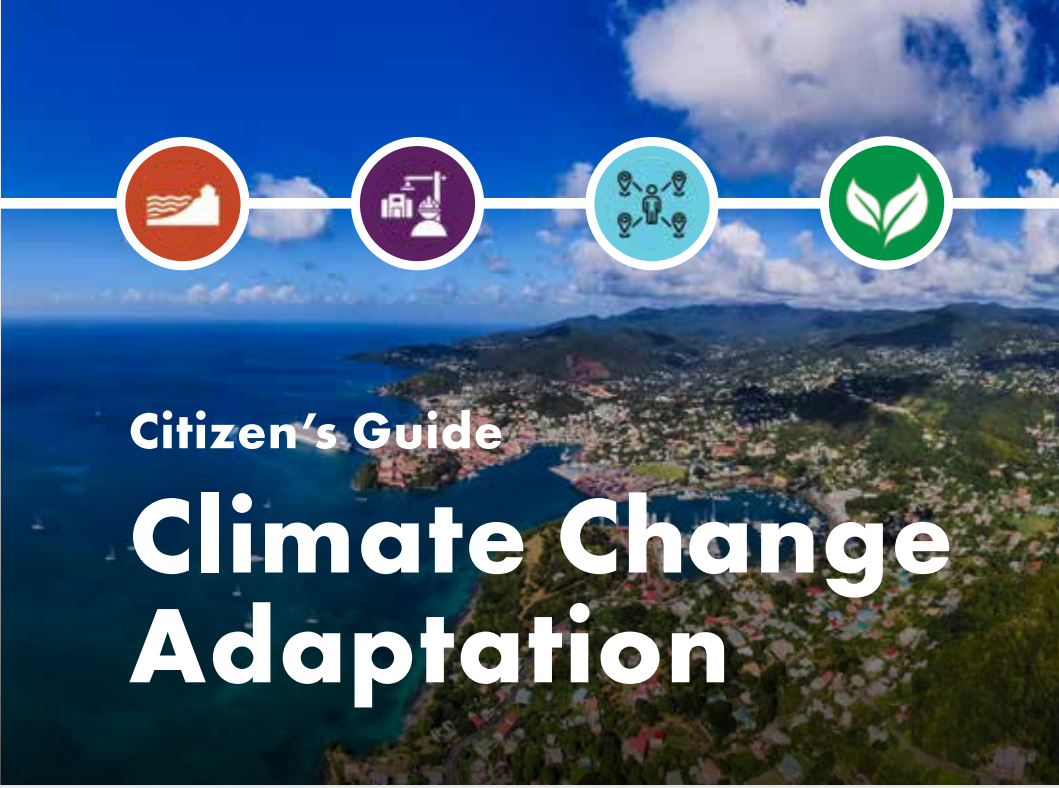


## Citizen's Guide

# Climate Change Adaptation

## A practical public guide to climate risks, national priorities, and everyday actions.

### Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique

Based on the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2025-2030

Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy

Government of Grenada | 2026

## Inspiring Messages from the Launch of Grenada's Revised National Adaptation Plan 2025-2030



**These are not theoretical concerns; they disrupt the rhythms that generations before us relied on.**

Honorable Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell



**We will not be defined by the storms that reach our shores, but by the strength with which we rebuild and redesign.**

Honorable Minister Kerryne James,
Ministry of Climate Resilience,
the Environment and Renewable Energy



**As we continue to face these very unusual seasons, testing our water systems, agriculture, tourism, and public health, we seek to take a collaborative approach that allows us to be adaptive and resilient.**

Permanent Secretary Peron Johnson,
Ministry of Climate Resilience,
the Environment and Renewable Energy

## ABOUT THIS GUIDE

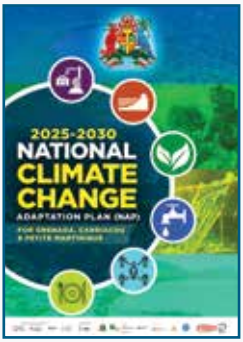
This booklet translates the official National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2025-2030 into plain language for citizens. It keeps the NAP's official priority areas, but explains them in simpler words so households, communities, schools, young people, businesses and civil society groups can see what adaptation means in daily life.

## Important note

This guide is not a replacement for the official NAP. Rather, it is a public communication resource developed from the NAP's risks, priorities, principles, and Programmes of Action. Where the official plan uses technical or institutional language, this guide presents the information in more accessible, citizen-friendly terms. The Citizen's Guide also serves as a practical public education and awareness tool that contributes to the implementation of the education-related and cross-cutting public engagement priorities of Grenada's revised NAP 2025–2030, including support for POA 10.

## Main source document

Government of Grenada. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique 2025-2030.




Photographic contributions primarily by Reginald Joseph, Mina Booker, and Davon Baker with additional content from other contributors.

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# Foreword

Climate adaptation is about protecting people, places and livelihoods before climate impacts become disasters. For Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, that means planning for stronger storms, flooding, drought, coastal change, heat, and the knock-on effects these hazards can have on homes, health, food, water, infrastructure and ecosystems.

The official National Adaptation Plan 2025-2030 gives the country a framework for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability and integrating climate action into national development. This Citizen's Guide takes that national framework and brings it closer to everyday life.

Its purpose is simple: to help people understand what the country is planning, why it matters, and what practical action can look like at household, community and institutional level.

**WHAT ADAPTATION MEANS HERE**

Preparing now so climate risks cause less damage, services recover faster, and communities remain safer, healthier and more secure.

The guide especially highlights the connection between national planning and local action. Resilience is not only built by ministries and projects. It is also built by informed citizens, organized communities, safer homes, protected coastlines, stronger water security and shared responsibility.

# How to Use This Guide

Section 1

**Start with the risks**

Section 1 explains the main climate risks affecting the islands and why adaptation matters now.

Section 2

**Use the priority table**

Section 2 shows how the official 14 Programmes of Action are translated into simple public-facing labels.

Sections 3 & 4

**Look for your role**

Sections 3 and 4 show what adaptation can look like in homes, communities, schools, youth groups, businesses and civil society.

Section 5

**Finish with the checklist**

Section 5 provides a practical checklist and places to look for official information and support.

# Why Climate Adaptation Matters for Grenada

The NAP describes Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique as highly exposed to climate impacts. The plan points to stronger storms, sea-level rise and coastal hazards, drought risk, rising temperatures and the need to protect climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, tourism, fisheries and water resources.

Recent events have made the urgency clear. The NAP update specifically highlights the compounding pressure of the COVID-19 period and the destruction caused by Hurricane Beryl in 2024, which demonstrated how climate shocks can affect infrastructure, livelihoods and public services at the same time.

**CITIZEN TAKEAWAY**

Adaptation is not only an environmental issue. It is also about safer housing, more reliable water, healthier food systems, protected jobs, stronger public services and better preparedness.









# List of Acronyms

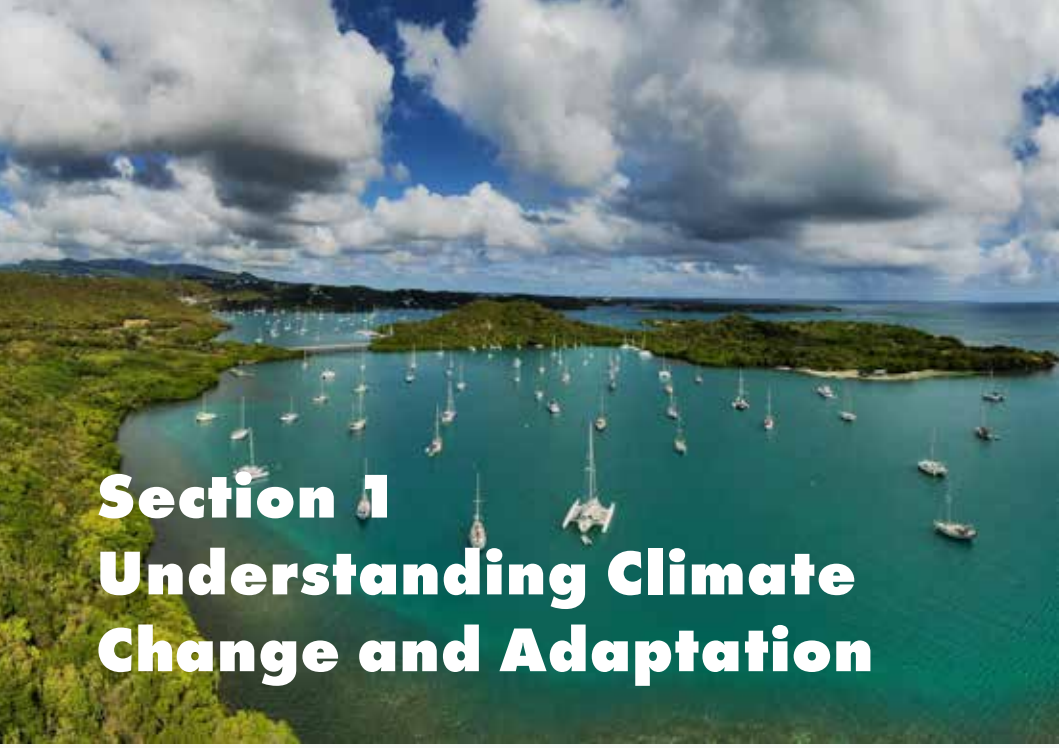
| Acronym | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **CCFPN** | Climate Change Focal Point Network |
| **CBO** | Community-Based Organisation |
| **GCF** | Green Climate Fund |
| **GIS** | Government Information Service |
| **GNTA** | Grenada National Training Agency |
| **G-CREWS** | Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada |
| **HNAP** | Health National Adaptation Plan |
| **ICZM** | Integrated Coastal Zone Management |
| **IISD** | International Institute for Sustainable Development |
| **IWRM** | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| **KAP** | Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices |
| **MBIA** | Maurice Bishop International Airport |
| **NaDMA** | National Disaster Management Agency |
| **NAP** | National Adaptation Plan |
| **NAP GN** | NAP Global Network |
| **NAWASA** | National Water and Sewerage Authority |
| **NCCC** | National Climate Change Committee |
| **NDC** | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| **NSDP** | National Sustainable Development Plan |
| **POA** | Programme of Action |
| **SIDS** | Small Island Developing States |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **UNFCCC** | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |











# Section 1
# Understanding Climate Change and Adaptation

What climate change means for our islands, what adaptation means in everyday life, and the main risks facing Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

## What Climate Change Means for Our Islands

Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique are small island states with communities, roads, businesses and key services concentrated along coasts and in hazard-prone areas. The NAP explains that this geography, combined with climate change, increases exposure to tropical storms, coastal erosion, flooding, drought, saltwater intrusion and heat.

