45 percent) and decreased savings (37 percent) are the top concerns among respondents in Trinidad and Tobago, followed by unemployment (35 percent) and concerns over illness (32 percent) then inability to cover food needs (32 percent).

About eight percent of respondents reported receiving assistance from the government in the year prior to the April 2024 survey. The most common forms of assistance received were social security/national insurance, cash transfer/income support, and other forms of assistance.

Almost one third (32 percent) of respondents expressed negative or very negative sentiments. Respondents were given the space to provide more nuanced insights on how they are coping and adapting. Out of the 437 respondents in Trinidad and Tobago, 143 responded to the open-ended question.



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. 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. Respondents with no formal education, those relying on informal labour and younger respondents also appear to be experiencing greater challenges across the majority of metrics.

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

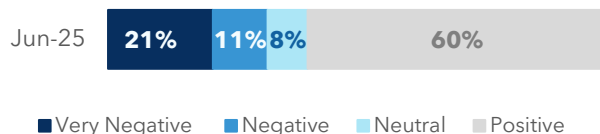
Main worries expressed by respondents

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".

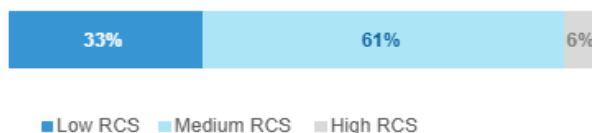
Main worries	25-Jun	24-Apr	May-23	Aug-22	Feb-22	Feb-21	Jun-20
Inability to cover essential needs	45%	45%	46%	49%	43%	59%	57%
Illness	32%	34%	26%	28%	47%	41%	47%
Unemployment / Income loss	35%	36%	34%	41%	41%	41%	43%
Decreasing savings	37%	35%	29%	21%	12%	6%	10%
Inability to cover food needs	32%	26%	36%	54%	45%	61%	57%
Inability to receive or repay loans	16%	16%	15%				
Violence/crime in the community	18%	27%	27%	18%	7%	5%	5%
Child/dependent care	14%	11%	11%	16%	12%	6%	5%
Natural hazards	12%	9%	8%				
Inadequate infrastructure	8%	10%	10%				
Inadequate housing	8%	6%	5%				
Disruption of public services (education, health)	2%	2%	2%	6%	10%	5%	7%
Other worries	0%	2%	1%	14%	24%	18%	0%
Violence/abuse in the household	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
No access to services due to migration status	0%	1%	2%	2%	5%	12%	11%

Distribution of sentiments across open-ended survey responses

Low response numbers in this category may affect results.



Overall resilience capacity



"Cost of living is so high. Just trying to scrape by. Well-being is second priority, survival is first"- female, 27

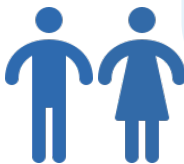
"Floods that would cause food prices to increase"- female, 58

"Increased food, gas and living expenses has made it extremely challenging to maintain cost of living."- male, 44



"This year have been crazy, the changes I made and still making, simply put is sacrifices. To the point am now going to live under a bridge just to get money to take care of my family. Am sending my wife and kids by her relative and am giving up my apartment. That way I would have that money to make sure they eat better."- male, 37

"Food security has come into greater focus. Land availability to do agricultural is a challenge, as well as the excessively high price of land and the State's lack of concern and inputs, in agriculture."- male, 60



"Food prices have been increasing rapidly and my salary has been the same for some time now. I have had to cut out some expenses such as phone bill and any leisure expenses in order to be able to buy groceries."- female, 36

"High cost of food caused a decrease in food purchase for the household. High utilities cost affects what to purchase. Should I pay a utility or feed my family? Pay one utility this month purchase food next month for the same."- female, 53

"I have seen the importance of farming and livestock at the sustainable level. While most urban households may not allow this due to land limitations, concrete floors etc, we have to bring more awareness on saving our fruit trees (mangoes, chataigne, breadfruit etc) and compost the leaves and other fruits that fall. We must have a water conservation system at the household level.

Community love must be regained and sharing/exchanging our produce with our family, friends and neighbours should be our motto against food insecurity. I believe only together can we become more and better." - female, 42

"I usually buy food and other essential items as soon as I receive my salary. However, by the 2nd week it finishes and I find myself in a quarry if there is an emergency like vehicle breakdown or illness to support my family. My income does not allow for savings with the HCOL."- female, 46

"Uncertainty linked to a change of government."- male, 83

"The challenge is the steady increase in food prices I now purchase less preferred food"- female, 51

Conclusion

Trinidad and Tobago continues to face moderate but persistent volatility in both general inflation and food price inflation, underscoring the country's vulnerability to external shocks and structural dependencies. While global food prices have shown signs of moderation, local households remain exposed to rising costs, with food inflation reaching 4.1 percent in May 2025 compared to the previous year, alongside general inflation of 1.4 percent.

Survey results reveal that nearly half of respondents reported challenges accessing markets, an increase from the previous survey round, with lack of funds overwhelmingly cited as the main barrier. Almost all respondents noted increases in food prices over the past three months, while significant rises were also reported for housing, health, gas, and transport. These pressures have forced households to adapt their shopping behaviours, with 82 percent reporting changes such as buying smaller quantities, opting for cheaper or less preferred foods, or shifting to different stores. Such strategies reflect constrained choices and declining dietary diversity, with implications for nutrition and long-term well-being.

Livelihood disruptions remain widespread, affecting four in ten respondents in the month prior to the survey. Households with well below average incomes, those reliant on remittances, and those with no formal education were more likely to experience disruptions, with unaffordability of inputs cited as the main driver. High costs of agricultural and fishing inputs, particularly animal feed and tools, continue to undermine productive activities. Job losses and income reductions, though slightly lower than in 2023, remain significant, with one third of households affected in the past six months. Lower-income households are disproportionately impacted, while reliance on secondary or alternative sources of income remains constant, reflecting ongoing economic hardship.

Food consumption patterns remain concerning. Nearly one third of households reported skipping meals or eating less than usual, while over a quarter ate less preferred foods, and some went entire days without eating. Although these figures represent slight improvements compared to earlier years, they still reflect significant deprivation, particularly among households with below-average incomes.

Resilience capacity is uneven, with 35 percent of respondents classified as having low capacity to cope with, recover from, and adapt to natural hazards. Only six percent are highly resilient, while the majority fall into medium resilience categories.

Taken together, these findings highlight the convergence of inflationary pressures, import dependency, livelihood disruptions, and climate risks in shaping household vulnerability. Food insecurity remains widespread, with more than half of respondents affected, and coping strategies eroding resilience over time. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated action to strengthen social protection systems, diversify livelihoods, and reduce reliance on imported foods. Investments in climate-resilient agriculture, local food production, and institutional safety nets are critical to buffering households against external shocks. Equally important is the expansion of financial and transformative capacities, enabling households to adapt income sources and recover from crises.

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>