

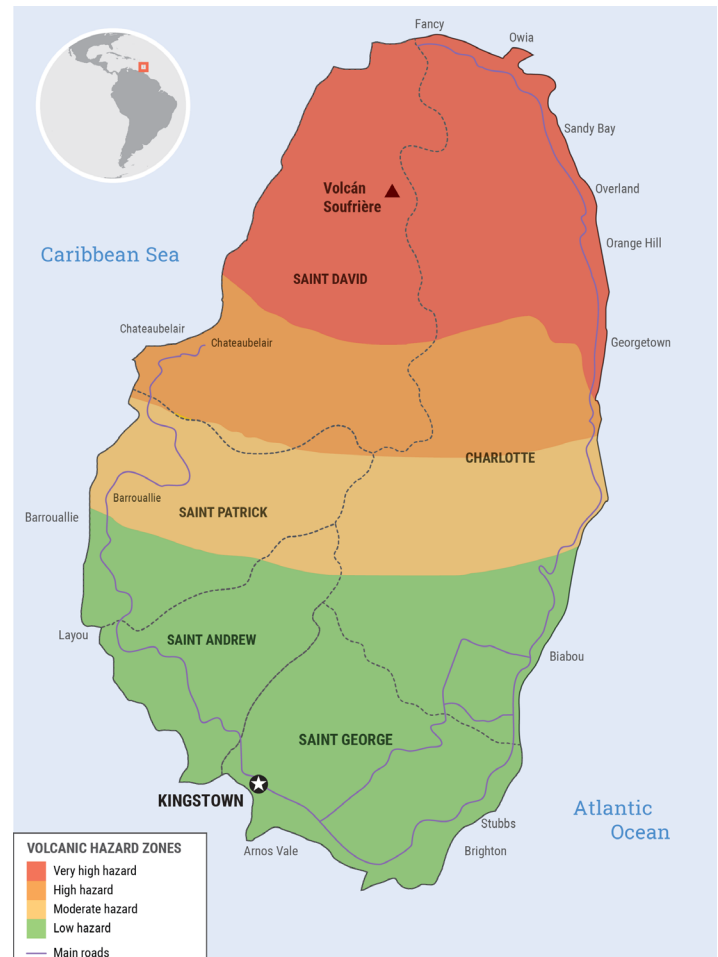


# CRISIS OVERVIEW

On 9 April 2021, after months of heightened activity, La Soufrière volcano entered an explosive state on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. To date, it is estimated that 20,000 persons have been displaced through mandatory evacuation of the red and orange zones, which commenced on April 8. However, the vast majority of the population has been adversely impacted by this disaster. The eruption of La Soufrière comes as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is recovering from its largest COVID-19 surge amid the pandemic, and the region's worst Dengue outbreak in recent history. La Soufrière is likely continue to erupt in the coming weeks and maybe even months. The long-term effects of a protracted eruption on agriculture and tourism, which are the mainstays of the Vincentian economy and contribute about half of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), will further exacerbate the already devastating socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. It will also reduce capacity for recovery and erode hard-earned development gains. A rapid response that effectively links immediate humanitarian assistance to early recovery and rehabilitation is urgently needed, as the fast-approaching hurricane season poses an additional threat to an already vulnerable population.

## Most affected areas

The parishes in the evacuated orange and red zones have been most affected by the current volcanic eruption and its heavy ash fall and pyroclastic flows, especially towns closest to La Soufrière. According to preliminary reports, extensive damage has occurred in the island's northern region, with forests and farms completely wiped out and staple crops, including plantain and bananas, destroyed. As such, early recovery of livelihoods and rehabilitation of critical services and infrastructure are of paramount importance to address both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term reconstruction and development. The continued eruption of La Soufrière is not only affecting Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, but also Barbados, where thick ash plumes travelling east, have engulfed the country, forcing the temporary closure of many businesses, already hard hit by COVID-19, and delayed the reopening of schools. The Government of Barbados has expressed concern about the potential impact of intense ash fall on public health, infrastructure, agriculture and tourism, and has sought UN assistance on ash and debris cleanup, and for environmental health and technical experts to join national loss, damage and needs assessment efforts. Furthermore, other countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States



(OECS) have offered to host evacuees who prefer to leave the country to live with family and friends in neighboring states.