The plan also notes that climate impacts do not stay in one sector. A storm can damage homes, roads, water systems, farms, health facilities and tourism sites at the same time. Drought can affect households, farming, schools, businesses and ecosystems together. That is why adaptation has to be connected across sectors.

**PLAIN LANGUAGE**

Climate change means the weather risks we already know are becoming harder to manage, more expensive to recover from, and more dangerous for vulnerable people.

## What Adaptation Means in Everyday Life

Adaptation means adjusting how we plan, build, farm, manage water, protect coastlines, prepare for emergencies and support each other so climate impacts cause less harm. In practice, adaptation can include stronger roofs, safer drainage, better warning systems, drought planning, mangrove restoration, climate-smart farming, heat awareness and more coordinated public services.

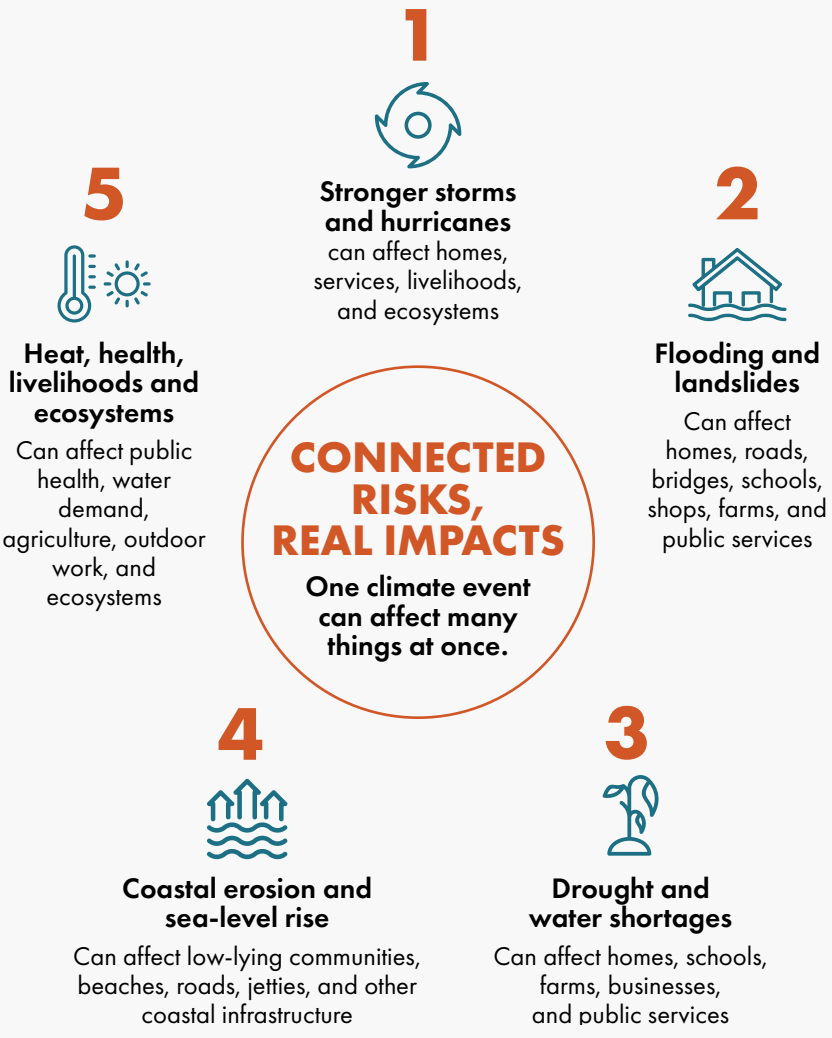
In the NAP, adaptation is also linked to development. This means climate resilience should be built into normal planning, budgeting and investment decisions, not treated as a separate issue that only appears after disasters. In Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, this has practical meaning for everyday life: it affects how homes, schools, businesses, community facilities, and public services prepare for stronger storms, drought, flooding, coastal change, and heat. It also means that adaptation is not only about projects or policies, but about making risk reduction, preparedness, and resilience part of ordinary decisions and systems. Section 3 explores this further by showing what adaptation can look like in daily life across different settings and sectors.



# Climate Risks Facing Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique

## Climate risks facing the islands

The NAP highlights five major risk areas that affect daily life, infrastructure, water, food, health and ecosystems.



## Stronger Storms and Hurricanes

Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique face hurricane risk during the Atlantic season, and storms are becoming a more serious concern because of the damage they can cause to homes, services, livelihoods, and ecosystems. A recent example was **Hurricane Beryl**, which made landfall on Carriacou as a **Category 4 hurricane on 1 July 2024**. The storm caused catastrophic damage. Carriacou was described as "flattened," Petite Martinique had up to **95% of residences destroyed or rendered uninhabitable**, and in Grenada about **95% of residents lost power** while telecommunications were also disrupted. Preliminary damage in Grenada was estimated at about **USD 218 million**.

- Homes, roofs, windows, and household contents can be damaged very quickly.
- Power, water, roads, jetties, schools, clinics, and communications can all be disrupted at the same time.
- Storm damage can also affect jobs, transport, farming, fishing, tourism, and access to basic services.
- Recovery is harder for low-income households, older persons, people with disabilities, children, and communities already under stress. The NAP also highlights the importance of protecting vulnerable groups, including children, whose education, health, and development can be disrupted by hurricanes and other climate shocks.
- Severe storms can also wipe out resilience measures already in place, including clean energy systems, ecosystem restoration works, and other adaptation efforts.

**ADAPTATION EXAMPLES**

Stronger building standards, roof strengthening, preparedness plans, safe shelters, resilient public infrastructure, backup systems, better protection of key services, and clearer public warnings before storms.



## Flooding and Landslides

Because of the islands' terrain, intense rainfall can trigger rapid runoff, erosion, and flooding, especially in low-lying coastal areas and places with steep slopes or limited drainage. In Grenada, water often moves quickly from the central mountains toward the coast through 71 watershed areas. A watershed is the area of land where rainfall drains to a common outlet, such as a river, stream, gully, ravine, or the sea (refer to picture). This helps explain why heavy rainfall can quickly lead to runoff, erosion, and localized flooding.



Carriacou and Petite Martinique together have about 20 watershed units, but catchment and storage capacity are much lower. Petite Martinique has no rivers and depends on gullies and ravines for surface drainage. Watershed condition and land use also influence how severe these impacts become.

- Flooding can affect homes, roads, bridges, schools, shops, farms, and public services at the same time.
- Poor drainage and blocked waterways can make local flooding much worse.
- Slope instability and erosion can threaten hillside communities, roads, and transport links.
- In Carriacou, the way rainfall drains through its watershed units makes runoff and localized flooding an important concern during heavy rain.
- In Petite Martinique, water moves through natural gullies and ravines, so unmanaged runoff can quickly become a local hazard.
- How land is used matters. When slopes are poorly managed, vegetation is lost, or drains and waterways are neglected, flooding and erosion can become more severe.

**ADAPTATION EXAMPLES**



Better drainage, watershed protection, safer land-use decisions, slope stabilization, road design that accounts for heavy rainfall, keeping waterways clear, and community awareness of local flood routes and flood-prone areas.

## Drought and Water Shortages

Grenada can face longer dry periods, less reliable rainfall, and pressure on water supplies. According to the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for the Chemin Watershed Area in Grenada (2015), about 75% of Grenada's annual rainfall occurs during the main rainy season from June to November. This means homes, schools, farms, businesses, and public services may all feel the effects when water becomes harder to access. Even when there is less rain overall, the islands can still face heavy rainfall and flooding at other times.

- Homes may have less water or interruptions in supply during dry periods.
- Farming, food production, and animals can suffer when there is not enough water.
- Schools, businesses, tourism services, and community facilities may find it harder or more expensive to manage daily needs.
- In Carriacou and Petite Martinique, rainwater harvesting and storage are especially important because the sister isles have limited groundwater and no permanent stream flows.
- Water shortages can also affect hygiene, food preparation, and health, especially when families and services are already under strain.
- Drought is not only about less rain. It is also about how well water is stored, protected, and used.

## DID YOU KNOW?

During Grenada's dry season, available water supply can fall to about 31,800 $m^3$ per day, while daily demand can reach about 54,600 $m^3$ per day.

**DRY-SEASON WATER GAP IN GRENADA**




Without further action, national water demand could exceed available supply by 2030. This is why water conservation, rainwater harvesting, safe storage, and stronger water management are so important.



**Sources:** Climate Change Adaptation in Grenada. Water Resources. Coastal Ecosystems and Renewable Energy (UNDESA/Government of Grenada. 2012; citing CEHI, 2007), and Government of Grenada/G-CREWS water-sector planning.

## ADAPTATION EXAMPLES

Saving water, fixing leaks, using water-efficient devices, collecting and safely storing rainwater, protecting watersheds and water sources, using water-efficient irrigation, preparing for drought and water-supply interruptions, and promoting careful and safe water use and conservation.

## Coastal Erosion and Sea-Level Rise

Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique face growing risks from sea-level rise, storm surge and other coastal changes. Many communities, roads and services are located close to the sea, making them particularly exposed. Grenada's 2024 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy provides a national framework for better managing and protecting these coastal areas. The IPCC's 2022 assessment of Small Islands also warns that rising sea levels, together with changing waves and extreme sea levels, will increase coastal flooding and erosion risks for small islands.

- **Sea-level rise can make coastal flooding and storm surge worse.** As the average sea level rises, storm waves and high water can reach farther inland, increasing the exposure of low-lying communities, beaches, roads, jetties, and other coastal infrastructure.
- **Coastal erosion is influenced by both climate change and how the coast is used.** Sand mining, removal of coastal vegetation, and poorly planned development or coastal-protection structures can disturb natural coastal processes and make erosion worse.
- **Healthy coastal ecosystems help protect the shoreline.** Mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, beaches, and other natural coastal features can reduce wave energy and help stabilize the coast. When these ecosystems are damaged or lost, communities can become more exposed to erosion, storm surge, and flooding. Warmer seas can also cause coral bleaching and further weaken reef ecosystems.
- **Saltwater can move farther into low-lying coastal areas as sea levels rise.** This can affect soils, freshwater resources, vegetation, and some infrastructure, creating additional challenges for communities close to the sea.
- **The impacts extend beyond the shoreline.** Coastal erosion and flooding can disrupt fishing, tourism, transport, businesses, public services, and everyday life. Damage can also make recovery after storms more difficult because many homes, roads, landing sites, and essential services are concentrated near the coast.

