Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Impact Survey

Grenada Summary Report | August 2022

Two years on since the beginning of the pandemic, COVID-19 continues to have cascading and evolving impacts on how people in the Caribbean earn a living and meet their critical needs. CARICOM launched the Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods Impact Survey to gather data on people's livelihoods, access to markets and food security and provide snapshots of these impacts over time. This report analyses data from the fourth round of data collection, which took place from 25 January to 8 February 2022. It compares findings with survey rounds conducted in April and June 2020. Implemented by the World Food Programme, the short online survey was circulated in Grenada via social media, media outlets, SMS and emails.

February 2022

126 Respondents | 74 Female | 26% Male | 39 Average age | 4 Average household size

February 2021*

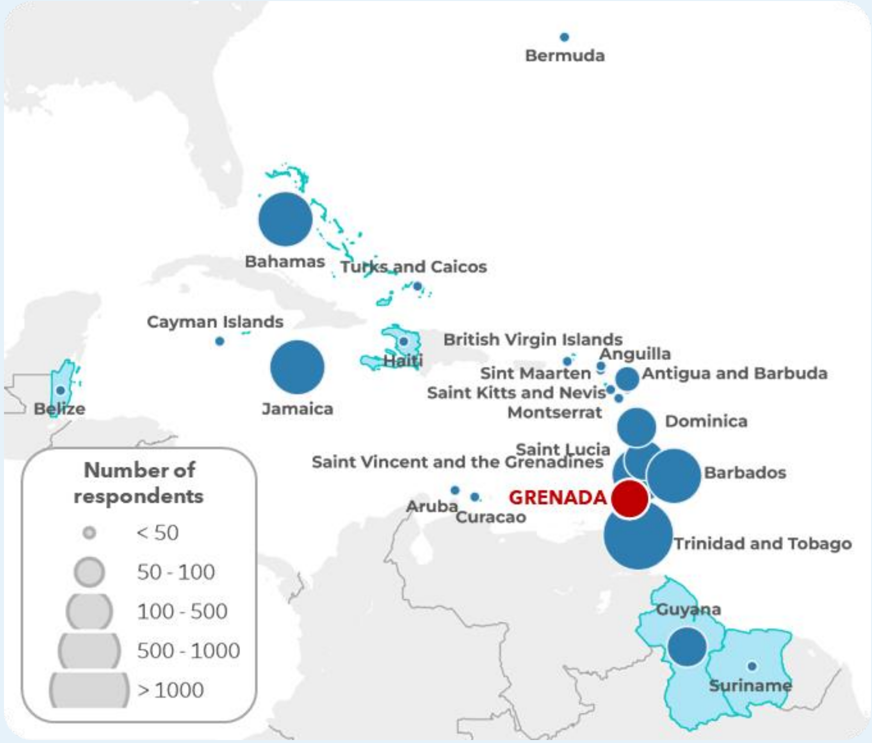
*Comparison with the February 2021 survey round is not included because of the low number of responses from Grenada.

June 2020

164 Respondents | 75 Female | 25% Male | 38 Average age | 4 Average household size

April 2020

253 Respondents | 65 Female | 35% Male | 41 Average age | 4 Average household size



CARICOM CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY *A Community for All*

CDEMA CARIBBEAN DISASTER EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY *Resilient States · Safer Lives*

WFP World Food Programme

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GRENADA Summary | August 2022

- Two years into the COVID-19 pandemic, people in Grenada continue to be impacted by the health crisis and the resulting economic downturn. While vaccines have become more widely available, the emergence of new variants in 2021 resulted in travel and movement restrictions continuing to varying degrees.
- The pandemic continues to impact people's livelihoods. Four out of ten respondents faced a disruption to their livelihoods in the two weeks prior to the survey, which is lower than in previous surveys. Concern about leaving the house due to the pandemic has remained the main reason for disruptions, followed by high prices of livelihood inputs, which has notably increased as a reason.
- Negative impact on incomes remains widespread, with 41% of respondents reporting that their household has experienced job loss or reduced salaries since the start of the pandemic. More than one third of respondents predict a severe or moderate to severe impacts to their livelihoods in the future.
- Half of respondents mainly worry about illness (52%), followed by unemployment (43%) and inability to cover essential needs (37%).
- Food prices are on the rise, with 81% of respondents reporting higher than usual food prices, an observation that is more widespread compared to April and June 2020.
- Nearly a quarter of respondents reported challenges accessing markets in the week prior to the survey in February 2022, primarily due to a lack of financial resources and concerns about leaving home. People's shopping habits have changed toward buying cheaper or less preferred foods.
- Based on survey responses from Grenada, 40% of respondents are estimated to be moderately or severely food insecure, with the lowest income household being the most food insecure.
- Respondents from Grenada are skipping meals and eating less preferred foods. Respondents are resorting to more severe actions, with 68% drawing on savings to meet immediate food and other needs, 36% reducing expenditures on education and health, and 30% selling productive assets.
- Differences in impacts are most pronounced when comparing across income groups. Households classifying their incomes as below and well below average show the poorest results on all key metrics of well-being.
- The government put in place measures to support people, and 8% of respondents have received some form of government support. However, very few (2%) were receiving assistance at the time of the survey in February 2022. The most common type of support received was cash transfers/income support, followed by social security/national insurance.
- Respondents continue to spend more time on domestic work and childcare compared to before the pandemic. While reported by both women and men, these activities often are disproportionately shouldered by women. Continued and deepened analysis on gender remains a priority.
- While the survey contributes to a better overview of impacts, the data is not entirely representative, and the use of an online questionnaire limits inputs from people without internet connectivity.

GRENADA Summary | August 2022

All respondents

*Comparisons with the February 2021 survey round is not included because of the low number of responses from Grenada.

		Feb-22	Jun-20	Apr-20
LIVELIHOODS	Disrupted livelihoods	42%	55%	77%
	Reduction/loss of income	41%	62%	48%
	Moderate to severe or severe future livelihoods impacts	36%	53%	53%
MARKETS	Lack of market access	23%	27%	64%
	Change in shopping behaviour	80%	88%	88%
	Increase in food prices	81%	72%	35%
FOOD SECURITY	Reduced food consumption	30%	36%	20%
	Lack of food stock	16%	17%	3%

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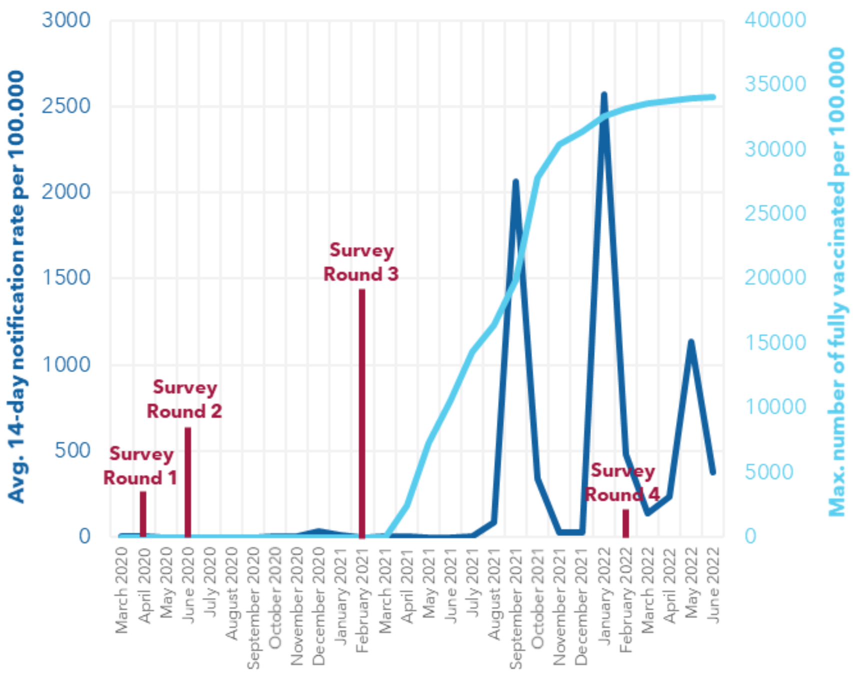
COVID-19 | Situation and response

COVID-19 cases and government responses

Grenada experienced a first spike in infections starting in August 2021. At the time of this survey in February 2022, a second wave was underway, followed by a spike in April 2022. Surges in infections were accompanied by restrictions on movement, business activities, and social events, including curfews from August to December 2021. In April 2022, the government lifted all remaining COVID-19-related restrictions on domestic activities and international travel.

New COVID-19 cases and vaccination in Grenada*

*Average rate of COVID-19 cases and maximum number of fully vaccinated people per month in Grenada. Number of fully vaccinated includes those who received all doses prescribed by the initial vaccination protocol.



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the Our World in Data, 20.6.2022

The Government of Grenada first launched its vaccination programme in February 2021. As of June 2022, 34% of the country's population were fully vaccinated, compared to the global average of 60%.

Broader developments and government responses

Grenada's tourism-dependent economy suffered a severe blow from the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite some signs of recovery in 2021, tourist arrivals that year remained at only 25 percent of pre-crisis levels.[1]

To mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on households and businesses, the Government of Grenada first launched an economic stimulus package in March 2020, which included various social protection measures, including payroll support to businesses, income support to self-employed persons and an unemployment benefit, among other measures.

In August 2021, a second COVID-19 Economic Stimulus Support Package 2.0 was launched as a continuation of the government's effort to bring relief to those impacted by the pandemic. Key measures included the continuation of the temporary Unemployment Benefit Programme, income support to vulnerable persons working in the informal sector whose incomes were significantly reduced and had not fully recovered, and an expansion of the country's SEED Programme to provide temporary cash transfers to vulnerable households.[2]

See page 24 for survey findings related to social protection support.

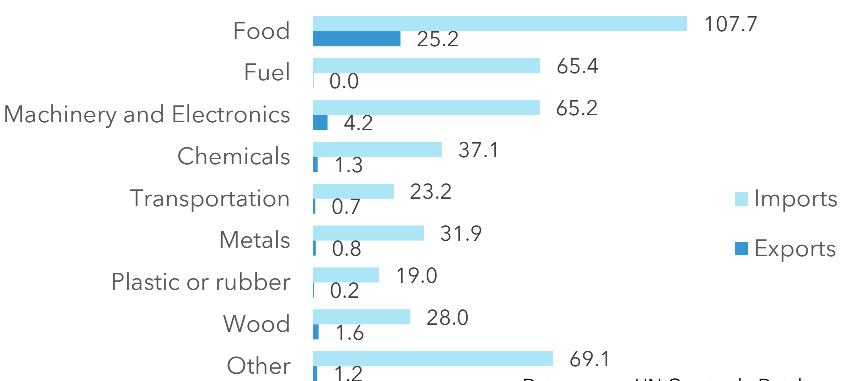
[1] IMF (2022). Grenada: Staff Concluding Statement of the 2022 Article IV Mission. Available at: https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/02/25/grenada-staff-concluding-statement-of-the-2022-article-iv-mission

[2] NOW Grenada (2022). Stimulus Package 2.0 moves into high gear. Available at: https://www.nowgrenada.com/2021/09/stimulus-package-2-0-moves-into-high-gear/

Emerging issues | Implications of Ukraine crisis

The crisis in Ukraine is having wide implications on international supply chains, inflationary pressure and economic growth (see Annex). Most affected will be countries which have high import dependency on the Russian Federation and Ukraine on key commodities, but spill over effects are expected also elsewhere. Grenada, like most economies of the Caribbean, is a net importer of commodities. In 2021, overall imports were valued at US$ 446.7 million and were over 12 times the value of exports, which amounted to US$ 35.2 million. Food is the single most important traded commodity, both as a share of overall imports and exports.

