Grenada Red Cross Society volunteers conducting emergency needs assessments in communities affected by Hurricane Beryl. Source: GRC.

TIMELINE

30 June 2024: The government of Grenada declared a state of emergency, activated its emergency shelters, and implemented a curfew at 19:00 (until 06:59 on July 2, 2024)

1 July 2024: Hurricane Beryl

1 July 2024: The government of Grenada announced the all-clear at 20:00 following the passage of Hurricane Beryl

2 July 2025: The state of emergency for Grenada was revoked; however, it remains in effect for Carriacou and Petite Martinique until further notice

5 July 2024: IFRC Emergency Appeal launched for CHF 4 million
DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Prior to Hurricane Beryl hitting Grenada on July 1, 2024, the Government of Grenada had declared a water crisis (effective May 12, 2024) due to an acute shortage of water resources. Although the water use restrictions were lifted on June 18, 2024, people were still being affected by water regulation schedules as the water authority was not yet back to full capacity and normal operating conditions; therefore, portions of the population, primarily in the south of Grenada, were already facing vulnerabilities related to water shortages.

Grenada is exposed to a number of natural and technological hazards and has historical experience being impacted by cyclones, floods, droughts, landslides, rock falls, earthquakes, forest fires, road accidents, and epidemics. Generally, natural disasters and climate change are existential threats to Grenada, with annual losses from these events estimated at 1.7 percent of its GDP.

Grenada is highly vulnerable across a range of domains to the impacts of these hazards and has suffered significant losses from previous impacts over time. These domains include physical vulnerability, economic vulnerability, social vulnerability, political vulnerability, educational vulnerability, and environmental vulnerability.

In Grenada, Hurricane Beryl made landfall on July 1, 2024, as a Category 4 hurricane, causing three deaths, and evacuating more than 1,600 people to collective shelters. More than 98 per cent of the infrastructure on the Carriacou and Petit Martinique islands was severely affected (damaged or destroyed), while most of the health facilities were compromised, as well as the terminal building at the Carriacou airport.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services:

The economic impact of the crisis is significant. The agricultural sector experienced significant destruction in the northern part of Grenada. Farmers, who depend heavily on water for irrigation, were severely affected by the drought, which has now been compounded by subsequent crop and water infrastructure damage due to the hurricane, leading to decreased agricultural productivity and impacting food security and livelihoods. These impacts are evident on the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique as well, given the near total destruction of the built and natural environments, including damage to the pots and fishing boats. The government has responded with immediate relief of in-kind food distributions.

Housing has been damaged or destroyed in all of the affected areas (northern Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique). Two shelters for displaced persons remain open in Grenada, as well as approximately five shelters on Carriacou/Petit Martinique, with new shelters opening on the sister islands to compensate for overcrowding in the existing shelters. Significant damage to physical infrastructure (roads, bridges, public buildings) is impacting access to affected populations. A national clean-up campaign was organized by the government on July 6, 2024 (St. Andrew and St. Mark) and July 7, 2024 (St. Patrick) to assist with these access issues. Power and telecommunications have either been destroyed (Carriacou and Petite Martinique) or significantly damaged (northern Grenada), especially in St. Patrick, where over 98% of the area remained offline as of July 4, 2024, and was not expected to recover for another week.
Water infrastructure was also significantly affected, with water treatment systems in St. Andrew still offline as of July 4, 2024 (with restoration expected by July 7, 2024). Supplemental water trucking and storage was implemented as a temporary measure, including at health centres affected by the water infrastructure damages. The water desalination plants on Carriacou and Petite Martinique suffered damage to the feed pumps, inlet and pump house (Petite Martinique), with recommissioning not expected before July 11, 2024 (Carriacou) and July 18, 2024 (Petite Martinique). In addition to the desalination plants, household water storage tanks and cisterns have either been destroyed or compromised, requiring replacement or water treatment.

