



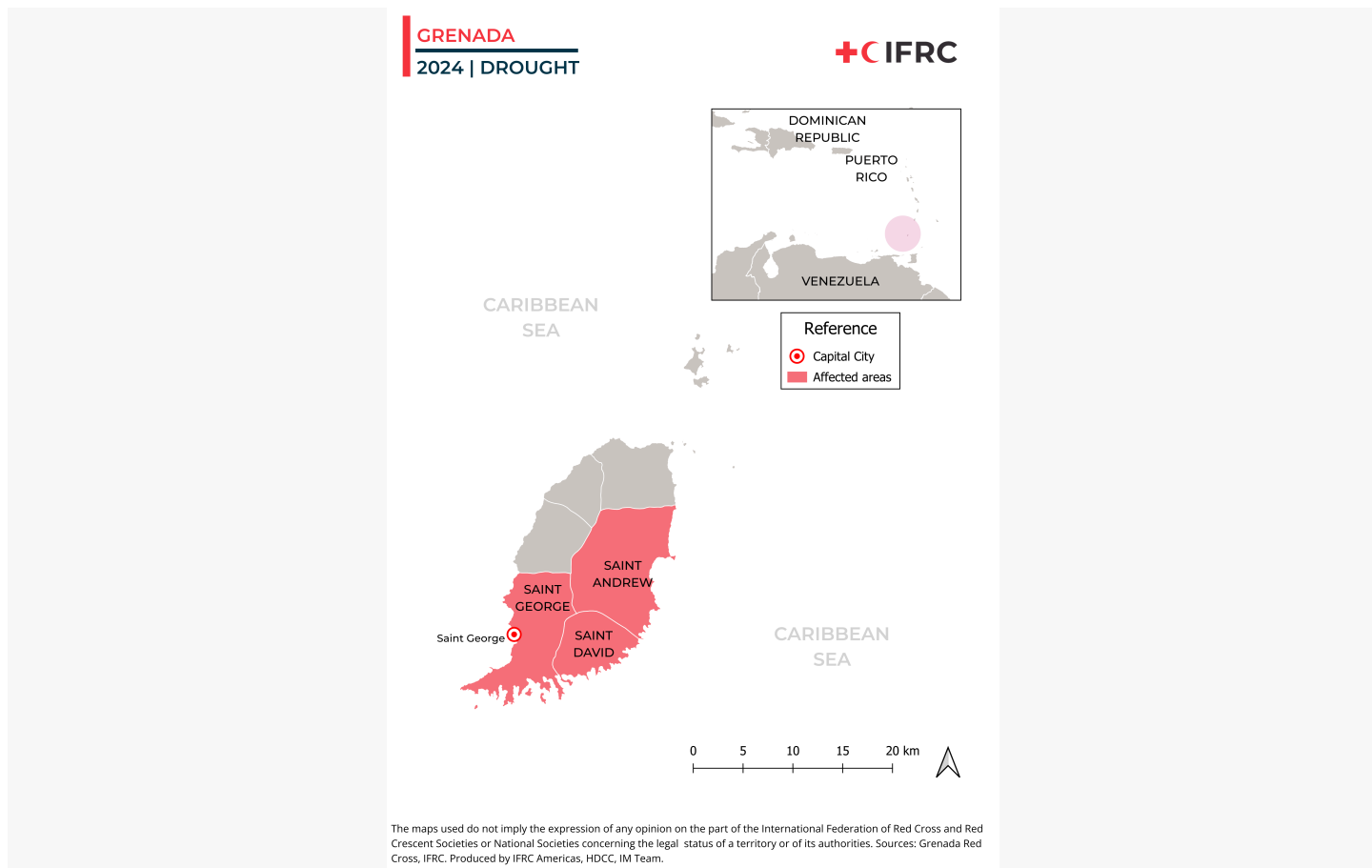
Volunteers from the GRCS distributing jerry cans in the community of Willis. NAWASA's water truck was on scene to fill the jerry cans with treated water. Source: GRCS, May 22, 2024

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|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Appeal: MDRGD001 | Country: Grenada | Hazard: Drought | Type of DREF: Response |
| Crisis Category: Yellow | Event Onset: Slow | DREF Allocation: CHF 197,666 | |
| Glide Number: - | People Affected: 100,000 people | People Targeted: 5,000 people | |
| Operation Start Date: 24-05-2024 | Operation Timeframe: 4 months | Operation End Date: 30-09-2024 | DREF Published: 24-05-2024 |
| Targeted Areas: Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George | | | |

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

12-05-2024



What happened, where and when?

