

# Caribbean Food Security & Livelihoods Survey

SURINAME | JULY 2025



# Overview

## About the survey

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

The results from Suriname continue to show rising food prices affecting the majority of respondents, in particular, those in the “well-below” and the “below” average perceived income categories. These groups also face significant exposure to climate-related disruptions, economic shocks, and often lack the resources to adapt effectively.

### Main results from the Suriname surveys

\*Comparison with the survey rounds from 2020-2023 and 2024 not included because of the low number of responses from Suriname.

		Jun 2025	May 2023
<b>LIVELIHOODS</b>	Disrupted livelihoods	38%	77%
	Reduction/ loss of income	28%	38%
<b>MARKETS</b>	Lack of market access	26%	37%
	Change in shopping behaviour	63%	90%
	Increase in food prices	90%	96%
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>	Reduced food consumption	21%	28%
	Lack of food stock	26%	30%



June 2025

185

Respondents

68% | 32%  
Female | Male

May 2023

129

Respondents

69% | 31%  
Female | Male



## Socio-economic context and vulnerability

Suriname has experienced significant volatility in both general inflation and food price inflation, as the country remains highly vulnerable to 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). After significant increases between 2020 and 2023, inflation in Suriname started to moderate in 2024. By May 2025, food inflation had reduced to 6 percent while general inflation was 0.7 percent over the previous 12 months.

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

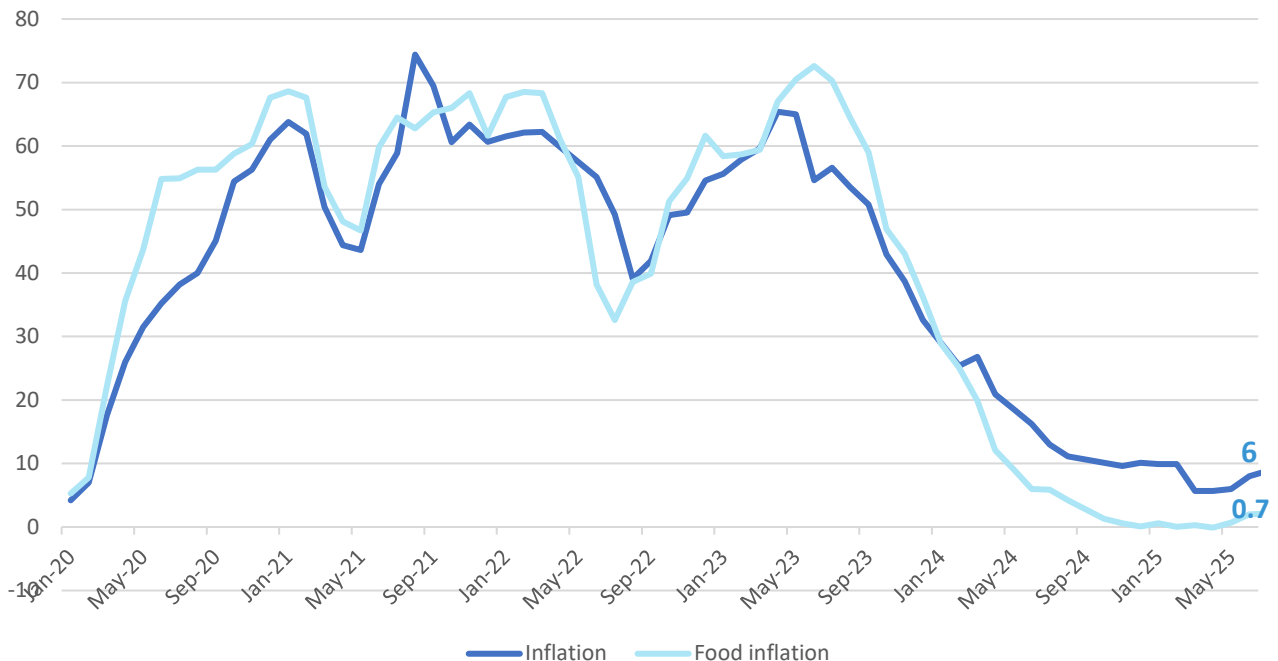
Suriname's food security challenges are somewhat mitigated by its relatively low reliance on imported foods. Two key indicators of food import dependency underscores this vulnerability.

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 Suriname, the value of food imports was 9 percent of total exports between 2020 and 2022, 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 Suriname, the cereal import dependency was -4.3 percent between 2021 and 2023, meaning that Suriname is a net cereal exporter (*FAO Stats, 2025*). Despite this relative strength, Suriname is not immune to global price volatility and logistical challenges.