2. Impact on physical and mental wellbeing:

As over 95% of housing, livelihoods and assets have been affected, including clinics, daycares, hospitals, aged care homes, and social services, there is a need for psychosocial support, particularly for the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. The government of Grenada has deployed a psychosocial support team to Carriacou and Martinique, as well as northern Grenada, and assessments are currently being conducted together with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and UN Women. Due to the near total devastation in Carriacou and Petite Martinique, the elderly are being relocated to Grenada for basic needs and geriatric care. The World Food Program is reportedly implementing immediate cash transfers to vulnerable groups. The government of Grenada has also activated its gender-based violence and child protection hotline. Other programs include trauma therapy, return to happiness program for children, and caring for carers parental program. Lower income housing is also being made available for persons who have been displaced.

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

Grenada is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as evidenced by the impacts of extreme events and occurrences of increased forest fires, crop loss, water shortages and incidence of pests and disease occurring in recent years. Grenada’s key economic sectors like agriculture and tourism are particularly extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Notably, Hurricane Ivan in 2004 caused damages of over 200 percent of GDP and almost 2 decades later the country is still recovering from some of this damage.

The operational capacity of the Grenada Red Cross Society (GRCS) has been reduced due to the disaster as community disaster response team members have been severely impacted by the hurricane, especially in Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Therefore, surge support will be provided for operational management and other key thematic areas, and the operation will also be closely monitored by the country cluster delegation in Port of Spain.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Grenada Red Cross Society comprises one branch with approximately 90 active volunteers. The GRCS currently operates in 32 communities across the country and targets 10% of the population with certain activities and the entire population with public education and awareness initiatives. Its facilities in St. George's (the capital city) include one office and one warehouse, three vehicles (two passenger vehicles and one cube van), and limited digitization (landline and Wi-Fi). On Carriacou, the GRCS has one storage container for pre-positioning of stocks. It has no facilities on Petite Martinique.

Since the onset of the disaster and even prior to its occurrence, GRCS mobilized its volunteers and resources to support the government-activated shelters with blankets and pillows prior to the hurricane making landfall. Since the all-clear, teams of volunteers have distributed tarpaulins and shelter kits to all the affected areas (northern Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique), as well as hygiene kits, kitchen sets and jerry cans to St. Patrick in northern Grenada.
1.2 Capacity and response at national level

The Grenada Red Cross Society is a member of the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA) Advisory Council and performs an auxiliary role to the Government in disaster and health-related emergencies. Since the Emergency Operating Centre (EOC) was activated by NaDMA, GRSC has been a participating partner in the ongoing response. GRCS volunteers have also been active in supporting the relief efforts of NaDMA on Carriacou.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

Due to a drought and water crisis leading to water restrictions being put in place in Grenada in May 2024, an IFRC-DREF operation was launched by IFRC on May 24, 2024. As such, an IFRC Operations Manager was deployed to Grenada on June 15, 2024, and remains in country to support the hurricane response while dedicated resources are being established. GRCS is also supported by the sub-regional cluster delegation in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago. To date, additional resources on the ground have included the deployment of a Communication Manager from the Americas Regional Office (ARO) in Panama, PMER Coordinator in Trinidad and Tobago, and two Security personnel from both the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) and ARO.

ICRC

ICRC is not present in Grenada; however, ICRC Venezuela Office is providing remote support for protection and restoring family links (RFL). As a result of the hurricane, telecommunications have been significantly impacted on the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and the need for RFL has been identified.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Other international stakeholders involved in the response include UN agencies (primarily UNDAC, WFP, IOM, UNICEF, and WHO/PAHO), donors (such as USAID, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, French Red Cross, Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross, and Spain), foreign governments (such as Antigua & Barbuda and Guyana), intergovernmental and other organizations (such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency [CDEMA] and Samaritan’s Purse), and businesses (Royal Caribbean). French Red Cross is present in the region with strengths in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and pre-positioned stocks of relief supplies. Samaritan’s Purse is providing medical and pharmaceutical services on the grounds of the Lauriston Mini Stadium. UNDAC and CDEMA are conducting rapid needs assessments and supporting national efforts through the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA) in Grenada.