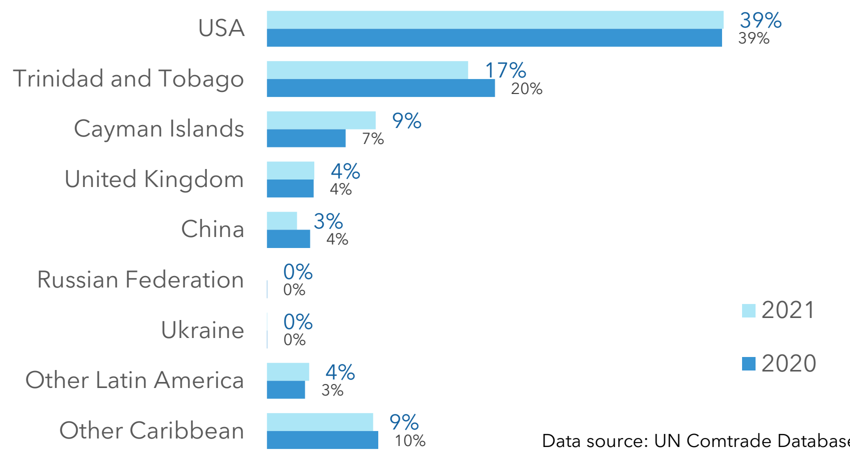
Share of commodity trade in Grenada in million US$ (2021), by product group



Data source: UN Comtrade Database

The United States is the main import partner of Grenada. It contributes to 39% of total imports and the largest share of imports of cereals (81%) and milled products (52%). However, Caribbean economies represent an important market for the placement of exports (17% in US$ value) and are also an important source of imports (35%). Almost half of its fertilizer is imported from the Dominican Republic (44%) while most of its fuel needs are covered from Cayman Islands (63%) or Trinidad and Tobago (33%). Imports from the Russian Federation or Ukraine for any of these commodities were either non-existent or insignificant in 2020 and 2021.

Top 5 import partners in 2021 based on US$ value (all commodities)



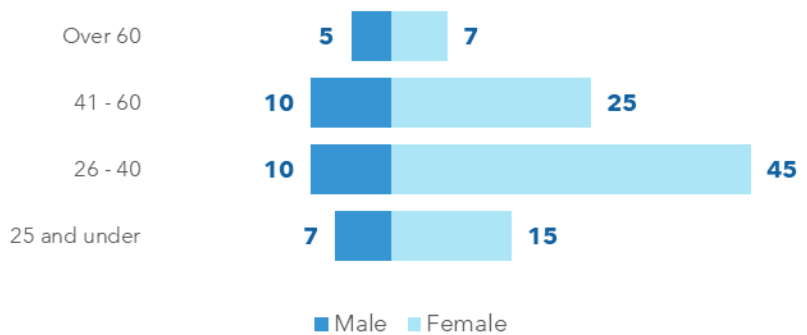
Data source: UN Comtrade Database

The negative balance of trade for Grenada makes it vulnerable to price fluctuations and supply chain shocks in international markets, which may translate to inflationary pressure domestically.

So far, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) has not introduced changes to its monetary policy with the discount interest rate remaining at 2%, ever since it was lowered from 6.5 in April 2020. As outlined in the Budget Framework Paper 2022 by the Grenada Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Physical Development and Energy, the Government of Grenada budget estimates are projected to be higher than the estimated 2021 outturn, indicative of targeted spending on the most vulnerable and those who were disproportionally affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in view of the 2022-2024 expenditure strategy.

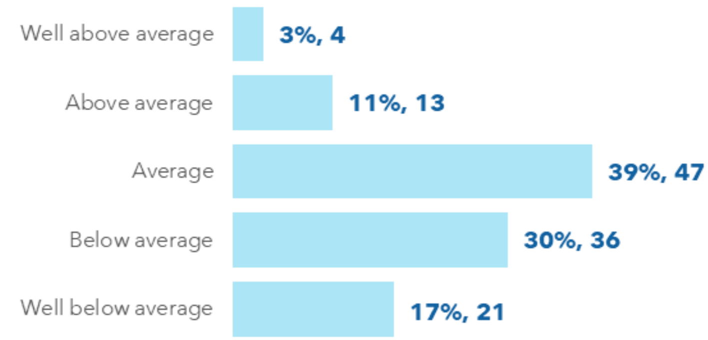
RESPONDENTS | Demographics

Age and sex

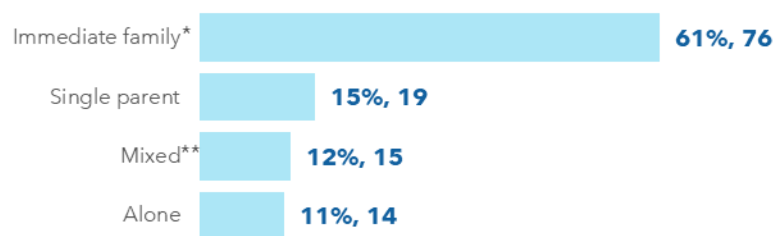


Perceived income levels

Respondents were asked to compare their household's income with the rest of their country.



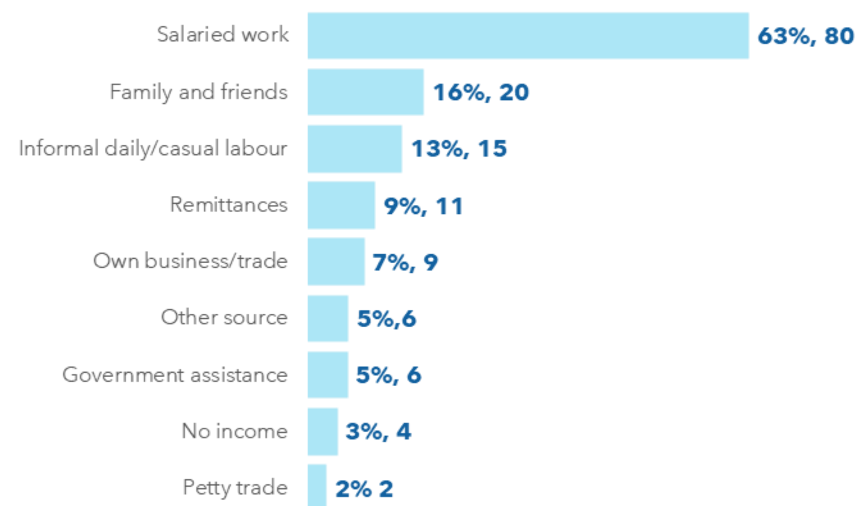
Household composition



* Immediate family includes partner, children and grandparents.
** Mixed households are composed of immediate family members, other relatives as well as non-family members.

Main income sources

Respondents were asked to indicate the main income source(s) for their household. Multiple choices could be selected.

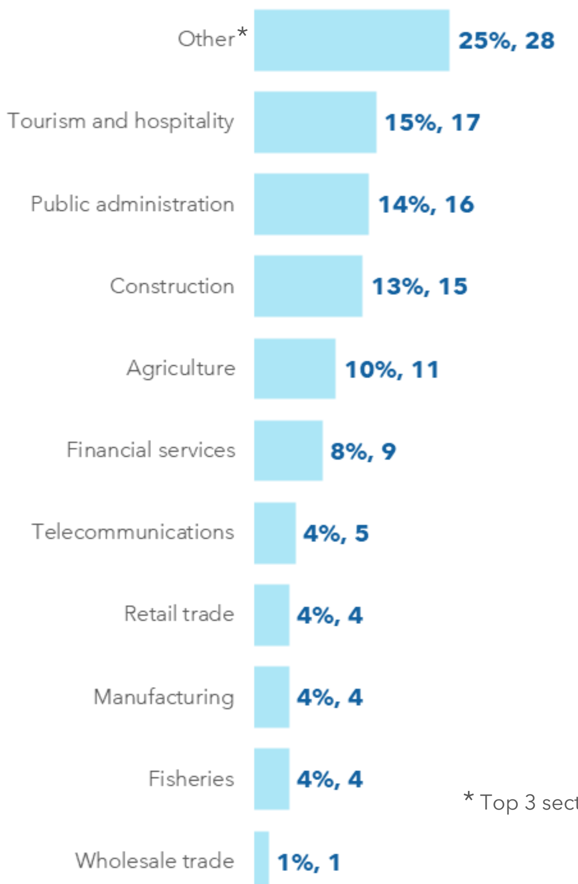


Urban/rural location

RESPONDENTS | Demographics

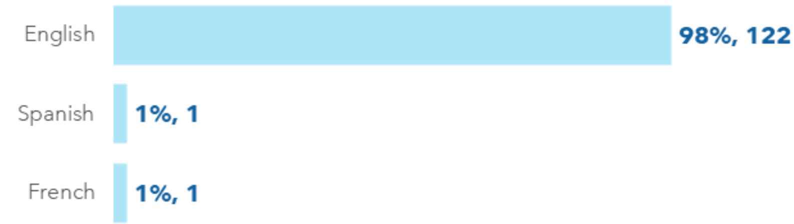
Main income sector

Respondents were asked to indicate the sector that represents their household's main source of income. The percentages were calculated for the respondents that indicated having an income.



* Top 3 sectors chosen under "Other":
Pension, retirement
Education
Health

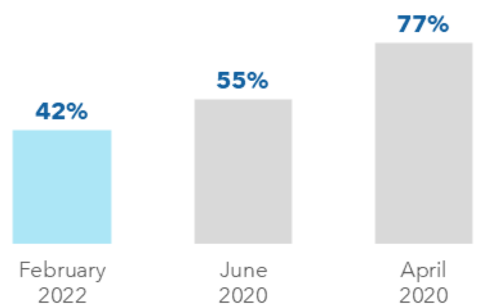
Language



LIVELIHOODS | Disruptions to livelihoods

▶ Impacts to livelihoods remain widespread but scaled down compared to the early stages of the pandemic.

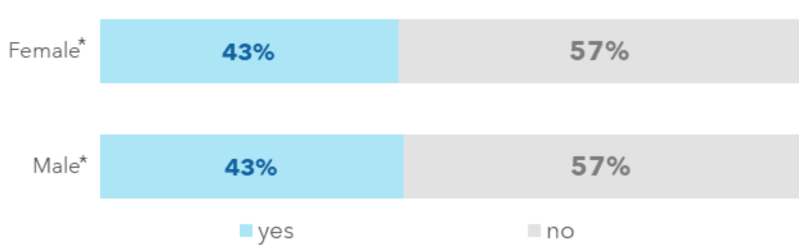
Respondents reporting that their ability to carry out livelihood activities was affected in the 2 weeks prior to the survey



In Grenada, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to disrupt livelihoods. For four out of ten respondents, the ability to pursue their livelihood remained compromised in the two weeks prior to the survey. This proportion has decreased compared to the early stages of pandemic, when disruptions were experienced by almost eight out of ten respondents.

No differences emerged between male and female respondents regarding their ability to carry out livelihood activities in the two weeks prior to the survey. However, these findings should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents in these groups.

By sex



* Low response numbers in this category may affect results.

"Due to my inability to obtain a permanent job as a result of underlying issues and not being vaccinated. i have had too cut back look for little gigs to make it through eat less to ensure my kids had the basic needs" - Female, 38

"Loss of job, lack of food" - Female, 27

"Additional working hours to maintain business" - Female, 56

LIVELIHOODS | Reasons for livelihood disruptions

▶ Concerns over the pandemic and excessive costs of livelihood inputs are leading factors affecting people's livelihoods in Grenada.