### Inflation in Suriname (Jan 2020 - May 2025; %)

Source: Trading Economics and Suriname Bureau of Statistics





## Natural hazards

The Republic of Suriname is located on the Northeastern coast of South America, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean in the north, Brazil in the south, French Guiana in the east, and Guyana in the west. Suriname is highly exposed to natural hazards, particularly flooding, given that more than 80 percent of the population lives within 25 km of the coastline and more than 75 percent live in low-lying areas under 10 meters above sea level (OCHA Country Profile, 2022).

While flooding is the most frequently reported disaster in Suriname, between July and November 2024, the interior regions of the country experienced a severe drought due to an extended and extreme dry season. Approximately 40,600 residents in the areas of Upper Suriname, Tapanahony, and Coeroeni – all within the district Sipaliwini- were significantly affected. These communities, which rely heavily on rainwater and rivers for drinking, farming, and daily activities, faced critical water shortages as sources became insufficient or unsafe (*UNICEF, Situation Report, November 2024*).

The crisis was compounded by the remoteness of the affected areas, limited infrastructure, and high transportation costs, disrupting access to water, food, healthcare, and education. Food insecurity worsened for the affected communities due to consecutive crop failures caused by the extreme weather. High transportation costs and rising food prices made it increasingly difficult for remote communities to access food from the capital, Paramaribo, resulting in shortages and inadequate nutrition.

In 2025, WFP is working with the Government of Suriname and the National Coordination Centre for Disaster Management (Nationaal Coördinatiecentrum voor Rampenbeheersing – NCCR) to strengthen national warehouse and inventory management systems. This includes technical support in inventory control, warehouse optimization, and occupational safety through training, assessments, and tool development. The collaboration aims to build long-term capacity and improve the effectiveness of disaster response operations across the country.





## Markets

**Challenges in accessing markets have fluctuated over time.** In June 2025, 26 percent of respondents reported having difficulties accessing significantly lower than 37 percent in May 2023.

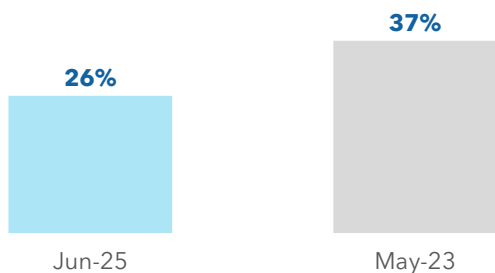
**Respondents continue to report increased prices in commodities.** Eighty-three percent of respondents reported rising food prices, while 86 percent noted increases in fuel prices. Decreases were negligible, indicating persistent inflation pressure. For those engaged in agriculture/livestock raising, the majority of respondents reported an increase in the price of inputs, most notably animal feed, tools and machinery, and fertilizer

**Lack of financial resources remains the primary barrier to market access, cited by 77percent of respondents.** This was followed by transportation challenges at 19 percent.

**Shopping behaviours have shifted in response to rising costs.** In July 2025, 55 percent of respondents reported buying smaller quantities than usual, while 59 percent opted for cheaper or less preferred food items. Additionally, 41 percent indicated they are shopping at different stores, reflecting efforts to find more affordable options or better availability.

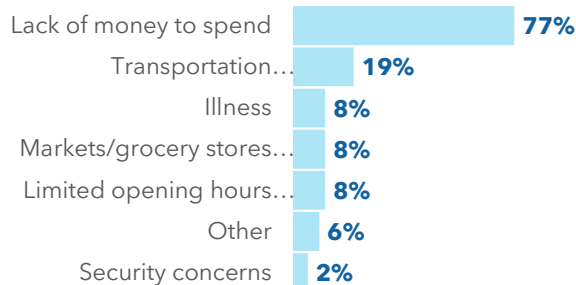
### Respondents unable to access markets in the 30 days prior to the survey

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

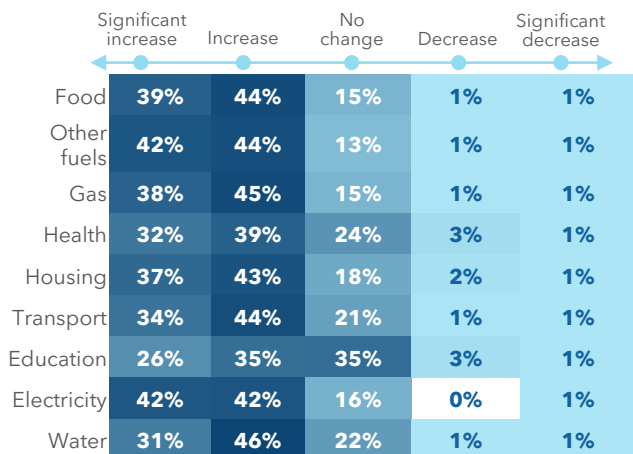


### For those that faced a time when they could not access markets in the past 30 days, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.

