

PD AAM-107  
96942

**AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE SUBPROJECTS**

**APPROVED UNDER USAID'S**

**BASIC NEEDS TRUST FUND (BNTF) PROJECT**

**IN**

**GRENADA**

**Prepared by: Michael R. Taylor**

**July 1994**

## **GRENADA**

During (1984-1994), the first three phases of the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF) project in Grenada, twenty seven infrastructure subprojects were completed. Of these, eleven were selected for review, two of which were located in Carriacou. The projects selected were:

### **Access Roads**

Marie-Louise

### **School Renovations**

South St. George Government School

Happy Hill Secondary

Grand Roy Government School

Loretta Government School

Paraclete Government School

Bonair Government School

### **Health Facilities**

Princess Royal Hospital

Gouyave Health Centre

River Saltee Health Centre

### **Water Systems**

Carriacou Water Project Phase 1 & 2

## **Evaluation Methodology**

As was the case with Dominica and St. Kitts, individual sub-project reviews included site visits and interview with project administrators and residents from the respective communities.

## **General Comment and Summary of Findings**

The BNTF projects implemented in Grenada also contributed to an improvement in living standards. However, in contrast to the Dominica and St. Kitts programs, there was no individual project which exhibited that distinct dominance like the Cardin Home for the Aged or the Cart Path access road improvement project in St. Kitts or the establishment of the water supply projects in Dominica. Nevertheless, the projects selected for BNTF assistance appear to have improved living standards generally, enhance the physical environment and alleviated poverty in the respective communities.

## **Schools**

Over the years, prior to the commencement of the BNTF program, Grenada had been faced with perennial problems of a large stock of old dilapidated school buildings due to inadequate maintenance practices resulting from limited resources. Most of these buildings were structurally sound, but some of the building elements, the windows, doors, floors, internal partitions, roofs, drainage and sanitary facilities, electrical installation and finishes had deteriorated beyond repair and were in need of replacement. The dilapidated state of these buildings had impacted adversely on the health, well being and working environment of the teaching staff and students and performance levels had deteriorated. The renovations were also occasioned by vandalism. In three of the schools visited, this was evident.

In addition to the foregoing matters highlighted at Grand Roy Government school, a special problem was addressed. The roof of the woodwork unit was constructed with asbestos. Because of the potential dangers which this material poses to health, there had, as expected, been an outcry from parents. As a result of the renovations carried out under the project, this problem was resolved as the roof was replaced with rust proof aluminum sheets. The home economics section at Grand Roy school was also demolished and reconstructed. The deputy head teacher, Ms. Plaisir, said the building had been termite ridden and was unsafe for the students who were required to use it.

The school was built in the 1940's and has worn with time. Included in the repairs was the complete rewiring of the building. The enrolment at the school was 294 in 1994 but the size of the community/catchment area is approximately 6,000. Both teachers and students are satisfied with the improvements which have been provided under the project. The PTA, through self-help effort, hopes soon to establish a library at the school.

All of the schools, without exception, which were visited are currently experiencing overcrowding. The situation is so acute at the Happy Hill Secondary school that the headteacher has utilized the library, the garage and part of the stage to provide classroom space. The situation at the Bonair Government School is equally as critical. The school which was built to accommodate 450 students, now has an enrolment of 647. Either extensions to existing schools or completely new facilities are urgently required to address the problem of overcrowding. Even though this problem was highlighted, as I reviewed projects in Dominica and St. Kitts, the acuteness of the situation is not as precarious as what I observed in Grenada. If the BNTF project is extended, construction of new schools should be a priority area for assistance.

## **Water Systems**

Carriacou has traditionally experienced a severe shortage of potable water in some areas due to the inadequacy of existing catchments, storage facilities and distribution. The problem, however, is further compounded by low annual rainfall and a prolonged

dry season. USAID attempted to address this problem as it affected some 350 residents in the village of Bogles. Residents had to travel long distances (exceeding 15 minutes by foot) to fetch water.

The main purposes of the project was to improve the catchment and distribution requirements so as to augment the water supply in this village. A 6,700 sq. ft. concrete catchment has been constructed which leads to an existing storage tank. It is difficult to assess the real impact of this project since its longterm viability hinges solely on the level of rainfall. The storage tank can only be effective if there is adequate rainfall and for 1994, this has been below average. There has been talk of a de-salinization plant for Carriacou. I would agree that on a long term basis this seem the most appropriate option if the people of Carriacou are to be guaranteed a regular supply of water.

