

## IV GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION, RECOVERY AND A RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

### 1. Overall Context

The devastating consequences of Hurricane Ivan in Grenada, calls for the adoption of rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches that increase the country's resilience to the economic, social and ecological vulnerabilities that exist in very small island states. Caribbean states are more vulnerable than many other developing countries. Their higher level of vulnerability can be traced back to the interaction of a number of socio-economic and natural characteristics. Most notable among them are:

- Environmental/ecological vulnerability, particularly high exposure to natural hazards;
- Limited land resources and difficulties in waste disposal management,
- Limited diversification and very open economies;
- Weak institutional capacity and high costs of basic infrastructure; and
- Special social vulnerabilities, particularly in the area of limited human resource capacity.

Grenada, in the aftermath of hurricane Ivan, evinced many of these vulnerabilities. The small size of the population and the economy of most Caribbean States mean that in the event of a disaster, large proportions of the economy and population are impacted. In the case of Grenada, the assessment indicated that 80% of the population was affected, and the cost of the damage was estimated to be close to twice the annual national GDP. As a result of the damage caused by hurricane Ivan, many victims that were already poor prior to the hurricane were left in conditions of extreme poverty. Government and the international community may wish to focus their support on addressing the problems described in the preceding chapters. Hurricane Ivan has also exposed the country's weaknesses in land use planning, urban planning, building practices, and hazard mitigation policies. The need for hazard mapping, which can inform land use policy and building practices, has also come to the fore.

The main aims of the proposed projects are to attend to victims of the disaster, rebuild and improve destroyed and damaged assets, reestablish productive and export processes, and in general help to reactivate the process of economic and social development. Two broad areas are suggested for action: rehabilitation and reconstruction. Within those areas it is suggested that focus be placed on:

- **Reinvigorating the economy;**
- **Generating employment; and**
- **Reducing social vulnerability.**

### **1. The Rehabilitation stage**

This stage will seek to normalize the living conditions of the victims while also reactivating the economy – by meeting their vital needs and delivering basic services. The food, health care and employment needs of the population will need to be expeditiously met through the following actions:

- a. Provision of food
- b. Potable water
- c. Control and prevention of diseases
- d. Housing repair and reconstruction
- e. Supply of seeds and basic inputs to affected farmers along with financial support and soft loans.

### **3. Reconstruction Stage**

This is the most crucial stage in the economic and social terms, since it will lead to the full reestablishment of normal living conditions and the county's economic and social development momentum prior to hurricane Ivan. The activities involved in this phase involve.

- b. The implementation of specific projects;
- c. Replacing lost support infrastructure (buildings, roads, sea walls, sewerage systems, electricity, transportation and communications networks);
- d. Replacing lost social infrastructure ( schools, housing, hospitals),
- e. Re-establishing agricultural activities;
- f. Generating productive jobs;
- g. Strengthening national emergency committees; and
- h. Reducing the social vulnerability of the affected population.

### **4. Recommendations**

In light of the significance of agriculture both to food security and as a possible source of employment generation, it is recommended that in order to mitigate the current effects and any future disaster of this nature, Government and the donor community may wish to support a number of the following actions, the full listing of which can be found in the annex:

- Focus on food security in the short run ensuring that short term crops and poultry are two immediate interventions.
- Source the necessary inputs to rehabilitate and rebuild the fisheries sector to pre hurricane commercial activity.
- Source early bearing and improved cultivars of crop species for propagation and cultivation.

- Because of the denuded state of the forested and watershed areas, urgent attention should be paid to revegetate the watersheds to allow for some growth and coverage to increase photosynthetic activity and oxygen supply.
- Develop a policy and strategy, which focuses on a commercial led industry approach to agriculture addressing issues of Legal and Institutional Reform; Incentive Regimes and Insurance; and Product Development and marketing.