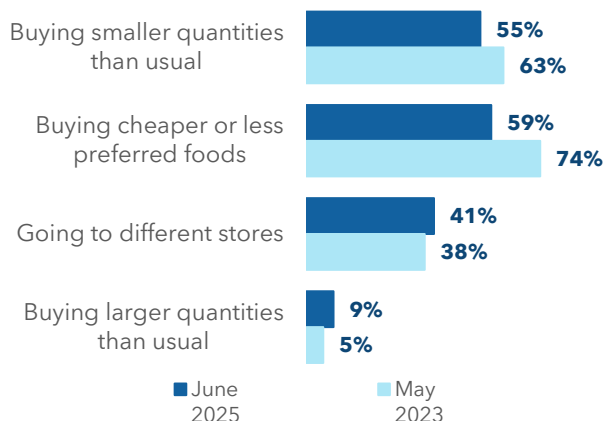


### Respondents reporting a change in the costs of the commodities in the 3 months prior to the survey



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

Multiple choices could be selected.





## Livelihoods

**Almost four out of ten respondents (38 percent) in Suriname reported disruptions to their livelihood activities in the 30 days prior to the June 2025 survey.** This marks a decline from previous rounds such as 77 percent in May 2023, when the recall period was first extended from 2 weeks to 30 days.

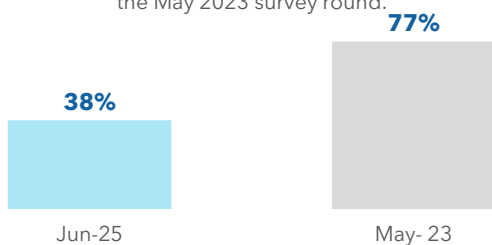
**Unaffordability of livelihood inputs remains the main driver across most respondents,** cited by 68 percent of those affected by disruptions. Another notable reason include transport limitations (20 percent), which may hinder access to markets, workplaces or suppliers.

**Twenty-eight percent of households reported experiencing job loss or reduced household income** in the six months prior to the survey, which is consistent with findings from May 2023.

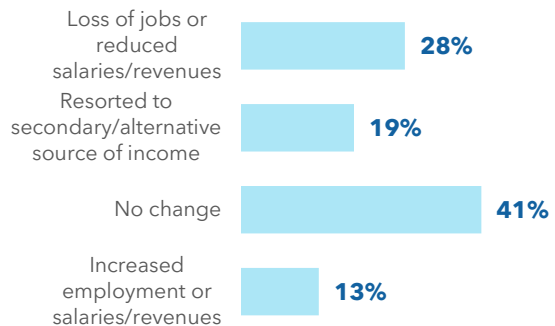
**Households' ability to carry out livelihood activities in the 30 days before the survey varied by income source.** Those relying on petty trade were the most affected, with 57 percent reporting disruptions. Pension-receiving households followed at 52 percent, while 50 percent of those depending on remittances also faced challenges. Forty-eight percent of respondents supported by family and friends, 42 percent engaged in informal daily or casual labour, and 41 percent running their own businesses reported disruptions. Salaried workers were less affected, with 37 percent reporting difficulties, and only 23 percent of households receiving government assistance experienced disruptions. These results suggest that households relying on informal or unstable income sources are more vulnerable to livelihood disruptions.

### 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.

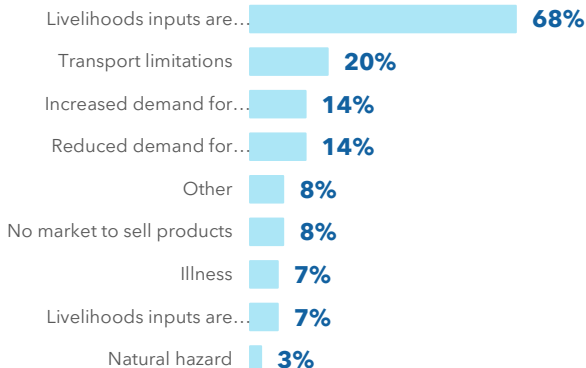


### Has your household income changed in the 6 months prior to the survey?



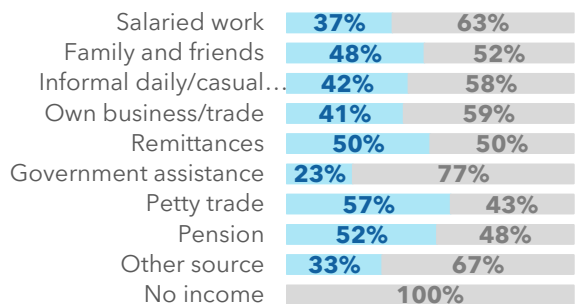
### For those that reported livelihood disruptions, the main reasons were...