On May 10, 2024, in response to the prevailing dry season affecting Grenada, Prime Minister Hon. Dickon Mitchell convened a meeting of the National Emergency Advisory Council (NEAC). The meeting addressed the urgent need to implement measures to conserve water resources and mitigate the impact of a dry spell on communities. As an outcome of the meeting, the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) took decisive action in response to the water scarcity. The Government of Grenada officially declared a water crisis due to an acute shortage of water resources.

Effective from May 12, 2024, stringent water usage restrictions were enforced across the island. These measures aim to curb wasteful practices and encourage responsible water management during this critical period. The declaration and ensuing water restrictions was prompted by a combination of prolonged drought conditions, insufficient rainfall, and aging water infrastructure. Collectively, this led to critically low water levels in reservoirs. The government implemented several emergency measures to manage the crisis and mitigate its impacts on the population.

The 2024 water crisis in Grenada is noted as the most severe in 14 years. This crisis is marked by unprecedented low water levels, significant water rationing, and stringent restrictions on water usage for non-essential activities. The declaration highlighted the extreme nature of the drought and the urgent need for conservation and improved water management strategies to ensure the availability of safe drinking water for the island's residents. According to the map provided, communities across the southern and eastern parts of the island (St. Andrew, St. David and St. George) have been most affected by the prolonged drought and water shortages on the island.

The government introduced scheduled water rationing, allowing residents access to water only during specific hours, mainly during the early hours of the morning and at night. This measure aimed to conserve the limited water supply and ensure equitable distribution among the population. Restrictions were placed on activities such as garden watering, car washing, and filling swimming pools. These restrictions were essential to prioritizing water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene.



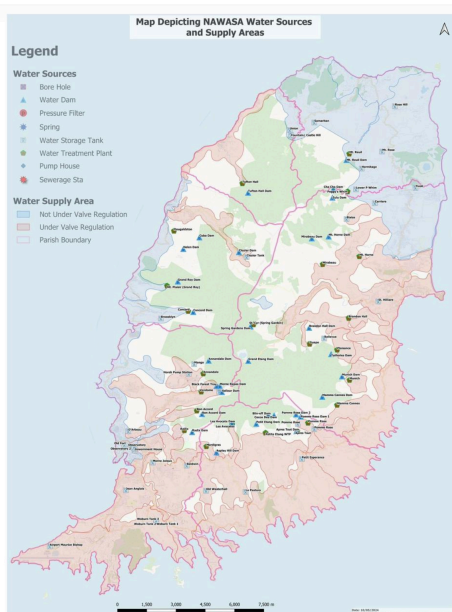
Efforts were made to repair and upgrade the aging water infrastructure to reduce water losses and enhance the efficiency of water distribution systems. These improvements included the installation of new pipelines and water treatment facilities.

Experts predict that the water crisis in Grenada is likely to worsen over the coming months. Climate change continues to disrupt weather patterns, resulting in longer dry spells and more intense rainfall, which, when it does occur, does not effectively replenish the water reservoirs. The island's aging infrastructure further complicates sanitation, with significant water losses due to leaks and inefficient water management systems.

The severity of the current drought and the structural challenges suggest that the water crisis may persist at least until the peak of the next rainy season, which typically occurs around August or September. However, even with the onset of the rainy season, it is uncertain if rainfall will be sufficient to replenish water levels to a sustainable level. Long-term solutions involving infrastructure improvements, better water management practices, and increased conservation efforts will be crucial in mitigating the impacts and preventing future crises.

In addition to the water crisis, Grenada is currently experiencing a significant heatwave, the most recent being on May 6, 2024, where temperatures have consistently exceeded 31.7 degrees Celsius for several consecutive days. This heatwave has exacerbated the water shortage, increasing the stress on the already limited water resources, and adding to the challenges faced by the population.

In summary, while immediate measures are being taken to address the crisis, the situation in Grenada is expected to remain critical for the foreseeable future. Sustained efforts and humanitarian support will be essential to navigate through this challenging period and build resilience against future water shortages.



Map of Grenada showing water supply areas under valve regulation. Source: NAWASA

The poster features a blue background with a white water tap icon on the right. The text reads: "Conserve Water, Water Restrictions Enforced" and "Every Drop Counts!". Below this is the NAWASA logo, which consists of a blue water drop shape with the word "NAWASA" inside. Underneath the logo, it says "Here's What You Need To Know!" followed by a list of restrictions: "No irrigation or watering of gardens, lawns, and ground;", "No filling of swimming pools and ponds;", "No washing of roadways, pavements, paths, garages, outdoors, or vehicles using hoses; and", and "No use for any purpose that, in the opinion of the Authority, requires a considerable or excessive quantity of water." At the bottom, it states "Violators Will Face Fines and Penalties!" and "Water Services Regulations SRO 41 of 1993, sub-section 9 (4): A person who contravenes, the regulation is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars and in default imprisonment for one month."