3. Gaps in the response

Quantitative data on the impacted populations in Grenada is still forthcoming. While there is a website for Grenada’s Central Statistical Office, the website is not accessible to retrieve population data as it relates to the parishes that have been most significantly impacted. The gap will be addressed by damage and needs assessments, including those currently being conducted by the government and other agencies.

Operational Constraints

In Grenada, the National Society is currently comprised of nearly all volunteers, therefore, barriers to implement efficient and effective emergency operations include human resource capacity in most of the areas of the response, such as logistical, technical, and support services, as well as management. Recently, due to the ongoing IFRC-DREF operation (drought), volunteers have already been mobilized to support relief operations, such as distributions of WASH items. In addition, recruitment is ongoing for finance and administrative support. As noted above, an operations Manager is already in place on the ground and supporting ongoing activities, as well as operational planning for the hurricane response. The operation will include National Society strengthening of its
existing capacities, as well as support from IFRC movement partners from the sub-region, region and internationally.

**OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

**Vision**

In Grenada, the operation will address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the hurricane in the areas of northern Grenada (St. Patrick and St. Mark), Carriacou and Petite Martinique, as well as short to medium-term recovery to withstand future climate-related shocks and stresses. Immediate and recovery needs include provision of essential relief items, short and medium-term shelter and settlement solutions, livelihoods and psychosocial support, and provision of WASH items (particularly as it relates to water storage and treatment). The operation will strengthen and improve protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability through National Society development activities and community consultation and feedback mechanisms, as well as support for Restoring Family Links (RFL). The operation will also incorporate disaster risk reduction and environmental sustainability considerations through assessments and anticipatory actions to prepare for future climate-related effects in the hurricane season.

**Anticipated climate related risks and adjustments in operation**

In Grenada, climate change continues to disrupt weather patterns, resulting in longer dry spells and more intense rainfall, which, when it does occur, does not effectively replenish water reservoirs. The island’s aging infrastructure further complicates water supply and sanitation, with significant water losses due to leaks and inefficient water management systems, including storage. Long-term solutions involving infrastructure improvements, better water management practices, and increased conservation efforts will be crucial in mitigating impacts and preventing future crises. In addition to the hurricane, Grenada experienced a significant heatwave and drought in May and June 2024, where temperatures were consistently above 31.7 degrees Celsius for several consecutive days. The heatwave exacerbated a water shortage, increasing the stress on the already limited water resources, and adding to the challenges faced by the population. In summary, while immediate measures are being taken to address the crisis, the situation in Grenada is expected to remain critical for the foreseeable future. Sustained efforts and humanitarian support will be essential to navigate through this challenging period and build resilience against future climate-related crises.

**Targeting**

1. **People to be assisted**

In Grenada’s Carriacou, the entire population of approximately 9,595 people (according to a 2019 census) and the 1,062 inhabitants (est. pop.) of Petite Martinique have been heavily impacted. These estimates do not consider the extensive damages on the mainland territory of Grenada, primarily in northern Grenada, including the parishes of St. Patrick (est. pop. 12,389) and St. Mark (est. pop. 5,197). Population estimates are based on the latest UN estimate (July 1, 2024) for the total population of Grenada of 126,887, with a demographic distribution as reported in the 2011 census. According to the World Bank (as of 2022), the ratio of men to women is essentially 50/50.

Through this operation, the Grenada Red Cross Society aims to target **600 families (3,000 people)** across the northern parts of the island (St. Patrick and St. Mark) and the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, which have been most affected by the hurricane. While this target currently represents less than 11% of the affected population, the islands have been disproportionately affected by the hurricane, with significant damage mainly concentrated in the aforementioned parts of the islands. This target represents an estimate of those most significantly affected based on information available at the time of publication. For the time being, the needs of 600 families living in the most affected areas will be addressed through this appeal, but this number may increase once the damage and needs assessment is completed, and the National Society’s capacity to serve and reach more people is analysed. The Grenada Red Cross Society will liaise and finalize targeting with the government as
part of the National Emergency Advisory Committee. The government is expected to complete detailed data collected and damage and needs assessments by July 12, 2024.