Multiple choices could be selected.



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

By income sources



■ yes ■ no



## Coping Strategies

**Households in Suriname are employing a range of coping strategies to meet their immediate food needs, many of which may compromise their future wellbeing or livelihoods.** Nearly half of respondents (47 percent) reported spending savings in the 30 days prior to the survey, while an additional 11 percent had already exhausted this option earlier and could no longer rely on it. Reducing essential non-food expenditures, such as health and education, was the second most common strategy, reported by 29 percent of households, with 10 percent indicating they had already done so previously and could not continue. Selling productive assets or means of transportation was less common but still significant, with 16 percent of households resorting to this measure recently and 4 percent having already depleted such resources.

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## Food consumption

**Households in Suriname are employing a range of coping strategies to meet their immediate food needs, many of which may compromise their future wellbeing or livelihoods.** Twenty one percent of households stated that they were skipping meals or eating less than usual, 21 percent eating less preferred foods and three percent going an entire day without eating in the week leading up to the survey.

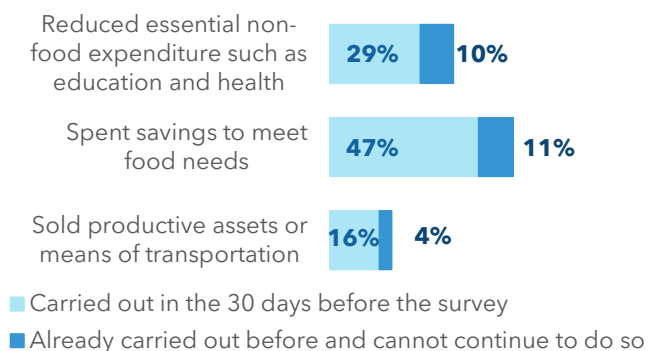
Seventeen percent of respondents from well below average income levels indicated having no difficulties eating enough, when compared with 77 percent of respondents in the above and well above income levels.

Over a quarter of respondents reported have no food stocks at home, while 37 percent reported having less than a week's worth of food stocks.

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### Households' coping strategies

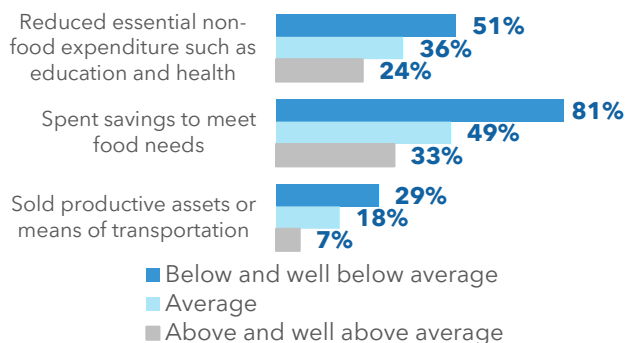
Multiple choices could be selected.



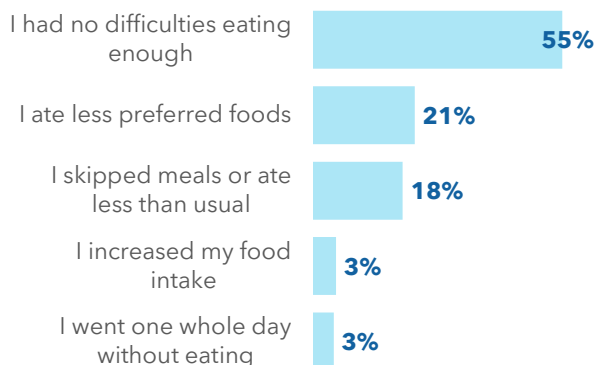
### Households' coping strategies in the 30 days prior to the survey

Multiple choices could be selected.

