



## CANADA CARIBBEAN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND

# Island Snapshot

## Grenada



### About the CCDRMF

The Canada Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Fund (CCDRMF) is one component of Global Affairs Canada's<sup>1</sup> (GAC) larger regional Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program. The CCDRMF is a competitive fund which is designed to support community-driven projects that seek to enhance the resilience of communities and reduce risks from natural hazards (e.g. floods, droughts, tropical storms, hurricanes) and climate change.

Established in 2008 as a CAD \$3.0 M small grant facility, the CCDRMF finances projects ranging from CAD \$25,000 to CAD \$75,000, and up to CAD \$100,000 in exceptional cases. The targeted audience is community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, civil-society organisations, and government agencies wishing to undertake community projects in the following beneficiary countries<sup>2</sup>: *Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.*

For the purposes of the CCDRMF, a 'community' is defined as '*a group of people living in the same geographical area (such as a neighbourhood, district, city or town)*' or '*a group of people with similar interests (such as youth and women) or livelihoods (such as farmers or fishers)*'.

To date, the Fund has supported twenty-nine (29) community sub-projects totalling CAD \$1,770,517.11, of which twenty-three (23) are completed and six (6) are on-going. The Fund has also provisionally allocated CAD \$1,017,338.66<sup>3</sup> to eleven (11) projects that are under consideration for execution during the period 2017 to 2019.

### Island Overview

The volcanic island of Grenada is the southernmost of the Windward Islands. It is a tri-island State consisting of the main island Grenada (312 km<sup>2</sup>), Carriacou (34 km<sup>2</sup>) and Petite Martinique (2.3 km<sup>2</sup>). The

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<sup>1</sup> Previously the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)

<sup>2</sup> In addition, one small community project was approved for the British Virgin Islands

<sup>3</sup> Subject to amendment



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State also has a number of smaller uninhabited and semi-inhabited cays. Grenada has a humid tropical climate with an annual mean temperature of 27.5 °C and annual mean rainfall of 1,150 mm. The dry season runs from January to May and the rainy season from June to December. Carriacou and Petite Martinique generally receive lower levels of rainfall and during the dry season can experience severe drought conditions. Grenada's topography ranges from mountainous rainforest to dry lowlands, coastal mangroves and extensive oceanic coral rings. The highest point is Mount Saint Catherine which rises 840 m above sea level. Freshwater resources are found in the many rivers, streams and lakes on the main island of Grenada. This is in marked contrast to Carriacou and Petite Martinique, where no permanent freshwater streams exist.

Majority of the population, which has been estimated at 111,219 (51% male, 49% female) as at July 2016 (CIA, 2016), is concentrated at low elevations and along the coast. Approximately one-third of the population is found in the capital of St. George's. In recent years, the main industry drivers of economic growth performance in Grenada have been Education (19.8% of gross domestic product (GDP)), Construction (6.0% of GDP), Agriculture (3.5% of GDP), and Tourism (3.3% of GDP) (2013 estimates).

Historically, Grenada has been adversely affected by a range of natural hazards. These include hydro-meteorological hazards (hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, storm surges, droughts, floods) and geological hazards (landslides, rock falls, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis). Although Grenada's location at the southern tip of the Antillean chain makes hurricane landfall uncommon, the country has experienced substantial damage during such encounters. For example, in 2004 the passage of Hurricane Ivan resulted in the death of approximately 39 persons and damages to 70% of the tourism infrastructure, 85% of the nutmeg crop, 60% of the cocoa tree stock, and more than 80% of the public and commercial building structures. Overall damages were estimated at twice Grenada's GDP at the time (US\$889 million). Almost one year later, in 2005, the country was hit yet again by Hurricane Emily which further impacted infrastructure already damaged by Hurricane Ivan and retarded recovery, particularly in light of inadequate insurance coverage.

Due to its mountainous terrain and volcanic geomorphology, Grenada is regularly exposed to the risk of landslides which occur with frequency during the rainy season. Much of the impact from landslides is experienced along the roadway network. Storm surge is also problematic in exposed coastal areas either through localised flooding in low-lying reaches or through cliff side erosion, having the greatest impact on the island's principal road linking coastal and interior communities.

There are two active volcanoes in Grenada, Mount St. Catherine in the centre of the island and the submarine volcano Kick-'em-Jenny (1300 m from the seafloor) located 8 km north of the island. Kick-'em-Jenny has erupted 12 times since 1939, with the 1939 eruption recorded as the strongest, producing a tsunami estimated at 2 m. While earthquake risk is moderate to low, seismic events associated with Kick-'em-Jenny pose a significant risk of earthquake impact.

Of course, like other small island developing states (SIDS), Grenada is also vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including changes in temperature and precipitation, intensified hydro-meteorological events and associated hazards, and sea level rise.



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## CCDRMF Project in Grenada

The CCDRMF is a competitive small grant facility and between 2008 and 2015, there have been nine (9) Calls for Proposals. In total, the Fund received 212 project applications but only forty-three (43) projects, 20%, from thirteen (13) countries met the criteria and were deemed eligible for consideration.

From Grenada, the CCDRMF has received eighteen (18) project applications. Of these, only one (1) community-based project was approved. This project supports disaster risk management through safer building practices. A brief overview of the project can be found in the table below.



Figure 1: Repairs on a home in Telescope, St. Andrews (Grenada Red Cross Project)

Project	Organisation	Objective(s)	Project Period	GAC Contribution (CAD\$)	Total Project Cost (CAD\$)
<b>On-going</b>					
<b>Reducing risk and improving living conditions through community involvement in safer building practices &amp; life saving skills</b>	Grenada Red Cross	1. To increase the capacity of communities <sup>4</sup> through the adoption of safer building practices.  2. To reduce the risk of flooding by designing and implementing a mitigation initiative aimed at lessening the impact of flood water and slowing down the rate of soil erosion.	2014-2016	\$87,537.04	\$111,936.04
				<b>\$87,537.04</b>	<b>\$111,936.04</b>

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<sup>4</sup> Pearls and Telescope, St. Andrew



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