To carry out the selection process of the target population, priority will be given to families with the following criteria:

- Families with damaged or destroyed houses
- Families with loss of livelihoods
- Single-mother households
- Households with dependent elderly adults
- Households with children under five years of age and/or pregnant women
- Households with persons with disabilities.

This selection process will be coordinated by the GRCS along with local governments.

2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability

Ensuring equitable access to support, as needed, for all community members, particularly vulnerable groups such as women (including pregnant women), children, the elderly, and people with disabilities or medical conditions, is essential. Engaging community members in decisions ensures the needs and perspectives of all groups, especially marginalized ones, are considered. Women and marginalized groups often have limited access to the financial resources needed to adapt to changing conditions and invest in resilient practices. Providing access to microloans and grants can empower these groups to invest in sustainable practices and improve their resilience to future disasters. Addressing needs comprehensively can help mitigate the impact of the hurricane and support the most vulnerable populations in Grenada. Disaster exacerbates vulnerabilities, making safeguarding and child protection crucial. Training programs for adults working with children are essential to identifying and responding to signs of abuse and neglect. These programs, aligned with international standards, equip teachers, support staff, and community volunteers with the necessary skills. Strengthening community-based child protection mechanisms and integrating them with national systems ensures a coordinated response, addressing specific needs while promoting a holistic and inclusive approach.

Community engagement and accountability needs are also critical in a crisis. By involving the community, they can help identify specific local challenges and develop tailored solutions that are more likely to be accepted and supported. This participatory approach ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and effective. Furthermore, fostering active community participation builds a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to better maintenance of infrastructure. Accountability is enhanced through community engagement, as greater transparency reduces the potential for mismanagement. This collaborative approach builds trust and cooperation between communities and authorities, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and accountability. This is crucial for sustainable and resilient recovery and reconstruction.

**PLANNED OPERATIONS**

**INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (short and medium term solutions)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Objective:**

Provide immediate and medium-term shelter solutions for individuals and families affected by Hurricane Beryl, ensuring safe and dignified living conditions

**Priority Actions:**

1. Emergency assistance to cover essential needs:
a. Procure and distribute essential household items (e.g., pillows, blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, lighting, generators, etc.) for 600 households, tailored to specific needs of target groups

2. Emergency shelter assistance:
   a. Non-displaced households (by their damaged houses) – procure and distribute emergency shelter items (cleaning kits, tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, etc.), and provide technical support and awareness on safe shelter for 360 households
   b. Displaced households in collective centres – provide materials (pillows, blankets, etc.) to 240 families in government-run shelters

3. Recovery shelter assistance
   a. Conduct shelter needs assessment, including protection needs
   b. Non-displaced households (original place or new long-term location) – support repair-retrofit-rebuild of houses (through provision of CVA and technical support on safe construction techniques) for 360 households
   c. Displaced households – provide rental assistance (while repairs are done, and livelihoods are restabilised) through provision of CVA (to affected populations and/or host communities) and security of tenure for 240 households
   d. Accompany interventions in repair-retrofit-rebuild by due diligence on housing, land and property (HLP) rights as part of the selection process
   e. Coordinate with government authorities to help populations access HLP rights

Livelihoods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female &gt; 18</th>
<th>Female &lt; 18</th>
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<td>Male &lt; 18</td>
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<td>375</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Objective: Support the protection, restoration and strengthening of livelihoods of families affected by Hurricane Beryl

Priority Actions:
1. Conduct a livelihoods needs assessment with multipurpose cash feasibility study
2. Provide multipurpose cash assistance along with technical guidance to 600 households for restoring livelihoods
3. Integrate nature-based solutions and climate smart approaches for livelihoods interventions

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Health & Care
(Mental Health and psychosocial support / first aid)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female &gt; 18</th>
<th>Female &lt; 18</th>
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<td>Male &gt; 18</td>
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<td>Male &lt; 18</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>375</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Objective:
Enhance the wellbeing of the affected population by providing immediate first aid, mental health, and psychosocial support to individuals and communities affected by Hurricane Beryl

Priority Actions:
1. Mental Health and psychosocial support
   a. Conduct training in psychosocial support for 20 volunteers
   b. Provide psychosocial support to people affected by the hurricane, including staff and volunteers
   c. Establish referral pathways and engage agencies that can provide mental health services
   d. Procure and distribute recreational items for children