#### By perceived income level

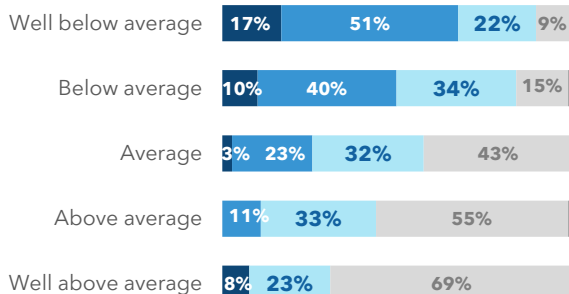


### Which statement best reflects your food situation over the past 7 days?



### 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 in the Caribbean 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, 2 percent of the Suriname population are severely food insecure, and 31 percent are moderately food insecure, slightly lower than the regional average.

The results for Suriname 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.

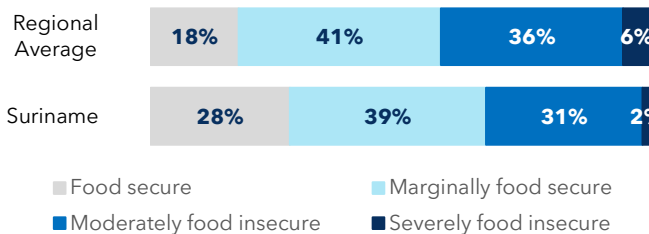
Based on rCARI results Suriname's food security is fragile with underlying risks. The presence of stressed and crisis households signals the need for preventive action before external shocks escalate the situation.

When comparing by income levels, households reporting much below average income makes up 5 percent of households who are severely food insecure. In comparison, none of respondents describing their household income as much above average are estimated to be severely food insecure.

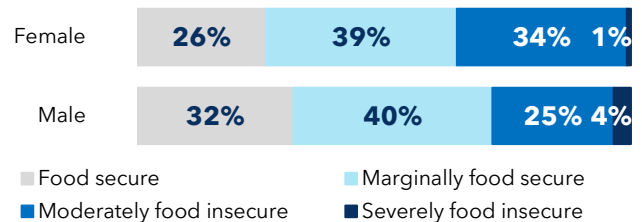
Moderate and severe food insecurity were also slightly higher among households where at least one member has a disability or chronic illness (37 percent) relative to those households where no member has a disability or chronic illness (28 percent).

Food insecurity levels were consistent between female and male respondents, with no significant differences observed. However, slightly higher food insecurity levels were observed among Male headed households (4 compared to 1 percent of female headed households).

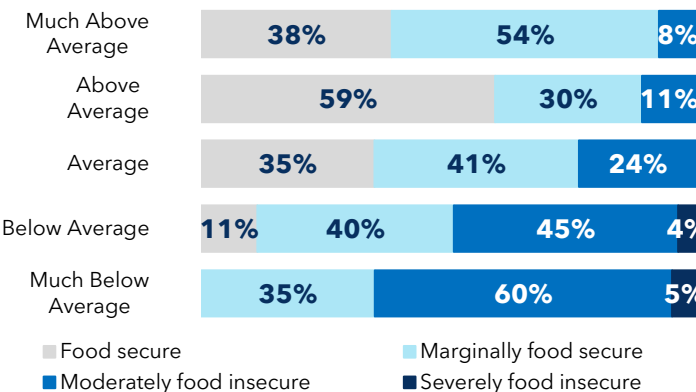
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025



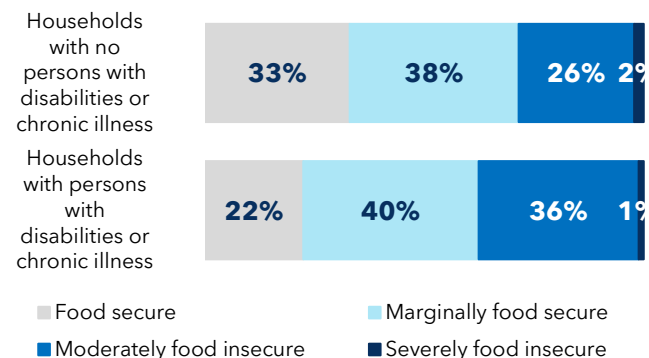
Prevalence rates of food insecurity based on the rCARI methodology - June 2025 By sex



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)