The yachting industry is an emerging sector of the tourism industry which has the potential for high income earning, generation of employment among the youth, and the possibility for increasing the diversity of the tourism product. At the level of policy, the implementation of standards for the yachting industry is essential. To preserve the integrity of the cruise ship industry, attention has to be paid to increased safety and security of visitors, and improvement in public health. Port infrastructure, including public amenities, will require repair and upgrading.

In the area of infrastructure the following recommendations are made:

- Construction of underground cables for electricity and telecommunications, particularly in the urban towns of St. George's and Grenville;
- Regular maintenance of water supply dam installations;
- Increased usage of building codes in the reconstruction efforts and in building in general;
- Establishment of an agency to exclusively handle the execution of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects;
- Development of a Disaster Management Plan of Action.

In regard to health, the damage to health facilities is of urgent concern. Recommendations for rehabilitation and reconstruction suggest that :

- The government and donors may wish to give urgent attention to the medical laboratory, which is vital for evidence – based medicine ;
- The vast majority of the problems associated with the Health Sector emanated from roof and infrastructural damage to the health institutions.

The following policy measures may minimize damage to buildings in the future:

- Implement and revise where necessary, the existing Building Code,
- Enact a Building Act to boost construction standards for health care institutions;
- Establish a Grenadian Building Authority ( GABA ) to enforce building regulations for Health care institutions.

Additional recommendations are:

- Transfer refrigerated medical products to the most robust institutions with generators prior to an impending storm.
- Place medical equipment or stock on pallets to avoid water damage

Despite centuries of agricultural cultivation and recent tourism activity, Grenada, up to the time of hurricane Ivan, still retained some of its mountaintop forests and coral reefs, over 450 species of flowering plants, 150 species of birds, and mostly undamaged landscape vistas. The destruction of the natural environment, is evident everywhere. The following are recommendations which may advance the protection of Grenada's rich natural resource:

- Prior to the passage of Hurricane Ivan, Grenada had embarked on the preparation of a National Environmental Policy and National Environmental Management Strategy. The country may wish to expedite the completion of the policy and Strategy. Unlike most other OECS Member States, Grenada may wish to pursue a policy and strategy that will focus on the re-establishment of significant biodiversity assets lost to the hurricane. An additional focus that is recommended is the creation of livelihood opportunities from the sustainable use and management of environmental assets.
- It is strongly recommended that sound and sustainable environmental considerations and standards be incorporated into all aspects of the post Ivan reconstruction of Grenada. This is particularly true for the rapid deployment of low costing shelter which, should not only be constructed according to internationally accepted building codes, but also constructed in locations that meet basic environmental criteria or which provide for environmental mitigation measures.
- A national physical planning policy has already been completed for the country. Incorporated into this instrument is a land use policy. The Government of Grenada may wish to consider reviewing and enhancing the policy, in light of the lessons learned from the passage of Ivan, and seeking Cabinet ratification of such so that it can be implemented as part of a wider reconstruction programme.

The reduction of the social vulnerability of the population has to be of utmost importance as the government of Grenada seeks to rebuild its society. In the measurement of social vulnerability a number of characteristics have been under consideration. Among them are the strengthening of the education of the population, maintaining optimum health, and achieving a secure and safe environment for people to conduct their business of life. The Government has expressed as a priority, the importance of developing its human resources. In that regard:

- A nationwide, all-age literacy and skills training programme that is gender aware and sensitive, should be developed and supported;
- Relief programmes with incentives for study should be considered;
- Support for Family Life Education throughout the school system from primary age should be instituted;

- Community based income generating projects of a cooperative nature should be explored as the people of Grenada have a strong culture of cooperative activity; and
- Food security for families in need, particularly households headed by women should be supported.

