

# OPERATION UPDATE

## Grenada | Hurricane Beryl

<b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRS2001 <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 05/07/2024 <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 29/07/2024	<b>Glide №:</b> <b>TC-2024-000105-VCT</b>
<b>Operation update #1</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 26/11/1014	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From: 05/07/2024 to 31/10/2024
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 12 months 05/07/2024 - 04/07/2025	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 3,000 (600 families)
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 4 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 4.5 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1,700,000

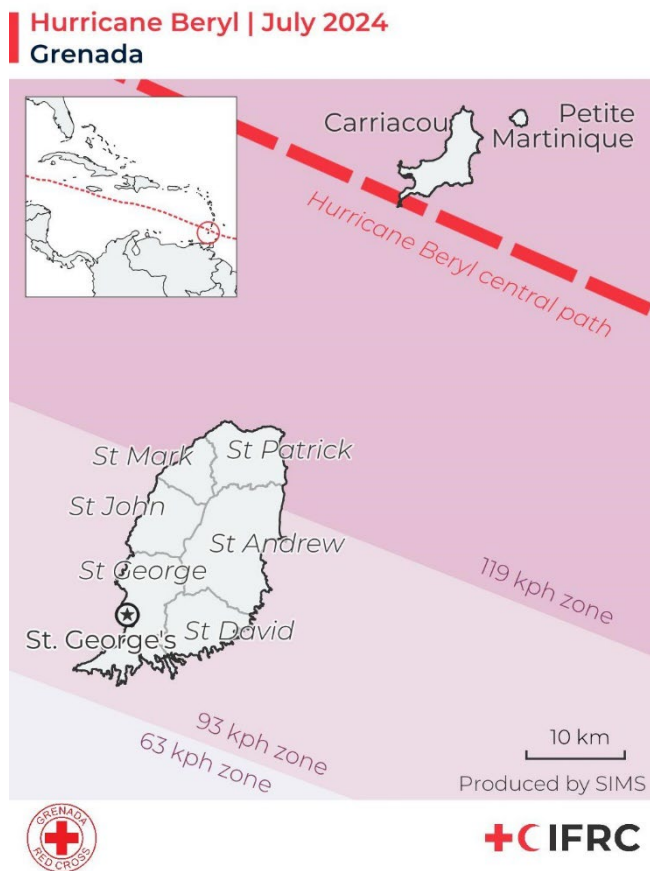
*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 4,000,000, is 46 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move.*



*Grenada Red Cross Society volunteers conducting emergency needs assessments in communities affected by Hurricane Beryl. |IFRC |2024*

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis



Prior to Hurricane Beryl hitting Grenada on July 1, 2024, the Government of Grenada had declared a water crisis (effective May 12, 2024) due to an acute shortage of water resources. Although the water use restrictions were lifted on June 18, 2024, people were still being affected by water regulation schedules as the water authority was not yet back to full capacity and normal operating conditions. Therefore, portions of the population, primarily in the south of Grenada, were already facing vulnerabilities related to water shortages.

Grenada is exposed to several natural hazards and has historical experience being impacted by cyclones, floods, droughts, landslides, rock falls, earthquakes, forest fires, road accidents, and epidemics. Generally, natural disasters and climate change are existential threats to Grenada, with annual losses from these events estimated at 1.7 percent of its GDP.

Grenada is highly vulnerable across a range of domains to the impacts of these hazards and has suffered significant losses from previous impacts over time. These domains include physical vulnerability, economic vulnerability, social vulnerability, political vulnerability, educational vulnerability, and environmental vulnerability.

In Grenada, Hurricane Beryl made landfall on July 1, 2024, as a Category 4 hurricane, causing three deaths, and evacuating more than 1,600 people to collective shelters. More than 98 percent of the infrastructure on the Carriacou and Petite Martinique islands was severely affected (damaged or destroyed), while most of the health facilities were compromised, as well as the terminal building at the Carriacou airport.

