

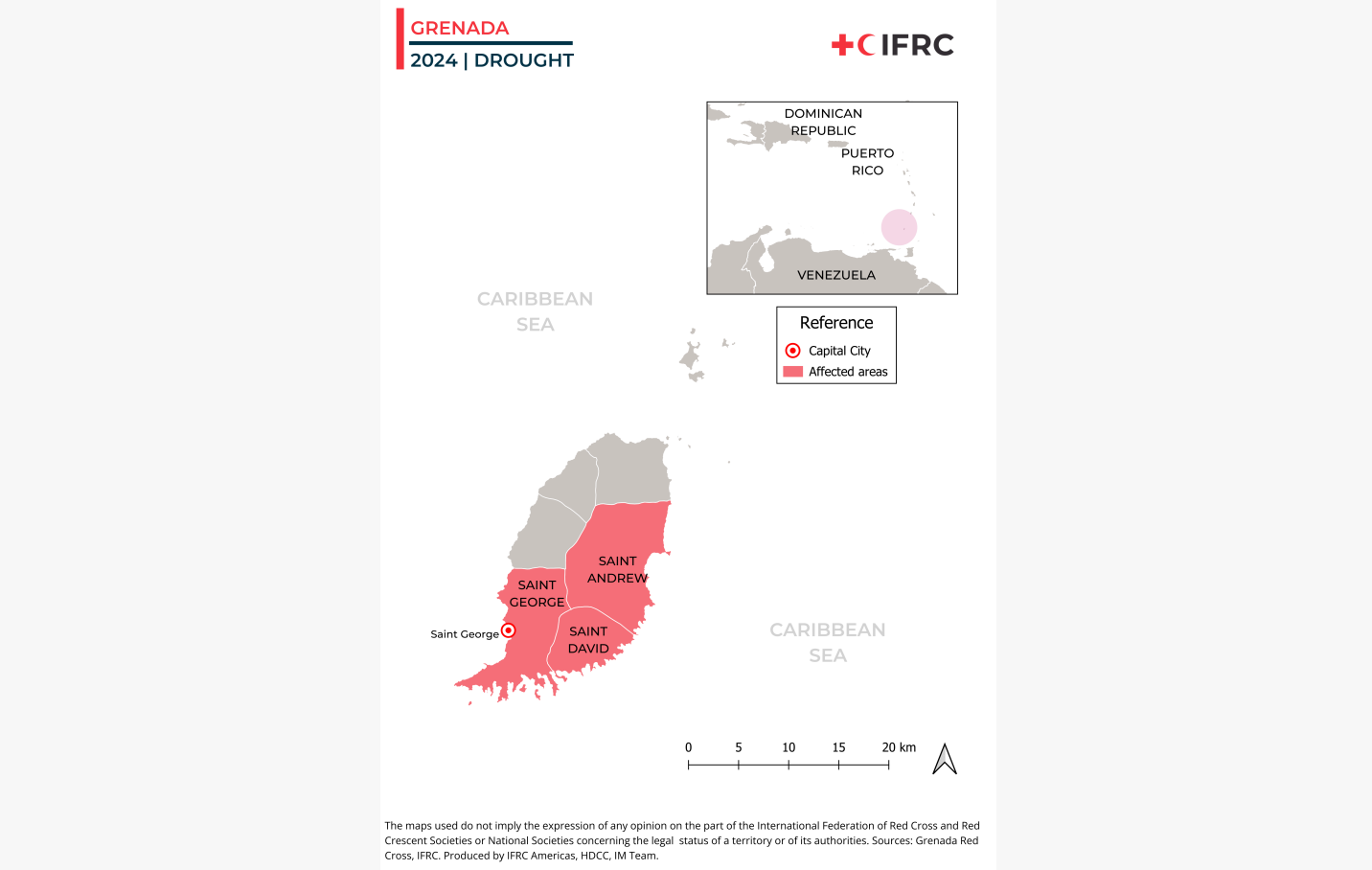


Volunteers from the GRCS distributing jerrycans. Source: GRCS, May 22, 2024

Appeal: MDRGD001	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 197,666	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Drought
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 100,000 people	People Targeted: 5,000 people	People Assisted: 805 people
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 24-05-2024	Operational End Date: 30-09-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 4 months
Targeted Regions: Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Map of areas affected by droughts. Source: ARC.