## Most vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will be disproportionately affected by the eruption, with a long and difficult road to recovery ahead of them. High-risk groups include poor and vulnerable households, single female-headed households with children and dependents, pregnant women and girls, farmers and fisherfolk, people living with disabilities, as well as those living with HIV/AIDS, the LGBTQI community, youth (aged 15-29) and children, especially those under five, and the elderly.

Poverty is perhaps the broadest cross-cutting issue affecting vulnerable groups. Prior to the eruption of La Soufrière, poverty

was already expected to worsen significantly due to the impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods, projected to increase from 30.2 per cent to 38.5-43.8 per cent<sup>1</sup>, while severe poverty was expected to jump from 2.9 per cent pre-pandemic to 11.9 per cent<sup>2</sup>, significantly diminishing the resilience of affected people to recover from this crisis.

Tourism and agriculture are the backbone of the Vincentian economy, making workers in these sectors particularly vulnerable during the current emergency, especially women and youth. Unemployment disproportionately affects women (30.1%) and youth (ages 15-29), for whom joblessness is twice the national rate<sup>3</sup>. Some of the poorest and most vulnerable populations, many of whom are dependent on agriculture and fisheries, reside in high-risk communities that have suffered losses and damages to housing, crops, livestock as well as the tools and equipment they depend on for their livelihoods. Those dependent on these sectors will be displaced from their source of livelihood, beyond the immediate short-term, as the sector's recovery could take months, if not years.

### Most urgent humanitarian and recovery needs

The priority needs indicated by the government and the population include food, water, and managing the significant amounts of ash. More specifically, the most pressing humanitarian needs include access to safe water, hygiene, sanitation, personal protective equipment (PPE) and supplies, emergency food assistance, interventions in health, protection, including gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection. Shelter and education, as well as livelihood support and recovery/rehabilitation, are also among priority needs. The lack of safe water for drinking and basic sanitation is a major concern, with the Government indicating that large quantities of bottled water are required as initial relief supplies. Logistics support will be key to ensuring the rapid delivery of relief assistance to those most in need.

The displacement and cross-border evacuation of thousands of people, amid ongoing eruptions, means that shelter solutions with sufficient space and protection are urgently needed. At the same time, preparations must be made to provide durable shelter solutions for those facing prolonged displacement and those who are not able to return to their place or origin. Access to adequate WASH services will be critical to avoid a potential COVID-19 outbreak on the island, particularly in shelters, where physical distancing in close quarters remains a challenge. With schools being used as shelters, children and adolescents will require alternative and temporary learning arrangements, as well as psychosocial

support, while safe spaces for women and girls in shelters must be prioritized.

With recovery efforts likely to take at least several months, immediate food and livelihood support is needed to prevent a further deterioration of the food and nutrition situation, already exacerbated by the pandemic. Livelihoods, crops, and livestock have been affected by the ashfall, with a consequent impact on income generation and early recovery. The Government has identified ash and debris clearing as a priority, to improve access to essential services, mitigate potential environmental health risks, and kickstart the recovery of the economy and livelihoods.

Volcanic ash can be highly toxic. The clean-up of public places and homes must be carefully managed to avoid exposing workers to adverse health impacts and concomitantly minimizing harm to the environment (e.g. local rivers, lakes, and ecosystems). Where ash has accumulated, it is also necessary to map and manage these areas to quickly address the potential risk of lahars as soon as the volcanic material mixes with heavy rain. The response by local authorities will be supported to ensure that all different waste streams, including volcanic materials, are appropriately managed. The cleanup and management of volcanic ash must be carefully managed to avoid creating long-term socio-ecological consequences that might undermine future health and recovery. In certain situations, volcanic ash can contaminate the food chain, undermining local agriculture and household food security, for instance, by affecting backyard animals and crops. It can also trigger flooding where drains, sewers and water sources become blocked by the build-up of hardened ash deposits.



Photo Credit: Bajapro/United Nations

Volcanic ash covering a community situated within the red zone

<sup>1</sup>[https://www.bb.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/library/undp\\_publications/human-and-economic-assessment-of-impact-heat-report-saint-vi.html](https://www.bb.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/library/undp_publications/human-and-economic-assessment-of-impact-heat-report-saint-vi.html)

<sup>2</sup><https://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/media/1956/file/Socio-economic%20Impact.pdf>

<sup>3</sup>2017 Labour Force Survey

# INITIAL RESPONSE

## Response efforts of the host government/regional response

On 8 April, the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) fully activated its National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). NEMO continues to carry out search-and-rescue efforts in the most affected areas and is coordinating the distribution of relief supplies to displaced people. NEMO is also conducting preliminary multi-sectoral assessments with technical assistance from the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), UN agencies and humanitarian partners.