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

### Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services:

1. The economic impact of the crisis is significant. The agricultural sector experienced significant destruction in the northern part of Grenada. Farmers, who depend heavily on water for irrigation, were severely affected by the drought, which has now been compounded by subsequent crop and water infrastructure damage due to the hurricane. This has led to decreased agricultural productivity and impacting food security and livelihoods. These impacts are evident on the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique in addition to the near total destruction of the built and natural environments, including damage to the pots and fishing boats. The government has responded with immediate relief of in-kind food distributions.
2. Housing has been damaged or destroyed in all the affected areas (northern Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique). Two shelters for displaced persons remain open in Grenada, as well as approximately five shelters

on Carriacou/Petit Martinique. New shelters were opened on the sister islands to compensate for overcrowding in the existing shelters. Significant damage to physical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and public buildings, impacted access to affected populations. To address these access issues, the government organized a national cleanup campaign on July 6, 2024, in St. Andrew and St. Mark, and on July 7, 2024, in St. Patrick. Power and telecommunications have either been destroyed (Carriacou and Petite Martinique) or was significantly damaged (northern Grenada), especially in St. Patrick, where over 98% of the area stayed offline as of July 4, 2024, and was not expected to recover for another week. Power and telecommunication as of the date of this update, is recovered.

3. Initially, water infrastructure was also significantly affected, with water treatment systems in St. Andrew offline as of July 4, 2024. These distribution systems are now operating. Supplemental water trucking and storage was implemented as a temporary measure, including at health centres affected by the water infrastructure damages. The water desalination plants on Carriacou and Petite Martinique suffered damage to the feed pumps, inlet and pump house (Petite Martinique). Both treatment plants are now operational; however, the community is not using the water for drinking due to its taste. In addition to the desalination plants, household water storage tanks and cisterns have either been destroyed or compromised, requiring replacement or water treatment.

### **Impact on physical and mental wellbeing:**

As over 95% of housing, livelihoods and assets have been affected, including clinics, daycares, hospitals, aged care homes, and social services, there is a need for psychosocial support, particularly for the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. The government of Grenada deployed a psychosocial support team to Carriacou and Martinique, as well as northern Grenada, and assessments are currently being conducted together with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and UN Women. Due to the near total devastation in Carriacou and Petite Martinique, the elderly are being relocated to Grenada for basic needs and geriatric care. The World Food Program is reportedly implementing immediate cash transfers to vulnerable groups. The government of Grenada has also activated its gender-based violence and child protection hotline. Other programs include trauma therapy, return to happiness program for children, and caring for carers parental program. Lower income housing is also being made available for persons who have been displaced.

### **Risks & vulnerabilities**

Grenada is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as evidenced by the impacts of extreme events and occurrences of increased forest fires, crop loss, water shortages and incidence of pests and disease occurring in recent years. Grenada's key economic sectors like agriculture and tourism are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Notably, Hurricane Ivan in 2004 caused damages of over 200 percent of GDP and almost 2 decades later the country is still recovering from some of this damage.

The operational capacity of the Grenada Red Cross Society (GRCS) has been reduced due to the disaster as community disaster response team members have been severely impacted by the hurricane, especially in Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Therefore, surge support will be provided for operational management and other key thematic areas, and the operation will also be closely monitored by the country cluster delegation in Port of Spain.

## **Summary of response**

### **Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response**

The Grenada Red Cross Society (GRCS) comprises one branch with approximately 90 active volunteers. The GRCS currently operates in 32 communities across the country and targets 10% of the population with certain activities and

the entire population with public education and awareness initiatives. Its facilities in St. George's (the capital city) include one office and one warehouse, three vehicles (two passenger vehicles and one cube van), and limited digitization (landline and Wi-Fi). On Carriacou, the GRCS has one storage container for pre-positioning of stocks. It has no facilities on Petite Martinique.

At the onset of the disaster and even prior to its occurrence, GRCS mobilized its volunteers and resources to support the government-activated shelters with blankets and pillows prior to the hurricane making landfall. Since the all-clear, teams of volunteers have distributed tarpaulins and shelter kits to all the affected areas (northern Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique), as well as hygiene kits, kitchen sets and jerry cans to St. Patrick in northern Grenada.

The Grenada Red Cross Society is a member of the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA) Advisory Council and performs an auxiliary role to the Government in disaster and health-related emergencies. Since the Emergency Operating Centre (EOC) was activated by NaDMA, GRSC has been a participating partner in the ongoing response. GRCS volunteers have also been active in supporting the relief efforts of NaDMA on Carriacou.