## **5. Project Proposals**

The fundamental factor regarding the viability of any reconstruction process is a country's internal capacity to undertake the rehabilitation and reconstruction process without further imposing on its already limited capacities. Grenada knows best the time frame and priority of its actions and will surely seek to strike a balance between the urgent task of replacing what has been lost and re-building its resilience to withstand similar future shocks. Once the emergency phase is over, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes will need to be established in order to restore the facilities, assets and services damaged by the devastating effects of the hurricane. While the international community offers it support, the content, priorities and scope of such programmes must necessarily be a national, sovereign decision of Grenada which has to respond as much to the magnitude of the damage as to its pre-existing socio-economic conditions and policies. In any event, reconstruction will need to be carried out on the basis of a significant qualitative improvement over previous circumstances. Observance of building codes to withstand hurricanes and other natural hazards is an essential aspect of reconstruction.

Any strategy for rehabilitation and reconstruction must rest on strengthening the basis for sustained resilience and less vulnerable development with growth. Thus, the proposed mixture of components to build resilience to natural disasters must be compatible with sound economic policies and the necessary structural reforms that will allow Grenada more effective integration into the CSME and into a liberalized global market.

Included below is a sample of priority investment projects deemed important for repair and reconstruction of the Grenadian society and economy. This list of project profiles was developed with the input of national authorities and does not run counter to proposals submitted by other regional and international agencies.

The principle objective of the proposed projects is to present a portfolio that can help to reactivate the process of social and economic development, to re-establish productive and export processes, to re-build damaged assets and to reduce social vulnerability. Each project profile provides basic information on aims, scope, expected results, activities and tasks to be carried out, investments to be made, expected financing, and special characteristics.

Each profile should be subsequently analyzed in order to draw up a definitive project that will help improve the living conditions of disaster victims, and recover the physical and economic losses stemming from Ivan's devastating effects.

## **V PROJECT PROFILES**

**GRENADA**

INFR-1

**PROJECT TITLE: FORMATION OF AN AGENCY TO FACILITATE THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GRENADA**

**Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Sub-sector**

**Background:**

Given the extent of damages recorded, it is anticipated that there will be a need to comprehensively manage the allocation of major funding expected to flow from donor agencies to the rehabilitation of Grenada. At present all infrastructure works are handled through the Ministry of Works. This Ministry is not expected to have the staffing required to adequately implement the number and scale of projects that it will have to be defined in order to rehabilitate Grenada.

In order that such an agency may operate to the best efficiencies, it is recommended that it be set up as a Statutory Body having a CEO and a Board of Directors who will be answerable to the Prime Minister. It is recommended that the members of the Board of Directors be drawn from:

- The Ministry of Works;
- The Ministry of Finance;
- The Ministry of Housing;
- The local Engineering Association;
- The private sector,
- The OECS.

**Project Objectives:**

To facilitate the implementation of an agency created specifically to manage and execute, in as efficient a manner as possible, projects which will be identified for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Grenada.

**Duration of the project: 60 months**

**Date of initiation: April 2005**

**National Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Planning**

**Newly established National Reconstruction Agency**

**Description of activities and tasks:**

To implement the legislation required to set up a Statutory Agency for the carrying out of reconstruction projects

The subsequent implementation of projects

**Expected results and products:**

**The efficient and timely execution of projects aimed at the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Government and National infrastructure**

**Total required investments: (EC\$dollars)**

Labour requirements

(work/months)

National inputs:

Imported inputs:

**Financial requirements (EC\$dollars)** 500,000,00

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Local: 10,000,000

**Special Remarks:**



<b>GRENADA</b>	<b>AGRI-2</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE: Enhance food security</b>	

<b>Sector: AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>Sub-sector: Poultry</b>
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**Background:**  
Hurricane Ivan left significant damage to poultry pens and destruction of stock (chicks, feed, pesticides, etc.). Poultry farmers need to reconstruct and repair plants, and purchase stock and supplies to establish the poultry industry and hence their livelihoods.

**Project objectives:**

- To enhance food security and improve livelihoods of poultry farmers.