However, in Grenada, the water supply systems which were approved have been well implemented and are making an invaluable contribution in the communities in which there are located.

The Tufton Hall Water System was implemented in 1985 and serves a population catchment area of 3,000 persons. The areas which benefitted from the supply are Tufton, Victoria, Dequane and Maran. The project included the construction of an intake dam and treatment plant and the laying of pipe for distribution. Before the second intake was constructed, there were only 1,800 users or beneficiaries. Now, there are 2,400. 600 more households are now assured of a safe supply of water for domestic purposes. The individuals in these communities are all low-income status.

### Health Centers & Hospitals

Three health facilities were visited - River Sallee Health Centre, Gouyave Health Complex and Princess Royal Hospital in Carriacou.

Princess Royal Hospital is the only health care facility in Carriacou, whose population is estimated at 6,000. It was constructed in 1890 and with time, had fallen into a state of disrepair. The assistance provided under the BNTF project was used to repair essential sections of the male and female wards and to construct doctors and nurses quarters. Daily services provided by the hospital include the eight basic service elements in accordance with WHO guidelines, in-patient and out-patient services, X-ray, ECG, minor surgery and pharmaceutical. There is no laboratory service.

The impact of USAID's assistance has been to strengthen/upgrade the service units at the hospital. There is now a separate children's ward.

River Sallee Health Centre and Gouyave Health Complex are Type I and Type II health care facilities and catchment for approximately 13,000 persons.

The River Salle Centre is a newly constructed facility located in the parish of St. Patrick's, 25 miles from St. George's. The estimated population is 3,000. It provides all the services associated with a type I facility - immunization, pap smears, eye examinations.

Gouyave Health Complex, on the other hand, is a Type II facility. It serves as a catchment for six communities - Mt. Granby, Douglaston, Gouyave Estate, Maran, Florida, and Clozier. Daily services include the eight basic services elements in accordance with World Health Organization guidelines, paediatric and psychiatric cases, laboratory test and pharmaceutical.

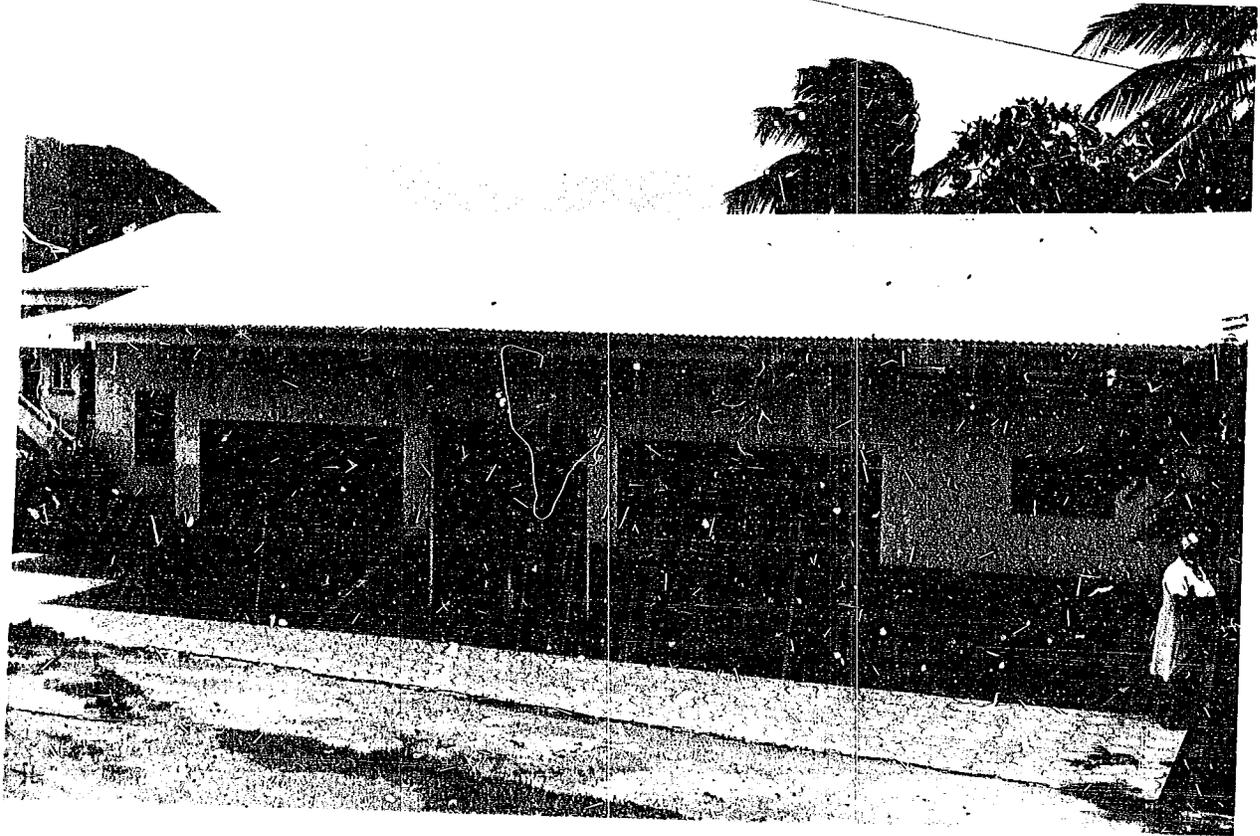
Over the years, due to neglect, both these facilities had fallen into a state of disrepair which had seriously compromise the delivery of health care. When I visited Gouyave, the repairs were not completed, but the senior sister expressed complete satisfaction with the work completed.