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, the 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 to 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.

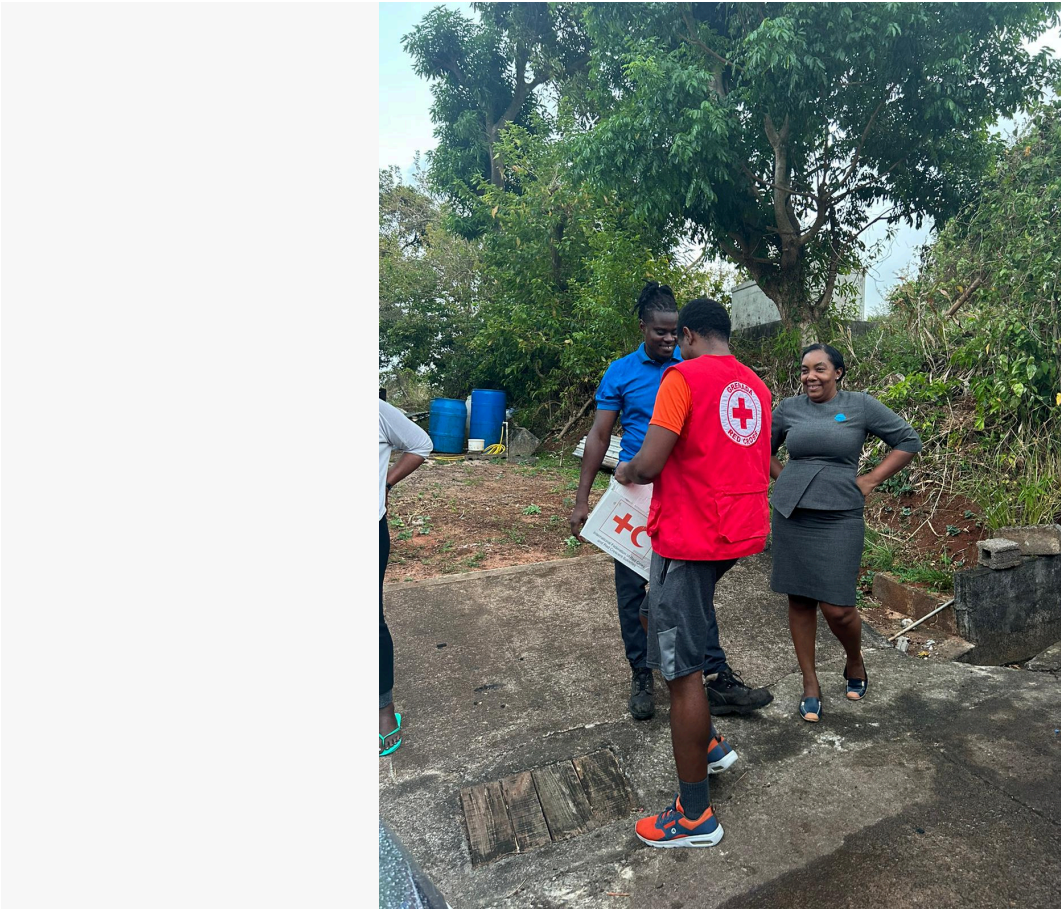
Effective from May 12, 2024, stringent water usage restrictions were enforced across the island. These measures aimed to curb wasteful practices and encourage responsible water management during this critical period. The declaration and ensuing water restrictions was prompted by a combination of prolonged 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 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 amongst the population. Restrictions were placed on activities such as garden watering, car washing, and filling swimming pools. These restrictions were essential to prioritize water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene.