**ADAPTATION EXAMPLES**



Protecting and restoring reefs, mangroves, dunes, and other natural buffers; making safer decisions about where and how to build; using setbacks and better land-use planning in coastal areas; tracking shoreline change; reducing activities that worsen beach and coastal erosion; and improving how coastal areas are managed to reduce risk over time.

## Heat and Impacts on Health, Livelihoods and Ecosystems

Grenada faces rising temperatures, more frequent hot days, and growing pressure on public health, water demand, agriculture, outdoor work, and ecosystems. Some of the highest-priority climate-sensitive health risks include direct effects from extreme weather and heat-related illness, indirect effects through water and food security, and broader impacts such as mental and psychosocial stress. Grenada has also been working on a climate change and health action plan that addresses heat stress, water- and vector-borne disease, and mental health impacts. WHO has additionally highlighted concern about future heat-related deaths among people aged 65 and over under a high-emissions scenario.

### What this can look like in practice

- Higher temperatures can increase the risk of dehydration, heat exhaustion, and heat stress, especially for children, older people, people with chronic illness, and workers exposed outdoors or in hot environments
- Hotter conditions can increase water demand at the same time that homes, schools, farms, and businesses may already be under pressure from drought, water shortages or service disruption.
- Food production, construction, fisheries, manufacturing, food-service operations, and other climate-sensitive livelihoods can be affected when heat reduces labour productivity, damages crops, or makes storage and food safety harder to manage.

- Heat can worsen indoor discomfort and health risk in homes, schools, clinics, and workplaces with poor airflow, little shade, or limited cooling.
- Ecosystems under stress may be less able to support water regulation, livelihoods, shade, biodiversity, and other services that help protect people and communities. Warmer ocean temperatures can also place coral reefs and other marine ecosystems under stress.
- Heat impacts can also affect well-being after disasters, especially where people are coping with displacement, interrupted care, unsafe water, food stress, or mental and emotional strain.

### ADAPTATION EXAMPLES

Shade, ventilation, hydration, early warnings, public health communication, safer working conditions for outdoor labour, resilient health systems, and greener, better shaded communities that help reduce heat build-up.

## DID YOU KNOW?

**WHO** identifies outdoor and manual workers and workers in hot indoor environments, including construction, agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and service work, as groups at risk of occupational heat stress.

**Source:** World Health Organization (WHO)





# Section 2
# Grenada's National Response

What the NAP is, what changed in the revised 2025–2030 plan, and how the 14 Programmes of Action become simple priority actions in this Citizen's Guide.

## What Is the National Adaptation Plan 2025-2030?

The National Adaptation Plan is Grenada's main framework for climate adaptation. The NAP says its vision is 'a resilient nation that continuously adapts to climate change by reducing its vulnerability through comprehensive adaptation strategies.'

The revised 2025-2030 NAP builds on the earlier 2017-2021 cycle and the 2022 progress report. It keeps adaptation linked to national development, climate policy, the Sustainable Development Goals and Grenada's broader

planning agenda particularly the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020–2035 and the Prime Minister's Vision 75, which builds on the long-term development direction established by the NSDP.

### What the NAP does

Sets national priorities, identifies actions, responsibilities, timelines and indicative costs, and helps mobilize finance.

### Who it is for

Government agencies, communities, civil society, citizens, companies, researchers and development partners.

### Why it matters

It helps move adaptation from policy language into planning, implementation and budgeting.

### How this guide uses it

This booklet keeps the official POA structure, but explains it in language citizens can use.

The revised NAP has 14 Programmes of Action (POAs), which for the purpose of this Citizen's Guide, will be referred to as priority actions. Grenada's 14 priority actions do not all serve the same purpose. Some are supportive or enabling priorities. These help create the systems that make adaptation possible, such as coordination, planning, climate information, education, finance, and monitoring. Others are sectoral priorities, which focus more directly on the areas where climate impacts are felt in everyday life, such as water, food, ecosystems, coasts, infrastructure, disaster risk, mobility, and health.

In simple terms, the supportive priorities help the sectoral priorities work in practice. For example, better coordination, stronger climate data, public education, and adaptation finance can all help improve water security, coastal protection, safer infrastructure, and climate-resilient health systems.



## HOW THE PRIORITIES WORK TOGETHER

### Supportive priorities help sectoral priorities work

**SUPPORTIVE/ ENABLING PRIORITIES**

These help adaptation happen across sectors.

**POA 1**
Coordination

**POA 2**
Mainstreaming

**POA 9**
Climate data and early warning

**POA 10**
Education and participation

**POA 11**
Adaptation finance

**POA 12**
Monitoring, evaluation and learning



**These help support action in practice**

**SECTORAL PEOPLE-AND-PLACE PRIORITIES**

These focus on areas where climate risks are directly experienced.

**POA 3**
Water conservation and security

**POA 4**
Food security

**POA 5**
Ecosystem protection and restoration

**POA 6**
Coastal protection

**POA 7**
Safe infrastructure and land

**POA 8**
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

**POA 13**
Climate mobility

**POA 14**
Climate resilient health and well-being



**Example:** Coordination, climate data, education, finance, and monitoring can all support action in water, food, infrastructure, coasts, and health.

For citizens, the sectoral priorities may feel most immediate because they relate directly to water, food, coasts, infrastructure, disaster preparedness, mobility, and health. However, these priorities do not stand alone. Their success depends on supportive systems such as coordination, planning, education, finance, and climate information, which help turn national priorities into practical action on the ground.

# Grenada's Programmes of Action: What They Mean for Citizens

## How to read the table

The table shows the **official POA name** used in Grenada's NAP, together with a **shorter citizen guide label** and a plain-language explanation of what each priority means in practice. It also shows whether a priority mainly **supports action across different areas** or focuses on a **specific sector**.

**Note also: The POAs are not arranged in order of importance**. Their numbering does not represent a hierarchy or ranking. The revised NAP retains the numbering of the original POAs for continuity, with new priority areas added as **POA 13: Climate Mobility** and **POA 14: Climate-Resilient Health and Well-being**. Health and disease prevention, which were previously addressed together with disaster risk reduction under POA 8, are now treated as a distinct priority under POA 14, drawing on Grenada's **Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) 2023–2027**.

| Type | Original POA name | Citizen guide label | What it means here |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supportive | POA 1: Institutional Arrangements, Inter-Sectoral Coordination and Participation | Coordination | Clarifying who does what, how ministries, agencies, communities and partners work together, and how people can participate in adaptation action. |
| Supportive | POA 2: Systematic Integration of Adaptation into Development Policies, Plans, Programmes, Projects, Budgets and Processes | Mainstreaming | Making climate resilience part of normal planning, budgeting and investment. |
| Sectoral | POA 3: Water Availability | Water Conservation and Security | Protecting water sources, reducing waste, planning for drought and helping communities use water more carefully. |

| Type | Original POA name | Citizen guide label | What it means here |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sectoral | POA 4: Food Security | Food Security | Supporting climate-smart farming, local production, reducing import dependence, and strengthening reliable food systems and supply chains. |
| Sectoral | POA 5: Ecosystem Resilience | Ecosystem Protection and Restoration | Protecting and restoring forests, watersheds, reefs, mangroves and other ecosystems that reduce risk, support livelihoods and help communities stay resilient. |
| Sectoral | POA 6: Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) | Coastal Protection | Managing beaches, shorelines, marine ecosystems and coastal development more safely, while showing how coastal protection connects to — but is different from — broader ecosystem restoration. |
| Sectoral | POA 7: Modern Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Land Management | Safe Infrastructure and Land | Building and maintaining roads, buildings and land-use systems with climate risk in mind. |
| Sectoral | POA 8: Disaster Risk Reduction | Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction | Reducing risk before events happen and improving readiness, response and recovery. |
| Supportive | POA 9: Climate-Related Data and Projections | Climate Data and Early Warning | Using forecasts, seasonal outlooks, hazard information and local data to help people, services and sectors make safer decisions before extreme events and over the long term. |

| Type | Original POA name | Citizen guide label | What it means here |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supportive | POA 10: Sustained Public Education and Participation | Education and Participation | Building public awareness, practical knowledge and stronger participation so children and adults of different genders, ages, abilities and backgrounds understand climate risks and know how to act. |
| Supportive | POA 11: Adaptation Finance | Adaptation Finance | Securing and using funding to make adaptation possible, including support for practical resilience measures, stronger systems and long-term investment in reducing risk. **See Annex A for a simple overview of adaptation finance opportunities.** |
| Supportive | POA 12: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | Tracking progress, learning from implementation and improving over time. |
| Sectoral | POA 13: Climate Mobility | Climate Mobility | Preparing for displacement, relocation and dignified mobility where climate impacts force change. |
| Sectoral | POA 14: Climate Resilient Health Systems and People | Climate-Resilient Health and Well-being | Protecting health services and people from climate-related health risks. |

# Energy: Powering Climate Resilience

## A cross-cutting NAP theme – linking adaptation and mitigation

Energy is often discussed as mitigation because efficiency and renewable energy can reduce greenhouse-gas emissions. Grenada's NAP also makes clear that energy is central to adaptation: reliable power helps water systems, clinics, farms, food storage, schools, shelters, communications and businesses keep functioning when climate shocks disrupt normal services.

### WHY ENERGY BELONGS HERE



The NAP does not create a separate 15th "energy POA". Instead, it treats energy as a cross-cutting enabler across multiple Programmes of Action and as a bridge between adaptation and mitigation. Good energy investment can therefore reduce emissions while also strengthening service continuity, livelihoods and resilience.

## Three ideas to know

**1**

### ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Using less energy for the same or better service — e.g. efficient lighting, cooling, pumps, appliances and building design.

**2**

### RENEWABLE ENERGY

Power from naturally replenished sources, such as solar and other clean-energy technologies.

**3**

### ENERGY RESILIENCE

Keeping critical needs powered during disruption through lower demand, robust systems, safe backup/storage and maintenance.

## How energy supports the NAP



### WATER + FOOD (POAS 3 & 4)

The NAP links energy directly to water and food resilience through solar-powered desalination, efficient water pumping and treatment, renewable-powered irrigation, and biogas from agricultural waste. Water-efficient food systems, including hydroponics, can also benefit from reliable and renewable power.



### COASTS + INFRASTRUCTURE (POAS 6 & 7)

The NAP links coastal resilience to stronger building codes that consider hurricane damage and energy efficiency. Wider infrastructure actions include climate-resilient green building, sustainable materials, solar-panel installation and green roofing.



### MOBILITY + HEALTH (POAS 13 & 14)

The NAP links renewable-energy skills to resilient livelihoods and renewable/low-carbon technologies to health-facility continuity during outages.



### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (POA 8)

Shelters, communications, water pumping, refrigeration and other essential services need reliable power. Solar with battery storage and other appropriate backup-energy systems can help keep critical services operating when grid power is disrupted.