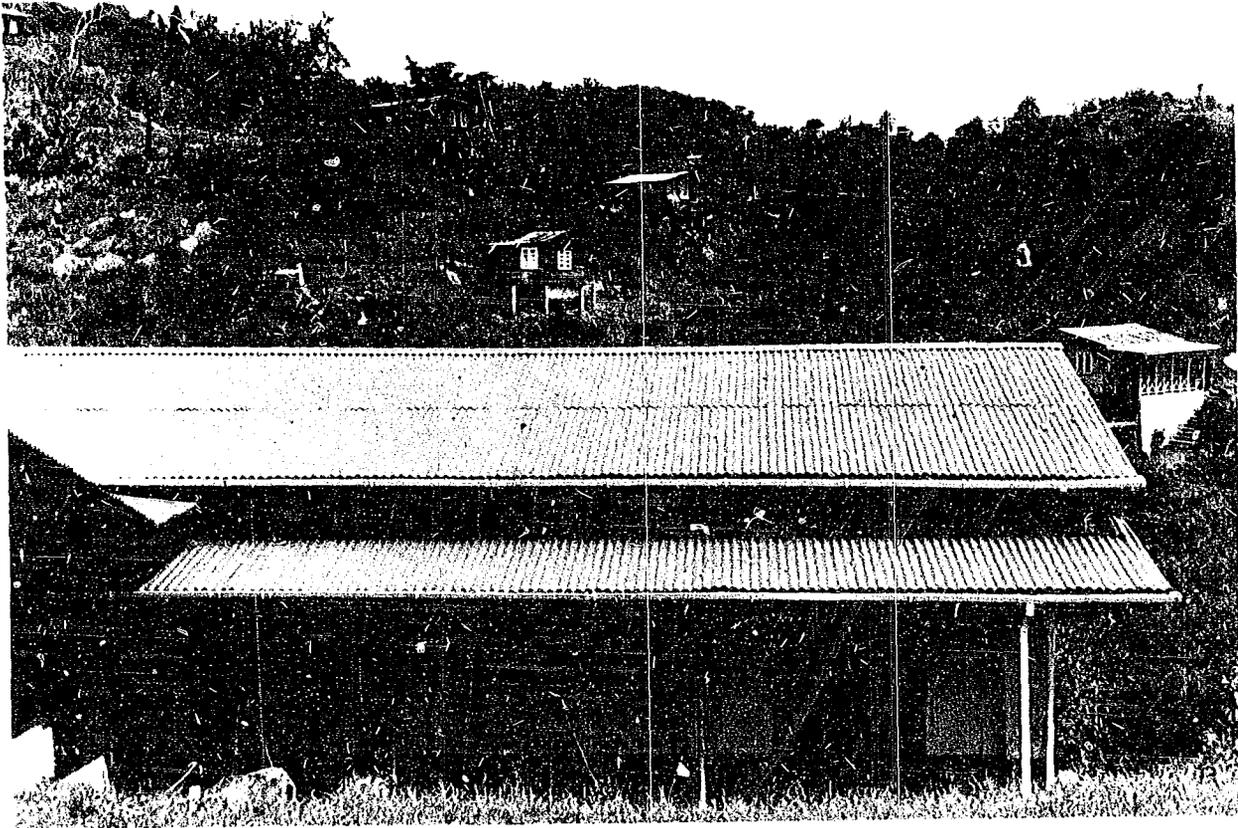
*TUFTON HALL WATER TREATMENT PROJECT*



*RIVER SALLEE HEALTH CENTER*



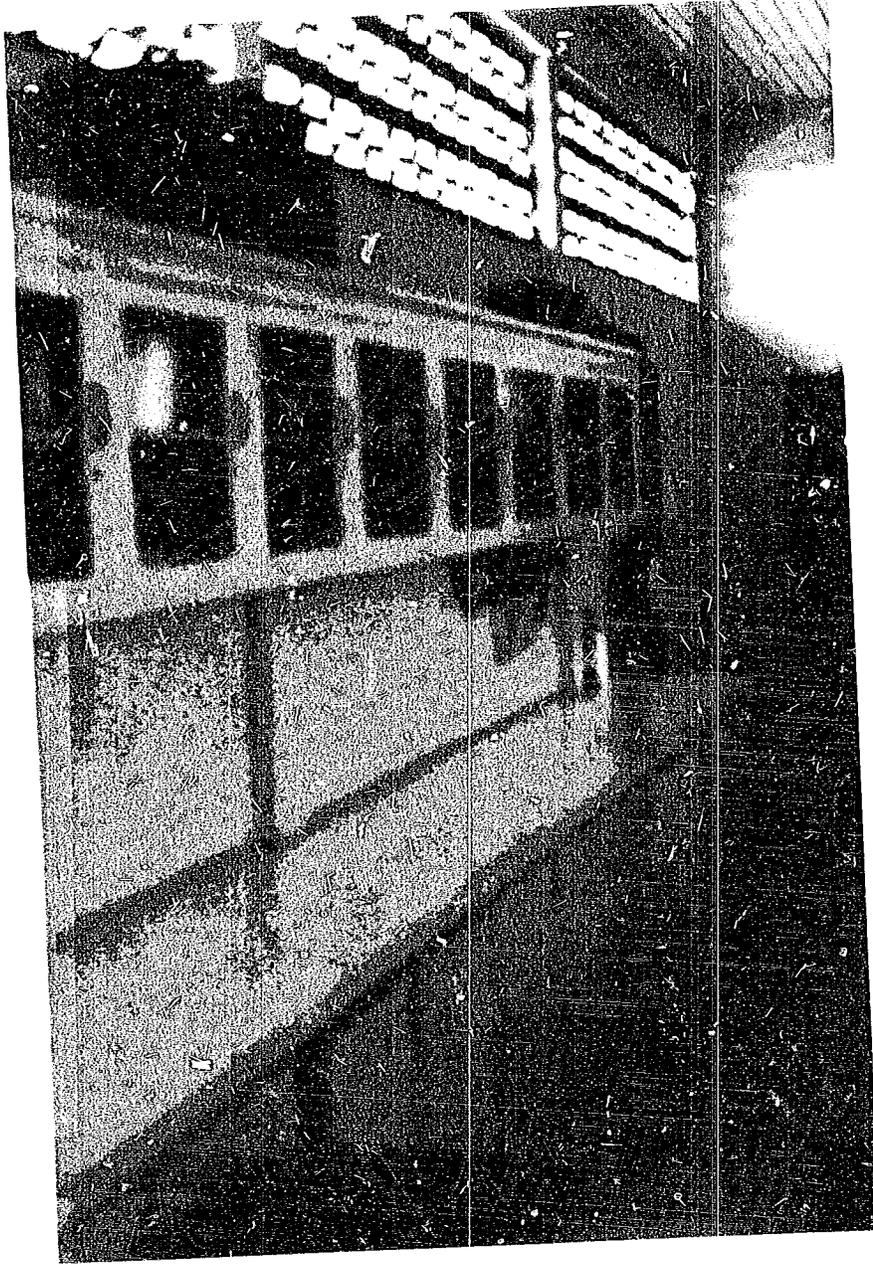
**GRAND ROY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL**



*The original roof was constructed using asbestos roofing material. The aluminum sheets eliminates the dangers to the health of the students.*