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female &gt; 18: 1,125</th>
<th>Female &lt; 18: 375</th>
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<td>Male &gt; 18: 1,125</td>
<td>Male &lt; 18: 375</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Objective:
Reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of affected populations through the provision of safe, inclusive WASH services

Priority Actions:
1. Conduct WASH assessment to identify needs and targets
2. Procure and distribute cleaning kits, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits – 1 per family
3. Procure and distribute 10L jerrycans (includes replenishment of stock) – 2 per family
4. Procure and distribute 14L buckets with lid (includes replenishment of stock) – 2 per family
5. Procure and distribute 200L water barrels with lid – 1 per family
6. Procure and distribute household water treatment products to safely rehabilitate and store water supplies at the household level
7. Disseminate public education messages regarding safe treatment and storage of water, water conservation practices, and hygiene promotion key messages

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

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Objective:
Enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability of communities affected by Hurricane Beryl through comprehensive protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) measures, including the implementation of safety and safeguarding mechanisms in affected communities
### Priority Actions:

1. **Conduct child protection analysis and provide child safeguarding briefing for volunteers**
2. **Conduct virtual training and signing of the code of conduct by 140 volunteers**
3. **Complete PGI and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) online courses via the learning platform by 140 volunteers**
4. **Build PGI key messages based on assessments, and disseminate PGI key messages (child protection, PSEA, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence [SGBV]) to communities through PGI promotion activities**
5. **Map local institutions providing services to victims-survivors of SGBV**
6. **Establish/strengthen functioning referral pathways for SGBV survivors in shelters or temporary centres**
7. **Develop partnerships with local organizations on protection and response**

### Community Engagement and Accountability

**Objective:**

Ensure that affected families and other stakeholders are engaged in design, implementation and monitoring of the response operation

**Priority Actions:**

1. **Conduct online training in CEA for 20 volunteers**
2. **Establish community feedback and response mechanisms including consultation meetings, focus group discussions, and post distribution monitoring surveys**
3. **Provide prioritized, timely, accurate and trusted information to affected populations based on their information needs and preferred information channels**
4. **Provide restoring family links (RFL) services to communities where telecommunications have been affected**

### Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

**Objective:**

Enhance the ability of communities to withstand and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses

**Priority Actions:**

1. In the medium to longer-term, conduct Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) to identify and address environmental risks and vulnerabilities
2. Revive/establish Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT)
3. Equip CDRT with response gear and other equipment
4. Implement public awareness campaign on disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
5. Integrate nature-based solutions into recovery interventions to promote environmental sustainability and community resilience
6. Ensure understanding of the auxiliary role of the Movement through effective humanitarian diplomacy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Sustainability</th>
<th>Female &gt; 18: 1,125</th>
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<td>Male &lt; 18: 375</td>
<td>Total target: 3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective:** Implement comprehensive, community-based strategies that strengthen capacity, reduce vulnerability, and promote sustainable practices to contribute to the environmental resilience of affected communities

1. Assess the environmental impacts of the crisis, and environmental risks and vulnerabilities, to minimise negative effects of the interventions
2. Select the most sustainable materials and techniques among the viable options
3. Promote salvage, reuse, recycling and/or re-purposing of available materials, including debris

**Enabling approaches**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Society Strengthening</th>
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<th>CHF 163,360</th>
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<td>Male &gt; 18: 70</td>
<td>Male &lt; 18: 0</td>
<td>Total target: 140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective:** Contribute to improving existing services and capacities by making them more impactful, effective, widespread and better related to the National Society mandate and mission

1. Provide volunteer insurance for 140 volunteers
2. Conduct briefing on safety and security for 140 volunteers
3. Conduct CDRT training for 140 volunteers
4. Conduct a lessons learned workshop
5. Provide essential services to the operation (management, administration, finance, logistics, technical support, facilities, equipment, etc.)
6. Provide visibility items for 140 volunteers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordination and Partnerships</th>
<th>CHF N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total target: N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective: Strengthen coordination within IFRC membership and the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners

Priority Actions:

1. Membership Coordination
   a. GRCS and IFRC will ensure membership-wide coordination through operational meetings to update and revise the strategy, as necessary
   b. GRCS will regularly engage in information sharing with IFRC membership on contextual updates and any operational and technical needs

2. Engagement with external partners
   a. GRCS will closely coordinate with parish and national level authorities, primarily NaDMA, through its membership on the National Emergency Operations Council (NEOC) and will participate in national and local level EOCs
   b. GRCS will ensure coordination by engaging in relevant forums organized by the authorities or responsible coordination agencies as assigned by the HCT system

3. Movement Cooperation
   a. ICRC will assist GRCS with restoring family links (RFL) services as required in this operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFRC Secretariat Services</th>
<th>CHF N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total target: N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective: Coordinated and enhanced response support:

1. Support the operation at the nearest level to ensure an effective and efficient implementation by providing technical expertise to maintain strategic direction
2. Maintain internal coordination and strategic alignment to effective management of the operation.
3. Support SNs in the decision-making process to solve the challenges identified throughout the operation.

Logistics:

1. Ensure that all procurement process is done according to best practices and following IFRC procedures/standards
2. Support the operation through the international procurement
3. and shipment of household items, shelter kits and other stocks
4. Launch the Mobilization Table for the operation and coordinate with Donors for in-kind contributions
5. Support the NS in the identification of ideal mechanisms for the logistic management of stocks on the island
6. Ensure visibility of goods and materials to be distributed to the target population
7. Ensure real-time reporting on stock procurement and shipment

Planning monitoring, evaluation and reporting

1. Develop and implement jointly with the National Society's a progress monitoring plan and an indicator tracking tool.
2. Support the NS in the elaboration and submission of high-quality Operation Updates and final report, in a timely manner
3. Jointly plan and implement with the NS a lessons learned workshop
4. Ensure the completion of the final evaluation of the operation.

Communications:
1. Develop a communication plan and key messages related to the operation.
2. Support the National Society in the elaboration of communication materials related to the operation.
3. Disseminate key messages and other communication material through mass media.

Information management
1. Design data collection strategies for needs assessment
2. Support the National Society’s in implementing data collection, processing, and analysis, to support timely decision making.
3. Develop visual products required to enable ongoing actions
4. Manage the GO Emergency Page to update required documents, reports, and additional information to monitor and report ongoing actions.
5. Strengthen NSs capacity for implementing IM strategies
6. Ensure continuity of IM products throughout the operation

Human resources including surge
1. Coordinate the timely deployment of rapid response personnel
2. Facilitate the process of hiring suitable personnel for the management of the operation
3. Facilitating measures to ensure the wellbeing of rapid response personnel and staff.
4. Ease of expediting personnel recruitment processes

Resource mobilization
1. Implement a resource mobilization strategy to reach out to partners within and outside the Movement.
2. Provide timely information on pledges as well as intentions to contribute to EA funding

Security:
1. Support area-specific security risk assessments and plans for any operational area where NSs or IFRC personnel will be working, including standard safety measures applicable at all times.
2. Implement risk mitigation measures identified through the security assessments and plans.
4. Encourage all NS staff and volunteers to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Mitigating actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delays in the shipments of relief items to the islands</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Work with the Regional Logistics Unit and applicable government authorities to ensure that delivery of relief items is well coordinated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced operational capacity of the National Society due to the impacts of the hurricane</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Provide surge support for operational management and other key thematic areas in close coordination with IFRC (cluster and region)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Mitigating actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worsening of the situation as it relates to an early and active hurricane season</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Monitor weather patterns to ensure early warnings, early actions and preparation measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of information to support the needs-based decision making</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Adjust the scale of the operation (up or down) based on the most reliable information at hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to the targeted areas due to logistical capacities and challenges</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Undertake security visits to inform future travels and the delivery of goods (by sea); Maintain close coordination with local authorities; Make use of cash programming to reduce logistical challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplication of activities with government ministries and other organizations</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Enhance coordination and communication with government counterparts and partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited effective coordination with different stakeholders</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Ensure National Society and IFRC participation in local coordination platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding gap/insufficient funds posing a risk to operations continuity</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Proactively engage donors and conduct fundraising initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly politicized environment</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Communicate and explain principled humanitarian actions at NS and IFRC levels; monitor and react to rumors or miscommunications, including on social media; prevent association with political parties via proactive image tailoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quality and accountability