Grenada water restrictions. Source: NAWASA



Distribution of Jerry Cans by GRCS volunteers. Source: GRCS

Scope and Scale

The declaration of a water crisis in Grenada on May 10, 2024, has led to several immediate and impactful measures affecting the daily lives of around 100,000 island's residents. As of May 14, 2024, strict limits have been imposed on water usage for non-essential activities, prohibiting households from watering gardens, washing cars, and filling pools. Public spaces also face restrictions, with irrigation limited to non-potable sources. Additionally, the government has implemented scheduled water rationing, providing water only during specific hours, typically at night. This rationing affects basic daily activities such as cooking, cleaning, and personal hygiene. The water supply remains unreliable, with low pressure and poor quality being common issues, often resulting in sediment-laden water even after treatment, complicating efforts to maintain hygiene. Private water companies that have supplying households and businesses with water, have been limited to distributing truck borne supplies of water to two loads per day.

According to NAWASA, the Petite Etang Water System, supported by two dams, is facing severe challenges. Although it has the capacity to distribute an average of 270,000 gallons, it is currently distributing only 150,000 gallons. This shortfall directly impacts communities including Petite Etang, Syracuse, Corinth, Vincennes, Windsor Forest, Laura Land, Perdmontemps, Providence, Champfleur, and Child Island. Similarly, the Sulare Dam typically yields an average of 250,000 gallons per day, but due to the dry season, production has been



reduced to 190,000 gallons, affecting Black Forest, Constantine, Beaulieu, Mt. Gay, River Road, Mt. Moritz, Belle Vue, Snug Corner, Boca, and Melrose. Additionally, the Annandale Dam usually produces 2.3 million gallons of water daily, but current production is down to 1.2 million gallons.

Limited water access has serious implications for sanitation and hygiene, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, particularly impacting households with young children and elderly members who require consistent water for health and hygiene. Hospitals and clinics face additional challenges in maintaining hygiene standards, necessitating emergency measures to ensure the continuity of critical health services.

The economic impact of the crisis is significant. Farmers, who depend heavily on water for irrigation, are severely affected by the restrictions, leading to decreased agricultural productivity and impacting food security and livelihoods. The tourism sector, a vital part of Grenada's economy, is also affected as hotels and resorts must adhere to water usage restrictions, potentially diminishing the visitor experience and leading to economic losses.

Furthermore, women and children, often responsible for water collection, face increased burdens due to the water restrictions, detracting from their educational and economic opportunities. However, the crisis has also prompted community-based efforts to promote water conservation, including educational campaigns and the distribution of water-saving devices to mitigate the impact on daily life.

These measures underscore the severity of the water crisis in Grenada and highlight the urgent need for sustainable water management solutions and infrastructure improvements to address the ongoing challenges.

Source Information

| Source Name | Source Link |
|--|---|
| 1. NAWASA Facebook page | https://www.facebook.com/nawasa.grenada/ |
| 2. Caribbean Loop News Article | https://caribbean.loopnews.com/content/dry-season-woes-water-usage-restrictions-be-enforced-grenada |
| 3. Carib Daily News Article | https://caribdaily.news/article/562afab2-fe62-4371-a204-9b6c12e330e7 |
| 4. Now Grenada News Article | https://nowgrenada.com/2024/05/nawasa-declares-drought-emergency/ |
| 5. Government Information Service of Grenada Facebook page | https://www.facebook.com/gisgrenada/ |

Previous Operations

| | |
|--|----|
| Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years? | No |
| Did it affect the same population group? | - |
| Did the National Society respond? | - |
| Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s) | - |
| If yes, please specify which operation | - |

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

11-05-2024

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Coordination | <p>The Grenada Red Cross Society attended the meeting of the National Emergency Advisory Council (NEAC) held on May 10, 2024, as a key stakeholder. The President of the Grenada Red Cross has also been in contact with the General Manager of the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) and the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA). The communication among the agencies ensures that there is coordination of response efforts, so there is no duplication. It also provides a space for collaboration and information sharing between key stakeholders and humanitarian actors. It is expected that there will be additional meetings of the NEAC of which the National Society will be a part.</p> <p>The National Society also remains in constant contact with the Country Cluster Delegation in Port of Spain (POS CCD) to keep them regularly apprised of the situation and to plan response activities.</p> |
| National Society Readiness | <p>The Grenada Red Cross Society (GRCS) posted an initial GO report on May 13, 2024, alerting the Federation to the water shortages being experienced. On May 16, 2024, the National Society updated the GO report to request assistance in responding to the national shortage. The National Society has an up-to-date stock count that has been shared with the IFRC's Port of Spain Country Cluster Delegation (POS CCD). They are currently in possession of 200 10L collapsible jerry cans and 200 14L buckets with a clip cover and 50mm outlet that are already in the process of being distributed to support water storage for families.</p> <p>Through its Volunteer Manager, the National Society has been making contact with its active volunteers to build a roster of those who will be able to support the operation's response activities. They have also started to make contact with their trained Community Disaster Response Teams to mobilize their efforts.</p> |