For those that reported livelihood disruptions the main reasons were…
Multiple choices could be selected

Main reason for livelihood disruptions	Feb-22	Jun-20	Apr-20
Concerned about leaving the house due to outbreak	45%	30%	32%
Livelihoods inputs are too expensive	43%	17%	5%
Movement restrictions	18%	60%	85%
Adult members of the household are unwell	18%	3%	0%
Other	16%	21%	10%
Transport limitations	12%	36%	37%
Reduced demand for goods/services	8%	18%	22%
Increased demand for goods/services	8%	10%	10%
Livelihoods inputs are unavailable	4%	11%	13%
No market to sell products	2%	9%	21%

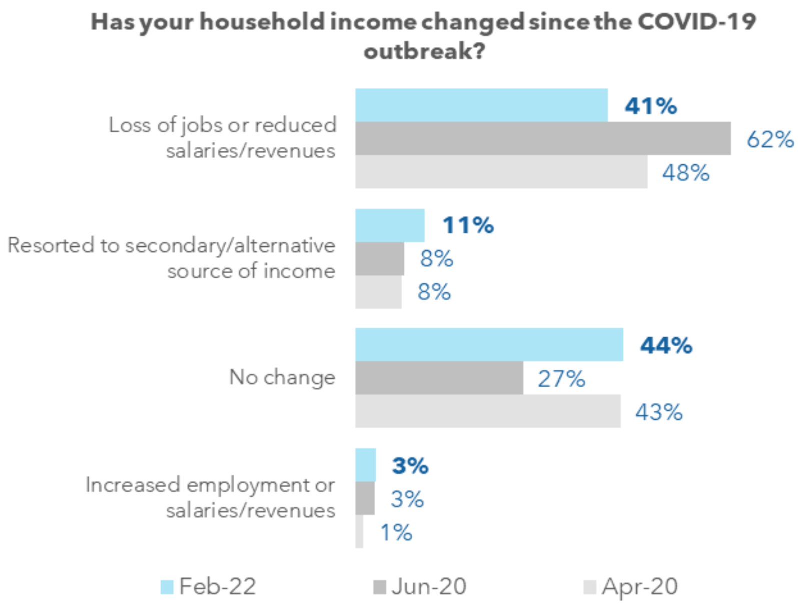
The main drivers behind livelihood disruptions in the two weeks prior to the February 2022 survey were concerns about leaving the house due to the outbreak and the excessive cost of livelihood inputs. Movement restrictions remained a contributor to livelihood disruptions but significantly decreased, cited by 18% of respondents facing disruptions in February 2022, compared to 60% of respondents in June 2020.

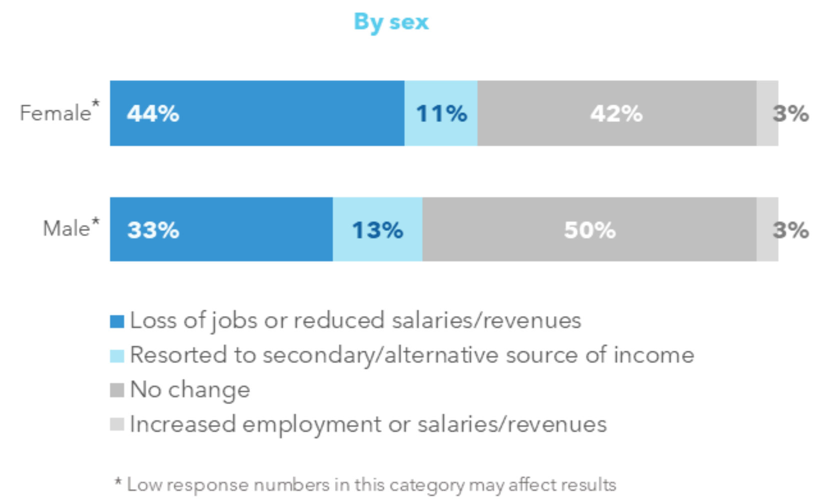
Unaffordability of livelihood inputs remains a steadily growing disruptor to livelihood activities. This factor has gained in importance since the early days of the pandemic and is linked to wider trends related to supply chain disruptions and price rises in the Caribbean.

Unavailability of markets to sell products and transport limitations have declined in importance as disruptive factors compared to the early stages of the pandemic. However, adult members of the household being unwell has increased as a reason for disruptions (from 0% in April 2020 to 18% of those facing disruptions in February 2022), which is in line with the spike of COVID-19 cases given the emergence of the Omicron variant.

LIVELIHOODS | Impacts on income

► Two out of five respondents faced job loss or income reductions in their households.





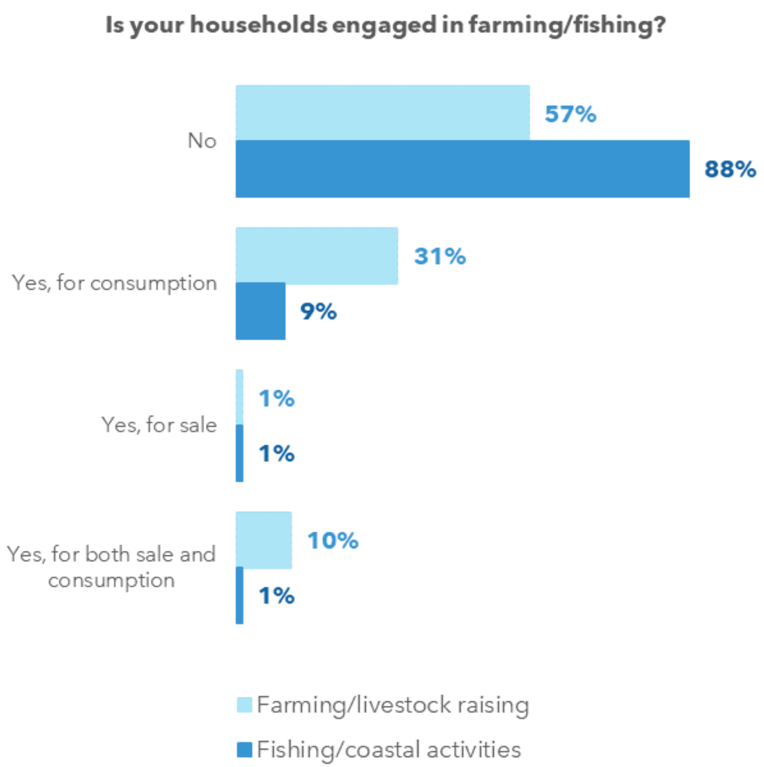
Impacts to income continue to be widespread, with 41% of respondents reporting that their household has experienced job loss or reduced salaries since the COVID-19 outbreak. The proportion of households with loss of income or reduced salaries has declined since June 2020 and April 2020. The overall situation suggests a slight improvement in economic hardship with less people facing decreased income.

An increased proportion of respondents (11%) in Grenada resorted to secondary/alternative sources of income in February 2022 compared to April and June 2020, possibly as a longer-term consequence of reduced salaries/revenues or loss of jobs.

Job loss or reduced income in the household was reported by female respondents more than male respondents. However, this finding should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents and because the question focuses on trends in the household as opposed to individuals.

LIVELIHOODS | Farming and fishing

► One out of three respondents are engaged in farming, gardening or livestock raising for household consumption or to supplement incomes.



A third of respondents reported being engaged in farming, gardening or livestock raising in Grenada, and 9% in fisheries/coastal activities. In both cases these activities were indicated to be conducted primarily for household consumption, or complementing existing incomes, with vegetable and banana/plantain production being the main farming activity and inland fisheries the main fishing activity.

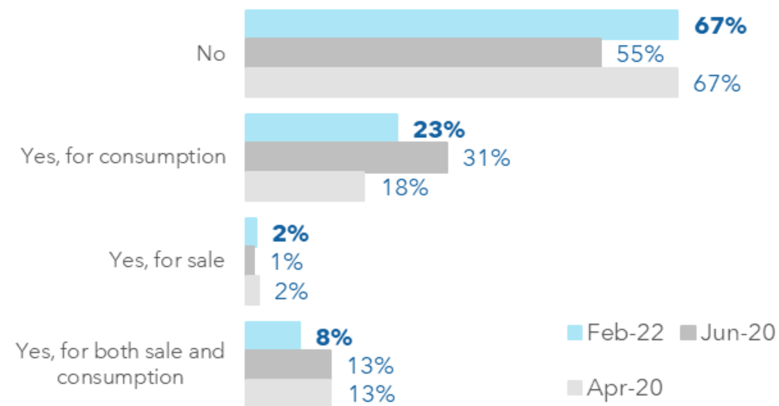
While only a small number of respondents were engaged in fishing/coastal activities, they appear to be facing greater challenges related to income and food consumption. During each survey round they were more likely to report loss of jobs or reduced salaries/revenues relative to average respondents. They were also more likely to have gone a whole day without eating in the two weeks prior to the survey.

LIVELIHOODS | Farming and fishing

For those engaging in agriculture/ livestock raising, the activities are...
Multiple choices could be selected.

Farming/livestock raising	Feb-22	Jun-20	Apr-20
Vegetables	68%	89%	77%
Banana/plantains	68%	55%	57%
Small ruminants	30%	11%	21%
Corn	30%	40%	18%
Poultry	13%	21%	17%
Rice	13%	3%	1%
Other	5%	10%	17%
Pulses	3%	7%	6%
Swine	3%	8%	4%
Large ruminants	0%	1%	4%

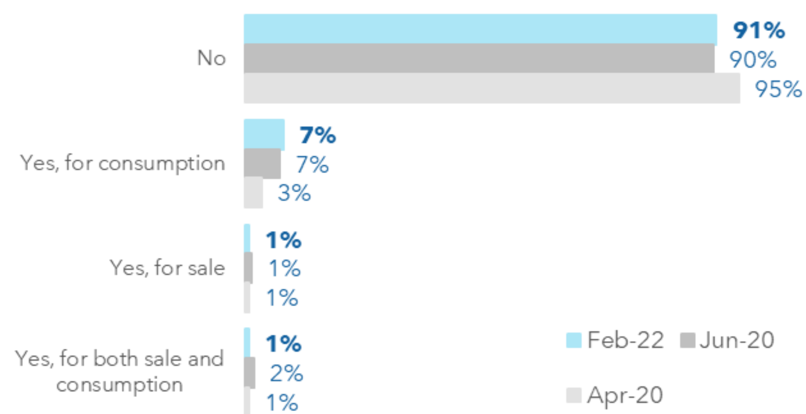
Is your households engaged in farming/livestock raising?



For those engaging in fishing/coastal activities, the activities are...
Multiple choices could be selected.

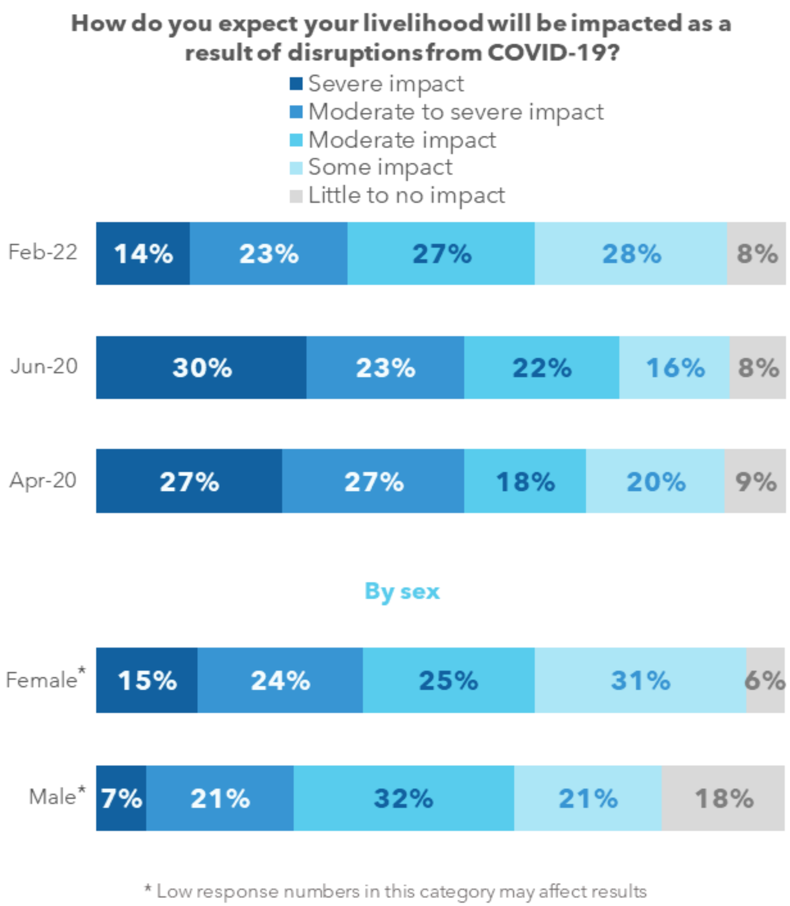
Fishing/coastal activities	Feb-22	Jun-20	Apr-20
Inland fisheries	36%	25%	25%
Marine/coastal fisheries	27%	31%	33%
Small scale aquaculture	18%	25%	33%
Mangrove/beach activities	9%	13%	0%
Fishing gear production	9%	0%	0%
Processing of fish/fisheries products	9%	0%	0%
Other	0%	6%	8%

Is your households engaged in fishing/coastal activities?