CDEMA has activated the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) to coordinate regional efforts in support of NEMO and the Government, deploying response teams to support NEOC operations and provide logistics support to help manage the distribution of relief items. Through the Eastern Caribbean Development Partners Group on Disaster Management (ECDPG-DM), the UN system, key international actors, and CDEMA, have a coordination space which facilitates the exchange of information and decision making, promoting a well-coordinated response.

The UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and Eastern Caribbean is coordinating the UN's response to the unfolding situation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with support of the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) and sector working groups, which have been activated in response to the emergency. UN Agencies are providing or planning to provide relief supplies and technical assistance in coordination with national authorities based on identified needs. All response efforts of the UN system aim to support activities that strengthen national response capacities and complement regional response systems.

## Support already received and delivered by partners

Technical assistance and relief supplies have already been mobilized by several UN agencies and humanitarian partners, to address the most pressing needs. UNICEF has delivered WASH supplies to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines which benefited 9,000 people. With 7 staff in country, WFP has integrated into the national response mechanisms in support of the social welfare, logistics and shelter ESFs and has helped to digitalized registration processes to ensure accurate and disaggregated data. WFP has also already begun

providing cash voucher assistance, with an initial distribution to approximately 150 vulnerable people, and is preparing to scaleup cash and value vouchers. WFP has also provided strategic transport of logistics equipment to establish a logistics hub as well as a 7 mt truck and a 3 mt forklift, while PAHO has provided 100,000 masks to protect frontline workers and displaced people in shelters against COVID-19. FAO has distributed water tanks and is launching a project to support priority livestock needs (shelter, feed, and medicaments). At the request of the Government, UNEP and OCHA are mobilizing a team of environmental and volcanic experts to develop and implement a debris management plan, including the safe cleanup and disposal of ash, to mitigate environmental health risks and kickstart early recovery and rehabilitation.

UNFPA has provided Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) technical assistance support to the Gender Affairs Division, including an ongoing GBV Safety Audit in emergency shelters. UNICEF is also supporting the Audit to ensure that the concerns of girls and boys are included and continues to provide remote Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) technical assistance to the Child Development Division of the Ministry of National Mobilization (MNM). UN Women and OHCHR have collaborated with development partners, the Government and civil society organizations to ensure tools developed across sectors are inclusive and that the most vulnerable in public and private shelters receive the supplies and assistance they desperately need.

Regional and international donors, neighboring countries, the private sector, and multilateral institutions have mobilized the delivery of relief items and financial assistance to support the Government's response. CDEMA has setup an Emergency Assistance Fund to receive donations to support immediate relief efforts and the OECS has launched the **Stronger Together Campaign** with the goal of raising \$US100M for emergency response and economic recovery efforts.

## UN resource mobilization

Following the first eruption at La Soufrière, UN agencies quickly mobilized and redirected funds to provide an immediate response to pressing humanitarian needs. However, the ongoing response to the COVID-19 pandemic has stretched the human and financial resources of UN agencies and humanitarian partners, limiting their ability to effectively scale-up response and recovery efforts to match the scale and scope of the ongoing emergency, without additional



Photo Credit: Bajanpro/United Nations

Residents of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines being evacuated from the Red Zone on April 18, 2021.

financing support.

In the first week post-eruption, individual UN agencies mobilized **US\$819,000** for the response in SVG. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) approved **US\$1M** to finance a multi-sectoral intervention in the priority areas of food security, WASH, environmental cleaning and health. Despite some agencies having accessed internal advance financing mechanisms, UN agencies are still 94 per cent short of the funding target for this regional appeal, creating a significant financing gap that hinders their capacity not only to address immediate humanitarian needs, but also medium- and longer-term recovery and rehabilitation to help SVG get back on the path toward sustainable development.

### Geographic scope of funding appeal

This appeal will primarily mobilize resources to finance immediate humanitarian, early recovery and rehabilitation needs in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. However, neighboring countries have also been affected and will require international assistance to support efforts to limit the socioeconomic impacts of ashfall and potential arrival of hundreds of evacuees. Under this appeal, the UN will provide support to Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Grenada (some of which continue to be affected by ashfall and all of which have agreed to host evacuees). Continued dialogue with affected countries, along with the ongoing damage and loss assessments, will determine the extent of the impact of this crisis and the scale of resources that will be needed to support a fast and resilient recovery.

# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



**Provide immediate lifesaving humanitarian assistance to shock-affected people, supported by the necessary logistics capacity to ensure effective, timely and environmentally appropriate delivery of relief assistance, in-kind, cash/voucher and linked with the provision of essential services.**

- A. Provide access to essential needs to save lives and support the livelihood coping strategies of shock-affected people, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups, including through the provision of emergency cash-based support, leveraging the national social protection system wherever possible.
- B. Strengthen coordination, planning and delivery of food security interventions (in-kind, cash/voucher-based support), with an emphasis on targeting and feedback and complaints mechanisms.
- C. Strengthen the management and facilities of emergency shelters and the coordination of the shelter sector, with an emphasis on providing dignified shelter and quick, durable solutions.
- D. Provide logistics services and technical assistance to support timely and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.



**Support impact assessments, minimize social, environmental, and economic impacts and facilitate the recovery of individuals, families and affected communities**

- A. Disaster needs, loss, and damage assessment to determine the economic, social, and environmental impact on affected countries and the financial resources required for recovery.
- B. Support ash removal with expertise and equipment and improving environmental health conditions.
- C. Maintenance and restoration of basic health services, including access to sexual and reproductive (SRH) health services, psychosocial support for marginalized groups as well as education services in affected communities.
- D. Support the provision of post-disaster social protection benefits and services to the poorest and most vulnerable households.
- E. Aid in the restoration of livelihoods of the most vulnerable households supported through agriculture and fisheries and implement small-scale nutrition-sensitive protected agriculture and fisheries interventions.
- F. Ensure food security of evacuees and host families, through operations of locally packaged food processing and kits in collaboration with the private sector, and through logistics support for the receipt, handling and distribution of food and other basic items arriving as in-kind support.
- G. Support sustainable recovery in the agriculture sector.
- H. Facilitate emergency employment opportunities for men and women through housing repairs, ashes cleanup and rehabilitation of community infrastructure.
- I. Mobilise emergency protection services and strengthen social safety nets for the most vulnerable, including marginalised women, youth, and children, with development of necessary protocols to adapt to the fluid nature of the situation.

# UN RESPONSE STRATEGY AND APPROACH

The UN response will be multi-faceted to cover both immediate humanitarian needs along with early recovery and rehabilitation needs, following **two pillars**:

## PILLAR 1

### **Provision of time-sensitive and lifesaving humanitarian interventions.**

Amid the active eruption of La Soufriere, the displacement of thousands, unlikely to return to their communities and livelihoods in the short-term, requires an immediate humanitarian intervention to provide lifesaving assistance and avoid the further deterioration of needs. The UN system will prioritize activities for the delivery of safe drinking water, testing of water quality and increasing storage capacity and distribution for households, health care facilities, shelters and families residing with host families or in temporary accommodations. Activities to address hygiene and sanitation facilities are being considered to meet increasing demand in shelters. This includes the provision of appropriate privacy, sanitation and waste management solutions, including child-friendly toilets, toilets for people with disabilities, pregnant women and the elderly, to meet the differentiated needs of affected people. The procurement of essential health and biosafety supplies, as well as PPEs, will be prioritized in order to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission and support safe health care delivery in shelters.

As people have evacuated from the imminent danger areas, temporary shelter solutions must be identified. There is also a high likelihood of multiple displacements in this context, as people explore further relocation in order to address livelihood, education and shelter needs of the household, and in situations where shelters with dual or multi-purposes are closed to return to their original purpose (as in the case of schools, for example).

The priority activities of the UN system include ensuring the protection and safety of affected people, through immediate shelter support, and the provision safe spaces for the most vulnerable, including women and children. Given the increased risk of GBV among displaced and sheltered people, the UN system will prioritize activities which provide technical

assistance to facilitate training on GBV case management, GBV prevention and response materials, including dignity kits for women, protection kits for men and psychosocial support. Technical assistance will be provided to the Government to support provision of mental health and psychosocial support for emergency personnel and the most vulnerable groups, including children. In the case of emergency shelters and communities hosting displaced people, there will be a need to implement processes to explore durable solutions including disaster risk communication, and techniques for promoting the recovery of the housing sector.