### FINANCE + INVESTMENT (POA 11)

Building a more resilient energy system requires investment. Climate finance and support from development partners can help Grenada expand renewable energy, improve energy efficiency and strengthen the services, infrastructure and livelihoods that depend on reliable power.



### SKILLS + LIVELIHOODS

Resilient energy creates demand for trained technicians, installers, tradespeople and facility managers who can design, operate and maintain systems safely.

### BERYL REMINDER: RENEWABLE ENERGY MUST ALSO BE CLIMATE-RESILIENT

**Hurricane Beryl showed why renewable energy must be designed for resilience as well as emissions reduction.** The NAP records that about 95% of residents in Grenada lost power and that telecommunications were disrupted, while existing solar-PV and other climate-resilience investments were also damaged.

**Grenada's 2025 NDC provides a specific energy example:**
An approximately 800 kWp solar PV plant in Carriacou was damaged during Beryl. Recovery planning now includes grid upgrades to accommodate more solar, with 400 kW of battery storage planned, alongside a 100% renewable electricity target for Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

**Citizen lesson:**
Renewable energy is not automatically resilient. Panels, mounting systems, batteries, electrical connections and the wider grid must be safely sited, designed for local hazards, securely installed, maintained and supported by continuity planning.

## What Energy Resilience Means for Citizens

Energy resilience starts with reducing waste, knowing what must keep working during an outage, and making safe investments that can withstand the hazards they will face.

What this can look like at different levels

- **At home:** use efficient lighting and appliances; use shade and ventilation to reduce cooling demand; identify what must keep working during an outage; and, where feasible, consider professionally designed solar, battery storage or other appropriate backup-energy options that can safely support essential household needs when grid power is unavailable.
- **In schools, community and faith facilities:** identify critical loads such as communications, emergency lighting, refrigeration, water pumping or medical needs; reduce energy demand; and consider safe backup/renewable options where appropriate.

- **In farming, fisheries and businesses:** improve pump, irrigation, refrigeration and cold-storage efficiency; protect energy-dependent equipment; include energy in continuity plans; and assess whether efficiency, solar or storage investments can lower costs and improve recovery.
- **For Government and public agencies:** strengthen clinics, shelters, water and emergency services with efficient equipment and resilient power; support standards, incentives, financing and workforce training; and design energy investments for local climate hazards.

Before investing, ask

1. What must keep working during an outage?
2. Can I reduce the energy needed first through efficiency, maintenance, shade or better equipment?
3. Is the system designed for high winds, flooding, heat and salt exposure where relevant?
4. Who will install, inspect and maintain it, and are batteries/electrical components handled safely?
5. What is the full-life cost, and are any current incentives, concessions, loans or support programmes available?

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Energy resilience is not simply "installing solar". It means using energy wisely, identifying critical needs, and investing in systems that are safe, efficient, maintainable and able to support essential services when disruption occurs.

## WHY THIS MATTERS



A power outage can quickly become a water, food, health, communications or livelihood problem. Efficiency reduces demand and cost; renewable energy can diversify supply; and resilient design, storage and backup can help people and services keep functioning during climate shocks.

# How the National Plan Connects to Communities, Schools and Businesses

**Adaptation works best when many institutions and groups support it together.** While the NAP sets national priorities, implementation depends on public agencies, service providers, local authorities, schools, and community organizations working in connected ways. The table below highlights some of the key actors that help translate adaptation planning into action on the ground.

**KEY IDEA**

National resilience only becomes real when national plans can be understood and used at local level.

| Actor / institution | What they help do in practice |
|---|---|
| **Government of Grenada — Cabinet, ministries, departments and statutory bodies**<br>**Special coordinating role: Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy**<br>**Special health role: Ministry of Health, Wellness and Religious Affairs** | Government as a whole provides national leadership and is responsible for moving adaptation from policy into planning, budgets, programmes, public investment and service delivery. Cabinet provides high-level approval of climate policies and strategies, while ministries, departments and statutory bodies are responsible for implementing the NAP measures that fall within their mandates—for example in agriculture, water, infrastructure, land use, education, disaster management, health and development planning. The Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy has a central coordinating role for national climate action and NAP implementation. It links climate policy, the NAP and NDC with sectoral planning; supports inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring; houses key national climate functions, including the UNFCCC focal point and the National Designated Authority to the Green Climate Fund; and helps mobilize climate finance and coordinate stakeholders. |

| Actor / institution | What they help do in practice |
|---|---|
| | The Ministry of Health, Wellness and Religious Affairs is the lead agency for POA 14: Climate-Resilient Health and Well-being and implementation of Grenada's Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP) 2023–2027. It leads health-sector adaptation and helps ensure that climate action in other sectors—including water, food, construction and education—also considers health risks and impacts. |
| **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN)** | Help connect climate policy with implementation across Government. The NCCC provides a national mechanism for coordination and advice on climate action, supported by thematic arrangements including adaptation, mitigation, finance and international climate matters. Sectoral Climate Change Focal Points help ministries incorporate climate resilience into their planning, projects and programmes, communicate responsibilities, support climate-risk screening, and connect sector action back to the national NAP process. The revised NAP specifically calls for the CCFPN to be strengthened and formalized as a key part of NAP implementation. |
| **National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA)** | Leads and supports disaster risk reduction, preparedness, emergency coordination and public awareness before, during and after hazards. Under the revised NAP, NaDMA also participates in national climate governance and works with other institutions on risk information, vulnerable populations, early warning, evacuation and preparedness. |
| **National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) and other water-resource institutions** | Help strengthen water security through water supply, treatment, storage, infrastructure and service continuity, particularly during droughts, storms and other disruptions. NAWASA also contributes water and hydrological information to national climate-data systems and works with other agencies on rainfall monitoring, watershed information and water-sector resilience. |

| Actor / institution | What they help do in practice |
|---|---|
| **Grenada Meteorological Service** | Has a lead role in strengthening the collection, analysis and communication of weather, climate and hazard information. The NAP calls for improved climate-data management, monitoring of rainfall and other climate variables, stronger forecasting and early-warning capacity, and wider access to climate information for sectors including agriculture, water, health, aviation and disaster management. |
| **Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government, and local-level institutions** | Help ensure that the particular adaptation needs of Carriacou and Petite Martinique are represented in national decision-making and translated into local action. The revised NAP calls for active representation of the sister isles within national climate governance and identifies roles across water security, watershed management, agriculture, disaster resilience and community preparedness. |
| **Schools, education and training institutions** | Help build long-term climate awareness, preparedness and practical skills through formal education, technical and vocational training and public education. The NAP links education closely with climate resilience and includes actions to strengthen climate-resilient skills for students, tradespeople, contractors, technicians and other workers, including areas such as sustainable construction, energy efficiency and other green and resilient practices. |
| **Private sector and businesses** | Help integrate climate risk and resilience into business planning, investment, infrastructure and service continuity. Businesses and workers in climate-exposed sectors—including construction, mechanics, manufacturing, food service, tourism and agriculture—can strengthen resilience through safer work practices, emergency and continuity planning, efficient water and energy use, protection of workers and assets, and the adoption of climate-resilient technologies and practices. The NAP also calls for stronger consideration of climate resilience in private-sector investment and greater private-sector participation in climate governance. |

| Actor / institution | What they help do in practice |
|---|---|
| **Civil society, faith-based groups, NGOs, CBOs and community organisations** | Help connect national adaptation priorities with community realities. They contribute local knowledge, public education, advocacy, community mobilisation, support for vulnerable groups, project implementation and feedback on what is working. The revised NAP recognises civil society as an active participant in setting priorities, implementing adaptation and evaluating progress, and calls for stronger representation within national climate coordination mechanisms. |
| **Technical, research and academic institutions, and development partners** | Provide specialised knowledge, research, data, technology, capacity building, financing and implementation support. They help Government and communities develop and deliver adaptation measures, strengthen technical capacity, access climate finance, improve information systems and apply regional and international knowledge to Grenada's needs. |

The table is illustrative rather than exhaustive. Many other institutions, sectors, businesses, workers and community actors also contribute to implementing adaptation.





# Section 3
# What Adaptation Looks Like in Daily Life

Examples for homes, water, food, livelihoods, infrastructure, preparedness, mobility, health, coasts, land and nature.

This section focuses on the sectoral priorities in the NAP and shows what adaptation can look like in everyday life. Some actions fall mainly under one POA, while others bring several sectoral priorities together in practice.

Across these examples, adaptation should consider how climate risks affect people differently by gender, age, disability, health, income, occupation, location, and access to services.

# Adapting Homes for Climate Resilience

Relevant POAs: POA 7 (Safe Infrastructure and Land), POA 8 (Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction), POA 14 (Climate-Resilient Health and Well-being), with links to POA 3 (Water Conservation and Security).

For many families, adaptation starts at home. It can mean making the house safer before storms, reducing flood and heat risk, protecting health, and preparing for service disruptions.

## What this can look like in practice

- Strengthen roofs, windows, doors and fixings where possible.
- Keep drains, gutters and downpipes clear before the rainy season.
- Store important documents and emergency supplies safely.
- Improve airflow, shade and cooling where heat becomes a risk.
- Reduce water loss through leak checks and efficient fittings.
- Plan for outage periods with lighting, battery packs, communication and safe food storage.
- Plan for the needs of children, older persons, persons with disabilities, people with chronic illness, and caregivers during outages, evacuation, or sheltering.

### CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



A resilient home is not only stronger in a storm. It is also cooler in heat, safer in floods, more efficient with water and energy, and better prepared for service disruption.

### WHY THIS MATTERS



Where resources are limited, start with practical measures that reduce risk fastest: fastening roof elements, securing water storage, trimming hazardous trees, elevating sensitive items, improving drainage around the house, and checking whether vulnerable household members need extra support in emergencies.

The home is often where adaptation becomes most visible, but it does not stand alone. Household resilience depends on broader sectoral priorities such as water security, food security, healthy ecosystems, safer infrastructure, disaster preparedness, mobility planning, and health resilience. The sections that follow show how these priorities connect to everyday life across Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

## Water Conservation and Water Security

Relevant POAs: POA 3 (Water Conservation and Security), with close links to POA 4 (Food Security), POA 7 (Safe Infrastructure and Land), and POA 14 (Climate-Resilient Health and Well-being).

Grenada faces heightened drought risk, pressure on freshwater availability, and the need for stronger water management, while on Carriacou and Petite Martinique domestic water has long depended heavily on rainwater catchments and storage systems. Official Grenadian water policy and integrated water resources management (IWRM) planning also support alternative water sources, including rainwater harvesting and water recycling/reuse, while noting that wastewater reuse is not yet widespread and needs proper treatment, public education, and standards to protect health.