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|---|--|
| Secretariat | <p>The IFRC's POS CCD has been in contact with the Grenada Red Cross Society and the Americas Regional Office to support the coordination of response activities. On May 14, 2024, a meeting was held with the National Society to further assess the situation and their intended actions. A subsequent meeting was held on May 16, 2024, to determine a path forward given updates from the local authorities. The POS CCD has also been in contact with the Regional Intervention Platform of the Americas-Caribbean (PIRAC, by its initials in French), to coordinate support with and from the agency in the furtherance of response plans to address the current situation. POS CCD has also checked the most current stock report to determine the possible, easily deployable stock of jerrycans to Grenada.</p> <p>Regional availability of jerry cans as follows: Antigua and Barbuda – 1,635 Dominica – 7,209 Jamaica – 1,000</p> |
| Participating National Societies | <p>PIRAC has been a part of coordination meetings with the Grenada Red Cross Society and the POS CCD. They have pledged their support for the operation. They can provide jerry cans from their warehouses in Martinique and Guadeloupe if needed. Pending the outcome of needed assessments, there is the potential for support with portable water</p> |



tanks to be deployed to Grenada. They have also offered the possibility of deploying a member of their staff to support in-country efforts.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|---|---|
| Government has requested international assistance | No |
| National authorities | <p>On May 10, 2024, in response to prevailing dry season affecting Grenada, Prime Minister Hon. Dickon Mitchell convened a meeting of the National Emergency Advisory Council (NEAC). The meeting addressed the urgent need to implement measures to conserve water resources and mitigate the impact of a dry spell on communities. As an outcome of the meeting, the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) took decisive action in response of the water scarcity.</p> <p>Effective May 12, 2024, stringent water usage restrictions were enforced across the island. These measures aim to curb wasteful practices and encourage responsible water management during this critical period. Anyone found in breach can be fined up to EC\$500 or face imprisonment for up to 1 month.</p> <p>Restrictions encompass limitations on irrigation and watering of gardens, lawns, and grounds, as well as restrictions on washing roadways, pavements, paths, garages, out-rooms, or vehicles employing hoses. Additionally, they include prohibitions on the filling of swimming pools and ponds and any other activities deemed by the authority to necessitate a significant or excessive quantity of water.</p> <p>NAWASA has also placed the island on a water schedule that outlines the days and times that communities will have access to pipe borne water.</p> |

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The agricultural sector, on which many residents depend, is severely affected by water shortages, leading to significant income loss. Farmers require support to adopt drought-resistant crops and more efficient irrigation methods to sustain their productivity and resilience.

Similarly, the tourism sector, a major economic driver in Grenada, faces challenges due to reduced visitor numbers and operational difficulties caused by water scarcity. This impacts employment and income for many residents. To support this sector, businesses need financial assistance to implement water-saving technologies and diversify their services to remain viable during the crisis.



Multi purpose cash grants

While immediate relief addresses urgent needs, the loss of livelihoods and other challenges necessitate a more flexible approach to supporting affected households. The crisis has increased the necessity of families to purchase essential items such as food to compensate for agricultural losses, water for daily consumption and hygiene, and materials for repairs to prevent and fix water leaks. This situation underscores the importance of assistance flexibility, which helps meet diverse and immediate needs more effectively than an approach based solely on in-kind aid. It also highlights the need to provide direct financial resources that enable recipients to prioritize their most pressing requirements, empowering them to make their own choices and supporting local economies to adapt quickly to changing conditions and increase their resilience during the ongoing crisis.