LIVELIHOODS | Future livelihood impacts

▶ Over a third of respondents anticipate a severe or moderate to severe impact on their livelihoods.



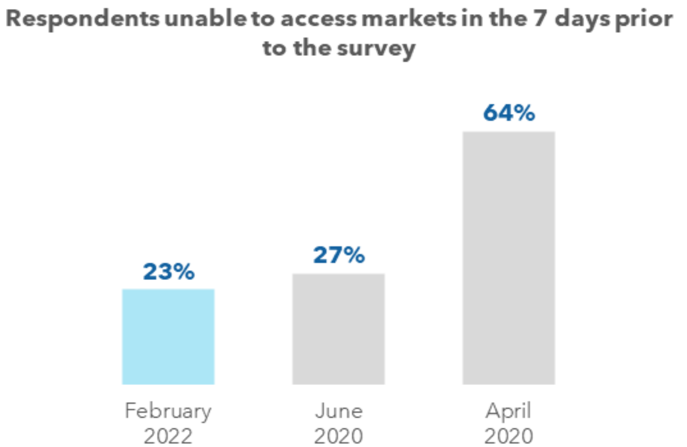
Respondents continue to expect that the COVID-19 pandemic will negatively impact their livelihoods in the future. Looking ahead, 37% anticipate "moderate to severe" or "severe" impacts to their livelihoods, which is lower compared to the prior three survey rounds and may suggest some growth in optimism as of February 2022. Only 8% expected little or no impact.

The perspective of respondents varied when comparing male and female respondents. Women appear to be more concerned about the future of their livelihoods. However, this finding should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents to enable disaggregated analysis.

"In addition to having grave health consequences, the pandemic has also crushed our goals, upended our family dynamics and job roles and undermined out economic stability. As a result, the unprecedented global crisis caused by the pandemic has had a major impact on our mental health." - Female, 18

MARKETS | Access

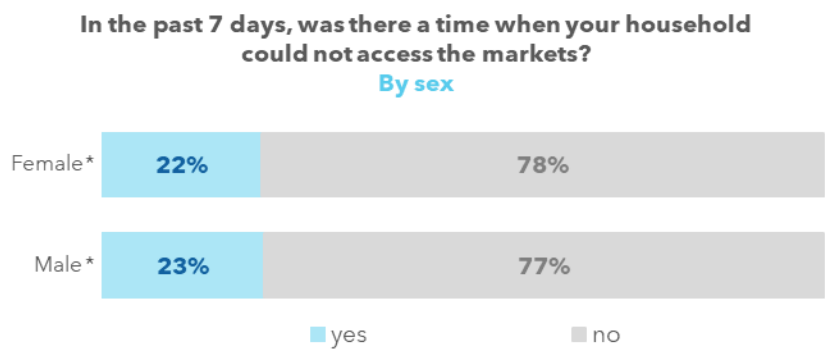
▶ While access to markets is improving, almost one quarter of respondents continues encountering challenges when accessing markets.



Almost two years since the declaration of the pandemic, people's access to markets continues to be impacted in the Caribbean, with 33% of respondents stating that they were unable to access markets in the seven days prior to the survey in February 2022.

In Grenada, market access appears to be better compared to the region as a whole, with 23% of respondents reporting market access problems in February 2022. While this proportion is similar to June 2020, it represents a significant improvement from 64% of respondents in April 2020, when a lockdown was in place.

As described in more detail in the next section, market access challenges are mainly related to households' lack of financial resources and people's concerns about leaving their homes.



* Low response numbers in this category may affect results.

"Everything gone up in prices can't afford to but things we need" - Male, 43

"Prices coasters living get to hight" - Male, 53

"Certain good and services are more expensive simply because of the pandemic." - Female, 58

"Lots of spending" - Female, 30

"Hard to travel - quarantine, VERY Expensive!" - Female, 86

MARKETS | Reasons for limited market access

▶ Lack of financial means has emerged as the main barrier to households' market access.

For those that faced a time when they could not access markets in the past 7 days the main reasons were...
Multiple choices could be selected.

	Feb-22	Jun-20	Apr-20
Lack of financial means*	46%	32%	1%
Concerned about leaving the house	25%	23%	37%
Markets/grocery stores closed	21%	9%	65%
Transport limitations	18%	23%	29%
Adult members of the household were unwell	14%	0%	2%
Adult members of the household were self quarantining	11%	2%	4%
Movement restrictions	11%	18%	84%
Other	11%	20%	4%
Security concerns	4%	5%	11%

*New option since the February 2021 survey round. For June and April 2020 survey rounds, the lack of financial means was calculated based on the text inputted by respondents in the "Other" category.

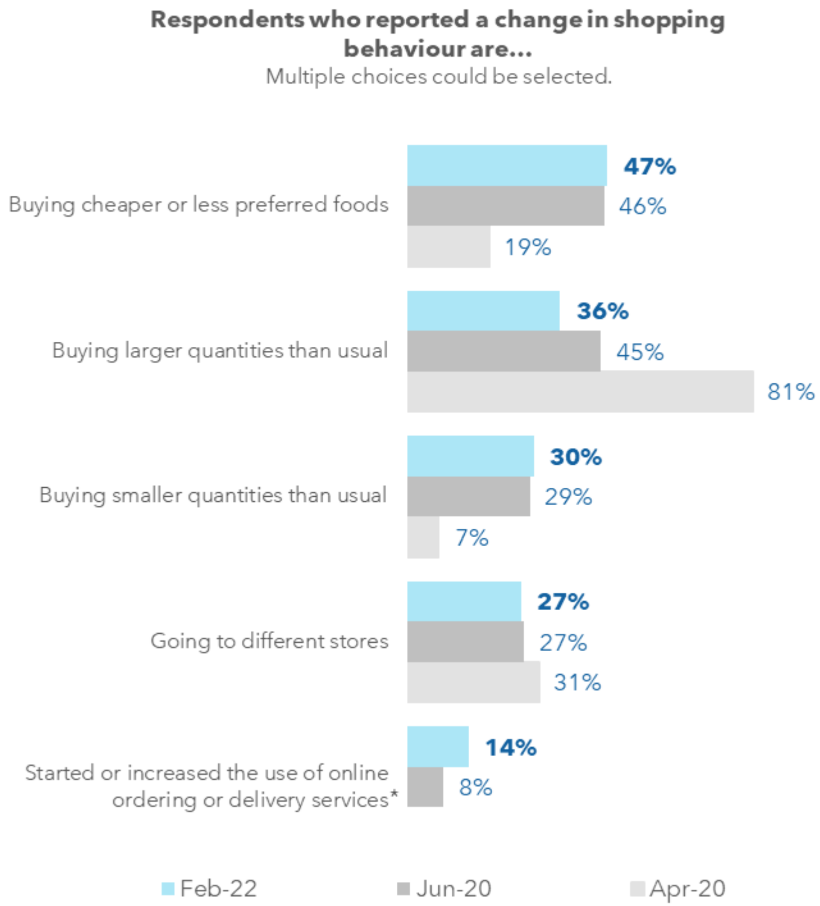
At the beginning of the pandemic, the main factors limiting households' market access in the Caribbean were related to movement restrictions, shop closures, and people's concerns about leaving their homes in the face of the virus. These issues have, however, become less significant over time, and lack of financial means has emerged as the main barrier to household market access.

The same trend can be observed in Grenada, albeit somewhat less pronounced. Lack of financial means remained the main market access barrier in February 2022, as cited by 46% of those who faced a time when they could not access markets in the week prior to the survey. This share represents a relative increase from 32% in June 2020 and 1% in April 2020. However, the results from Grenada should be treated with caution due to the low number of responses. When looking at the region as a whole, 80% of respondents with market access difficulties cited the lack of financial means, an even more dramatic increase from 34% in June 2020 and 4% in April 2020.

Concerns about leaving the house are the second most common market access barrier in Grenada, cited by a quarter of those experiencing market access problems in February 2022. This proportion has not changed significantly since June 2020, but has decreased from 37% in April 2020. Market and store closures were still cited by 21% of those experiencing market access problems in February 2022, down from 65% in April 2020 when a lockdown was in effect.

MARKETS | Shopping behaviour

► People's shopping behaviour has shifted toward buying cheaper or less preferred foods.



* This option was not provided for the April 2020 survey round.

The pandemic continues affecting shopping habits, but the ways in which people adapt have changed compared to the start of the pandemic. In the February 2022 survey, 80% of respondents in Grenada reported a change in their shopping behaviour compared to before the pandemic.

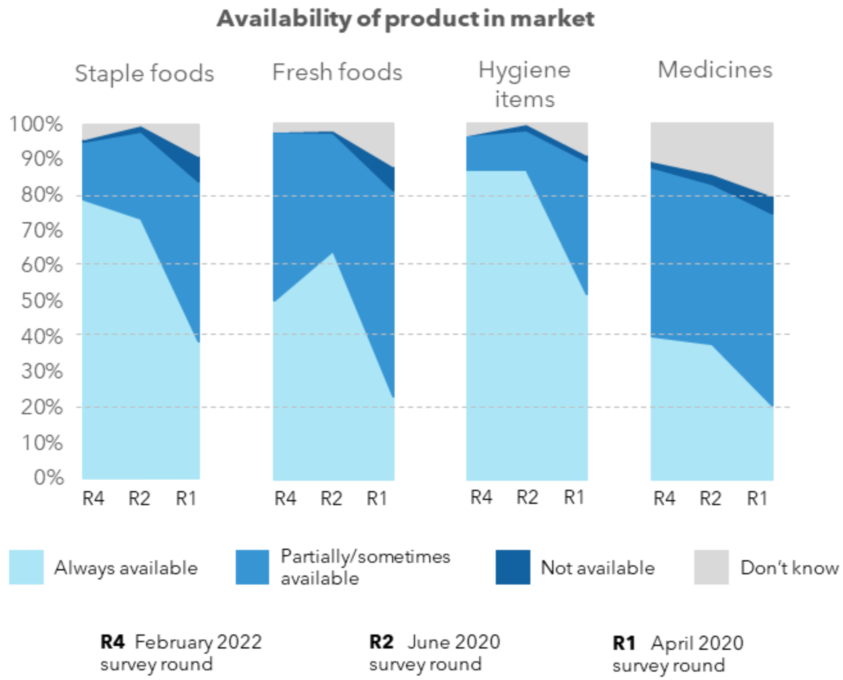
Similar to the Caribbean region as whole, shopping habits in Grenada have shifted from stocking up at the start of the pandemic to households making more compromises as socioeconomic impacts worsened. However, overall, shopping patterns in Grenada appear to be more mixed compared to the region.

Among respondents who changed their shopping habits, 47% resorted to buying cheaper or less preferred foods, up from 19% in April 2020. In addition, 30% of those who changed how they shop reported buying smaller quantities than usual, up from 7% in April 2020.

At the same time, 36% of respondents who changed their shopping habits reported buying larger quantities than usual, down from 81% in April 2020 and 45% in June 2020. Nevertheless, this share remained higher compared to the region (20% in April 2022).

MARKETS | Availability

▶ Fresh food and medicines are only partially available, although availability of key items has improved since the start of the pandemic.



In the Caribbean, market disruptions have been a concern since the start of the pandemic, due to movement restrictions and global supply chain issues, as well as the region's dependence on imported goods. The overall availability of key commodities in the region gradually improved since the first survey in April 2020 at the start of the pandemic, despite a slight decline in overall availability in February 2022.

In Grenada, availability of key commodities in February 2022 varied by item, despite an overall improvement compared to the start of the pandemic. At the same time, very few respondents (1-2%) indicated that essential goods were not available, which is consistent with previous survey rounds.

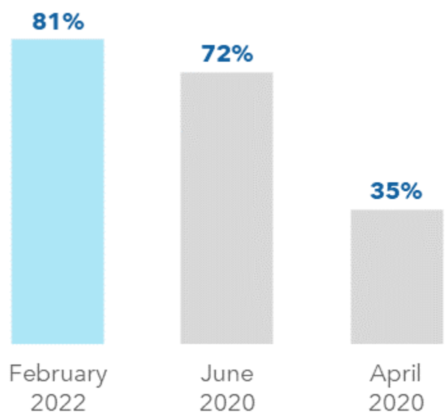
The availability of staple foods in stores and markets remained high, with 79% of respondents reporting that they were always available. Similarly, 87% of respondents reported that hygiene items were always available. Overall, the reported availability of these commodities in February 2022 improved compared to the very first survey in April 2020, as it did for fresh foods and medicines.