### What this can look like in practice

- Safe Water Storage Matters

  During dry periods and after disruptions, households and communities may depend more on stored water. Tanks, drums, and rainwater harvesting systems should be kept clean, covered, and checked regularly to reduce contamination and water loss. In schools and community facilities, safe storage and water-saving practices can help reduce pressure during drought periods and service interruptions.

- In **Carriacou and Petite Martinique**, where rainwater catchment has long been critical, careful storage and early preparation are especially important because available water can decline sharply in the dry season.

- In **schools and community facilities**, safe rainwater harvesting, leak checks, and simple water-saving practices can help reduce pressure during drought periods and after storms, when normal supply may be disrupted. Grenada's IWRM planning specifically promotes rainwater harvesting and alternative water sources as part of climate resilience.
- In **homes and businesses**, reducing leaks, improving storage, and using water more carefully can help stretch limited supply and make people less vulnerable when shortages or service interruptions occur. The NAP treats water security as both a household issue and a broader development issue affecting communities, farming, tourism, and public services.
- Where it is **safe and appropriate**, treated greywater or recycled water can also help reduce pressure on freshwater for non-drinking uses such as irrigation, landscaping, or cleaning. Grenada's official water policy and IWRM planning both recognize growing interest in wastewater reuse and water recycling, but stress that this must be supported by proper treatment, standards, and public-health safeguards.
- Water security also depends on protecting the wider system: healthy watersheds, better storage, reduced waste, and stronger planning all help communities cope better with both drought and heavy rainfall events. The NAP makes clear that Grenada can face both intense rainfall and dry periods, so resilience means preparing for both.



## At home

Fix leaks, use efficient fittings, collect rainwater where safe and appropriate, keep stored water clean and covered, and avoid unnecessary waste during dry periods.

## In schools

Teach water-saving habits, monitor leaks, keep rainwater systems and storage tanks safe and clean, and build awareness of drought risk and water hygiene.

## In farming

Use water-efficient practices, mulching, soil moisture conservation, storage where feasible, and methods that reduce water loss during dry periods.

## In businesses

Check water use in daily operations, especially in tourism, food service, and facilities management; improve storage where appropriate; and plan for service interruptions during drought or after storms.

## Quick water check

- [ ] **Are leaks repaired quickly?**
- [ ] **Are tanks and drums covered and cleaned?**
- [ ] **Is rainwater stored safely?**
- [ ] **If stored water may be unsafe, do you boil it or treat it as directed by public-health authorities, then store it in a clean, tightly covered container?**
- [ ] **Do schools or businesses know what to do during shortages?**
- [ ] **Is water being used carefully before dry periods become severe?**

**CITIZEN TAKEAWAY**



Water conservation and water security are central citizen-facing priorities because they turn the official water POA into everyday actions that households, schools, farms, and businesses can take.

**WHY THIS MATTERS**



Water shortages and service interruptions affect homes, farms, schools, businesses, health, and food systems at the same time. Safer storage, careful use, and early preparation help reduce pressure before drought or disruption becomes severe.

## Protecting Food, Farming, Fisheries and Livelihoods

Relevant POAs: POA 4 (Food Security), with close links to POA 3 (Water Conservation and Security), POA 5 (Ecosystem Protection and Restoration), POA 6 (Coastal Protection), POA 7 (Safe Infrastructure and Land), and POA 8 (Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction).

Food security in the NAP is about more than farming alone. It is about whether people can continue to access safe and nutritious food when drought, storms, flooding, coastal impacts, rising costs, or service disruption affect production, transport, markets, storage, or livelihoods. In everyday life, this means protecting crops and soils, reducing food waste, supporting fishers and farmers, strengthening local production where possible, and making sure that homes, schools, businesses, and communities are better prepared when climate shocks affect food supply.

## What this can look like in practice

- Diversify crops, gardens, and household food sources where possible, so that one hazard does not affect everything at once.
- Use shade, mulching, composting, soil cover, and water-saving techniques to protect soil moisture and help crops cope during dry periods and high heat.
- Avoid burning, dumping, or other practices that damage topsoil, increase runoff, or pollute nearby water sources.
- Support local fishers and farmers working toward more resilient livelihoods, including safer storage, better handling, and stronger links to local markets.
- Reduce food waste at household and community level, especially before and after storms, when storage, electricity, and transport may be affected.
- Use home and school gardens, where feasible, as practical ways to strengthen awareness, local production, and everyday food resilience.

### CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Food security means people can continue to access enough safe and nutritious food even when climate conditions are difficult. This depends not only on production, but also on water, storage, transport, markets, health, and healthy ecosystems.

### WHY THIS MATTERS



Food and livelihoods in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique also depend on fisheries and coastal activity. Coastal and marine livelihoods rely on healthy reefs, mangroves, beaches, landing sites, jetties, cold storage, roads, and safe access to markets, which means food security is closely connected to coastal protection, infrastructure, ecosystem health, and preparedness.

## Fisheries and coastal livelihoods

- Protect nearshore ecosystems such as mangroves, reefs, and seagrass beds that help support fisheries and reduce risk.
- Keep waste, oils, plastics, and other pollutants out of drains, rivers, beaches, and coastal waters.
- Encourage safe harbours, landing sites, and storage arrangements that help fishers protect equipment and recover more quickly after hazards.
- Recognize that stronger coastal ecosystems and safer infrastructure also help protect food supply and livelihoods.

### DID YOU KNOW?

In **November 2025**, UNDP provided Grenada's Fisheries Department with approximately **EC$54,400 in safety, navigation and operational equipment** to help strengthen the resilience of fisherfolk affected by Hurricane Beryl. The equipment included **life vests, VHF radios, GPS units and compasses**, helping improve safety and preparedness at sea.

**Source:** UNDP, *Grenada strengthening fisherfolk resilience* (2025).



# Caring for Coasts, Land and Nature

Relevant POAs: POA 5 (Ecosystem Protection and Restoration) and POA 6 (Coastal Protection), with links to POA 3 (Water), POA 4 (Food Security), and POA 7 (Safe Infrastructure and Land).

Healthy ecosystems are not separate from people. Grenada's NAP explains that forests, watersheds, reefs, mangroves, beaches, and coastal habitats provide real protection and support livelihoods, biodiversity, water security, and long-term resilience. This matters because the islands are highly exposed to stronger storms, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, flooding, runoff, and saltwater intrusion, while many communities, roads, and services are concentrated near the coast or in hazard-prone areas.

The NAP also makes clear that degradation on land and at the coast can make these risks worse. Poor watershed management can increase runoff and erosion. Damage to reefs, mangroves, beaches, and other coastal habitats reduces the natural protection they provide. In practical terms, caring for coasts, land, and nature is therefore not only about conservation; it is also about protecting homes, water sources, livelihoods, transport links, fisheries, and public infrastructure.

## What this can look like in practice

- Avoid practices that damage rivers, coastlines, reefs, mangroves, and hillsides, because these systems help reduce erosion, flooding, wave energy, and long-term environmental loss.
- Support restoration and clean-up efforts in communities and schools, especially where drains, gullies, beaches, rivers, or coastal areas are affected by waste, sediment, or repeated storm impacts.
- Keep waste, oils, plastics, and other pollutants out of drains, gullies, beaches, and waterways, since what starts on land can quickly affect rivers, coastal waters, fisheries, and public health.
- Protect watersheds, trees, and vegetated slopes where possible, because they help regulate water flow, reduce runoff, stabilize soils, and support rainfall and biodiversity.
- Recognize that mangroves, reefs, beaches, and coastal vegetation are not only environmental assets; they also help protect livelihoods, landing sites, tourism areas, roads, and low-lying communities from increasing coastal risk.

- Support land and coastal management decisions that reduce future risk, including safer siting of development, better upkeep of natural buffers, and stronger links between ecosystem restoration and community resilience.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Healthy ecosystems help protect water, livelihoods, coasts, and communities. Caring for coasts, land, and nature is therefore not only environmental work; it is also practical adaptation work.

## WHY THIS MATTERS



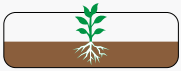
Watersheds help regulate water and reduce runoff. Trees and vegetation help stabilize soils and limit erosion. Mangroves, reefs, beaches, and coastal habitats help reduce wave energy and coastal damage. Restoration therefore protects people, livelihoods, and services as well as nature.



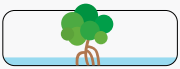

## HOW NATURE PROTECTS US



**REDUCE RUNOFF**
Forests absorb rain and slow water flow.



**LESS EROSION**
Plants, roots and sediment keep soil in place.



**LESS FLOODING**
Mangroves and vegetation store water and buffer storm surges.



**REDUCED WAVE IMPACT**
Coral reefs break waves before they reach the shores.

# Safe Infrastructure, Land and Community Preparedness

Relevant POAs: POA 7 (Safe Infrastructure and Land) and POA 8 (Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction), with close links to POA 3 (Water), POA 6 (Coastal Protection), and POA 14 (Health).

Adaptation in daily life also depends on roads, drains, schools, clinics, shelters, public buildings, and land-use decisions being better prepared for storms, floods, coastal impacts, and service disruption. Grenada's NAP explains that the islands' steep terrain, limited drainage in flatter areas, and concentration of settlements and key infrastructure in exposed locations can make runoff, erosion, flooding, and disruption worse during intense rainfall and storms. This is why infrastructure, land management, and preparedness must work together in practice.

## What this can look like in practice

- Keep drains, culverts, and waterways clear and report blockages early, because poor drainage can quickly worsen flooding in homes, roads, schools, shops, and farms, especially during intense rainfall.
- Support safer use of land, including avoiding dumping, unsafe excavation, or settlement in areas already prone to flooding, erosion, landslides, or coastal impacts where possible.
- Know the location of nearby shelters, evacuation routes, and local emergency contacts before the hurricane season and before severe weather warnings are issued.
- Encourage schools, community facilities, and businesses to review continuity plans, basic supplies, water storage, communication arrangements, and assigned roles before periods of high risk.
- Include workers and businesses in construction, mechanics, manufacturing, food service, tourism, and other climate-exposed sectors in preparedness, water-use, heat-safety, and continuity planning.
- Support community mapping of local flood spots, vulnerable households, hazard-prone areas, and critical services so preparedness, evacuation, and follow-up can be more targeted.
- Recognize that safer infrastructure is not only about large projects; regular maintenance, early reporting, preparedness, and local coordination are also part of resilience.

**CITIZEN TAKEAWAY**



Safer infrastructure is supported not only by large investments, but also by routine maintenance, local preparedness, and practical decisions that reduce risk over time.