Health

The constant stress and anxiety associated with securing daily water needs can lead to heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and other mental health issues within communities. Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities can alleviate some of these stressors, contributing to better mental health outcomes. Additionally, the loss of livelihoods due to water shortages exacerbates these stress levels. Farmers and individuals reliant on agriculture are particularly affected, facing income loss and food insecurity, which further adds to the psychological burden. Creating awareness about mental health issues and offering support for those affected by the crisis can enhance overall community resilience and well-being.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Improving sanitation facilities to make them accessible and safe for all genders and abilities is also critical. Upgrading existing infrastructure and constructing gender-segregated and disability-friendly toilets and bathing facilities are necessary steps to prevent health hazards and ensure the dignity and safety of all users, especially during the ongoing water crisis. Additionally, there is a crucial need for proper WASH education and hygiene practices within communities. Due to the lack of water, educating communities about effective hygiene practices, even with limited water resources, is vital. This includes teaching methods for maintaining personal and household cleanliness, understanding the importance of safe water storage, and promoting the use of alternative hygiene solutions to prevent disease outbreaks and safeguard public health.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Ensuring equitable access to water for all community members, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, is essential. This involves establishing safe and accessible community and household water points. Improving sanitation facilities to be accessible and safe for all genders and abilities is also critical, including upgrading infrastructure and constructing gender-segregated and disability-friendly toilets and bathing facilities. Engaging community members in water management decisions ensures the needs and perspectives of all groups, especially marginalized ones, are considered, with local water management committees playing a vital role.

Women and marginalized groups often have limited access to the financial resources needed to adapt to changing conditions and invest in resilient practices. Providing access to microloans and grants can empower these groups to invest in sustainable practices and improve their resilience to future droughts. Addressing these needs comprehensively can help mitigate the impact of the drought and support the most vulnerable populations in Grenada. The drought also exacerbates vulnerabilities, making safeguarding and child protection crucial. Ensuring safe access to water and sanitation facilities helps prevent harm to children, especially girls, who might be exposed to dangers while collecting water.

Training programs for adults working with children are essential to identify and respond to signs of abuse and neglect. These programs, aligned with international standards, equip teachers, support staff, and community volunteers with the necessary skills. Strengthening community-based child protection mechanisms and integrating them with national systems ensures a coordinated response, addressing specific needs while promoting a holistic and inclusive approach.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability needs are also critical in this crisis. Engaging community members in water management decisions ensures that the needs and perspectives of all groups, particularly marginalized ones, are considered. Local water management committees play a vital role in facilitating this engagement by ensuring community voices are heard and incorporated into decision-making processes.

By involving the community, these committees help identify specific local challenges and develop tailored solutions that are more likely to be accepted and supported. This participatory approach ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and effective. Furthermore, fostering active community participation builds a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to better maintenance of water infrastructure.

Accountability is enhanced through community engagement, as greater transparency reduces the potential for mismanagement. This collaborative approach, not only improves the effectiveness of water management strategies, but also builds trust and cooperation



between communities and authorities, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and accountability. This is crucial for sustainable and resilient water management.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Quantitative data on the impacted population is still forthcoming. While there is a website for the country's Central Statistical Office, the webpage is not accessible to retrieve population data as it relates to the parishes that have been most keenly impacted as shown in the map and as identified by NAWASA. The gap will be addressed in the needs assessment.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this IFRC-DREF operation, the Grenada Red Cross Society aims to assist at least 1,000 families (5,000 people) across the country of Grenada; families affected by the prolonged drought and water shortages on the island. Assistance will be provided through the implementation of activities in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Multipurpose Cash with a focus on cross-cutting PGI and CEA approaches.

Furthermore, this operation entails conducting a multi-sectoral needs assessment in the areas of intervention to complement existing information, assess CVA feasibility, and guide the planned actions of the National Society.

Operation strategy rationale

The development of this IFRC-DREF Action Plan is grounded in insights provided by the GRCS, secondary data sourced from government and partner reports, as well as alerts and media coverage. However, it is important to highlight the integration of a comprehensive multisectoral needs assessment into this intervention. This assessment aims to complement existing information and guide the planned actions and scalability of the operation to better aid the most affected population.

In this situation, where many people have been affected by the current water restrictions and drought in Grenada, the response plan includes the following activities aimed at providing essential support and assistance to affected individuals and households:

- Health:
- The National Society aims to reach 500 people (including staff and volunteers) through Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) related activities:
- Conduct training of Psychosocial Support (PSS) with volunteers
 - PSS services to people in community
 - PSS for staff and volunteers

The constant stress and anxiety associated with securing daily water needs can lead to heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and other mental health issues within communities. Additionally, the loss of livelihoods due to water shortages exacerbates these stress levels. Creating awareness about mental health issues and offering support for those affected by the crisis can enhance overall community resilience and well-being.

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):
- The National Society aims to reach 5000 people through WASH activities:
- WASH assessments to determine the scale of needs and requirements for scaled up activities.
 - Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities
 - Procurement and distribution of 10L jerrycans (includes replenishment of stock) - 2 per family
 - Procurement and distribution of 14L buckets with a lid (includes replenishment of stock) -1 per family
 - Procurement and distribution of water barrels buckets with a lid -1 per family
 - Procurement of portable water filters – 1 per family
 - Dissemination of public education messages regarding the safe storage of water and water conservation practices. This will be done throughout the entire operation. It will be adjusted based on the needs identified in the assessment.