On June 18, 2024, NAWASA advised the public that effective that date, the restrictions affecting the usage of water supplied by the authority which came into force on 12 May 2024 shall cease. In consultation with relevant stakeholders, it was determined that the recent rainfall had adequately replenished the water catchment areas thereby alleviating the drought like conditions experienced during the month of May 2024.



On July 1, 2024, Grenada and its dependent territories were struck by Hurricane Beryl. Prior to the passage of the storm, the agency advised the public about safe water practices and pre-emptively shut down the water supply to protect the system. By July 2, 2024, NAWASA advised that 70% of the water supply capacity on mainland Grenada was restored. The parish of St. Andrew was most affected, but water was restored with the parish later that week.



Distribution of Jerry Cans by GRCS volunteers. Source: GRCS

Scope and Scale

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

However, during the course of the operation, the scope and scale of the affected population being targeted changed considerably. This was due to the removal of water restrictions by the water authority in June 2024. Significant rains had fallen and replenished water sources leading to the removal of restrictions. A WASH assessment to determine the scale of needs and requirements for scaling up (or down) activities was planned for the week of July 1, 2024. However, this was not completed due to the passage and subsequent impacts of Hurricane Beryl. The Grenada Red Cross turned its attention to responding to the more pressing needs presented by the hurricane’s impact.

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
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IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC, through its Port of Spain Country Cluster Delegation (POS CCD), provided constant and direct specialized technical support at all stages of the DREF, from initial planning to closing. In May 2024, a SURGE alert was launched for an Operations Manager and in June 2024, the position was deployed for two months to support the National Society in successfully carrying out their actions. Given the passage of Hurricane Beryl, attentions shifted away from the drought operation. A finance and administration officer position was also launched but no suitable candidates applied for the position. The IFRC also supported the procurement of WASH materials via the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU).
Participating National Societies	The French Red Cross operates in the Caribbean through the Regional Intervention Platform of the Americas-Caribbean (PIRAC), is a key stakeholder in the Grenada Red Cross and offered support to the completion of the WASH assessment which was ultimately cancelled.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The Grenada Red Cross did not coordinate with the International Committee of the Red Cross at any time during this DREF.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	NAWASA was a key agency for information related to water quality and availability during the early phases of the operation. The Grenada Red Cross also collaborated with this agency to organize distributions for water storage containers that coincided with truck borne supplies of water in communities.
Are there major coordination mechanism in place?	
The Grenada Red Cross attended the meetings of the National Emergency Advisory Council (NEAC) as a key stakeholder. They also remained in contact with the General Manager of the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) and the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA).	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The agricultural sector, which many residents depend on, was severely affected by water shortages. Farmers required 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, faced challenges due to reduced visitor numbers and operational difficulties caused by water scarcity. However, interventions in this sector were no longer necessary due the increased levels of rainfall that reversed drought conditions across the island. This also led to the removal of water restrictions by the water authority in June 2024. The affected sectors therefore able to successfully rebound.





Multi purpose cash grants

While immediate relief addressed urgent needs, the loss of livelihoods and other challenges necessitate a more flexible approach to support affected households. The crisis increased the necessity for families to purchase essential items such as food to compensate for agricultural losses, water for daily consumption and hygiene. However, during the course of the operation, needs changed considerably. An increase in rainfall totals led to the removal of water restrictions across the island in June 2024. This restoration of a reliable water supply meant that interventions in this sector were no longer required.



Health

The constant stress and anxiety associated with securing daily water needs could have led to heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and other mental health issues within communities. Ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities could have alleviated some of these stressors, contributing to better mental health outcomes. Additionally, the loss of livelihoods due to water shortages exacerbated these stress levels. Farmers and individuals reliant on agriculture were particularly affected, facing income loss and food insecurity, which further added to the psychological burden. However, the arrival of annual rains allayed these concerns, negating the need for planned interventions in this sector.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Given the nature of the emergency (a nationwide water shortage), the provision of clean, safe, potable water was an essential need. In addition, where the government was providing a scheduled supply of truck borne water, the need of adequate, safe water storage solutions also emerged. As a result, there was 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, was vital. This included 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. However, with the removal of water restrictions and the restoration of a reliable water supply, the needs in this sector reduced significantly over the duration of the operation and planned activities were discontinued.