## Needs analysis

An assessment of the needs carried out by GRCS and IFRC on Petit Martinique, one of the most affected areas, showed the following main findings, ordered by priorities stated in the questionnaires:

- Shelter and Housing: 98% of the island's infrastructure, including homes and public buildings, were either damaged or destroyed. 37% of households listed housing as a top concern, with 31% listing construction / shelter.
- Water and Food Security: Drinking water was the top concern for 67% of households due to the extensive damage to rainwater harvesting systems, followed by food security (44%) due to the disruption to fishing and agricultural activities.
- Livelihoods: The fishing industry, a primary source of income, was severely impacted, with many households unable to continue fishing. Monthly incomes have significantly declined, increasing economic instability.
- Healthcare: Healthcare was a major concern for 43% of households. Significant damage to the local medical station and shortages of essential medical supplies and services, including mental health support, have exacerbated the crisis.

### Shelter

Shelter is a priority for Petite Martinique after Hurricane Beryl caused widespread devastation, damaging or destroying 98% of infrastructure, including homes and public buildings. Out of 361 buildings, 111 suffered major damage, with 80% to 100% of structures severely impacted (NaDMA). From the assessment, 37% of households listed housing as a top concern, with 31% listing construction / shelter.

With regard to the current accommodation, 69% of respondents are living on their own property, while 20% are staying with family or friends, and a few reported living in tents. The average household size is 3.7, with a third having more than four members. Essential non-food items such as solar lamps and emergency communication materials are needed to support displaced families (IOM 17/07/2024). Rebuilding is also linked to access to clean water, with many properties utilizing rainwater harvesting as a water source.

## **Water for drinking**

Severe damage to critical water infrastructure has left 67% of households on Petite Martinique identifying drinking water as their top concern following Hurricane Beryl. Many households depended on rainwater harvesting as their primary water source, but with significant damage to roofs, these are no longer in operation. This compounds the impact of damage to houses with it not only affecting shelter needs, but also access to water. National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) has completed repairs to the damaged desalination plant but is also still supporting with potable water (Now Grenada 01/08/2024), but the community is not using that water for drinking purposes because they do not like the taste. Immediate intervention is required to restore safe drinking water and prevent waterborne disease outbreaks. Efforts must also include water treatment and storage solutions and the restoration of sanitation facilities (IFRC 30/07/2024).

## **Food Security**

Food is the second highest priority for households in Petite Martinique, with 44% of households expressing concerns about food security following Hurricane Beryl. The island's agricultural production and fishing activities have been heavily disrupted due to damage to infrastructure and the natural environment (IFRC 30/07/2024). Additionally, the lack of electricity has hindered cold food storage, making it difficult to prepare nutritious meals (IOM 17/07/2024). Damage to fishing boats and the loss of agricultural productivity further complicate the food security situation (OCHA 01/07/2024).

## **Livelihoods**

The hurricane significantly impacted both the fishing and agricultural sectors, which are the primary sources of income for the households. The majority of households dependent on fishing reported that it is no longer viable due to the destruction of boats and other assets. Additionally, monthly incomes have sharply decreased, with many households now earning less than \$1,000, a notable decline from pre-hurricane levels.

Farming activities have also been disrupted, threatening both food security and economic stability. Moreover, over 90% of the coastline was affected by flooding and debris, introducing pollutants into the marine ecosystem and further impacting local fisheries. Immediate assistance is critical, including the provision of farming tools and financial support to restore both fishing and farming activities (IFRC 30/07/2024).

Cash is the predominant payment mechanism with 89% of households using cash for daily transactions. There is an urgent need for direct financial support to stabilize the local economy and prevent further deterioration of livelihoods.

## **Health and Care**

Healthcare emerged as a critical concern after Hurricane Beryl, with severe damage to the local medical station and shortages of essential supplies disrupting basic services. Immediate needs included medical equipment, medications, and mobile health units to address service gaps. The hurricane also underscored the urgent need for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to manage widespread trauma, anxiety, and stress, particularly among children, caregivers, and the elderly. Displacement and home destruction intensified insecurity and uncertainty, highlighting the importance of psychological first aid (PFA) and community-based support. Structured MHPSS programs are vital to addressing post-traumatic stress, depression, and grief, supported by training healthcare workers and volunteers to deliver these services. Public education campaigns to reduce stigma and promote mental health resources, alongside targeted interventions for vulnerable groups and responders, are essential for recovery and resilience. Meeting these healthcare needs, both physical and mental, is pivotal for restoring community well-being and facilitating recovery.