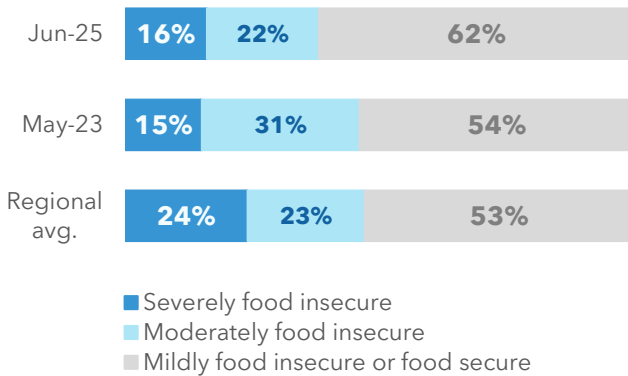
The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), is an indicator used for the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero hunger (SDG 2), is a metric of severity of food insecurity at the household or individual level. It relies on people's self-reported food related behaviors and experiences associated with increasing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

**Using the FIES methodology, it is estimated that 38 percent of the respondents in Suriname are experiencing food insecurity.** Out of these, 16 percent are estimated to be severely and 22 percent moderately food insecure. The prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity in Suriname is lower than the regional survey average.

The negative food experience most often reported by respondents in Suriname was "eating only a few kinds of food" (46 percent), followed by "ate less than usually" (42 percent)" and being "unable to eat healthy and nutritious food" and "worried about not to have enough to eat" (both 37 percent). Alarmingly, almost one third of respondents (31 percent) skipped meals. 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 female respondents were more likely to reduce the kinds of foods consumed, more frequently reported to inability to eat healthy and nutritious foods and more worried about eating less than usually.

Prevalence rates of food insecurity Based on FIES methodology.



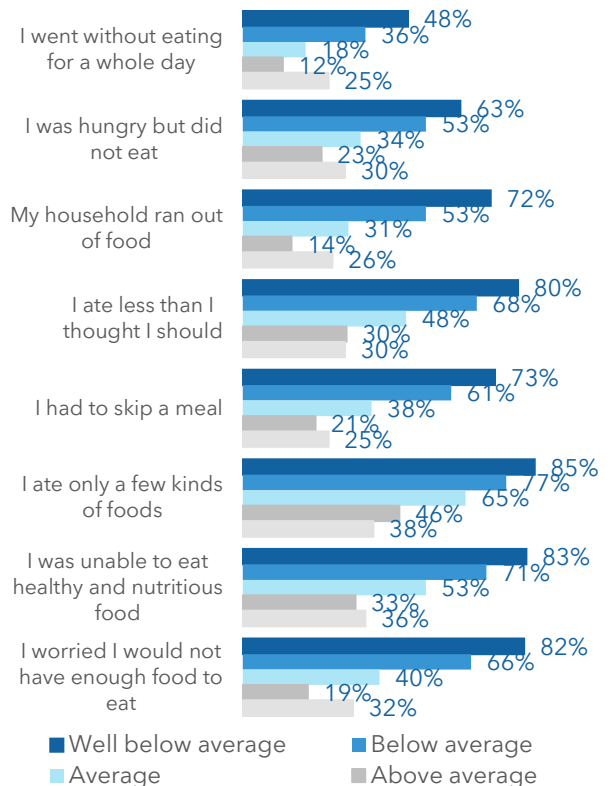
\*For more information on the FIES, see FAO's [The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: Measuring food insecurity through people's experiences..](#)

"The money we have we bought less grocery. Our budget was tight." - female, 36

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

Multiple choices could be selected.

By perceived income level





## Resilience capacity

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

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

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

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





## Resilience capacity

**In the 12 months prior to the survey, the majority of respondents (75 percent) reported not being affected by any natural hazard.** Among those affected, drought (10 percent) and heatwaves (9 percent) were the most frequently reported events, while smaller proportions of households experienced floods (7 percent).

*"Everything is so expensive"- female, 22*

*"The price of us dollars increased and so did all the prices of everything sold"- male, 40*

*"Trying to save money (every penny).even though it's not enough"- female, 21*

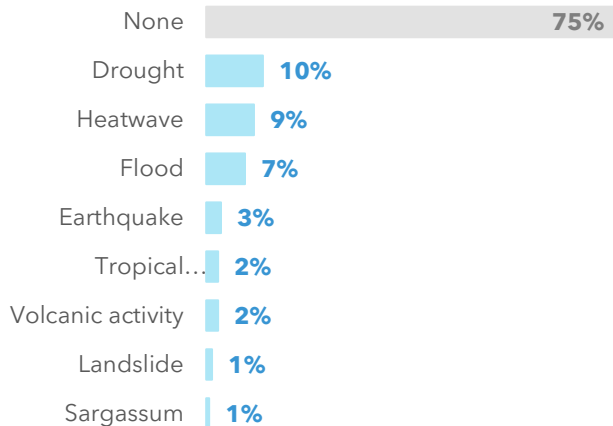
*"Drought, I bought an extra 2500 litre water tank"- male, 35*

**Based on the RCS, 28 percent of respondents have low capacity to cope with, recover from and adapt to natural hazards.** Only seven percent of respondents are highly resilient, while 60 percent of the respondents have medium resilience capacity. Those ages 25 to 40, up to secondary education and 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 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.