The UN system will also work to ensure that the rights and vulnerabilities of high-risk groups are included in all aspects of the humanitarian response. Advisory services, guidance and trainings will be provided for national authorities, emergency workers, judiciary, law enforcement, security forces and civil society organizations and the protection of human rights. Housing, land and property rights, civil documentation, disability and access to justice and the rule of law will also be addressed.

As La Soufrière continues to erupt, significant disruptions and restrictions on access to health care are anticipated and the already stretched health care system could be overwhelmed. The UN will prioritize activities such as the mobilization of emergency medical teams and maintenance essential health services, through the provision of essential supplies and equipment to scale-up health care delivery capacity. Additionally, technical assistance will be provided to ensure access to SRH lifesaving interventions. The UN system will also work with local authorities to ensure that health service delivery is inclusive and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and people living with disabilities.



Residents of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines cleaning ash from the rooftop

Already affected by the pandemic, food security and nutrition are likely to continue deteriorating due to the loss of livelihoods, decreased access to food, crop and livestock losses, and logistics bottlenecks affecting incoming shipments to the island. The UN System will focus on activities to support Government efforts, as needed, in procuring and distributing vouchers in the event that lack of access becomes a barrier for affected people. Technical and financial support will be provided to the Government to effectively coordinate, design, and implement in-kind and multi-purpose cash transfers, with a gender and child responsive focus, aimed at meeting the basic needs of affected people, whether for food or non-food items or access to basic services, leveraging the social protection system. The significant levels of in-kind food and other relief items anticipated to arrive in the country in the coming days and weeks can potentially create bottlenecks.

UN agencies focused on logistics, will provide support to the government to receive, sort, manage, store, distribute and track these items.

Displacement from main sources of income and damage or loss to productive assets will reduce person's capacity to meet their basic needs and recover from this crisis. To reactivate livelihoods, the UN's response will include activities that support the production of high-nutrition short-cycle cash crops through a combination of in-kind and cash-based transfer interventions for crop farming households. Similarly, UN agencies will prioritize the restoration of fisheries-based livelihood activities, via in-kind and cash-based transfer interventions, including post-processing activities targeting women and youth.



## PILLAR 2

### **Maintenance and restoration of basic services and community infrastructure. Environmental restoration to support ash clearance and interventions for rehabilitation, restoration of agriculture, ecosystems, and biodiversity.**

Community infrastructure, early childhood and day care infrastructure, public facilities (including but not limited to health facilities and schools), common areas, private housing, agriculture and livelihoods, ecosystems, water sources, and systems are all affected by the ashfall. As requested by the Governments of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados, cleanup efforts are one of the top priorities when it comes to recovery and rehabilitation of the affected population.

The UN system has been coordinating activities and will continue to partner with affected governments to help families and communities recover from the crisis. Planned areas of support include environmental, ecological, household and building damage assessments, which will serve as the basis for house repairs, reconstruction, and the provision and use of light machinery, tools and small equipment for cleaning purposes, to be kept by the communities after the cleanup is completed. Access to safe water is critical in this time of need. Activities from UN partners will support rehabilitation of water systems and sources, and ensure access to water for immediate clean up. Disaster risk reduction communication information and messaging will also be needed to support the recovery of basic services and community infrastructure.

Activities also include short-term emergency employment opportunities for affected families to ensure they are integrated as direct recovery agents, injecting cash into communities and facilitating the procurement and distribution of tools, equipment, training and technical capacity. Technical assistance and support will also be provided in repairs and rehabilitation of houses, schools and shelters (in preparation for the hurricane season) and support to the Government to mainstream disaster risk reduction. Activities will be implemented with the engagement of civil society organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, to ensure the full participation of vulnerable and potentially marginalized groups in shaping the response and monitoring its impact on target (their) communities.

The combined effects of COVID-19 and the current emergency have left the most vulnerable lacking access to basic services. In this regard, activities will include strengthening the Government's capacity to continue optimal child protection services, to facilitate return to schools under COVID-19 safe environments and support online learning as needed. Teachers will be trained to deliver blended education during makeshift arrangements. Support will also include access to learning materials, tools, and devices so children can resume learning and schools can be maintained as a safe environment.

Damage to early childhood and day care centres will also be assessed, to determine the extent to which children can be accommodated thus allowing parents, no longer restricted by care responsibilities, to return to employment during the recovery phase. Opportunities for youth and women's employment will be prioritised in the recovery process, as well as activities to stimulate local economic recovery. Support on health supplies and technical assistance will be strengthened by working closely with the national authorities in the aftermath of the emergency and coordinating with key partners. Restoring and strengthening access to health, information and other support services for people with disabilities, the elderly and their caregiver and identifying and establishing safe and accessible spaces for women, children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable and marginalized groups will also be prioritized.