<b>Duration of the Project: 6 months</b>
<b>Date of initiation: October 1, 2004</b>

<b>National executing agency: Ministry of Agriculture</b>
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**Description of Activities and Tasks:** The project is intended to replace the heavy losses in equipment reconstruct destroyed pens and to procure layers and broilers and the requisite feed and medication for birds for the 200 destroyed units.

<b>Expected results and products:</b>
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<b>Total required investments: EC\$2,981,550:</b>	
• Galvanized sheets	EC\$16,000
• Posts, beams & laths	EC\$46,800
• 500 rolls chicken wire	EC\$270,000
• 80 shredders	EC\$400,000
• 6000 broiler chicks	EC\$900,000
• 6000 layer chicks	EC\$1,200,00
• Feed & medication	EC\$148,750

**Special remarks:**

**Financial requirements (dollars)**

- Local:
- External:
- Donation/grant:

**Potential source of financing**

- External credit:
- Donor: FAO, CDB, EU, USAID, IADB, World Bank



**GRENADA**

**No. ENV-1**

**PROJECT TITLE: WATERSHED CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:**

**Sector: Forestry**

**Subsector: Environment**

**Background:** Ninety one percent of the forest lands and watershed now lay bare and stripped of the vegetation, which once supported an ecosystem where much fauna and flora benefited directly or indirectly. The 72 watersheds on the island have been devastated. A major concern remains over the (i) the level of water which the aquifers can now support and for how long, (ii) habitats for the wildlife, and (iii) serious soil erosion of the unvegetated hill slopes. Urgent action needs to be taken in the very short run to ensure regeneration and growth of vegetation in the forest and watershed areas. It is important to ensure that, in the drive to vegetate the watersheds and hill slopes, as much of the native biodiversity is maintained.

**Project objectives:** To rehabilitate all the watersheds in Grenada in order to:

- a. Prevent soil erosion as a result of the destruction of all canopies of vegetation along the slopes of watersheds;
- b. Improve water quantity and water quality; and
- c. Re-establish biodiversity of forest eco-systems.

**Duration of the project: 5 year(s)**

**Date of initiation: Immediate**

**National executing agency: Forestry Department and the Department of Environment in collaboration with interested voluntary organisations, schools and community groups**

**Description of activities and tasks:**

- a. Collection and propagation of surviving plant material, especially of the endemic species, from the surviving stock;
- b. Capture and recovery of wildlife for release in the wild after habitats have recovered sufficiently;
- c. A forestation of watersheds with fast growing native species;
- d. River bank stabilisation; and
- e. Appropriate policy, legal and institutional frameworks for watershed management, including community based approaches.

**Expected results and products:**

1. At least 80% of all watersheds are fully vegetated, with fast growing species native to the major forest communities in Grenada before the passage of Hurricane Ivan, by the end of the project.
2. At least 80% of Grenada's biodiversity is re-established by the end of the project.
3. Community based river bank stabilisation programmes established in at least 60% of the communities which neighbour major river systems.
4. Improved water quality and quantity in at least 50% of the watersheds.
5. Genetic stock of native plants and wildlife species preserved and propagated for re-establishment of biodiversity.
6. Conduct of an inventory of biodiversity in Grenada, Carriacou and Pettit Martinique.
7. Establishment of a herbarium.
8. Implementation of appropriate institutional, policy and legal frameworks for integrated watershed management.

**Total required investments: US\$1.6mil.**

**Special remarks:**

The project will undertake to create

<b>GRENADA</b>	<b>No. ENV - 2</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE: CREATING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FROM BIODIVERSITY ASSETS</b>	
<b>Sector: Environment</b>	<b>Subsector: Social Development</b>
<b>Background:</b> A number of the communities specialize in handicrafts made from non-timber products. These products have been destroyed in the hurricane and it is anticipated that many women from the target communities will be displaced	
<b>Project objectives:</b> To establish a Small Grants Facility which will enable rural communities to create livelihoods through the sustainable use of biodiversity assets.	
<b>Duration of the project: 3 years</b>	<b>National executing agency: Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Department of Environment and NGOs.</b>
<b>Date of initiation: First Quarter 2005</b>	

**Description of activities and tasks:** Provision of small grants up to US\$20,000 for the creation of livelihood opportunities.