However, fresh foods were not fully available for 47% of respondents. While their reported availability improved compared to the very first survey in April 2020, it declined compared to June 2020 levels. Likewise, medicines were not fully available for 48% of respondents, although their reported availability somewhat improved compared to the April 2020 survey at the very start of the pandemic.

MARKETS | Food prices

► Eight out of ten respondents identified an increase in food prices.

Respondents who reported an increase in food prices over the 2 weeks prior to the survey



Food price rises are increasingly felt and observed, with 81% of respondents in Grenada reporting an increase in the two weeks leading up to the survey in February 2022. This share increased from 72% of respondents in June 2020 and 35% in April 2020.

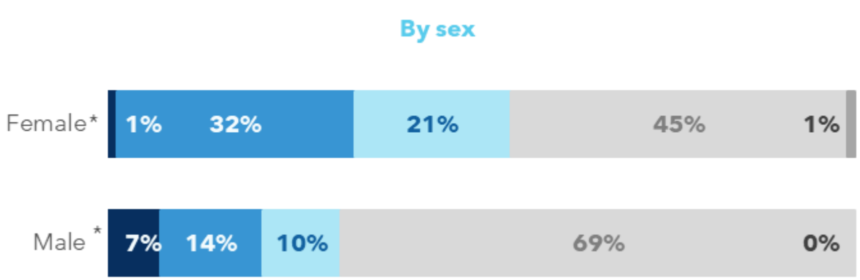
Trends in Grenada are consistent with the region as a whole, where the share of respondents reporting food price rises increased from 59% in April 2020 to 93% in February 2022. Concerns about the rise in food prices globally and in the Caribbean have grown in light of the ongoing Ukraine crisis (see pages 34-36 for more information).

"Can't do my work as normal, fear of spreading the virus among my family members. The biggest changes are: encouraging people to follow the protocols by washing their hands, wearing the KN 95 and the medical masks more often when going out and also among people." - Female, 43

"Stay in more due to mandates" - Female, 65

FOOD SECURITY | Food consumption

▶ Food consumption patterns deteriorated from beginning of the pandemic, but to a lesser extent in the past years compared to countries in the region.



* Low response numbers in this category may affect results.

Food consumption and diets of people in Grenada continue to be impacted by the pandemic, with 29% of respondents skipping meals or eating less than usual in the week leading up to the survey. Food consumption patterns have not significantly deteriorated in Grenada compared to January 2020 but have worsened compared to the beginning of the pandemic in April 2020.

The impacts on food consumption in Grenada appear most serious for female respondents, with 33% going a whole day without eating, skipping a meal or eating less than usual in the week preceding the survey compared to 21% of male respondents. However, this finding should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents in these groups.

"Loss of food and livelihood" - Female, 26

"Cannot sustain my family with the basic needs" - Female, 37

"When we were short on food we started planting vegetables since we could not buy" - Male, 32

"I spent less money" - Female, 35

"I were unable to eat meals and pay my bills, which were discontinued" - Female, 24

FOOD SECURITY | Coping strategies

▶ Over two thirds of respondents in Grenada are spending their savings to meet their food needs.

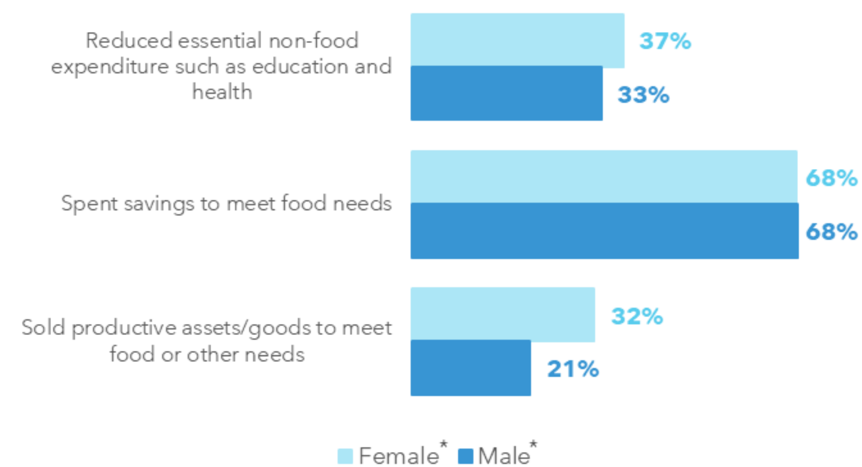
Survey respondents were asked whether in the 30 days prior to the survey they had reduced essential non-food expenditures, spent savings or sold productive assets to meet their food needs. Of all respondents in Grenada, 68% resorted to spending savings, and 36% reduced essential non-food expenditures, such as on education and health. Furthermore, 30% of respondents sold productive assets to meet food or other needs, potentially undermining their long-term income generation. The adoption of negative coping strategies is less spread in Grenada compared to the regional average.

In Grenada, female respondents appeared to resort to selling productive assets more frequently than male respondents. However, this finding should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents.

Households' coping strategies in the 30 days prior to the survey

Multiple choices could be selected.

By sex

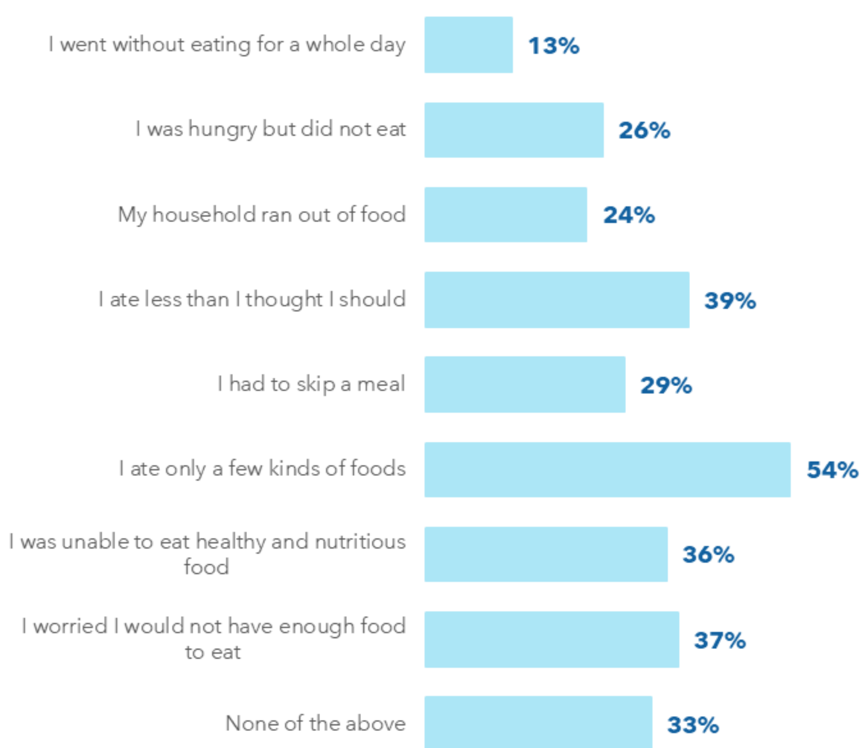


* Low response numbers in this category may affect results.

FOOD SECURITY | Food insecurity experience

► Almost half of the interviewed population in Grenada (40%) suffers from moderate or severe food insecurity.

Was there a time in the past 30 days when you experienced the following?
Multiple choices could be selected.

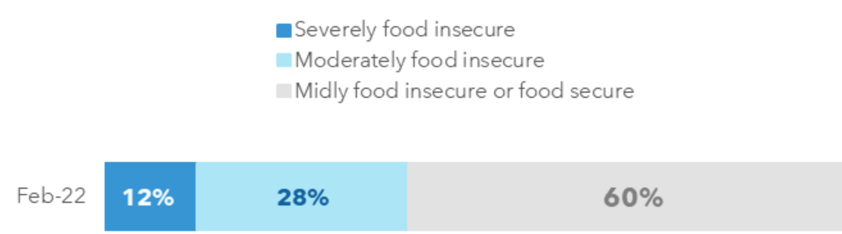


The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) was used to provide a picture of food insecurity experienced by respondents during the 30 days preceding the survey. The FIES, which is an indicator used for the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero hunger (SDG 2), is a metric of severity of food insecurity at the household or individual level. It relies on people's self-reported food-related behaviours and experiences associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints (see page 33 for an explanation of the methodology).

In Grenada, negative experiences related to the eight individual FIES categories were less distressed than other countries in the region. When asked about the 30 days leading up to the survey, 13% of respondents from Grenada went a whole day without eating (compared to 20% in the rest of the region), 54% experienced a time when they only ate a few kinds of food, and 39% ate less than they thought they should have.

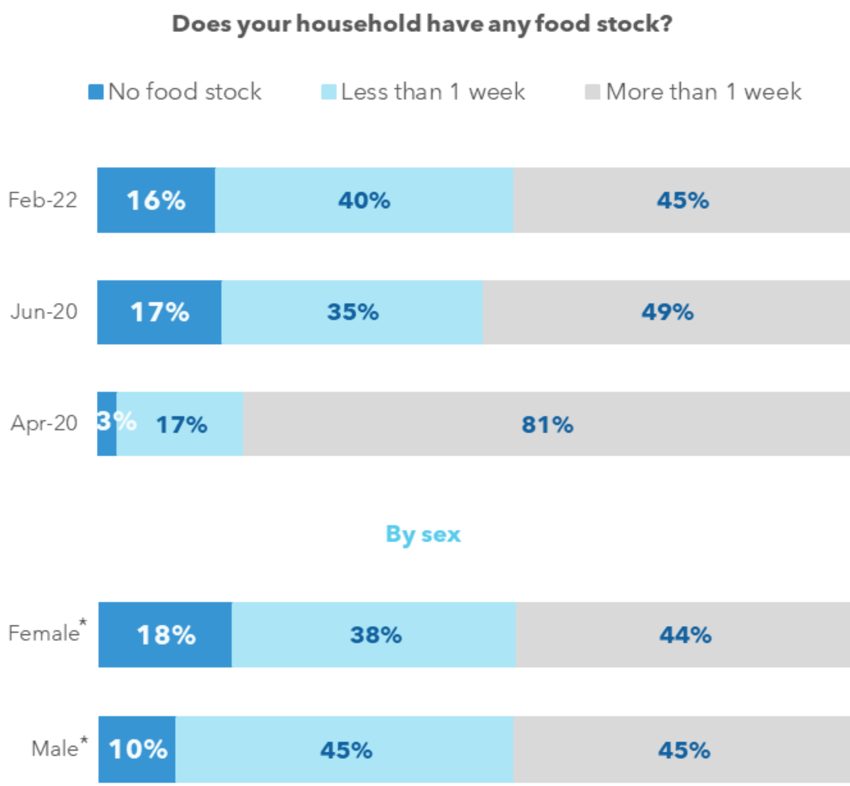
Based on the FIES methodology, it is estimated that 28% of respondents in Grenada are moderately food insecure and an additional 12% are severely food insecure. When compared to the regional findings, the combined prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity in Grenada is lower.

Prevalence rates of food insecurity
Based on FIES methodology



FOOD SECURITY | Food stocks

▶ An increased proportion of households reported having no food stocks at all compared to April 2020.



* Low response numbers in this category may affect results.

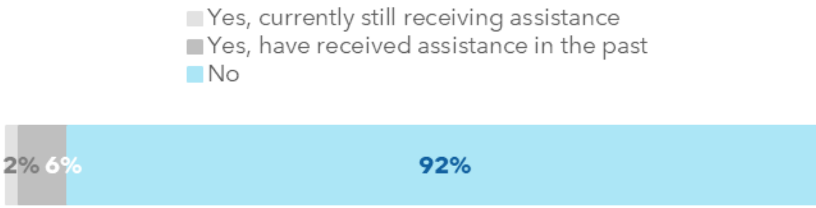
While 85% of households in Grenada have some type of food supplies at home, 16% of respondents reported not having any food stocks at all at the time of the survey in February 2022. These results represent a deterioration compared to April 2020. While some of these changes are likely driven by people not needing to "stock up" in relation to lockdowns, people's financial means are also an influencing factor. These trends appear to be similar in Grenada when compared to the Caribbean region.