### **Risk reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Recovery**

Grenada is exposed to several natural hazards and has historical experience being impacted by cyclones, floods, droughts, landslides, rock falls, earthquakes, forest fires, road accidents, and epidemics. The impacts of these hazards have led to significant losses from previous impacts over time. Grenada is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as evidenced by the impacts of extreme events and occurrences of increased forest fires, crop loss, water shortages and incidence of pests and disease occurring in recent years. Therefore, there is a need to promote and invest in the resiliency of communities to respond to and recover from the impacts of these hazards.

### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

The integration of minimum actions on Community Engagement and Accountability within the operation remains a key success factor for an adequate response. Engaging community members in decisions regarding their own needs ensures that the perspectives of all groups, particularly those most affected are considered. By involving the community, the affected population can help identify specific local challenges and develop tailored solutions that are more likely to be accepted and supported. This CEA approach ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and effective. Furthermore, it fosters active community participation builds a sense of ownership and responsibility.

Communication and coordination with local management authorities also plays a vital role in appropriately facilitating the needs of the community as it reduces the duplicity of efforts and community fatigue. Accountability is enhanced through coordination with mutual authorities, as greater transparency reduces the potential for mismanagement and encourages the spirit of good faith and collaboration amongst agencies in the service of humanity. The Grenada Red Cross Society and NaDMA are both actors in the humanitarian landscape. As part of the NaDMA Advisory Council, the two agencies keep each other abreast of emerging needs. The GRC has also been invited to taken part in national coordination and stakeholder meetings. This collaborative approach not only improves the effectiveness of emergency management strategies but also builds trust and cooperation between communities and authorities, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and accountability.

### **Protection Gender and Inclusion**

Ensuring equitable access to support, as needed, for all community members, particularly vulnerable groups such as women (including pregnant women), children, the elderly, and people with disabilities or medical conditions remains a key consideration in this operation. Women and marginalized groups often have limited access to the financial resources needed to adapt to changing conditions and invest in resilient practices. Training programmes for adults working with children are essential to identifying and responding 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.



## Operational risk assessment

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Delays in the shipments of relief items to the islands	<del>Low</del> High	<del>Medium</del> High	Work with the Regional Logistics Unit and applicable government authorities to ensure that delivery of relief items is well coordinated <b>Update</b> - Changes have been made to the operational strategy to be less reliant on imported aid.
Reduced operational capacity of the National Society due to the impacts of the hurricane	High	High	Provide surge support for operational management and other key thematic areas in close coordination with IFRC (cluster and region). <b>Update</b> - Staff at the NS is being reinforced through the hiring of a Finance and Administrative Assistant. The recruitment progress is also underway for a Programmes and Operations Manager and a Field Officer.
Lack of information to support the needs-based decision making	Low	Low	Adjust the scale of the operation (up or down) based on the most reliable information at hand <b>Update</b> - Assessments across the sectors of intervention have been completed or are ongoing to inform activities. This has led to changes in the operational strategy.
Reduced operational capacity of the National Society due to the impacts of the hurricane	High	High	Provide surge support for operational management and other key thematic areas in close coordination with IFRC (cluster and region)
Worsening of the situation as it relates to an active hurricane season	Low	High	Monitor weather patterns to ensure early warnings, early actions and preparation measures. Hurricane season is also coming to an end.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

Based on needs assessments and the capacity of the National Society, the operational strategy has been updated to reflect the most pressing needs of the affected population and more sustainable activities that would benefit not only those impacted by Hurricane Beryl but also increase the operational capacity of the Grenada Red Cross Society. The original operational strategy can be found [here](#) and the updates by sector are outlined below.