**Expected results and products:**  
 1. A total of at least 10 grants are issued annually to undertake catalytic projects that

<p><b>Total required investments: US\$700,000</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour requirements (work/months)</li> <li>• National inputs(in-kind)</li> <li>• Imported inputs:</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Financial requirements (dollars)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local: \$150,000</li> <li>• External: \$450,000</li> <li>• Donation/Loan/Funding:</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Potential source of financing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External credit:</li> <li>• Donor: UNDP, CDB, OAS, EU, Republic Of China</li> </ul>
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**Special remarks:**

The Grants Facility will enable the women to obtain funds to cultivate the necessary plant material and to purchase tools, etc. that may have been destroyed by the hurricane.

Other resource based livelihoods may include jewelry production from non timber products and marine resources; crafts from banana waste, etc.

<b>PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS CAMPAIGN</b>
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<b>Sector: Environment</b>	<b>Subsector:</b>
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**Background:** The fragility and vulnerability of island biodiversity has been clearly evidenced by the damage of the hurricane to native species of flora and fauna. This fragility and vulnerability is further exacerbated by the impact of poor management and behavioural practices. Debris from the hurricane has been dumped into a few of the mangroves stands and it is anticipated that as the clean up efforts increase, that there may be indiscriminate dumping in a number of the ecosystems.

**Project objectives:** To ensure that there is no further degradation of the biodiversity assets of Grenada, Carriacou, and Petit Martinique.

<b>Duration of the project: 4 years</b> <b>Date of initiation: 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005</b>	<b>National executing agency: Department of Environment in collaboration with the Departments of Forestry and Fisheries, local CBOs, NGOs, schools, etc</b>
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- Description of activities and tasks:**
1. Public education and awareness through the use of all available media and social marketing techniques;
  2. Provision of small grants (not more than US\$5,000) to undertake catalytic projects on biodiversity conservation and sustainable environmental protection.

- Expected results and products:**
1. Regeneration and protection of biodiversity stock that had been destroyed by the hurricane;
  2. Active school and CBO/NGO programmes on ensuring that biodiversity stock is not lost through natural or man-made events;
  3. Infusion of environmental curriculum into primary to junior secondary schools.

<p><b>Total required investments: US\$250,000</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour requirements (work/months)</li> <li>• National inputs:</li> <li>• Imported inputs:</li> </ul> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p><b>Financial requirements (dollars)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local: \$50,000</li> <li>• External: \$200,000</li> <li>• Donation/Loan/Funding:</li> </ul> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p><b>Potential source of financing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External credit:</li> <li>• Donor: UNDP, USAID, WWF, RARE</li> </ul>
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**Special remarks:**

<b>GRENADA</b>	<b>No. ENV - 7</b>
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**PROJECT TITLE: REMOVAL OF WASTE DEBRIS**

<b>Sector: Environment</b>	<b>Subsector: Solid Waste</b>
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**Project objectives:** To remove, for safe disposal, specific types of waste created during the passage of Hurricane Ivan

<b>Duration of the project: 3 months</b>
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<b>National executing agency: Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority</b>
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<b>Date of initiation: Immediate</b>
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**Description of activities and tasks:**

1. Preparation of temporary sites to receive specific waste types;
2. Collection and removal of waste to temporary receptacles.

<b>Expected results and products:</b>
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1. A clean and safe environment.