Among female respondents, 18% indicated to have no food stocks at all and 38% of them indicated to have less than a week of food stocks available. A significantly lower percentage of male respondents (10%) indicated to not have any food stocks at all, with 45% of respondents from the same group indicating to have more than one week worth of food stocks. This finding should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents.

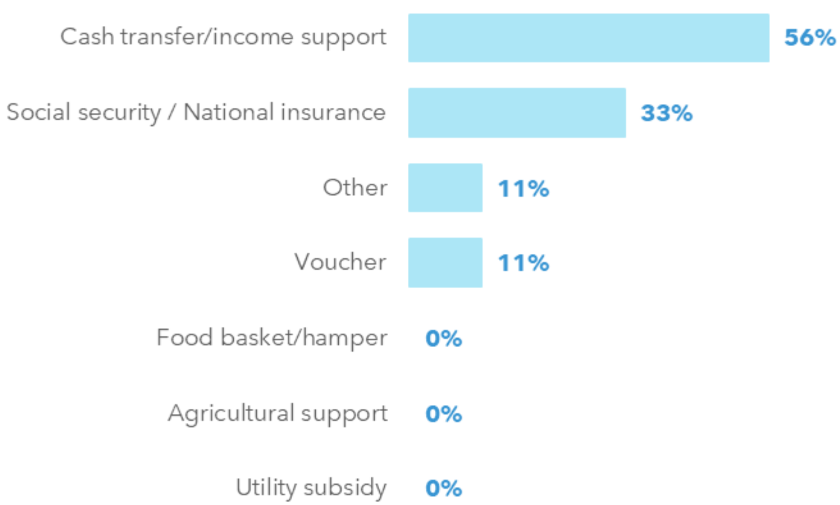
WIDER IMPACTS | COVID-19 assistance

▶ Cash transfers are the most cited form of assistance received in Grenada.

Have you received any assistance from the Government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?



Respondents who received assistance from the Government, have received the following...
Multiple choices could be selected.



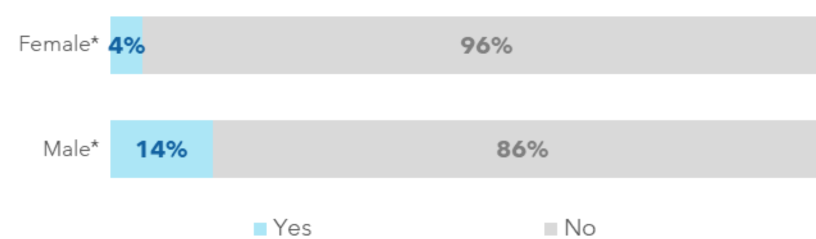
In Grenada, the Government cushioned the impact of the pandemic largely through the COVID-19 Economic Stimulus Support package 2.0. This stimulus package included various cash transfers programmes which targeted those working in the informal sector, vulnerable individuals and households, youth, students and the unemployed. Grants were also provided to micro, small and medium sized enterprises and female-owned businesses.

Out of 8% of respondents who reported to have received some form of assistance from the Government in the past, only 2% were still receiving assistance at the time of the survey. This is below the regional average where 22% of respondents reported to have received some sort of support related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Respondents in Grenada most commonly reported receiving assistance in the form of cash transfers/income support (56%), followed by social security/national insurance (33%).

More male respondents (14%) reported to have received assistance when compared to female respondents (4%), however this finding should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents in these groups.

Have you received any assistance from the Government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
By sex



* Low response numbers in this category may affect results.

WIDER IMPACTS | Main worries

▶ Fear of illness remains the leading concern among respondents.

Fear of illness is still the leading cause for concern among respondents. Over half of respondents (57%) raised this concern which reflects higher than the regional average. In addition, contrary to the regional trend, there is more of a concern of falling ill when compared to results from June 2020. This is followed by unemployment and the inability of cover food needs.

A notably higher percentage of male respondents (64%) were concerned about fear of illness (64%) and social isolation (30%) when compared to female respondents (47% and 17% respectively). While women (42%) were more frequently cited concerned about covering essential needs and inability to cover food needs. Women also reported to having to resort to savings women compared to men. However, these findings should be treated with caution due to the low number of male and female respondents.

"Covid has brought families apart. My family spends less time speaking to each other." - Female, 35

"Was looking forward to betterment in regards to my education or at least be able to get a job" - Female, 30

"I have been affected since they have not found a cure for the virus and both the vaccinated and unvaccinated continues to transmit the disease, by the way when will this pandemic end if there is no cure, we just have to live our lives as normal, Put God first, refrain from taking a vaccine that does not do its job effectively, example Israel." - Male, 40

Main worries expressed by respondents
Multiple choices could be selected.

	Feb-22	Jun-20
Fear of illness	52%	47%
Unemployment	43%	53%
Inability to cover essential needs	37%	37%
Inability to cover food needs	25%	35%
Social isolation	21%	14%
Having to resort to savings	20%	23%
Disruptions to education	14%	15%
Movement restrictions	13%	6%
Child(ren)/dependents care	11%	15%
Violence in the community	6%	4%
Other worries	3%	0%
Unable to access services	3%	2%
Violence in the household	1%	1%

WIDER IMPACTS | Unpaid care and work

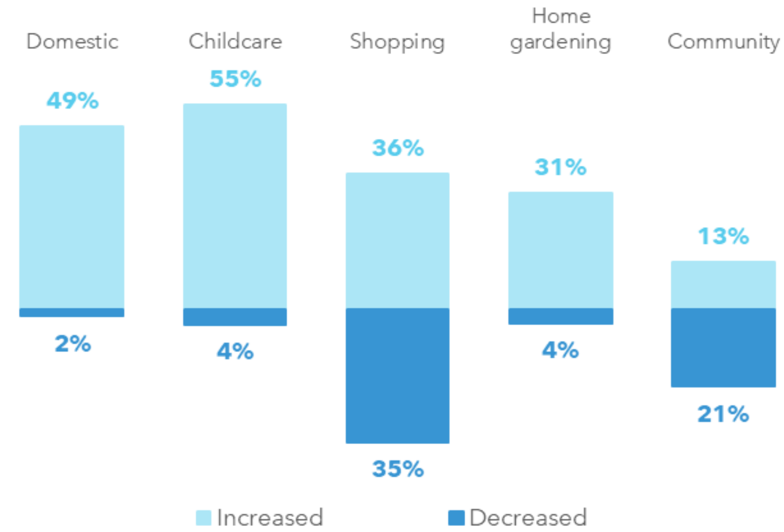
▶ Respondents continue to spend more time on domestic work and childcare.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, respondents continue to increase time devoted to domestic work and childcare, while decreasing shopping activities. Nearly half of respondents (49%) reported spending more time on domestic work, and over half (55%) reported spending more time on childcare, and over one third (35%) continue to curb their shopping activities.

The portion of respondents from Grenada (35%) who reported spending more time on childcare is higher than the regional average (44%), while a lower percentage of respondents reported decreasing shopping activities (35% in Grenada compared to 57% reported regionally).

Both female and male respondents reported an increase in time spent on domestic and childcare due to pandemic, though these activities are often disproportionately shouldered by women. More female respondents in particular reported curbing shopping activities. However, these findings should be treated with caution due to the low number of respondents in these groups.

Has the time that you spend on the unpaid activities changed since the COVID-19 outbreak?



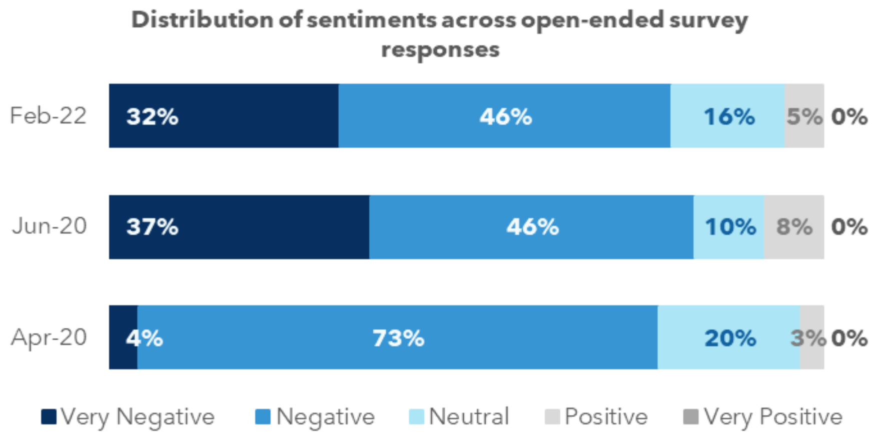
By survey round

Feb-22	**Domestic**	**Childcare**	**Shopping**	**Home gardening**	**Community**
Increased	46%	50%	28%	28%	7%
No change	40%	18%	17%	28%	30%
Decreased	11%	7%	55%	19%	36%
Not applicable	3%	25%	0%	24%	28%

Jun-20	**Domestic**	**Childcare**	**Shopping**	**Home gardening**	**Community**
Increased	61%	58%	42%	47%	10%
No change	29%	23%	15%	31%	45%
Decreased	9%	5%	43%	9%	25%
Not applicable	2%	15%	1%	12%	20%

WIDER IMPACTS | Coping and adapting

▶ The pandemic continues to take a negative toll as respondents worry about the spread of the illness and increasing prices.



Respondents were given the space to provide more nuanced insights on how they are coping with and adapting to the evolving impacts two years on since the declaration of the pandemic. Out of the 126 respondents, 37 responded to the open-ended question.

Sentiment analysis classifies the overall feeling expressed within each response and how negative or positive it is. In February 2022, the largest share of respondents expressed negative (46%) and very negative (32%) sentiments.

Respondents in Grenada expressed concerns about rising prices on many fronts and the lack of affordability to meet essential needs. Many also reported loss of employment opportunities, resulting in loss of work and income. A smaller number expressed positive changes, such as time spent with family and starting gardening.

Some sample responses:

Very negative (32%)

"I'm stuck in a country with no job opportunities and no real assistance dispute the fact that I have a Tierney level education." - Female, 41

Negative (46%)

"I lost my job and currently it hard to get another one I have good family but how long do I depend" - Female, 41

Neutral (16%)

"Taking better care to have a good stock of food items in the house" - Female, 43

Positive (13%)

"When we were short on food we started planting vegetables since we could not buy" - Male, 32

Very positive (2%)

"My family members are eating healthy and drinking more local fruit juices." - Female, 43

The analysis of the responses was performed in collaboration with Google's AI unit.

WIDER IMPACTS | Coping and adapting

Common themes on how respondents are adapting and coping

FEBRUARY 2022

JUNE 2020

APRIL 2020

CONCLUSION

Since the first survey was launched in April 2020, in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, much has changed in Grenada. Vaccines have become available, travel has been re-introduced and the government has implemented various programmes to cushion the economic blow and encourage recovery. Yet, this survey shows that COVID-19 continues to have profound impacts on how people in the country meet their most pressing needs and try to earn a living. Two years from the onset of the pandemic, the economic reverberations continue to take a widespread toll on livelihoods, incomes, food security and people's wellbeing. Despite certain signs of recovery and optimism, the underlying picture remains concerning.

Many people continue to face disruptions to their livelihoods, and the impact on incomes remains pervasive. The resources that people have are not going as far with now increasing food prices. More and more people are therefore buying cheaper or less preferred foods, purchasing in smaller quantities, drawing on savings and reducing other critical expenditures on health, education and livelihoods to make ends meet. On top of these unsustainable measures, a concerning proportion of persons still reports skipping meals, going to bed hungry and being worried about feeding their families.

Impacts to jobs and unemployment remain a critical concern. With many restrictions ended or being significantly reduced and greater government expenditures foreseen for the new fiscal year 2022/23, there is some cause for optimism on economic recovery and relief. However, the picture in February 2022 was one of many facing struggles related to employment, food security, and concerns about the future. Albeit less severe when compared to a year ago, the decrease of incomes, lost jobs and increased costs of living or for pursuing livelihoods have recalibrated the baseline of well-being, in negative terms for most people.