### Shelter

At the early stages of the emergency, GRCS distributed shelter items as per the table below, reaching 222 families. A detailed assessment of needs is now being carried out by GRCS volunteers with support from the surge IFRC Shelter Coordinator to determine the most suitable way to address the present needs of the population. Distribution of shelter items and tools, cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to rebuild/repair damages, and safe construction practices

awareness sessions are part of the strategy. At the same time, with support from French Red Cross's PIRAC (La plateforme d'intervention régionale Amériques-Caraïbes), the GRCS warehouses and containers are being improved, as well as the stock is under renewal. GRCS has reached 93 families with the following shelter items:

Item	Families	Community
Tarpaulins (120), shelter tool kits (16), pot sets (10)	93	St. Patrick and St. Mark
Tarpaulins, shelter tool kits	129	Carriacou

There have also been some significant changes in the shelter strategy, due to the needs assessment findings, the evolution of the situation and the initiatives lead by the government. An official programme lead by the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government, aims to provide construction materials to rebuild the roofs in Petit Martinique and Carriacou. Based on the technical evaluation of the damages, the programme has divided the affected houses into 4 categories: categories 1 and 2 for the roofs that only lost the corrugated sheet and the corrugated sheets and lumber structure respectively, and 3 and 4 for structural damage or complete destruction. For categories 3 and 4, the programme will provide modular houses to be built, while for categories 1 and 2 it provides construction material based on Bill of Quantities for each case.

The GRCS/IFRC shelter strategy seeks to complement this programme by assisting approximately 100 households (HH) in Petite Martinique affected with level 1 and level 2 with CVA for shelter needs. Thus far, 126 HH have been assessed for level 1 and level 2. Around 26 HH do not live on the island (not primary residence), therefore these will not be considered for support. Other options such working with local contractors to facilitate repairs and contribute to the economies of scale on the island is also being considered. These interventions will be done alongside Build back better (BBB) trainings in Petite Martinique consisting of 2 hours training for general audience. For those benefiting from the Red Cross programme, it will be mandatory to attend the training.

To support the longer-term sustainability of the programme by way of monitoring and reporting, the Shelter Coordinator will train 4 volunteers of the Grenada Red Cross Society to support with the continuity of the programme post deployment.

Rental assistance and support to the affected population hosted in temporary shelters have been removed from the plan. It is pertinent to highlight that even though rental assistance was an actual need, these activities could not be carried out due to the lack of availability of options in the market and the high cost of the few units available.

The distribution of shelter NFIs have also been removed from the plan. This decision was taken due to port congestions aftermath the hurricane, regional delays in shipment have been experienced. The plan therefore shifted to CVA, so people may be able to cover their own needs in terms of shelter.

## Livelihoods

The strategy for livelihoods remains the same. Fishermen are still not back to their normal level of activity. Most of the boats need repairs and the infrastructure like refrigeration and proper transport is still a challenge. Therefore, there is still limited activity within the fisheries industry. On the other hand, farmers are slowly but surely resuming their activities. However, crops need time to grow so incomes are still below the previously established average. Given that shelter and basic needs were the prioritised, the livelihood strategy for this operation is still in its infancy. A livelihoods-based needs assessment is planned to define the strategy, which may be articulated through a multipurpose programme to reach roughly 300 households.

The livelihoods programme may be linked with the shelter programme providing capacity training for skilled labour, as the lack of specialists for construction has been identified as a limitation.



Where applicable and feasible, nature-based solutions and climate smart approaches for livelihoods interventions will be incorporated.

## **Multi-purpose Cash**

The inclusion of Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MCA) in Grenada emerged in response to findings from a rapid needs assessments conducted by the Grenada Red Cross Society and IFRC, aimed at identifying the community's most urgent needs following Hurricane Beryl. These assessments revealed that 67% of households prioritized drinking water due to extensive damage to rainwater harvesting systems, which was already challenging due to the consequences of previous drought and worsened after hurricane. 44% cited food security concerns stemming from disrupted fishing and agricultural activities, and 43% indicated a need for access to health services.

Further, the GRCS and IFRC are currently conducting assessments and registrations of households that validate the need to provide support to cover basic needs that will gradually contribute to the recovery the economy in the affected areas. Additionally, a CVA feasibility study assessed the market's capacity to meet these basic needs, complementing other sectoral interventions such as livelihood support and shelter. As a result, MCA was proposed for 600 households across Petite Martinique, Carriacou, and St. Patrick/St. Mark. Funds will be disbursed in two payments (two months), to ensure most vulnerable population can cover their basic needs while their livelihoods are restored. The amount allocated per household considers household size, current and pre-hurricane monthly expenses, and the ongoing CVA efforts by other entities, including the government.