**WHY THIS MATTERS**



Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique face increasing risks from stronger storms, flooding, coastal hazards, and service disruption. Preparedness, safer land use, and better-maintained public and community infrastructure help reduce losses before hazards occur.

## Staying Safe and Healthy

Relevant POAs: POA 14 (Climate-Resilient Health and Well-being), with links to POA 8 (Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction), POA 3 (Water), and POA 13 (Climate Mobility).

The NAP's health priority reminds us that climate risks are also public health risks. Heat, poor water conditions, disasters, displacement, and stress after extreme events can all affect well-being.

### What this can look like in practice

- Follow official guidance before storms, heavy rainfall, and heat events.
- Know where medicines, assistive devices, and emergency contacts are kept.
- Check on older people, persons with disabilities, young children, and isolated neighbours.
- Promote clean water, safe food handling, and good sanitation after events.
- Take mental and social recovery seriously after a disaster.

- Keep a small written list of medicines, emergency contacts, and special care needs for children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.
- Learn basic heat safety, first aid, and safe food and water practices for use before, during, and after disruption.

## Heat Safety – Simple Actions Matter



Drink water regularly and stay hydrated.



Reduce strenuous outdoor activity during the hottest part of the day.



Use shade, ventilation and cooler spaces where possible.



Check on children, older persons, people with chronic illnesses and others who may be more vulnerable to heat.



Follow official weather and health information and act quickly if someone shows signs of serious heat illness.

**Local context:** Grenada's **Health National Adaptation Plan 2023–2027** identifies heat-related illness as an important climate-health risk.

### CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Climate-resilient health means protecting both health services and the people who depend on them.

### WHY THIS MATTERS



Heat, unsafe water, food contamination, displacement, interrupted treatment, and stress after hazards can all affect well-being. Health adaptation is therefore part of everyday preparedness, not only emergency response.

# Climate Mobility and Safer Long-Term Decisions

Relevant POAs: POA 13 (Climate Mobility), with links to POA 6 (Coastal Protection), POA 7 (Safe Infrastructure and Land), POA 8 (Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction), and POA 14 (Health).

For some communities and facilities, adaptation may also involve difficult longer-term decisions about where people live, build, rebuild, or move when climate risks become too high. Grenada's NAP recognizes climate mobility as a new priority area and links it to issues such as displacement, relocation, exposure to repeated damage, and the need for dignified, people-centred responses.

In everyday life, this does not only mean relocation. It can also mean using hazard information before building, planning more carefully in low-lying or erosion-prone areas, protecting essential services, and reducing the chance that repeated losses force families or communities into unsafe movement later on. The NAP and related feedback also point to the importance of hazard mapping, land-use planning, zoning, and stronger links between climate mobility, coastal management, infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and health.

## What this can look like in practice

- Use local hazard information when making decisions about building, rebuilding, expanding, or locating homes, roads, utilities, or public facilities in exposed areas.
- Support planning that reduces future risk in low-lying, flood-prone, erosion-prone, landslide-prone, or highly exposed coastal locations, rather than rebuilding vulnerability in the same way after every event.
- Recognize that climate mobility is not only about relocation; it is also about dignity, safety, continuity of services, livelihoods, and long-term planning for people who may face repeated disruption or loss.
- Ensure that vulnerable people are considered in recovery and planning decisions, including older persons, persons with disabilities, children, and households with limited resources or fewer housing options.
- Strengthen links between hazard mapping, land-use planning, safer infrastructure, shelter planning, and community preparedness so that movement under pressure becomes less likely and recovery options are safer.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Grenada also has existing **flash-flood and landslide susceptibility mapping** through the Caribbean Handbook on Risk Information Management/ GeoCRIS?




### MAPPING RISK IN GRENADA

Hazard and climate-risk maps help show where flooding, landslides, coastal hazards and other risks may be concentrated. Grenada has developed hazard maps and, more recently, a Climate Risk Atlas covering Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. These tools can help planners and communities better understand exposure and support safer decisions about land use, infrastructure and long-term resilience.

### CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Climate mobility means that climate impacts can affect where and how people live. It includes displacement after disasters, pressure to move away from high-risk areas, and the need to plan early so people, homes, services, and livelihoods are safer over time.

### WHY THIS MATTERS



If risk continues to build in the same places, repeated damage can make safe recovery harder. Earlier planning, safer siting, and people-centred decisions help reduce future displacement pressure and protect services and dignity.

## Daily life, national planning and shared responsibility

This guide uses a simple message: adaptation is strongest when daily life actions connect to community action, and community action connects to national systems. Section 3 therefore focuses on the sectoral priorities that people are most likely to feel in everyday life, while also showing how these often work together as a nexus rather than in isolation.



# Section 4
# Who Can Do What

Citizen-facing actions for households, communities, schools, young people, businesses, civil society, Government and policy makers, and public agencies.

Across this section, actions should be planned and communicated in ways that respect equality, inclusion, rights and empowerment, and that consider differences in gender, age, disability, health, income and location.

## What Households Can Do

- Make a family emergency plan and update it before the hurricane season.
- Reduce household water waste and build simple water-saving habits.
- Prepare a go-bag, emergency contacts list, and essential medication plan.
- Know where to get trusted weather, hazard, and emergency information, and have a way to receive updates if electricity or internet service is disrupted.

- Plan for infants, older persons, persons with disabilities, people with chronic illness, and caregivers, including medicines, assistive devices, accessible transport, and shelter arrangements.
- Include pets, livestock, and other animals in household preparedness and evacuation planning.
- Check roofs, drains, water storage, and key safety items regularly.
- Improve shading and ventilation, stay hydrated, and plan for heat safety, particularly for infants, older persons, people with chronic illnesses, persons with disabilities, and others who may be more affected by extreme heat.
- Support local food resilience through gardens, storage, and reduced waste.
- Plan for safe food storage, house insurance where available, and off-grid or backup energy options such as solar lighting or battery power where appropriate.
- Where possible, ensure home improvements are consistent with the Building Code, especially for roof safety, fixings, and structural resilience.
- Check whether water storage is clean, covered, and protected from contamination and storm damage.



**CITIZEN TAKEAWAY**



If services were disrupted for several days, a resilient home is one that has planned ahead for safety, water, health, communication, and basic comfort.

**WHY THIS MATTERS**



Many climate impacts are first felt at household level. Safe homes, stored water, emergency supplies, and simple preparation can reduce loss and help families recover faster.

## What Communities Can Do

- Map local flood spots, landslide areas, high-risk or vulnerable households, residential facilities, older residents, and people who may need additional assistance.
- Organize clean-up days for drains, gullies, beaches, and common areas.
- Strengthen local communication and check-in systems before hazards, including community group chats, call trees, or other practical methods that work locally.
- Include psychosocial support and community check-ins after major events, especially for children, displaced households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and others who may need additional support.
- Support community gardens, tree planting, and ecosystem restoration projects.
- Identify local skills, facilities, and funding or resource-mobilization opportunities that can support community resilience activities.
- Work with local authorities, schools, and faith-based groups on preparedness.
- Use local knowledge and community feedback when mapping risks, designing adaptation actions, and reviewing lessons after an event.

- Build strong links with NaDMA, the Grenada Meteorological Service, the Fire Department, local authorities, and other public entities so warnings and preparedness information reach communities and community feedback reaches the relevant agencies.
- Where relevant, build community fire risk awareness and management in collaboration with NaDMA and the Fire Department.
- Identify muster points, evacuation routes, safe access routes, shelter options, and arrangements for people who may need to leave their homes temporarily; practise community drills where appropriate.

## FANTASTIC IDEA!



**Create a community communication channel before an emergency happens.**

A WhatsApp group, text-message chain, call tree, or other locally appropriate channel can help neighbours share trusted warnings, check on vulnerable residents, report blocked roads or local hazards, and pass on important information before, during, and after an event.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Community adaptation is often the bridge between household action and national policy. Organized neighbourhoods can identify local risks faster, support vulnerable residents, and turn awareness into action.

## WHY THIS MATTERS



Many risks become more manageable when communities know their vulnerable areas, maintain shared spaces, and have clear ways to communicate and act before hazards escalate.

## What Schools Can Do

- Integrate climate and resilience topics into practical teaching, not only theory.
- Review school safety and continuity plans for storms, floods, and heat. Plan how learning and communication with students and families can continue when school buildings cannot be used.
- Ensure principals, teachers, school management, caretakers/ancillary staff, and other relevant personnel understand their roles in preparedness, drills, student safety, emergency communication, continuity of learning, and safe reopening after disruption.
- Where a school may serve as an emergency shelter, ensure readiness through regular drills, basic equipment and stores, and clear procedures for rapid activation
- Where feasible, strengthen water storage, backup energy and communication arrangements needed to keep essential school functions operating during disruptions.
- Promote water-saving, waste reduction, and school garden projects.
- Use students' local knowledge to map risks and adaptation ideas.
- Build a culture of preparedness, inclusion, and environmental stewardship.
- Communicate preparedness information in accessible ways for students with different learning needs and abilities.
- Promote first aid and CPR awareness, clear evacuation plans, and safe rainwater harvesting where feasible.
- Include more explicit learning on local hazards, including storms, flooding, heat, drought, and fire risk where relevant.
- Build staff capacity to recognise and respond to students' preparedness, protection and psychosocial needs before and after climate-related disruption, and know when additional support or referral may be needed.
- Where safe and age-appropriate, include practical preparedness and survival skills such as first aid, swimming or water safety, and understanding evacuation procedures.

### CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



A climate-smart school is a safer place to learn, a stronger community partner, and a practical space for resilience education.

### WHY THIS MATTERS



Schools help shape habits, awareness, and preparedness over time. They can also support continuity and, in some cases, provide shelter or practical support during disruption.

## What Students and Young People Can Do

- Join or form climate, environment, or preparedness clubs.
- Help households and neighbourhoods share trusted preparedness and climate information, with support from adults and recognised authorities.
- Lead small projects such as tree planting, recycling, gardens, or awareness campaigns.
- Learn the science, but also learn the local realities of climate risk in your community.
- Use creativity, media, and peer networks to make climate action visible and practical.
- Build practical skills through activities such as farming, nature-based solutions, environmental monitoring, and reporting community priorities and concerns.
- Learn how climate risks can affect people differently and help ensure that vulnerable classmates, neighbours, and community members are included in preparedness and recovery activities.
- Participate in safe, age-appropriate preparedness skills, including first aid, swimming or water safety, and knowing local evacuation and shelter procedures.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY

Young people are recognized in the NAP revision process and public outreach work. Their participation matters not only for awareness, but also for innovation, leadership, and long-term continuity.