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, was essential. This involved establishing safe and accessible community and household water points. Improving sanitation facilities to be accessible and safe for all genders and abilities was also critical, including upgrading infrastructure and constructing gender-segregated and disability-friendly toilets and bathing facilities. Engaging community members in water management decisions ensured the needs and perspectives of all groups, especially marginalized ones, are considered, with local water management committees playing a vital role. However, with the removal of water restrictions and increased levels of rainfall, considerations for equitable access for water were no longer valid or needed.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability needs are also critical in this crisis. Engaging community members in water management decisions ensured that the needs and perspectives of all groups, particularly marginalized ones, were considered. Local water management committees played a vital role in facilitating this engagement by ensuring community voices are heard and incorporated into decision-making processes. These committees helped identify specific local challenges and develop tailored solutions that were more likely to be accepted and supported. This participatory approach ensured that interventions are culturally appropriate and effective. Furthermore, fostering active community participation builds a sense of ownership and responsibility. By involving all aspects of the community, including the water authority meant that the Grenada Red Cross was able to identify the shift in needs when water access was restored.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF operation, the Grenada Red Cross aimed to provide assistance to 1000 families (5000 people) across the four parishes of Grenada most affected by the prolonged drought and water shortages on the island in the areas of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Multipurpose cash with a focus on cross-cutting PGI and CEA approach.

At the end of the operation, a total of 161 families (805 people) were reached.

Operation strategy rationale

The development of this DREF Operational Strategy was grounded in insights provided by the GRCS, secondary data sourced from government, UN, and partner reports, as well as alerts and media coverage. However, it is important to highlight the completion of a comprehensive multisectoral needs assessment was crucial in supporting the successful completion of this intervention. This assessment would have complemented existing information and guided the planned actions and scalability of the operation to better aid the most affected population.

However, during the course of the operation, the scope, scale and needs of the affected population being targeted changed considerably. This was due to the removal of water restrictions by the water authority in June 2024. Significant rains had fallen and replenished water sources leading to the removal of restrictions and the reduction in drought-like conditions.

In addition, the implementation of this operation coincided with the impact of Hurricane Beryl and the launch of the Emergency Appeal that supported the affected populations in four countries, including Grenada and its dependent territories. The impact of the hurricane is testimony to the increased hydro-meteorological activities that reversed drought conditions. Therefore, the focus of the IFRC and the Grenada Red Cross shifted towards the needs of this humanitarian response.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

Through this operation, the Grenada Red Cross aimed at supporting 1000 families (5000 people) across southern and eastern part of the island who were 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 represented less than 5% of the population, the island was disproportionately affected by the water shortages with significant shortage in water mainly concentrated in the aforementioned parts of the island. This target represented an estimate of those most keenly affected based on information available at the time of publication. The target population would have been further defined with the completion of needs assessments

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The initial selection criteria were done on the basis that the water distribution method in Grenada is gravity fed. This meant that the communities at the end of the water distribution network and at higher elevations were disproportionately affected by the water shortage. As such, it was anticipated that efforts were to be concentrated here to relieve the stress on the system.

Communities being serviced by the Vendomme, Mt. Agnes and Petit Etang water systems were 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 south-eastern side of the island were those most heavily impacted.

While other communities were expected to receive a supply of pipe borne water within restricted hours daily, the communities serviced by the Petit Etang water system were only scheduled to receive a pipe borne supply of water 4 days of the week within restricted hours of operation



Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	-	Rural	-
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Assisted Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	805		
Total Targeted Population	5,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes 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
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Implementation



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0



Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of multipurpose cash feasibility assessments conducted in total	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

The activities planned under this sector were not implemented through this operation due to the impacts of Hurricane Beryl.



Budget: CHF 1,065
Targeted Persons: 500
Assisted Persons: 0
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Training for staff and volunteers in PSS	20	0
# of people (including staff and volunteers) who receive mental health and psychosocial services in emergency situations from RCRC	500	0

Narrative description of achievements

The activities planned under this sector were not implemented through this operation due to the impacts of Hurricane Beryl.