Agriculture has been particularly hard hit as a result of intense ashfall. Recovery activities will include support for the rehabilitation and restoration of farmlands, replacement/repair of damaged farm tools, support for equipment and infrastructure, and rehabilitation of communal agriculture infrastructure production to stimulate income generation and production. Access to food and markets is critical and will be enabled through strategic partnerships between UN agencies, the Government, private sector entities and other stakeholders.

Logistics is a key component of an effective and predictable humanitarian and early recovery response effort. Taking that into consideration, activities will be rolled out which aim to strengthen the overall end-to-end supply chain management, from source to last-mile delivery to beneficiaries, through support in tracking and rehabilitation of relief and recovery items.

Areas of work under pillars 1 and 2 will be informed, and upgraded, by needs assessments, being conducted in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected islands, including Barbados, to better understand the immediate, medium and long-term environmental, health and socio-economic impacts of the volcanic eruption. Cognizant that this crisis is occurring at a time when Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries in the Eastern Caribbean are responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN response will be guided by COVID-19 protocols, and ensure the strict adherence of UN staff and personnel to the same. Public health guidelines to limit and prevent the spread of COVID-19 will be mainstreamed across all UN interventions, to ensure that no harm is brought to the local population.

## Financial Requirements

UN Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean is seeking to mobilize **US\$29,225,000 M** through this Funding Appeal to accomplish the stated strategic objectives.

The response to St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and other affected countries in the Eastern Caribbean, is expected to be financed through the following funding streams:

1. **Mobilization of international solidarity for additional international financing** from bilateral and multilateral development partners, international financial institutions, the private sector, and non-traditional donors including foundations.
2. UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes are responding to immediate needs by **repurposing existing program funding**. UN Agencies' programmes are being reviewed to provide resources to buffer the immediate impact while longer-term funding is secured.
3. Use of **existing funding mechanisms** such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which has already been approved.

The UN will utilize the funding to provide technical expertise, operational capacity, procure net of the required supplies and equipment, and project implementation support with a view to support and strengthen national/sub-regional capacities and response mechanisms.

### Financial Requirements for Pillar 1 and 2

Sector	Participating Members	Financial Requirements
Protection	UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, OHCHR	\$ 750,000
Health	PAHO, UNFPA	\$2, 500, 000
Education	UNICEF	\$975,000
WASH	PAHO, UNICEF, UNESCO	\$4,000,000
Shelter and Housing	IOM, WFP, PAHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA	\$6,000,000
Recovery, Ashes Cleanup, Equipment and Environmental Health	UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UN Women, UNOPS	\$4,500,000
Food Security, Cash and Livelihoods, Agriculture	WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women <sup>4</sup>	\$9,000,000
Logistics	WFP	\$1,500,000
		<b>\$29, 225, 000</b>

<sup>4</sup> For technical support

## Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) leads and has overall oversight for this UN Global Funding Appeal, in collaboration with the Head of Agencies of the UN Sub-Regional Team (UNST) for Barbados and the OECS. In response to the impact of the explosive eruption of La Soufrière, the UNST has activated the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) and key sector working groups (Protection, WASH, Health, Food Security and Livelihoods and Shelter) for coordinated support and response related to humanitarian and recovery needs identified by the UN as well as national and regional authorities.

The UN RC, with the support of UN agencies, regional organisations and other development partners, will facilitate the coordination of prioritized activities both with UN agencies and external development and humanitarian partners. This will be done in coordination with the CDEMA Regional Response Mechanism (RRM), through the Eastern Caribbean Development Partner Group on Disaster Management (ECDPG-DM), co-chaired by the UN RC and the Executive Director of CDEMA. The OECS Commission will also be systematically engaged to jointly advocate, coordinate and plan interventions ensuring that all affected countries are well supported.

In order to avoid duplication of efforts and facilitate better coordination, OCHA's Who does What, Where, When and for Whom (345W) online system could be utilized to report activities and monitor progress, enabling synergies to be more easily identified to make sure that the support provided is well-targeted and efficient.



The UN Sub-regional Team in the red zone assessing the impact with Hon Prime Minister Dr. Ralph Gonsalves



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