## **Water and Sanitation (WASH)**

The WASH strategy currently remains the same. In Petite Martinique, the families who relied in rainwater harvesting are still not able to restore their water source, as in most cases, they still do not have a roof to facilitate collection. While the water distributed by NAWASA, the source is a desalinization plant and differs in taste to established norms and so the community is not using it for drinking. Provision of barrels, water tanks, buckets and jerrycans is in the pipeline, so the affected families would be able to increase their storing capacity. At the same time, ceramic water filters to be used at a household level are going to be provided. All these items have been already received, but prior to its distribution, the community needs to receive a training on the use and maintenance of these filters, together with the proper techniques for safely storing and handling the water. It must be noted that the WASH based activities under the Drought operation that could not completed due to delays in the supply chain have been subsumed under this emergency appeal.

Hygiene promotion campaigns and awareness sessions are also planned, as well as training to the GRCS volunteers to be able to disseminate the messages, but also to monitor at household level the habits and good practices. Information and educational materials will be locally produced.


### **Risk reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Recovery**

The community risk reduction strategy remains largely the same with activities such as enhanced vulnerability capacity assessments (eVCA) and community disaster response team training (CDRT) as key features. These activities lend themselves to the identification and mitigation of the impacts of the hazards outlined in previous sections. An addition to building community resilience, is the enhancement of the GRCS' capacity to respond to impacts at the community level through the provision of adequate storage of relief items to allow for timely response to affected populations.


## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT


### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Based on the recent findings, adjustments were made to the activities and indicators to ensure better alignment with the updated response strategy. Only sectors with changes have been included.

 <p><b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b> Essential Relief Items Shelter (short and medium term solutions)</p>	Female > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Female < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>CHF 185,500</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>Total target: 360 families (1,800 people)</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Provide immediate and medium-term shelter solutions for individuals and families affected by Hurricane Beryl, ensuring safe and dignified living conditions</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target (families)</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Updated Key Indicators</b>	# of families provided with temporary emergency shelter solutions (shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, solar lamps, kitchen sets)	260	222
	# of families who supported with CVA for repairs and construction	100	0
	# of homeowners who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter	100	0
	# of constructors who attended training in build back better	10	0
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>1. Emergency shelter assistance:</b></p> <p>a. Non-displaced households (by their damaged houses) – procure and distribute emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, kitchen sets), and provide technical support and awareness on safe shelter for 360 households</p> <p><b>2. Recovery shelter assistance</b></p> <p>a. Conduct shelter needs assessment, including protection needs</p>		


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. <i>Non-displaced households</i>– support repair-retrofit-rebuild of houses (through provision of CVA and technical support on safe construction techniques) for approximately 100 households</li> <li>c. Complement the government programme that provides construction materials with CVA for other shelter needs.</li> <li>d. Coordinate and advocate for the most effective implementation and the monitoring of the works to meet the safe shelter construction standards.</li> </ul>
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 <b>Livelihoods</b>	Female > 18: <b>1125</b>	Female < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>CHF 157,000</b> <b>9</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>Total target: 3,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Support the protection, restoration and strengthening of livelihoods of families affected by Hurricane Beryl</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Updated Key Indicators:</b>	# of livelihoods needs assessment with multipurpose cash feasibility study completed	1	0
	# of households provided multipurpose cash assistance along with technical guidance households for restoring livelihoods	300	0
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a livelihoods needs assessment with multipurpose cash feasibility study</li> <li>2. Provide multipurpose cash assistance along with technical guidance to 300 households for restoring livelihoods</li> <li>3. Integrate nature-based solutions and climate smart approaches for livelihoods interventions</li> </ol>		

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18: <b>750</b>	Female < 18: <b>750</b>	<b>CHF: 240,000</b>
	Male > 18: <b>750</b>	Male < 18: <b>750</b>	<b>Total target: 600 families (3,000 people)</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide multipurpose cash assistance of families to support the coverage their basic needs To train staff and volunteers on CVA		