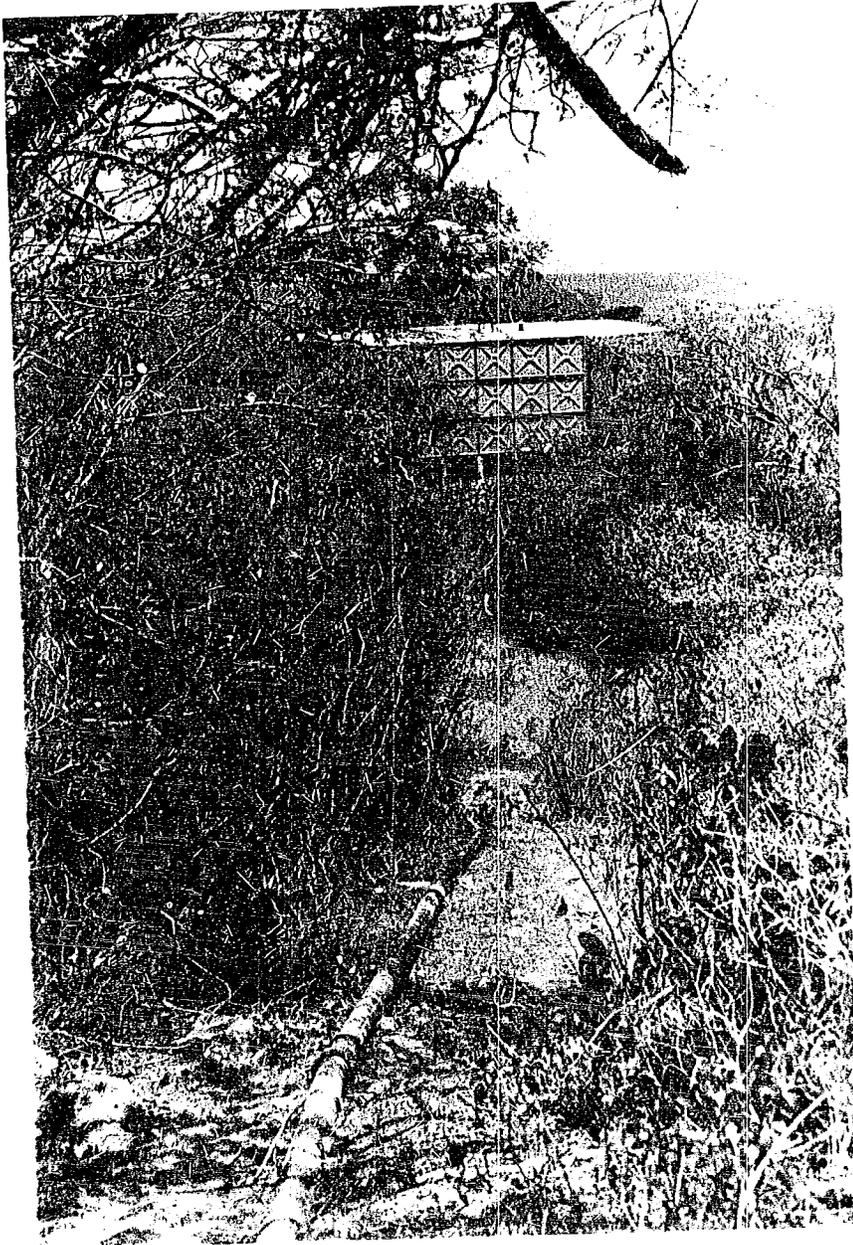
**GRAND ROY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL**

*The cupboards shown in the photograph are newly constructed since the olds ones were termite ridden.*