These impacts are hitting hardest those who can least afford it – particularly families with the lowest incomes, those who rely on less formal source of income or assistance for their living or younger respondents compared to other age groups. It will therefore take substantial effort and directed investment to make sure that those already in difficulty are not left even further behind as the country seeks to turn the corner on the pandemic.

The Government of Grenada launched two stimulus packages in 2020 and 2021 to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on households and businesses. Social protection played a critical role through temporary unemployment benefits, income support for self-employed, payroll support for businesses, and an expansion of the country's SEED programme to provide temporary cash transfers to vulnerable households. Given the ongoing impact on people's incomes and livelihoods, it is critical to continue investing in safety nets and building people's resilience, especially for those living in poverty and facing various facets of vulnerability, and doing so in ways that are gender-responsive.

Similar to other Caribbean economies, Grenada is highly exposed to global and regional shocks. The combination of COVID-19 impacts on household economy, supply chain disruptions and rising inflation, as well as the anticipation of another active hurricane season and the global economic reverberations of the Ukraine crisis present Grenada with a serious multi-pronged challenge for food security. The strengthening of national emergency preparedness, social protection, and food systems must be therefore a strategic recovery and development priority, in line with broader CARICOM objectives and recommendations. See next page for recommendations from the Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Impact Survey Regional Summary Report, February 2022.

REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations from the [Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Impact Survey Regional Summary Report, February 2022]

1

Increase investments in **agri-food systems, regional food production, productivity and trade,** and develop targeted initiatives to resolve bottlenecks to **import reduction**

2

Accelerate initiatives on **digital transformation** and data to promote **food systems and food security**

3

Develop and expand creative initiatives to **increase demand for local foods**

4

Advocate for tailored financing terms, develop innovative **risk informed financing** options and accelerate efforts to **access climate finance**

5

Expand social protection and social services and invest in systems to respond to **future shocks**

METHODOLOGY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fourth round of the CARICOM Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security and Livelihoods impact survey was launched via a webform, which was accessible on mobile/smartphones and PC/desktops. The data collection period was inclusive of 25 January to 8 February 2022. The survey was circulated via email, social media, SMS, media and other communication channels. WFP performed the data collection and analysis. Responses were visualised and monitored live on an interactive dashboard. Data validation methods were designed into the survey form to mitigate against data entry errors and/or unintentional outliers.

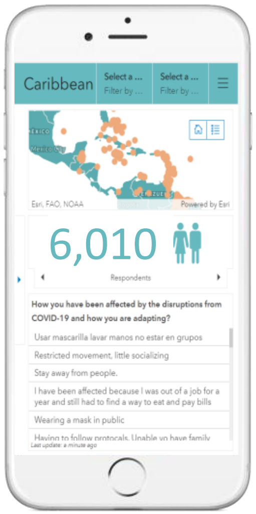
The qualitative analysis performed builds on earlier collaboration with Joseph Xu from Google's AI unit using Natural Language Processing (NLP). NLP, a branch of AI which analyses and interprets human languages, provided: (a) a sentiment analysis to determine the distribution of very negative to very positive responses and (b) auto-categorisation of responses. To moderate the non-representative nature of the data, the analysis team further refined the classifications presented by the algorithm.

WFP expresses warm appreciation to Flow and Digicel for distributing the survey link by SMS in Barbados and Grenada. Special thanks to the International Telecommunication Union for their support in facilitating the SMS distribution. Thanks to UNHCR in Trinidad and Tobago for circulating the survey link.

While the survey contributes to a better overview of impacts, the data is not representative, and the use of a web-based questionnaire limits inputs from those without connectivity. Responses were over-represented from two countries, with 26% of responses coming from Trinidad and Tobago and another 17% from Trinidad Barbados. While this report refers to the results of previous survey rounds, the varying demographics of respondents limit comparability across survey rounds.

This report was prepared by WFP Caribbean – Amy Chong, Irina Bird Reddiar, Camilla Spallino, Trisandhi Gosine, Elisaveta Gouretskaia, Darko Petrovic, Sarah Bailey and Regis Chapman.

Survey form



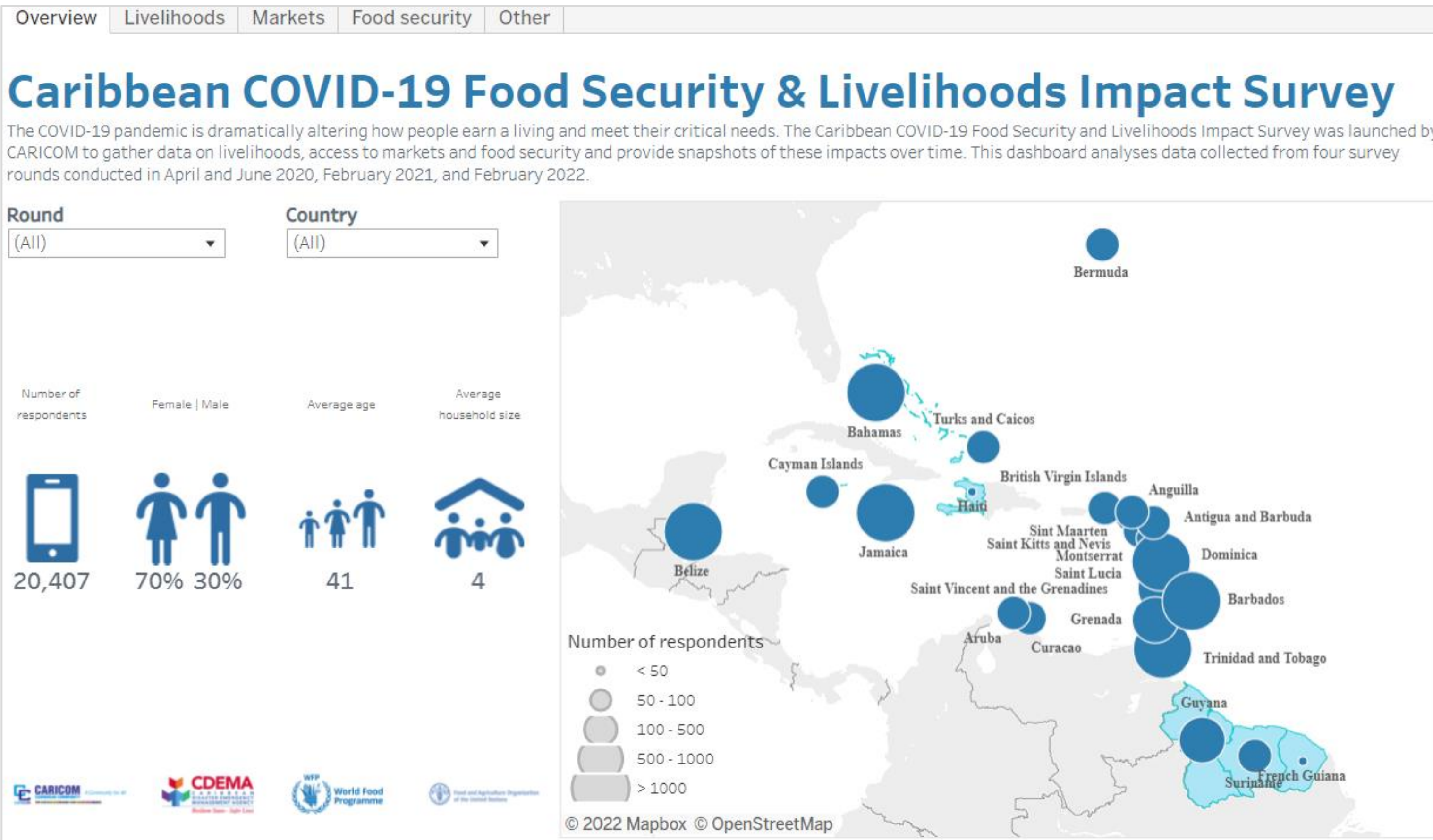
Dashboard for Smartphones

Dashboard for PCs/Laptops

METHODOLOGY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A new feature of the fourth survey round is the development of a Tableau dashboard which analyses data collected from four rounds of the Caribbean COVID-19 Food Security & Livelihoods Impact Survey conducted in April 2020 (Round 1), June 2020 (Round 2), February 2021 (Round 3), and February 2022 (Round 4). The dashboard can be accessed through the link or the QR code to the right.

SCAN the QR code to see the Food Security & Livelihood Impact Survey dashboard online. It may take a second to load. Alternatively, follow this link: https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/CaribbeanCOVID-19FoodSecurityLivelihoodsImpactSurveyRound1-4/Overview

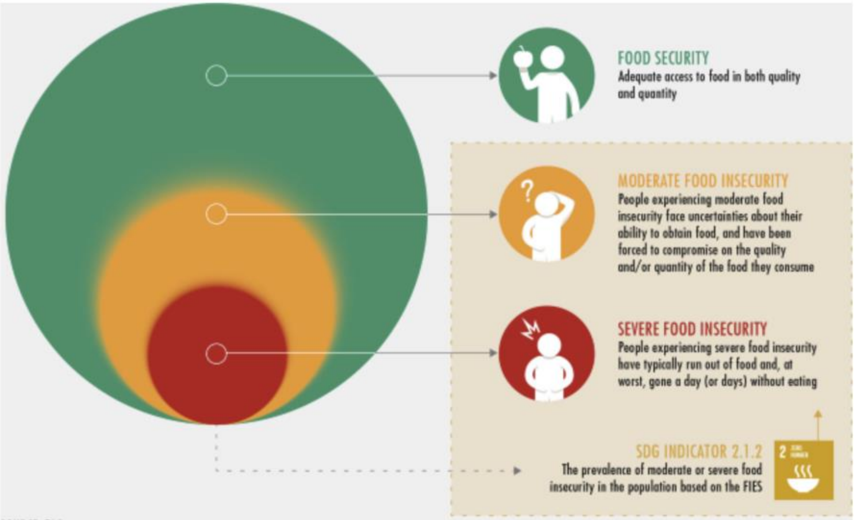


CALCULATION OF FOOD INSECURITY ESTIMATES

The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) was used for calculating food insecurity estimates presented in this report. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is an experience-based metric of food insecurity severity at the household or individual level, which is used for global food security monitoring and aligned with food security targets outlined in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It relies on people's direct responses to eight questions during a 12 months or 30 days recall period: while the 12 months recall period is typically used for SDG monitoring, reference to the past 30 days is in order to assess recent food insecurity and its risk factors or consequences.

The eight questions focus on self-reported food-related behaviours and experiences during 30 days prior to the survey. They reflect increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints. A concept essential to the FIES is that the eight items and respondents are positioned on the same underlying scale of severity of food insecurity. Therefore, the probability of a respondent answering "yes" to a FIES item depends on the distance along the scale between the food severity experienced by the respondent and the severity of the item. A respondent's raw score (an integer number ranging from zero to eight) is the sum of affirmative responses given to the eight FIES questions. It is the basis for estimating the respondent parameter, which provides an interval measure of the severity of food insecurity and makes it possible to produce comparable measures of food insecurity. For this report, prevalence rates of moderate and severe food insecurity were calculated based on survey data using FAO's methodology and FIES online App.

For more information on the FIES, see FAO's 'The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: Measuring food insecurity through people's experiences' and FAO's "Implementing the FIES in surveys"



Interpreting FIES indicators (Source: FAO).