	Indicator	Target	Actual
<b>Updated Key Indicators:</b>	# of multi-sectoral needs assessment to prioritize assistance based on identified gaps in response completed	1	1
	# of CVA feasibility studies conducted, including markets analysis, to facilitate the implementation of the most optimal CVA modalities for MPC and in relevant sectors, including in shelter, housing and settlements, livelihoods, food security, and other.	1	1
	# of HH supported through MPC assistance	600	157
	Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation MPC programme established	Yes/No	Yes
	# of GRC staffs and volunteers trained in CVA	20	8
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment to prioritize assistance based on identified gaps in response, including through CVA.</li> <li>2. Conduct CVA feasibility study, including markets analysis, to facilitate the implementation of the most optimal CVA modalities for MPC and in relevant sectors, including in shelter, housing and settlements, livelihoods, food security, and other.</li> <li>3. Implement cash and voucher assistance Project, for 600 HH, two payments.</li> <li>4. Develop and Implement mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the project and the impact of CVA on beneficiaries' well-being and resilience.</li> <li>5. CVA training to GRC staffs and volunteers</li> </ol>		
<p><b>Sectorial update:</b> The GRCS and IFRC surge are currently conducting the registration of HHs in the community, to ensure 600 of the most vulnerable HHs will be supported to cover their basic needs. The program considers the incoming long-term initiative that will be implemented by WFP on behalf of the Government of Grenada. The initial Operational strategy did not include MPC. As mentioned, based on assessments conducted by RC teams, it was determined that basic needs were still to be covered. The project was designed in two phases. As to date, the first phase includes 157 HHs that has received MPC assistance. It is expected that by November 29 registration process for the second phase will end, with further disbursements for the second phase starting</p>			

earlier December. The CVA approach also included the training of GRCS staff and volunteer in basic CVA and also training of two staff in RedRose platform.

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / first aid)</i>	Female > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Female < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>CHF 2000</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>Total target: 500 (people)</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Enhance the wellbeing of the affected population by providing immediate first aid, mental health, and psychosocial support to individuals and communities affected by Hurricane Beryl</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Updated Key Indicators:</b>	Conduct training in psychosocial support for 20 volunteers	20	0
	Provide psychosocial support to people affected by the hurricane, including staff and volunteers	500	0
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct training in psychosocial support for 20 volunteers</li> <li>2. Provide psychosocial support to people affected by the hurricane, including staff and volunteers</li> </ol>		

 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b> <i>Clean Water</i>	Female > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Female < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>CHF 183,660.50</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>Total target: 1300 families</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of affected populations through the provision of safe, inclusive WASH services</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>

<b>Updated Key Indicators:</b>	# of WASH assessments conducted to identify needs and targets	1	0
	# of households provided with essential WASH items (includes cleaning kits, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits, jerrycans, buckets, water barrels, and household water treatment products)	1300	222
	# of households reached with WASH-related public education messages	1300	0


**Priority Actions:**

1. Conduct WASH assessment to identify needs and targets
2. Procure and distribute cleaning kits, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits – 1 per family
3. Procure and distribute 10L jerrycans (includes replenishment of stock) – 2 per family
4. Procure and distribute 14L buckets with lid (includes replenishment of stock) – 2 per family
5. Procure and distribute 200L water barrels with lid – 1 per family
6. Procure and distribute household water treatment products to safely rehabilitate and store water supplies at the household level
7. Disseminate public education messages regarding safe treatment and storage of water, water conservation practices, and hygiene promotion key messages


Sector Update:

Indicator	Target	Total reached	% reached
<i># of families reached with hygiene supplies</i>	600	222	32%
<i># of families reached with cleaning supplies</i>	600	222	32%




 <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Female > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Female < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>CHF 7,500</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>Total target: 3,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability of communities affected by Hurricane Beryl through comprehensive protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) measures, including the implementation of safety and safeguarding mechanisms in affected communities</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Updated Key Indicators:</b>	Child protection analysis and provide child safeguarding briefing for volunteers conducted	Yes/ No	No
	# of volunteers with completing PGI and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) online courses via the learning platform	140	0
	# of volunteers completing virtual training and signing of the code of conduct	140	0
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct child protection analysis and provide child safeguarding briefing for volunteers</li> <li>2. Conduct virtual training and signing of the code of conduct by 140 volunteers</li> <li>3. Complete PGI and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) online courses via the learning platform by 140 volunteers</li> <li>4. Develop partnerships with local organizations on protection and response</li> </ol>		