<p><b>Total required investments: US\$3.88mil</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour requirements (work/months)</li> <li>• National inputs(in-kind)</li> <li>• Imported inputs: equipment and Machinery for waste reduction</li> </ul> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p><b>Financial requirements (dollars)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local: \$.25mil</li> <li>• External: \$3.63</li> <li>• Donation/Loan/Funding:</li> </ul> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p><b>Potential source of financing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External credit: Donor: CDB, EU, World Bank</li> </ul>
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**Special remarks:**

It is estimated that the following types and volumes of waste need to be disposed :

Galvanised waste	4,000 tonnes
Bulky waste	50,000m <sup>3</sup>
Demolition waste	100,000m <sup>3</sup>
Fallen trees	130,000m <sup>3</sup>

Cost to remove and transport all waste	US\$2.6mil
Equipment & machinery	.5mil
Rental of heavy Equipment	.03mil
Preparation of temporary Sites	.5mil
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$3.63mil</b>



<b>GRENADA</b>	<b>SOC- 10</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE:</b> Restoration of Important Historical Landmarks in the Town of St. George's	

**Sector: SOCIAL**

**Sub-sector: Heritage Sites**

**Background:** The project stems from the general efforts of restoring Grenada, in particular the Town of St. George, to its pre-Hurricane Ivan, status. Called "A City on a Hill" the town of St. George Grenada, has been the subject of many studies over many years, due to its unique characteristics such as fish scale roofs, Georgian Architecture and system of fortifications. It has also been described for over a century as the most picturesque town in the entire Caribbean. Not only had the town of St. George received special mention from the Georgian Society during the 1930s and 1950s, but also in 1988, it was nominated as one of the monuments of the Wider Caribbean. As recent as August 2003, studies were carried out on the Town as part of the efforts of getting the Fortified System of St. George's, listed as a potential World Heritage Site.

**Project objectives:** The Project seeks to restore the historical monuments and properties, so that the Town can retain its historical character.

**Duration of the project: 12 months**  
**Date of initiation: Immediate**

**National executing agency:** Ministry of Finance and Planning

**Description of activities and tasks:**

- Training of young artisans to undertake this work.
- Hiring of a consultant to advise on the restoration processes.
- Material for restoration.
- Hiring of a coordinator for management of the project.
- Safeguard and restore the historical archives of Grenada.

**Expected results and products:** Historical sites and buildings within the town of St. Georges restored to maintain the integrity and uniqueness of the town of St. Georges; as part of the Grenada's national pride and its selling point as tourist attractions. A cadre of trained artisans and skilled persons in historical restoration and preservation. The capacity to facilitate the exchange of information between local and regional inventories. Developed material for use as educational tools, tourists and promotional purposes.

<b>Total required investments:</b>	<b>Special remarks:</b>
<b>EC\$13,590,000.00</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour requirements (work/months)</li> <li>• National inputs:</li> <li>• Imported inputs:</li> </ul>	
<b>Financial requirements (dollars)</b>	



<b>GRENADA</b>	<b>SOC-7</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE: CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING AUTHORITY OFFICES</b>	

<b>Sector: SOCIAL</b>	<b>Sub-sector: HOUSING</b>
<p><b>Background:</b> Hurricane Ivan demonstrated the vulnerability of many building and their unsuitable for withstanding the natural forces of a storm. In many areas of Grenada there were few buildings suitable to withstand winds of upwards to 115mph. The new construction in these areas will provide structures taking into consideration standards that will help in the reduction of vulnerability in cases of tropical storms and hurricanes.</p>	

**Project objectives:**

- To rebuild Sandino Complex and to include main office staff and functions. To restore the complex to its former conditions.

<p><b>Duration of the project: 6 months</b></p> <p><b>Date of initiation: November 1, 2004</b></p>
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<p><b>National executing agency: National Housing Authority and Ministry of Finance and Planning</b></p>
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**Description of activities and tasks:** To repair the industrial institutions comprised of the following: Security office, office building, production plant, main and secondary store rooms, electrical shed, fences and structural areas.