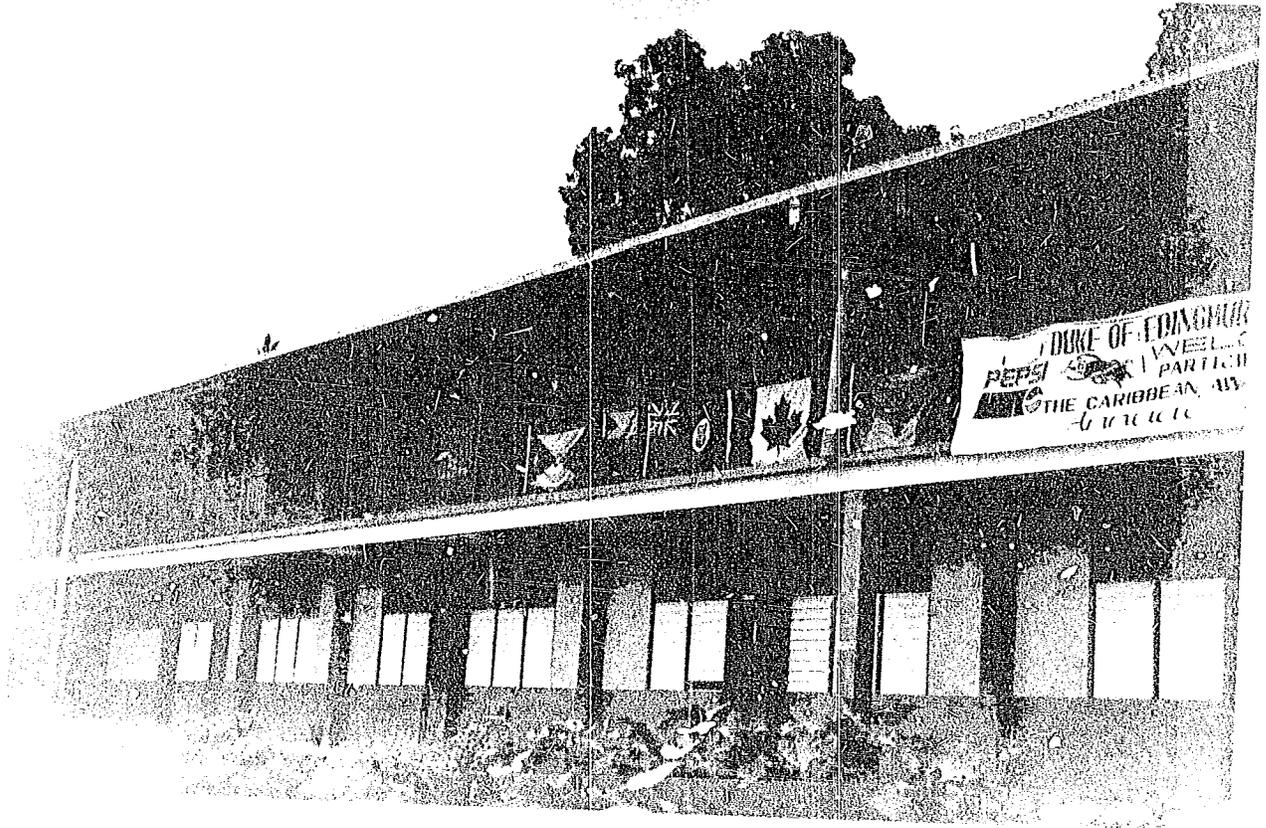
**BOGLES WATER SYSTEM, CARRIACOU**

*This photograph shows the pipe and water tank*



**THE HAPPY HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL**

*During my visit, the school was being used by participants for a Duke of Edinburgh Award camp*



**MARIE-LOUISE ACCESS ROAD**

*The road was well constructed*



**MARIE-LOUISE ACCESS ROAD**

*This photograph shows a section of the road which has not yet been completed*



*This photograph shows a home of the kind of people who benefitted from the roads - low income status*