WASH support will initially be provided through the replenishment and distribution on relief items. There is currently a limited supply of water on the island so jerry cans, buckets, water drums and portable water filters will be distributed to contribute to the conservation and safe storage of water. This will be accompanied by public education and information messages that outline the proper usage of the items provided and promote water conservation practices. WASH assessments will be conducted to determine if there are any additional WASH based needs.



Multi-purpose Cash:

- Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) feasibility study

To address the immediate livelihoods needs, GRCS will conduct a CVA feasibility study to ascertain the functionality of the markets for multipurpose cash transfer support to vulnerable households in the affected Districts. GRCS will consider other options such as procurement and distribution of relief food (in-kind support), as well as other possible asset who can contributed to the selected vulnerable households to sustain their livelihoods.

Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

The National Society aims to reach 2,000 people (including staff and volunteers) through PGI activities:

- Signature of the code of conduct by volunteers
- Completion of PGI and PSEA online course via learning platform by volunteers
- Dissemination of PGI key messages

As a cross-cutting priority, the National Society aims to enhance the capacity of its staff and volunteers in safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse to implement the minimum requirements at the operational level. Awareness-raising/educational campaigns will also be conducted within communities. The operation will ensure a timely and appropriate response to address the needs of the targeted groups. To ensure that this operation upholds standards of quality and dignity, support on the PGI strategy will be given as well as specialized briefings for dedicated personnel and volunteers on child safeguarding to minimize risks to affected children, particularly unaccompanied and undocumented children, will be provided. In addition, key messages that support best practices within this space will also be printed and disseminated.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

The National Society aims to reach 4000 people through CEA related activities:

- Multi-sectoral needs assessment
- Community feedback mechanism including post monitoring distribution survey
- Online training with volunteers in CEA

In coordination with ARO, community engagement in the response will be ensured through timely sharing of clear information about response activities, selection criteria and distribution processes with communities through community meetings and assessments. All sensitive feedback will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis by CEA focal point volunteer. CEA will be integrated in all the phases of the operation. The National Society prioritizes a community participation and accountability approach in all its activities. Among the activities prioritized in the early response and recovery strategy are those related to community participation in the different stages of the processes, the dissemination of information and key messages and the establishment of feedback mechanisms at the community level. Communities that participated in interviews during rapid assessments and during the distribution of relief items will be continuously consulted on the usefulness and proposals for improvement. Additionally, feedback mechanisms and satisfaction surveys will be carried out to strengthen the National Society's interventions in the future.

National Society Development (NSD):

Strengthening the capacity of staff and volunteers of the GRCS is of utmost importance to ensure an effective response. To strengthen National Society capacity, technical refresher sessions for field personnel will be provided as needed, including PSS, WASH, CEA and PGI. Also, one virtual training will be conducted by CCD/ARO for a small group of volunteers and staff on communication to increment the capacity of communications in emergency of the GRCS. At the end of the operation a lesson learnt workshop with volunteers and staff is planned in this section, which will integrate insights from recent operations to improve future response strategies.

Multisectoral Needs Assessment:

An essential aspect of this IFRC-DREF operation involves conducting a comprehensive multisectoral needs analysis, incorporating a risk assessment for the response. This analysis will encompass multiple sectors, including Water and Sanitation (WASH), along with assessments of livelihoods. The multisectoral needs assessment aims to accurately gauge the extent of identified needs and to identify any additional or future requirements. Specifically, it will cover WASH, where despite intermittent availability of piped water on the island, concerns persist regarding the sustainability of short to medium-term supply. WASH assessments will determine whether there's a necessity to expand WASH activities beyond the outlined interventions. Moreover, livelihood assessments will play a crucial role in understanding the impact of water shortages on individuals reliant on the agricultural sector. These assessments will facilitate informed decision-making processes, ensuring effective response strategies are implemented to address the diverse needs of the affected population.

Following the completion of the assessment, the results will be communicated and an operational update including budget will be completed within the first 2 months of the operation.



Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Through this operation, the Grenada Red Cross Society aims to target 1000 families (5000 people) across the Southern and the Eastern parts of the island (St. Andrew, St. David and St. George), which have been most affected by the prolonged drought and water shortages on the island. According to the World Bank, as of 2022, the total population of Grenada was 125,438 people with a 50/50 ratio of men and women. While this target currently represents less than 5% of the population, the island has been disproportionately affected by the water shortages with a significant shortage of water mainly concentrated in the aforementioned parts of the island. This target represents an estimate of those most keenly affected based on information available at the time of publication. For the time being, the needs of 1,000 families living in the most affected areas will be addressed through this IFRC-DREF, but this number may increase once the damage and needs assessment is completed and the National Society's capacity to serve and reach more people is analyzed. The Grenada Red Cross Society will liaise and finalize targeting with the government and is part of the National Emergency Advisory Committee.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The water distribution method in Grenada is gravity-fed. This means that the communities at the end of the water distribution network, and at higher elevations, are disproportionately affected by the water shortage. As such, it is anticipated that efforts will be concentrated here to relieve the stress on the system. Communities being serviced by the Vendomme, Mt. Agnes and Petit Etang water systems all fall within the aforementioned parishes and are all subject to reduced hours of access to pipe-borne water. Based on the revised valve regulation schedule shared by NAWASA, communities serviced by the Petit Etang water system on the southeastern side of the island are those most heavily impacted. While other communities within the water catchment area are expected to receive a supply of pipe-borne water within restricted hours daily, the communities serviced by the Petit Etang water system are only scheduled to receive a pipe-borne supply of water 4 days a week within restricted hours of operation. While efforts maybe be concentrated in communities served by the Petit Etang water system, it is important to note that all 3 parishes will support based on needs.

Total Targeted Population

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Women | 2,500 | Rural | - |
| Girls (under 18) | - | Urban | - |
| Men | 2,500 | People with disabilities (estimated) | - |
| Boys (under 18) | - | | |
| Total targeted population | 5,000 | | |

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

| Risk | Mitigation action |
|---|--|
| Delays in the shipment of relief items to the island. | The operations team will work with the Regional Logistics Unit to ensure that delivery of relief items are well coordinated. |
| Worsening of situation as it relates to access to potable water | The WASH needs assessment will determine the likelihood of needing to scale up activities in relation to WASH and the implications that it would have on livelihoods. |
| Lack of information to support the needs-based decision making | The scale of the operation will be adjusted (up or down) based on the most reliable information at hand. This will reduce the likelihood of extending the operation beyond current and projected needs or not supporting the affected population with appropriate interventions. |



Reduced operational capacity of the Grenada Red Cross

SURGE support will be provided for operational management and other key thematic areas. The operation will also be closely monitored by the POS CCD

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The security level for the island of Grenada is currently "white". The country does not have a history of violence and so this poses little threat to the operation. Basic stay safe measures will be enforced for all staff and volunteers. This includes the utilization of the buddy system when going out into the field and briefings before and after field visits.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| Number of multipurpose cash feasibility assessments conducted in total | 1 |

Priority Actions

1) Multipurpose Cash feasibility study (budgeted under CEA as part of multi sectoral needs assessment)



Health

Budget: CHF 1,065

Targeted Persons: 500

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| Training for staff and volunteers in PSS | 20 |
| # of people (including staff and volunteers) who receive mental health and psychosocial services in emergency situations from RCRC | 500 |

Priority Actions

- 1) Conduct training of PSS with volunteers
- 2) PSS services to people in community
- 3) PSS for staff and volunteers





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 121,197

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| Number of WASH situation assessments conducted in total | 1 |
| Number of people reached by WASH assistance | 5,000 |
| Number households reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period | 1,000 |

Priority Actions

- 1) WASH assessments to determine the scale of needs and requirements for scaled up activities.
- 2) Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- 3) Procurement and distribution of 10L jerrycans (includes replenishment of stock) - 2 per family
- 4) Procurement and distribution of 14L buckets with a lid (includes replenishment of stock) -1 per family
- 5) Procurement and distribution of water barrels buckets with a lid -1 per family
- 6) Procurement of portable water filters
- 7) Dissemination of public education messages regarding the safe storage of water and water conservation practices.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,598

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| Number of people trained on implementing the PGI and PSEA Minimum Standards | 100 |
| Number of volunteers signing the Code of Conduct | 100 |
| Number of people reached by PGI promotion activities in the response period | 1,900 |

Priority Actions

- 1) Signature of the code of conduct by volunteers
- 2) Completion of PGI and PSEA online course via learning platform by volunteers
- 3) Dissemination of PGI key messages



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 14,378

Targeted Persons: 4,000



Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| The operation is informed by a needs assessment which includes information gathered from affected people | 1 |
| % people satisfied with receiving distributed items of good quality and with dignity | 80 |
| Number of community consultation meetings | 5 |
| Number of volunteers trained in CEA | 20 |

Priority Actions

- 1) Multi-sectoral needs assessment (CVA, WASH and Needs)
- 2) Community distribution feedback mechanism including post monitoring distribution survey
- 3) Online training with volunteers in CEA