Budget: CHF 121,197
Targeted Persons: 5,000
Assisted Persons: 805
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of WASH situation assessments conducted in total	1	0
Number of people reached by WASH assistance	5,000	805

Number households reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	1,000	0
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Narrative description of achievements

- Between May 23 and June 26, 2024, 329 jerry cans were distributed to 161 families (805 people) within the communities of Clozier, Brooklyn, Telescope, Soubise, Pedmontemps, Creighton and Madigras. This was done by 10 volunteers of the Grenada Red Cross and in coordination with NAWASA's distribution of truck borne supplies of water.
- With the support of PIRAC, mission to Grenada to complete a WASH assessment was planned for the week of July 1, 2024. However, this mission was cancelled while personnel were on their way to Grenada due to the pending approach of Hurricane Beryl.
- The procurement of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) items with support from the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) was also started. These items included:
 - 10-L jerry cans (includes replenishment of stock) – 2 per family
 - 14-L buckets with lid (includes replenishment of stock) – 1 per family
 - Water barrels with lid – 1 per family
 - Portable water filters – 1 per family.

Due to shipping delays, these items were not delivered within the timeframe for the DREF and formed a part of the currently ongoing Hurricane Beryl response.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,598

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people trained on implementing the PGI and PSEA Minimum Standards	100	0
Number of volunteers signing the Code of Conduct	100	0
Number of people reached by PGI promotion activities in the response period	1,900	0

Narrative description of achievements

The activities planned under this sector were not implemented through this operation due to the impacts of Hurricane Beryl.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 14,378

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
The operation is informed by a needs assessment which includes information gathered from affected people	1	0
% people satisfied with receiving distributed items of good quality and with dignity	80	0
Number of community consultation meetings	5	0
Number of volunteers trained in CEA	20	0

Narrative description of achievements

The activities planned under this sector were not implemented through this operation due to the impacts of Hurricane Beryl.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 41,003

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of SURGE personnel support the operation	1	1
Number of IFRC monitoring and support missions	3	0

Narrative description of achievements

SURGE support in the form of an Operations Manager was initially deployed for 2 months to support the successful completion of activities. The position was deployed at the beginning of June 2024 but transitioned to supporting the Hurricane Beryl Operation by the beginning of July 2024.

Other monitoring missions were cancelled.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 18,427

Targeted Persons: 100

Assisted Persons: 77

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers involved in response who are insured	100	78
% of operational staff and volunteers receiving a security briefing	100	2
Number of Lessons Learned Workshops	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

78 volunteers were insured under is operation. This was done based on the provision of the names of the volunteers who would have supported activities. Other activities planned under this sector were not implemented through this operation due to the impacts of Hurricane Beryl.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRGD001 - Grenada - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 24 May 2024 to 30 Sep 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/5-2025/6	Operation	MDRGD001
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29/Jul/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	197,666
DREF Response Pillar	197,666
Expenditure	-17,320
Closing Balance	180,346

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	12,064	1,730	10,334
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	1,000		1,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	113,800	1,989	111,811
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,500		1,500
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	128,364	3,720	124,644
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	30,802	6,896	23,906
SF12 - Effective international disaster management			0
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC	38,500	6,705	31,795
Strategy for implementation Total	69,302	13,600	55,702
Grand Total	197,666	17,320	180,346

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 197,666 was allocated from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for the implementation of this operation. By the end of the operation, total expenditures amounted to CHF 17,320. The unspent balance of CHF 180,346 will be returned to the DREF.

The most notable variances between the budgeted and actual expenditure are due to the non-implementation of activities under this operation. This was directly linked to the change in humanitarian conditions during the implementation period. Drought like conditions were significantly reduced due to the increase in rainfall, which recharged local water sources. As a result, the government lifted all



restrictions on the availability of water to residential and commercial spaces. This resulted in a change in the needs of the affected population.



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