**CARDIN HOME FOR THE AGED**

***A photograph of the women's ward. Renovations were carried out on the roof.***



***Some of the elderly women who live at the home and who are direct beneficiaries of the project***

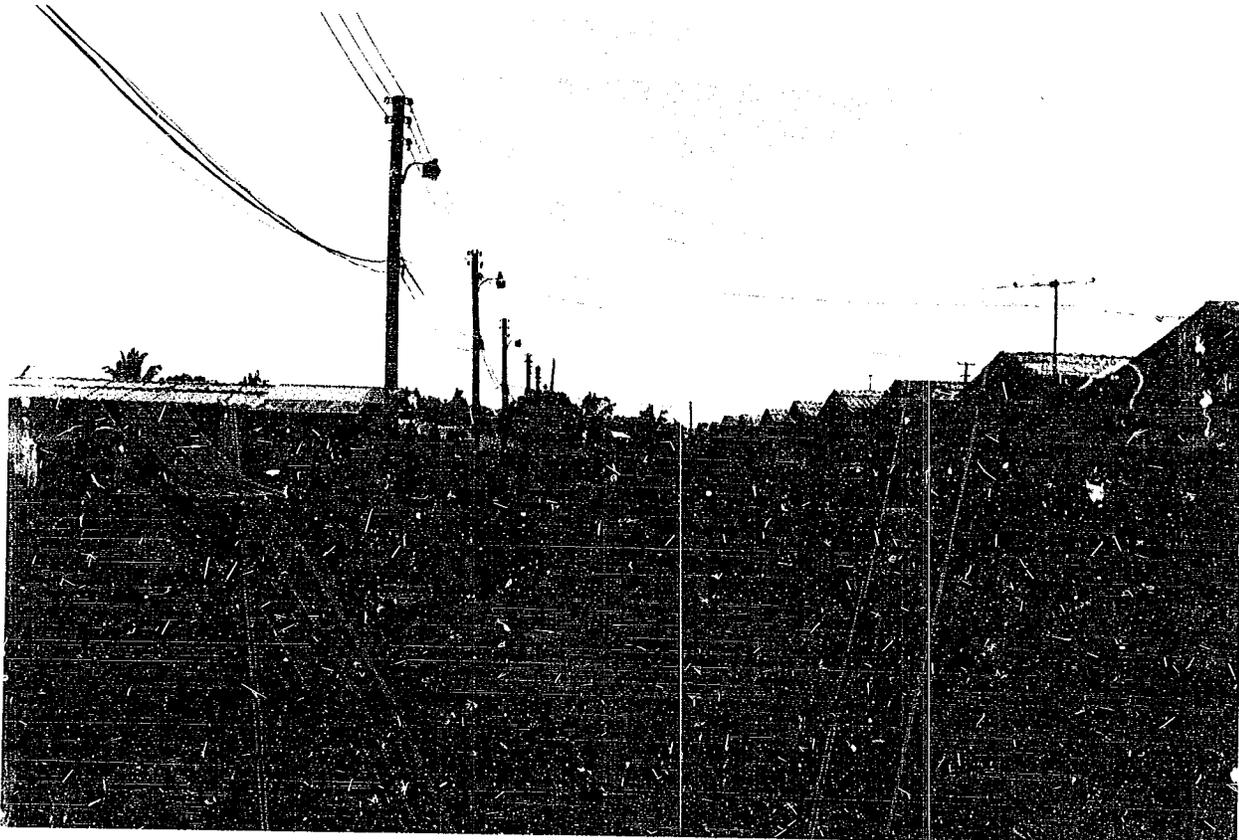


**ACCESS ROADS**

*A photograph of the access road in the Village of Molineaux*



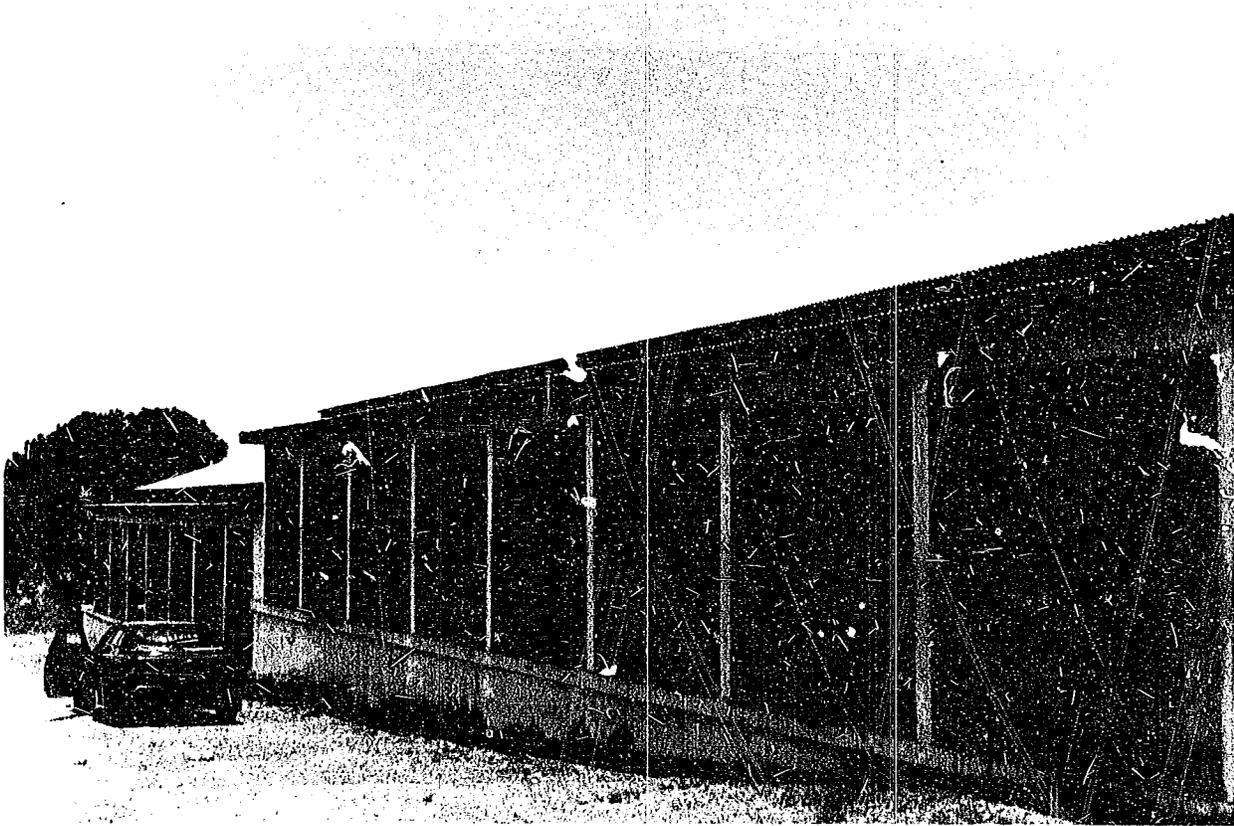
*This is a photograph of what a footpath looks like before an access road is constructed*