 <b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Female < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>CHF 4,100</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>Total target: 3,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Ensure that affected families and other stakeholders are engaged in design, implementation and monitoring of the response operation</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Updated Key Indicators:</b>	CEA online training 20 volunteers conducted	Yes/No	No
	Community feedback and response mechanisms established including consultation meetings with key stakeholders, focus group discussions	Yes/No	No
	Establishment of post distribution monitoring mechanism	Yes/No	No
	% people satisfied with receiving aid of good quality and with dignity via post distribution monitoring surveys	80%	0%
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct online training in CEA for 20 volunteers</li> <li>2. Establish community feedback and response mechanisms including consultation meetings with key stakeholders, focus group discussions, and post distribution monitoring surveys</li> <li>3. Provide prioritized, timely, accurate and trusted information to affected populations based on their information needs and preferred information channels</li> <li>4. Post distribution monitoring</li> </ol>		

 <b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</b>	Female > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Female < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>CHF 52,600</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,125</b>	Male < 18: <b>375</b>	<b>Total target: 3,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Enhance the ability of communities to withstand and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Updated Key Indicators:</b>	# of eVCAs conducted	1	0
	# of CDRT teams established/ revived and equipped	1	0
	#of public awareness campaigns implemented on disaster risk reduction and early warning systems	1	0
	# of trainings on understanding of the auxiliary role of the Movement through effective humanitarian diplomacy.	1	0
	Upgrading the GRCS warehouse to be ready to respond immediately to the logistics needs completed	Yes/No	No
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1.</b> In the medium to longer-term, conduct Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) to identify and address environmental risks and vulnerabilities</li> <li><b>2.</b> Revive/establish Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT)</li> <li><b>3.</b> Equip CDRT with response gear and other equipment</li> <li><b>4.</b> Implement public awareness campaign on disaster risk reduction and early warning systems</li> <li><b>5.</b> Integrate nature-based solutions into recovery interventions to promote environmental sustainability and community resilience</li> <li><b>6.</b> Ensure understanding of the auxiliary role of the Movement through effective humanitarian diplomacy.</li> </ol>		

7. Upgrading the GRCS warehouse to be ready to respond immediately to the logistics needs.

## Enabling approaches

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>	Female > 18: <b>70</b>	Female < 18: <b>0</b>	<b>CHF 145,104</b>
	Male > 18: <b>70</b>	Male < 18: <b>0</b>	<b>Total target: 140</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Contribute to improving existing services and capacities by making them more impactful, effective, widespread and better related to the National Society mandate and mission</b>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	# of insured volunteers	140	0
	# of lessons learned workshops	1	0
	Visibility items provided for volunteers	Yes/No	No
	# of dedicated staff recruited	4	3
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide volunteer insurance for 140 volunteers</li> <li>2. Conduct briefing on safety and security for 140 volunteers</li> <li>3. Conduct a lessons learned workshop</li> <li>4. Provide essential services to the operation (management, administration, finance, logistics, technical support, facilities, equipment, etc.)</li> <li>5. Provide visibility items for 140 volunteers</li> <li>6. Support the human resources of the National Society for the correct implementation of the operation</li> </ol>		

No changes were made to the Coordination and Partnerships and Secretariat Services Enabling Approaches.

## D. FUNDING



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRS2001 - Grenada Red Cross Society Hurricane Beryl

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>886.570</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	195.428
Livelihoods	167.205
Multi-purpose Cash	255.600
Health	2.130
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	197.728
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	7.988
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	56.126
Community Engagement and Accountability	4.367
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>154.536</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	154.536
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1.041.107</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

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

### For the Grenada Red Cross Society:

- **President:** Samantha Dickson; [president@grenadaredcross.gd](mailto:president@grenadaredcross.gd)
- **Disaster Management Focal Point:** Noreen Cox; [team@grenadaredcross.gd](mailto:team@grenadaredcross.gd)

### For the IFRC

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- **Acting Organisational Transformation Coordinator:** Chantal Braithwaite; email: [chantal.braithwaite@ifrc.org](mailto:chantal.braithwaite@ifrc.org)
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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation:** Monica Portilla; email: [monica.portilla@ifrc.org](mailto:monica.portilla@ifrc.org)
- **Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation in Emergencies Manager:** Mei Lin Leon; email: [meilin.leon@ifrc.org](mailto:meilin.leon@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Regional Head, Global Supply Chain:** Jose Fernando Giraldo; email: [fernando.giraldo@ifrc.org](mailto:fernando.giraldo@ifrc.org)
- **Regional Logistics Manager:** Stephany Murillo; email: [stephany.murillo@ifrc.org](mailto:stephany.murillo@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.