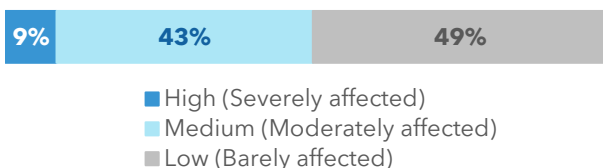
### Natural hazards that affected respondents in the 12 months prior to the survey

Multiple choices could be selected.

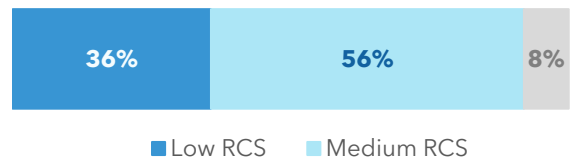


### Level of impact on livelihoods or income

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

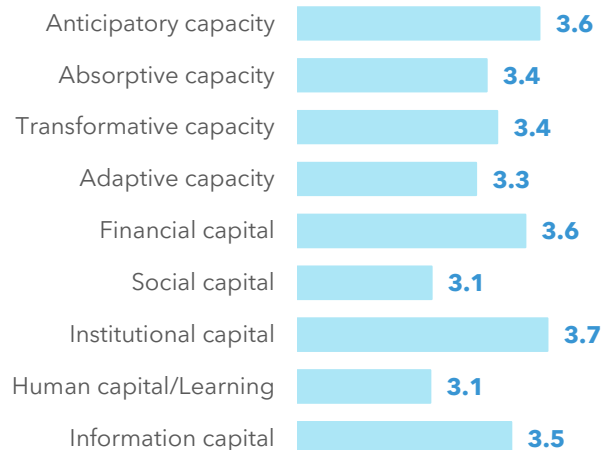


### Overall resilience capacity



### 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

**Illness (36 percent) and unemployment/income loss (34 percent) are the top concerns among respondents in Suriname**, followed by inability to cover essential needs (29 percent), decreasing savings (28 percent), and then inability to cover food needs (21 percent).

**Seven percent of respondents reported receiving assistance from the government** in the year prior to the June 2025 survey mainly as social security, vouchers and other forms.

*"It's very difficult for a single mom with no help of the father of the child, and who lives with her parents." - female, 28*

*"Stressed, low income, healthy life for me, wife and kids, job opportunities for my wife, no future for my kids" - male, 40*



## 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.

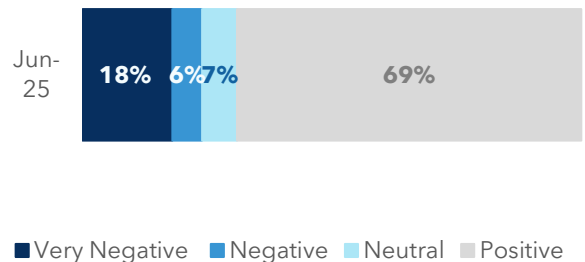
### Main worries expressed by respondents

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".

	25-Jun	24-Apr	May-23	Aug-22	Feb-22	Feb-21	Jun-20
Inability to cover essential needs	29%	34%	40%	51%	36%	24%	31%
Illness	36%	33%	33%	28%	42%	76%	82%
Unemployment / Income loss	34%	34%	30%	28%	29%	24%	31%
Decreasing savings	28%	29%	32%	19%	20%	29%	12%
Inability to cover food needs	21%	34%	43%	43%	31%	12%	24%
Inability to receive or repay loans	8%	7%	8%				
Violence/crime in the community	11%	23%	9%	15%	13%	6%	5%
Child/dependent care	15%	15%	18%	21%	13%	0%	9%
Natural hazards	4%	12%	11%				
Inadequate infrastructure	17%	6%	11%				
Inadequate housing	8%	5%	5%				
Disruption of public services (education, health)	9%	13%	12%	11%	16%	24%	21%
Other worries	4%	6%	5%	21%	27%	47%	0%
Violence/abuse in the household	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No access to services due to migration status	2%	0%	2%	6%	4%	6%	3%

### Distribution of sentiments across open-ended survey responses

Low response numbers in this category may affect results.