15

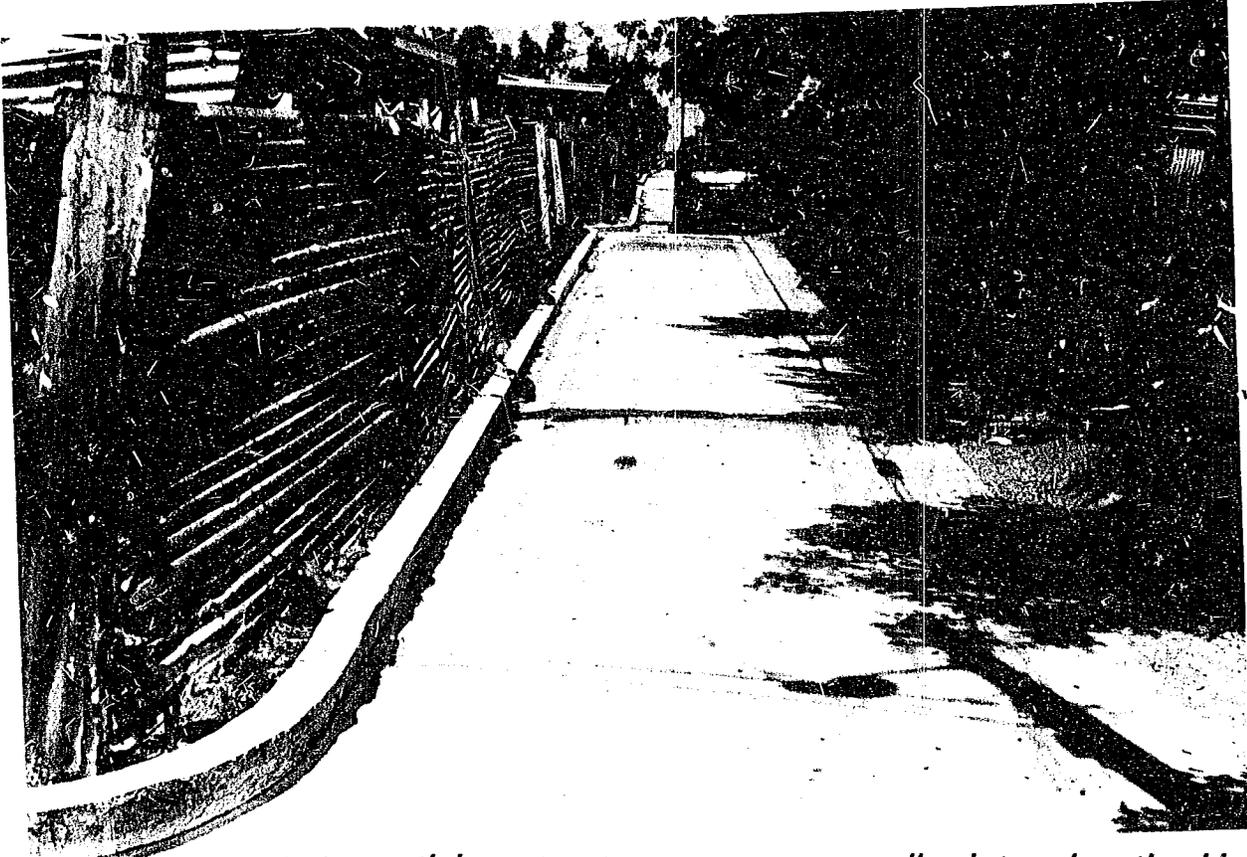
**SANDY POINT HIGH SCHOOL**

***A photograph of the new wing which was constructed under the BNTF project.  
This building is used for skills training programs***



**ACCESS ROADS**  
**Cart Path Road**

*Note the sidewalk at the side for drainage. Before the project was implemented, this road was not access assessible to vehicular traffic. Hence, the name Cart Path Road*



*By looking at the outlying structures, you can easily determine the kind of persons who benefitted from the project were poor*