Regular feedback mechanisms, including post-distribution monitoring and satisfaction surveys, will be conducted after each significant activity to gather feedback and complaints from specific groups within the crisis-affected population. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the operation.

### Intervention areas

#### Integrated assistance

##### Shelter and basic household items

**Indicators**

- # of families provided with essential household items
- # of families provided with temporary emergency shelter solutions (shelter toolkits and tarpaulins)
- # of families who received rental assistance
- # of families who provided with CVA for repairs and construction
- # of families provided with in-kind assistance and technical support for repairs for durable/sustainable shelter
- # of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter
- # of temporary collective accommodation supported directly by National Societies
- # of houses with repaired or rehabilitated roofs

##### Livelihoods

**Indicators**

- # of families reached with CVA assistance to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods
- # of families reached with equipment/raw materials and productive assets to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods
- # of people who received technical assistance and trainings to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods
# Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

## Health & Care
(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)</td>
<td># of people who received MHPSS services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of volunteers and staff trained in MHPSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of families reached with hygiene supplies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families reached with cleaning supplies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of women reached with menstrual hygiene kits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families reached with household water treatment items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached by WASH assistance (vector control, hygiene promotion, solid waste management)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Protection and Prevention
(Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Migration, Risk Reduction, Climate adaptation and recovery, Environmental Sustainability, Education)

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using PGI Minimum Standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of referral pathways established or updated for the response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of staff and volunteers trained on implementing PGI Minimum Standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Community Engagement and Accountability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of community consultation meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of satisfaction surveys completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of surveyed people reporting that they receive useful and actionable information through different trusted channels (broken down into digital and non-digital channels).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of affected people surveyed who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on CEA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with RFL services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of communities with EVCA developed in collaboration with the NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of communities with EVCA with CDRT established with the support of the NS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of communities that received response gear and equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental sustainability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of green activities developed for environmental sustainability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers and staff trained in environmental sustainability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Enabling approaches

### National Society Strengthening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers involved in the response operation that have been trained in DRR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers involved in the response operation that have been trained in Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers and staff who received MHPSS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of insured volunteers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Lessons Learnt Workshops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coordination and Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Membership partners (Yes/No)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key partners meetings organized, and updates provided to all partners (Yes/No)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secretariat Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint coordination tools and mechanisms in use within Membership response (Yes/No)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of surge missions or deployments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>GRCS Fundraising</th>
<th>IFRC</th>
<th>USAID BHA</th>
<th>WFP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Basic Household Items</td>
<td>989,689</td>
<td>4,471</td>
<td>891,321</td>
<td>79,306</td>
<td>4,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>577,948</td>
<td>4,471</td>
<td>500,471</td>
<td>24,233</td>
<td>4,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash voucher assistance</td>
<td>208,579</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>208,579</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health (including MPHSS)</td>
<td>7,482</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,482</td>
<td>6,608</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>163,396</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>142,505</td>
<td>26,435</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</td>
<td>6,945</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,945</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</td>
<td>6,918</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,918</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Engagement and Accountability</td>
<td>8,433</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,422</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enabling Approaches</strong></td>
<td>163,360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>163,360</td>
<td>8,371</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Partnerships</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Society Strengthening:</td>
<td>163,360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>163,360</td>
<td>8,371</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</strong></td>
<td>1,153,050</td>
<td>4,471</td>
<td>1,054,682</td>
<td>87,677</td>
<td>4,471</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

For the Grenada Red Cross Society:
- **President:** Samantha Dickson; president@grenadaredcross.gd
- **Disaster Management Focal Point:** Noreen Cox; team@grenadaredcross.gd

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