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 41,003

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| Number of SURGE personnel support the operation | 1 |
| Number of IFRC monitoring and support missions | 3 |

Priority Actions

- 1) Deployment of 1 SURGE personnel: 1 x Operations Manager for 2 months; 1 x Finance and Admin Manager for 1 month
- 2) IFRC Monitoring visits
- 3) Development and execution of communications strategy
- 4) Virtual training in communication for emergencies
- 5) Videography services to document the operation



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 18,427

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| Number of volunteers involved in response who are insured | 100 |
| % of operational staff and volunteers receiving a security briefing | 100 |
| Number of Lessons Learned Workshops | 1 |



Priority Actions

- 1) Provision of Volunteer Insurance
- 2) Volunteers are brief on safety and security
- 3) Lessons Learned workshop

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The Grenada Red Cross Society currently has approximately 100 active volunteers who are able to support the operation. These volunteers range from trained CDRTs to first responders. The President of the National Society, who has extensive experience in disaster response, will have overall oversight and will set the direction of the operations in coordination with the Operations Manager. The national society currently does not have a complement of full-time staff. However, there are three key focal points: the Disaster Management focal point, the Deputy Disaster Management focal point, and the Volunteer Manager. These people will all be intricately involved in supporting the operation.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Surge support is required for the operation. Profiles to be recruited are an Operations Manager for 2 months and a Finance and Admin Manager for 1 month.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

There will be no local procurement as part of this operation. The National Society holds a cache of stock that can support the initial operation. Any stock utilized will be replenished via IFRC procurement. All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's standard procurement procedures and Sphere Standards for household item purchases. The National Society and IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) will coordinate with the Americas Regional Logistics Unit for any major procurement.

The Grenada Red Cross Society is in possession of 200 10L collapsible jerry cans and 200 14L buckets (with a clip cover and 50mm outlet), which are ready to be distributed to support water storage for families. Large water storage barrels will be procured in addition to supplement jerry cans and buckets. Portable water filters will also be procured to support safer drinking water needs. Other items may be included pending the outcome of the assessment. All procurement will be managed by the Cluster Office and ARO.

How will this operation be monitored?

Following the completion of the assessment, the results will be communicated and an operational update, including budget, will be completed within the first 2 months of the operation. Reporting on the operation will be conducted in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards. A final report will be issued within three months of the operation's completion. A lessons-learned workshop will form part of the operations activities and will be presented to the implementation team. The IFRC POS CCD has also adopted a country-focused approach as part of its working modality. As such, the Country Plan Manager with responsibility for Grenada will be dedicated to supporting the team and the operation. The CPM and the wider team will also have the support of the POS CCD's Organisational Transformation Team which includes the Emergency Response Focal Point for the Cluster. The IFRC's PMER and finance teams will also provide regular and close support and guidance to the National Society's operations team to ensure that IFRC policies and procedures are followed during the implementation of the planned activities under the IFRC-DREF. The possibility of the deployment of a Finance Officer from the Federation is also being considered as part of the SURGE deployment team.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The GRCS will assign a volunteer to act as a Communications Focal Point. Other volunteers will also be trained in communication in emergencies to support the post. With the guidance of the Americas Regional Office, general coverage of the operations will be provided through press releases, dissemination on social networks, videos, interviews, etc. Where possible, media houses will be invited to the field during the implementation of distributions. The NS social media platforms will also serve as a hub for accurate and timely information on the operation.



The IFRC Communications team will provide support in securing media coverage and disseminating key messages on the main actions undertaken and forthcoming to provide up-to-date information on what is happening on the ground and how the Red Cross is supporting the response. The team will continue to prepare digital content for dissemination via the media, the IFRC website, social media networks, internal bulletins, audio-visual material, etc.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

**MDRGD001 - Grenada Red Cross
Grenada: Drought**

Operating Budget

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Planned Operations | 138.237 |
| Shelter and Basic Household Items | 0 |
| Livelihoods | 0 |
| Multi-purpose Cash | 0 |
| Health | 1.065 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 121.197 |
| Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 1.598 |
| Education | 0 |
| Migration | 0 |
| Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 0 |
| Community Engagement and Accountability | 14.378 |
| Environmental Sustainability | 0 |
| Enabling Approaches | 59.429 |
| Coordination and Partnerships | 0 |
| Secretariat Services | 41.003 |
| National Society Strengthening | 18.427 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 197.666 |

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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IFRC Project Manager: Chantal Braithwaite, Country Plan Manager, chantal.braithwaite@ifrc.org, +1 (868) 759-4970

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Rhea Pierre, Technical Officer, Evolving Crisis and Disasters, rhea.pierre@ifrc.org, +18684907730

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[Click here for the reference](#)