<p><b>Expected results and products:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To restore the complex to its former conditions. To house all staff and functions in one location.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Total required investments: EC\$743,800.00</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour requirements (work/months)</li> <li>• National inputs:</li> <li>• Imported inputs: _____</li> </ul> <p><b>Financial requirements (dollars)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local:</li> <li>• External:</li> <li>• Donation/Loan/Funding: _____</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential source of financing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External credit:</li> <li>• Donor:</li> </ul>
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**Special remarks:**

<b>GRENADA</b>	<b>SOC-6</b>
<b>PROJECT TITLE: CONSTRUCTION OF LOW COST HOUSING DEVELOPMENT</b>	

<b>Sector: SOCIAL</b>	<b>Sub-sector: Housing</b>
<p>Background: Hurricane Ivan demonstrated the vulnerability of low income earners, living in areas and in houses unsuitable for withstanding the natural forces of a storm. In many areas of Grenada there were few buildings suitable to withstand winds of upwards to 115mph. Almost 28,000 houses or 89% of Grenada's housing stock of 31,122 houses have been damaged or destroyed by Ivan. Approximately 22,000 or 70% requires repair. In some areas the entire housing stock was destroyed. In the village of Après Toute all that remained were piles of wood and sheets of zinc to indicate that houses once stood there. The new construction in these areas will provide housing taking into consideration standards that will help in the reduction of vulnerability in cases of tropical storms and hurricanes.</p>	

- Project objectives:**
- The intention of this project is to address the very serious housing crisis that has been created due to the destruction of houses with the passage of Hurricane Ivan; through the construction of affordable houses for low and middle income households, which can withstand at least a category 3 hurricane Safer houses provided to the affected population including the indigent population.

**Duration of the Project: 5 Years**  
**Date of initiation: November 15, 2004 in three phases. Each phase will include (a) reconstruction (b) refurbish (c) construction and (d) financing.**

**National executing agency: National Housing Authority, Ministry of Finance and Planning**

**Description of Activities and Tasks:** In phase one to reconstruct 33% of damaged homes, refurbish 33% of concrete homes which sustained structural damages, construct 33% of homes for low income and 33% of homes for middle income and provide finance to 33% of affected persons to refurbish and construct homes.

- Expected results and products:**
- Houses refurbished and constructed for families who suffered severe housing damage with increased protection to withstand future natural disaster.

**Total required investments:**  
**USD\$27,000,000.00**

- Labour requirements (work/months)
- National inputs:
- Imported inputs:

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**Special remarks:**

**GRENADA**

**SOC- 5**

**PROJECT TITLE: STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S CAPACITY FOR INCOME GENERATION  
ACTIVITIES IN THE POST DISASTER PHASE**

**Sector: SOCIAL**

**Sub-sector: Social and Human Development**

Background: The disaster demonstrated not only the vulnerability of people, living in areas and in houses unsuitable for withstanding the natural forces of a tropical storm but the inability of certain agricultural productions to withstand such shocks. Many of the affected households are female headed. Income generation activities are needed to reduce vulnerability and create opportunities allowing the women themselves to improve their situation and quality of life for their families.

**Project objectives:** Reduce economic vulnerability of poor women.

**Duration of the project: 3 years**

**Date of initiation: Immediate**

**National executing agency:** Ministry of Social  
Development

**Description of activities and tasks:** Short-term consultant, training and capacity development activities for women. Market surveys to find niche markets in agro-processing, craft, short crop cultivation, horticulture, poultry farming, meat production and orchards.

**Expected results and products:** Increased capacity of women to engage in income generation activities in cottage and small scale manufacturing.

**Total required investments:**  
**USD\$500,000.00**

- Labour requirements  
(work/months)
- National inputs:
- Imported inputs:

**Financial requirements (dollars)**

- Local:
- External:
- Donation/Loan/Funding:

**Potential source of financing**

- External credit:
- Donor:

**Special remarks:**