■ Very Negative ■ Negative ■ Neutral ■ Positive

*"I cannot talk about it because you know the situation in my country is called nowadays so I'm happy with what I got and what's my household are giving me but I will be happy if I got more because my dad don't work he is very sick. I need money for medication and I don't go to school no more because I don't have money for transport. I cannot find a job and that is being hard for me." - female, 18*

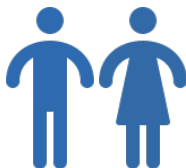
*"This country is facing a financial crisis and its gotten from bad to worse" - female, 29*

## COMMON THEMES ON HOW RESPONDENTS IN SURINAME ARE COPING AND ADAPTING



*"I need to save more to gain a salary to save to purchase my own property but everything is getting difficult and increased in different currency, but the salary is not increasing. so I prefer to stay low key."- female, 39*

*"Difficulties to build/buy a house because the salaries don't compensate enough for that. Medicines have become rare to find so the process went up. Fuel has been sky rocketing and saving little by little does not help, because you will still be needing that money if prices go up."- male, 22*



*"I had a hard past year. Due to not enough food. All expenses are very very expensive now days. I have cats. And we became very sick."- male, 40*

*"Over the past year, I faced financial pressure due to rising prices and currency instability. This affected my spending and daily choices. Accessing healthcare and reliable utilities was also a challenge. To cope, I adjusted my budget, supported local businesses, and leaned on family. I focused on personal growth and mental wellness to stay resilient. This period taught me to be flexible, stay hopeful, and prioritize what truly matters, even in uncertain times."- female, 25*

*"The prices of food are too high. Especially during certain seasons vegetables are unaffordable."- female, 43*

*"Income and money currency makes the living cost impossible."- female, 32*

*"I struggled hard last year I was going to go to school and work after school and it was really hard for me I really couldn't focus on my studies so I should have left school to have it a little better"- male, 21*

*"Stressed, low income, healthy life for me, wife and kids, job opportunities for my wife, no future for my kids"- female, 30*

## Conclusion

Suriname continues to experience volatility in both general inflation and food price inflation, reflecting its vulnerability to external shocks despite recent moderation. Global food prices rose by 5.4 percent in the year to May 2025, driven by dairy, oils, and meat, while Suriname's food inflation eased to 6 percent and general inflation to 0.7 percent. Even modest increases continue to erode household purchasing power, particularly among lower-income groups.

Unlike many of its regional peers, Suriname's food security is partially cushioned by relatively low import dependency. Food imports accounted for just 9 percent of total exports between 2020 and 2022, well below the regional average, and the country remains a net cereal exporter. Nevertheless, households are not immune to global price volatility, rising input costs, and logistical challenges.

Market access difficulties persist, with 26 percent of respondents reporting challenges in June 2025, primarily due to lack of financial resources. Rising costs for food, fuel, and agricultural inputs continue to pressure households, prompting shifts in shopping behaviour: smaller quantities, cheaper or less preferred foods, and changes in store choice. Livelihood disruptions remain widespread, affecting 38 percent of households, particularly those reliant on petty trade, pensions, remittances, or informal labour. Job losses and income reductions were reported by 28 percent of households, consistent with earlier survey rounds, underscoring the vulnerability of those dependent on unstable income sources.

Coping strategies remain common and often detrimental. Nearly half of households reported spending savings, while others reduced health and education expenditures or sold productive assets. Food consumption patterns reveal concerning trends: 31 percent of households skipped meals, 21 percent ate less preferred foods, and 3 percent went an entire day without eating. Over a quarter reported no food stocks at home, and 37 percent had less than a week's supply. Food insecurity is concentrated among households with below-average incomes, those with disabilities or chronic illness, and male-headed households. Using FIES, 38 percent of respondents are food insecure, including 16 percent severely and 22 percent moderately, below the regional average but still significant.

Resilience capacity remains uneven. While 60 percent of households demonstrate medium resilience, 28 percent have low capacity to cope with hazards and only 7 percent are highly resilient. Younger households, those with lower education, and those with below-average incomes are least resilient. Respondents scored lowest on information and human capital, indicating gaps in early warning access and lessons learned, though financial and institutional support were reported as stronger. Exposure to natural hazards, including hurricanes, heatwaves, and drought, continues to compound vulnerabilities.

Taken together, these findings highlight both relative strengths and persistent risks. Suriname's lower import dependency provides some buffer, yet inflationary pressures, livelihood disruptions, and limited resilience capacity continue to undermine household food security. Targeted interventions to strengthen safety nets, diversify livelihoods, and expand access to early warning and institutional support will be critical to protect vulnerable groups and build a more resilient food system.

## 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>