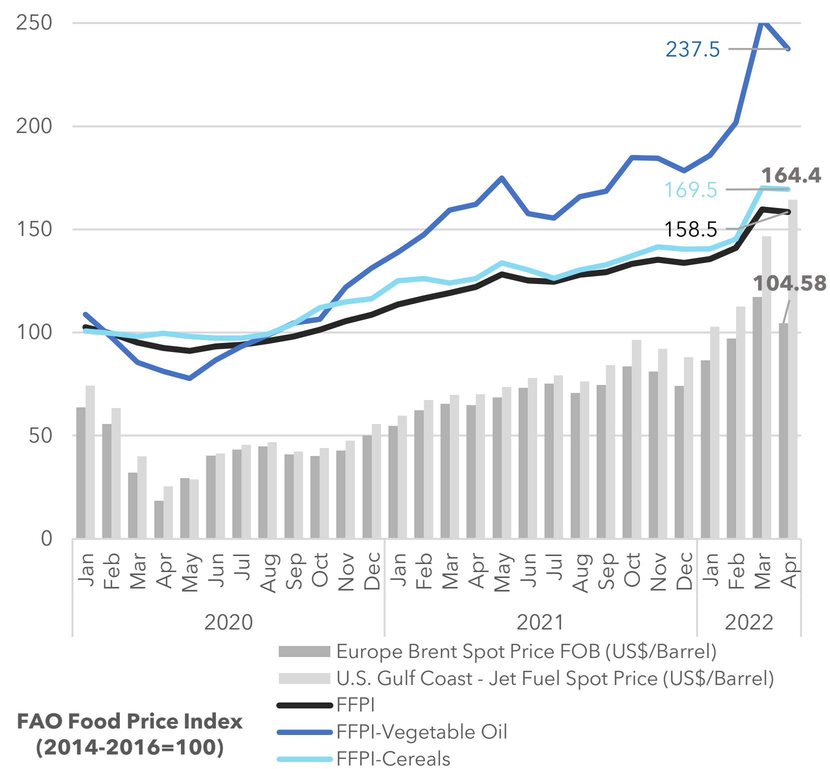
Annex | Regional implications of Ukraine crisis

Promoting recovery and food security will be paramount against the backdrop of the Ukraine crisis. While the full range of implications remains uncertain, repercussions are expected to be felt widely, including in the Caribbean. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicts for the year 2022 at least a 1 percent reduction in global economic growth and up to 2.5 percent higher inflation on aggregate across the world, on top of current inflationary trends. Most acutely affected will be global prices of energy and commodities, such as grains and metals, due to additional disruptions in supply chains and volatilities in financial markets. The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) has already reached an all time high in March 2022 with 159.7 points and remains elevated.

The Russian Federation is a major producer of natural gas, oil, and solid fuels and together with Ukraine is a primary exporter of key agricultural commodities, such as wheat and maize, rapeseed, sunflower seeds and sunflower oil. Both countries are also major producers of fertilizers and export disruptions may further impact agricultural production and food security, particularly in import-dependent countries. Reverberations of the conflict on global supply chains and food systems are also expected to be felt in this region. Heavy import dependency among most Caribbean economies on fuel, food products and agricultural inputs means that global changes in oil, jet fuel, shipping and commodity prices will further drive inflationary trends. This will particularly affect small island states, people living in poverty and vulnerable households, who are still reeling from the effects of COVID-19.

For most Caribbean countries, the primary source markets for the importation of food, fuel and chemicals are the United States of America, countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union. While overall direct trade with Russia and Ukraine is negligible, increasing international prices for basic staple foods and fertilizer is expected to have cascading effects in this region.

Adjustments to government budgets are also expected under new fiscal realities and will also depend on future oil price developments, which means that financing for public services such as health, education or social protection may be at risk from cuts. However, it is critical to protect and increase these over time to promote inclusive economic recovery and prevent the rise in inequalities. Growing humanitarian needs in Ukraine and international financial support also means that resources from donors and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) will be increasingly stretched and under pressure.



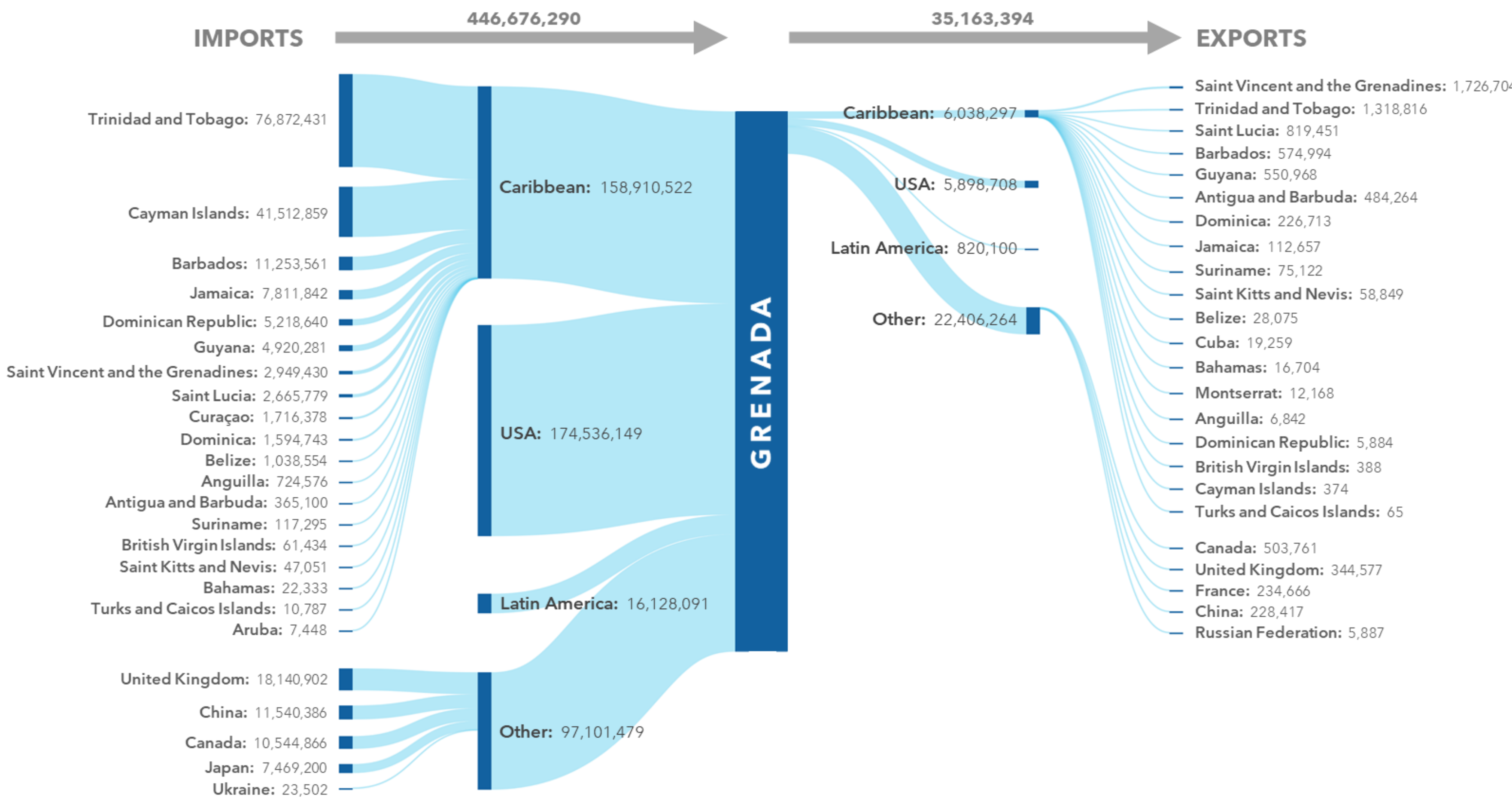
FAO Food Price Index (2014-2016=100)

Source: FAO, US Energy Information Administration

Annex | Grenada trade flows

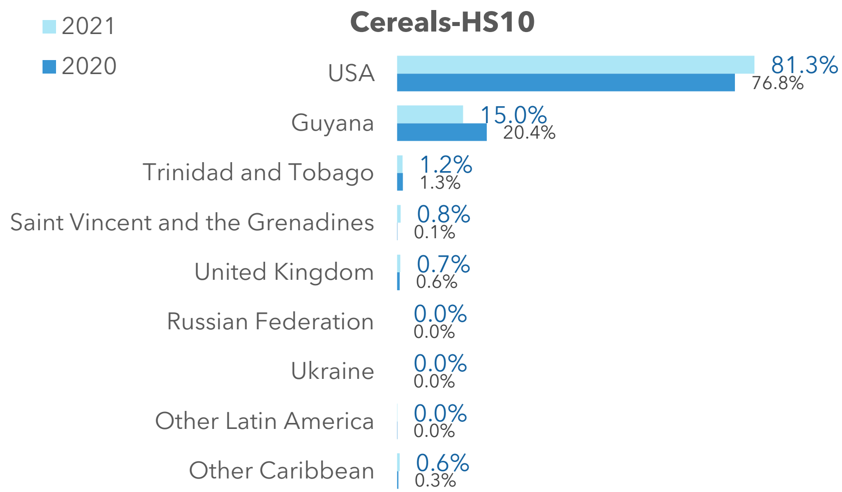
Import and export of all commodities in Grenada in 2021, based on US$ value

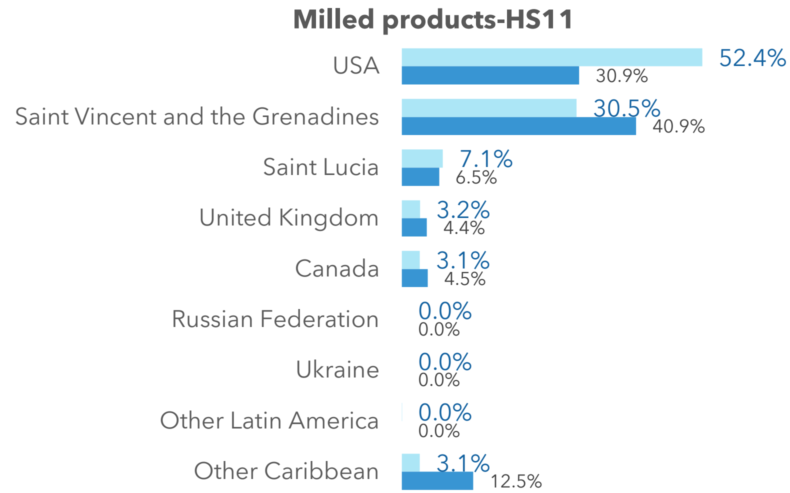
Source: UN Comtrade

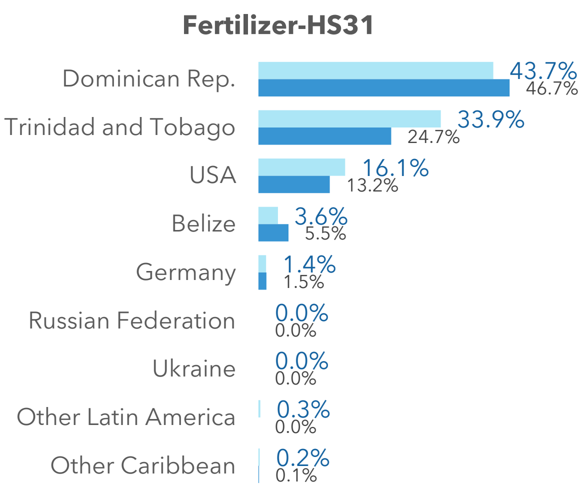


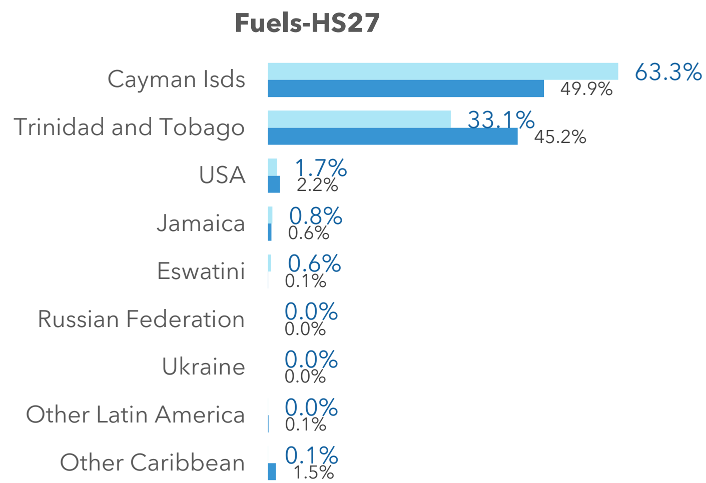
Annex | Import source for key commodities

Top 5 import markets for Grenada in 2021 and 2020 based on US$ value, by import share and selected commodities (HS classification standard)









Data source: UN Comtrade Database

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