## WHY THIS MATTERS

Climate adaptation is a long-term effort. When young people are engaged early, they help carry knowledge, skills, and practical action forward.



## What Small Businesses Can Do

- **Know your risks.** Consider how hurricanes, flooding, drought, extreme heat, power cuts and water shortages could affect your business.
- **Make a simple Business Continuity Plan.** Decide how you will protect records, stock and equipment; contact staff, suppliers and customers; and reopen after a disruption.
- **Protect what keeps the business running.** Back up important records, keep emergency contact and supplier information accessible, and move valuable stock or equipment away from areas at risk of flooding or water damage.
- **Prepare for water and power interruptions.** Conserve water and energy, fix leaks, and where practical consider water storage, backup power or other measures that can keep essential services running.
- **Keep workers safe.** Make sure staff know what to do during emergencies and have appropriate arrangements for heat, storms and other workplace hazards.
- **Plan financially for disruptions.** Understand available insurance options and consider how the business would cover essential expenses if operations are interrupted.
- **Reduce waste and pollution.** Cut unnecessary plastic use, improve waste management and adopt practices that save water, energy and other resources.

### CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



A business that plans ahead is more likely to protect its workers, customers and assets — and reopen quickly after a disruption.

### WHY THIS MATTERS



Small businesses provide jobs, goods and essential services in our communities. When they are prepared, communities can recover faster after hurricanes, floods, droughts and other disruptions.

## What Community and Civil Society Groups Can Do

Community and civil society groups include community-based organisations, clubs, associations, advocacy groups, charities, professional groups and volunteer networks. They bring local knowledge, relationships and community voice to climate adaptation.

- **Identify local risks and priorities.** Work with residents to identify areas exposed to flooding, drought, heat, coastal hazards, water shortages and other concerns, and bring these priorities into local and national planning.
- **Organise practical community action.** Coordinate clean-ups, tree planting, watershed and coastal stewardship, preparedness activities, community gardens and other locally appropriate resilience actions.
- **Map community assets and needs.** Know what skills, equipment, meeting spaces, water sources and other resources exist locally, and identify people who may need additional support during emergencies, with appropriate consent and privacy safeguards.
- **Strengthen local communication.** Share verified information through community meetings, phone trees, WhatsApp or social media when available, while keeping offline options for people who may be older, disconnected or have accessibility needs.
- **Help stop rumours and misinformation.** Encourage people to check information against official sources and flag recurring questions or rumours to the relevant authorities so they can be addressed quickly.
- **Bring community knowledge into decisions.** Participate in consultations, co-management arrangements, citizen monitoring and advisory processes so that plans reflect local experience and traditional knowledge.
- **Build partnerships for support.** Connect with NGOs, technical organisations, Government agencies, universities and funders that can help develop community ideas, provide expertise or open access to resources.
- **Document what works.** Keep simple records of local climate impacts, successful responses and lessons from storms, droughts and other disruptions so that future planning improves.

**CITIZEN TAKEAWAY**



Communities do not need to wait for a major project to begin adapting. Organising locally, sharing reliable information and documenting needs can help turn community priorities into action.

**WHY THIS MATTERS**



Local groups often see risks and solutions first. Their knowledge and relationships help ensure that adaptation is practical, inclusive and grounded in the realities of each community.

## What Faith-Based Groups Can Do

Faith-based organisations can play a much wider role than awareness alone. Grenada's NAP recognises religious institutions as important social partners and identifies the Conference of Churches and other faith actors as potential agents for climate information and community mobilisation.

- **Share trusted, verified information.** Use services, meetings, youth groups, WhatsApp groups, social media and other channels to amplify official advisories on hurricanes, flooding, drought, heat, health risks and water shortages.
- **Counter misinformation without replacing official authorities.** Faith leaders can help members distinguish reliable guidance from rumours, direct questions to the correct agency and reinforce evidence-based safety messages.
- **Know who may need extra support.** With consent and appropriate privacy safeguards, faith networks can help identify and check on older persons, persons with disabilities, people living alone and families facing hardship, and connect them with appropriate services.

- **Prepare the congregation before a disaster.** Develop a simple emergency and continuity plan, keep emergency contacts up to date, train volunteers, clarify roles and identify how communication will continue if electricity or mobile service fails.
- **Use safe facilities as community resilience spaces.** Where structurally safe and appropriate, churches and other faith facilities can support community meetings, training, counselling, relief distribution, charging or communications, water distribution and volunteer coordination. A facility should serve as an official shelter only when assessed and formally designated by the responsible authorities.
- **Pre-position basic supplies where appropriate.** In coordination with disaster authorities, safe faith properties may be useful for storing selected emergency supplies or equipment that can be accessed quickly after an event.
- **Mobilise trained and safeguarded volunteers.** Faith communities can organise members for welfare checks, distribution, clean-up and other support, while ensuring volunteers have suitable training, clear responsibilities and safeguarding arrangements.
- **Provide psychosocial, emotional and spiritual support.** Disasters can bring grief, trauma, displacement and livelihood loss. Faith leaders and trained members can provide ongoing support and refer people to professional services when needs exceed their role.
- **Connect local needs to wider networks.** Denominational, diaspora, regional and international faith networks can help mobilise donations, technical assistance, volunteers and partnerships beyond the immediate community.
- **Make faith properties examples of stewardship**. Where feasible, adopt rainwater harvesting, water conservation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, tree planting, community gardens, better waste management and reduced single-use plastics.
- **Use their voice for inclusion and resilience.** Faith leaders can advocate for the needs of vulnerable people, encourage environmental responsibility and bring community concerns into public dialogue and planning.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY

Your faith community can be part of the local resilience network. Its people, facilities, trusted relationships and wider connections can help communities prepare, find support and recover.

## WHY THIS MATTERS

Faith organisations are often present before a crisis, throughout the emergency and long after outside responders leave. That continuity can make them important partners in preparedness, recovery and community wellbeing.



## FAITH IN ACTION: LESSONS FROM HURRICANE BERYL IN CARRIACOU

St. Francis Anglican Church: Three weeks after Hurricane Beryl struck Carriacou on 1 July 2024, an Anglican Alliance visit found the church damaged but relatively intact. The plan was to use the building as a space for psychosocial support for people traumatised by the disaster.

Bishop's College: The Anglican secondary school was being used by Government as a secondary shelter for displaced people, especially young people, and as a base for the military response, despite damage to the school itself.

The Anglican rectory: Plans were being made to repair part of the rectory so relief workers could stay overnight on Carriacou. This would reduce exhausting daily travel from mainland Grenada and allow responders to spend more time supporting communities.

Prepared supplies can protect livelihoods: The same account described a café owner whose roof was lost and whose stove and equipment were then damaged by rain. It noted that readily available tarpaulins could have reduced those losses, illustrating the value of pre-positioning basic emergency supplies.

Local knowledge and trust matter: The Anglican Alliance highlighted that churches often know their communities, including where vulnerable people may be, and can connect relief efforts with people who might otherwise be missed. It also pointed to church buildings, land and trusted leaders as assets that can support preparedness and recovery.

Wider faith networks can mobilise relief: After Beryl, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) reported relief operations in Grenada and elsewhere in the Caribbean, working with the Adventist Church, other faith groups and local governments and distributing hot meals, food packages and hygiene supplies.

The lesson: Faith organisations can contribute far more than spiritual support. With preparation and coordination, their people, facilities, local knowledge, volunteer networks and wider partnerships can become practical resilience assets.

# What NGOs and Partner Organisations Can Do

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can provide an important bridge between communities, Government, technical experts, donors and regional or international networks. For small community groups, support may be financial, technical, organisational or simply access to the right people and information.

- **Help turn an idea into a fundable project.** NGOs can help define the problem, develop activities and budgets, collect evidence, prepare proposals and identify realistic results.
- **Identify funding opportunities and explain the rules.** They can help communities understand eligibility, deadlines, reporting requirements and whether a grant, partnership or referral is the best route.
- **Provide technical expertise.** Depending on the organisation, this may include support in water, agriculture, ecosystems, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, resilient construction, health, gender, youth engagement, data or community development.
- **Build skills and organisational capacity.** Training may cover project management, budgeting, financial controls, monitoring, communications, proposal writing, volunteer management and other skills that help a group manage future opportunities.
- **Connect communities to wider networks.** NGOs can introduce local groups to Government agencies, universities, specialists, donors, private-sector partners and regional or international organisations.
- **Support pilot projects and practical demonstrations.** They may help source equipment or materials, provide technical quality assurance, test an approach at small scale and document results for expansion.
- **Help smaller groups participate in larger projects**. Where appropriate, an established NGO may partner with, mentor or include a community group that does not yet have the systems needed to manage grant funding directly.
- **Bring community voices into advocacy and decision-making.** NGOs can help communities present evidence, participate in consultations and ensure that groups at risk of being overlooked are represented.

- **Support monitoring, learning and citizen science.** Community observations, environmental monitoring and simple records can help demonstrate needs, track changes and strengthen future proposals.
- **Support recovery and longer-term resilience.** Some organisations can assist with relief, livelihoods, training, environmental restoration or social support after disasters, while helping communities plan for the next shock.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY

You do not need to arrive with a perfect proposal. Start with a clear problem, who is affected, where it is happening and what kind of help you need. The right organisation may be able to help shape the next step.

## WHY THIS MATTERS

Many good community ideas stall because groups lack funding, technical expertise or access to networks. NGOs and partners can help bridge those gaps and connect local priorities to resources and opportunities.



## Support is more than money

### FINANCIAL

Small grants, project funds, fundraising support or referrals to suitable funding windows.

### TECHNICAL

Specialist advice, assessments, designs, data, training or quality assurance.

### PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Proposal writing, budgets, workplans, monitoring plans and donor requirements.

### NETWORKS

Introductions to funders, Government, universities, private sector and regional partners.

### EQUIPMENT & DEMONSTRATIONS

Materials, tools, small pilots or access to equipment through specific projects.

### CAPACITY & ADVOCACY

Training, organisational strengthening, communications and support to bring community priorities into decision-making.

## Where Communities Can Look for Support

Grenada has a wider support ecosystem than can be usefully shown in the main body of this Guide. For a practical directory organised by the kind of help you may need — funding, project development, technical or research support, agriculture and livelihoods, inclusion, or disaster recovery — see Annex B

## What Government and Policy Makers Can Do

- **Make climate risk part of everyday decision-making.** Use the NAP, climate data, local knowledge and risk information when developing policies, budgets, investments and development plans.
- **Require climate screening before major investments are approved.** Consider flooding, heat, drought, sea-level rise, landslides and other future risks when planning infrastructure, housing, land use, water systems, tourism and public services.
- **Build and enforce for the future.** Apply the Building Code, appropriate water-quality standards and resilient design requirements consistently through planning, procurement, construction, maintenance and enforcement.
- **Plan equitably across Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.** Ensure that budgets, infrastructure, essential services, recovery programmes and adaptation investments reflect the different risks and needs of all three islands.
- **Plan ahead for displacement and climate mobility.** Where communities or households face increasing risk, address housing, land, livelihoods, services, social protection and community ties before relocation becomes an emergency.
- **Prepare public finances for the next shock.** Maintain appropriate insurance and disaster-financing mechanisms, build contingency arrangements and pursue grants, concessional finance and international climate and loss-and-damage support.
- **Plan for shocks beyond Grenada's borders.** Consider how global food and fuel prices, shipping disruptions, tourism downturns and other international events could affect essential services, livelihoods and national resilience.
- **Communicate early, clearly and where people actually are.** Use radio, social and digital media, community groups, faith networks and other trusted channels to explain risks, decisions and available support — and correct harmful misinformation quickly.
- **Show the public what is being implemented.** Clearly identify responsibilities, budgets, timelines and results, and make progress, delays and lessons accessible to citizens.

- **Listen — and show what changed because people were consulted.** Include communities, youth, persons with disabilities, women, businesses, farmers, fishers and other affected groups in decisions, and close the feedback loop after consultations.
- **Build local skills while building resilience.** Where possible, use public investment to strengthen local expertise and employment in resilient construction, water management, renewable energy, agriculture, environmental management and other adaptation-related fields.
- **Make adaptation survive changes in leadership.** Embed NAP responsibilities in ministry work plans, budgets, procedures, legislation and institutional systems so implementation continues over the long term.
- **Use regional and international partnerships strategically.** Work through CARICOM, OECS and international climate and development mechanisms to access expertise, finance, technology and collective solutions that Grenada may not be able to secure alone.
- **Track whether policies are actually reducing risk.** Monitor implementation and outcomes, learn from storms, droughts and service disruptions, and adjust policies when evidence shows that something is not working.
- **Turn commitments into results.** Assign clear responsibilities, adequately resource priority actions, and track and publicly report progress so financing and policy commitments translate into measurable results.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Government decisions made before a crisis — where we build, what standards are enforced, what gets funded and how risks are communicated — can determine how much damage people experience and how quickly communities recover.

## WHY THIS MATTERS



Grenada must manage climate risks while also responding to global economic, food, energy and supply-chain pressures. Good adaptation therefore means making resilience part of everyday governance, investment and development, rather than something addressed only after a disaster.

## What Public Agencies and Technical Services Can Do

- Get clear, useful information to people early. Share timely weather, hazard, water, health and service information through strong links among NaDMA, the Grenada Meteorological Service, utilities, health services, communities and local media. Explain what the information means, what people should do and where they can get help.
- Use multiple communication channels. Share critical information through radio, television, SMS, social media, websites and trusted community networks so people can still be reached if electricity, internet or telecommunications are disrupted.
- Keep essential services functioning. Strengthen continuity arrangements for water, health care, drainage, shelters, emergency response and other critical services, including backup systems and contingency plans where appropriate.
- Help communities prepare and understand their risks. Explain local hazards and warning systems, and support schools, businesses, shelters and community facilities with drills, evacuation planning, continuity planning and readiness checks.
- Maintain reliable systems, equipment and data. Regularly inspect monitoring equipment, shelters, emergency supplies and other critical assets; improve data collection and make appropriate weather, water, hazard and environmental information accessible and usable.
- Combine technical information with local knowledge and lessons learned. Use community observations and feedback when designing adaptation actions, and review what worked or failed after storms, droughts, floods and service disruptions so future responses improve.
- Ensure agencies have the capacity to deliver. Provide adequate staffing, training, equipment, maintenance budgets and operational support so technical and response agencies can carry out their responsibilities effectively.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY



Public agencies turn warnings, data and plans into services people depend on. Their job is to make reliable information, functioning systems and practical support available before, during and after climate-related disruptions.

## WHY THIS MATTERS



A forecast or emergency plan only helps if it reaches people in time and the systems behind it work. Reliable warnings, water, health care, shelters, communications and emergency services can directly reduce disruption, damage and loss of life.



## MEDIA AS A RESILIENCE PARTNER

Local radio, television, newspapers, online news outlets, journalists, community communicators and social-media platforms can help translate technical information into language people understand, reach people quickly during emergencies, amplify official warnings and challenge misinformation. Media practitioners also benefit from regular climate and disaster-risk training so reporting is accurate before, during and after an emergency.

## CASE EXAMPLE: FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE - BUILDING CLIMATE-RESILIENT PLUMBING SKILLS IN GRENADA

Climate adaptation is often described through policies, infrastructure and finance, but it also depends on the people who install, repair and maintain the systems we use every day. In 2025, the Grenada National Training Agency (GNTA) and the Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS) project worked together to update plumbing standards for Levels 1-3 and connect vocational training more directly to climate resilience and water security.

### What changed?

**Two new modules were developed:** water-loss assessment and retrofitting of plumbing systems, and installation of rainwater harvesting systems.

**A four-day train-the-trainer workshop** in December 2025 gave plumbing experts practical experience with the updated standards, including a portable rainwater-harvesting system showing collection, first-flush and storage components.

**The technical committee indicated** that the modules were being taken forward for formal NVQ approval for the 2026 academic year, with an ambition to pursue regional CVQ recognition thereafter.

**The skills work also connects** with Grenada's development of rainwater-harvesting regulation, intended to make systems safer, better designed and more resilient while protecting water quality.

### Why this is an adaptation case - not just a training activity

**Standards change what happens in real buildings.** A rule on paper only becomes useful when plumbers, contractors, inspectors and maintenance workers know how to apply it.

**Water security can be improved one building at a time.** Finding leaks, retrofitting inefficient systems and installing properly designed rainwater harvesting can reduce water loss, lower pressure on public supplies and provide additional water storage.

## CASE EXAMPLE: FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE - BUILDING CLIMATE-RESILIENT PLUMBING SKILLS IN GRENADA

**Adaptation can create and upgrade livelihoods.** Climate resilience is becoming part of ordinary trades and technical careers, so preparing the workforce is also an investment in jobs and local capacity.

### CITIZEN TAKEAWAY

Fix leaks early rather than treating them as a small nuisance.

Use trained, competent tradespeople and ask whether new systems meet current standards.

If you harvest rainwater, maintain the roof catchment, first-flush components, storage and water-quality safeguards.

For young people, climate resilience is also a skills and career opportunity.

### CORE LESSON

Climate policy only protects people when it reaches everyday practice. Building standards, skilled workers, household maintenance and public awareness have to work together.

This is adaptation becoming practical: a national water-resilience goal translated into the skills used in homes, schools, farms, hotels, hospitals and businesses.

**Editorial source note:** Government of Grenada Climate Resilience Portal, "Building Climate Resilient Skills: GNTA and G-CREWS Advance Plumbing Standards in Grenada" (17 Dec. 2025) and "Building Climate Resilience Through Rainwater Harvesting Regulations" (16 Dec. 2025).

### CASE EXAMPLE: HURRICANE BERYL - BUILDING BACK BETTER IN CARRIACOU AND PETITE MARTINIQUE

**Hurricane Beryl made landfall on Carriacou on 1 July 2024 as a Category 4 hurricane.** Grenada's revised NAP records that Carriacou was "flattened," while up to 95% of residences in Petite Martinique were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Later fiscal estimates placed national damage and losses at about EC$537 million - 16.7% of GDP. The value of this case is therefore not simply the scale of destruction; it is what recovery can teach us about reducing the next risk.

## Beryl recovery in numbers

| Official figure | Why it matters |
|---|---|
| **~2,304 houses damaged** | The 2025 Budget reported that 36% were severely damaged or totally destroyed. |
| **147 new houses** | At various stages of construction under the Emergency Housing Recovery Plan / Build Back Better Project by March 2025. |
| **1,866 families** | Received building materials or had repairs carried out under the housing recovery programme. |
| **318 families / EC$7.5M** | Received tax-concession support to help rebuild homes. |
| **EC$97M in 2025 + EC$27M in 2026** | Direct Hurricane-Beryl-related capital expenditure identified by FROC; this excludes Beryl costs embedded in other projects and recurrent spending. |
| **US$2.2M (EC$5.9M)** | Parametric insurance payout to NAWASA after Beryl to support water and wastewater recovery. CCRIF also paid US$44M to the Government under its disaster policies. |
| **EC$33.4M → EC$44M** | Budget for Carriacou and Petite Martinique increased from 2024 to 2025 as recovery and transformation continued. |

## What "build back better" looks like in practice

**1. Rebuild homes safer - not simply as they were.** The Government's Emergency Housing Recovery Plan sits under the Build Back Better Project and combines replacement homes, repairs/material assistance and financial concessions. In 2026, stakeholders also validated a Housing Recovery Plan for Carriacou and Petite Martinique and reviewed housing guidance in the National Disaster Plan. The lesson is that recovery should correct weaknesses exposed by the hurricane - in siting, design, construction, materials and preparedness - rather than reproduce them.

**2. Recover whole systems, not isolated buildings.** Beryl damaged housing, electricity, communications, water, roads, marinas, the airport, businesses and public facilities at the same time. A repaired home is still vulnerable if the water supply, road access, health services, communications or local economy remain fragile. Grenada's medium-term recovery strategy therefore groups recovery around infrastructure/basic services, livelihoods/economic recovery, housing/human settlements, and disaster risk reduction/climate resilience.

**3. Treat ecosystems as protective infrastructure.** The NAP records that Beryl destroyed earlier mangrove-restoration work. It now includes a specific measure to replant and restore mangroves across Carriacou and Petite Martinique, with special focus on Windward, Lauriston and Marine Protected Areas, at an indicative cost of US$500,000 over one year. The NAP also calls for a Coastal Zone Management Plan for the sister isles, building on the Coastal Rehabilitation Plan and urgent post-Beryl restoration. Mangroves and reefs are therefore part of recovery because they help reduce coastal exposure while supporting fisheries, tourism and biodiversity.

**4. Restore livelihoods while reducing future vulnerability.** Fishing vessels and agricultural production were heavily affected. Government support to fisherfolk included financial assistance for vessel repair/rebuilding and encouragement to insure vessels against future shocks. This matters because recovery is incomplete if a family has a repaired house but no viable livelihood, food supply or income.

**5. Arrange finance before the next disaster.** Beryl showed the value of pre-arranged disaster finance. NAWASA received a US$2.2 million (EC$5.9 million) parametric insurance payout following damage to water and wastewater systems, while CCRIF paid US$44 million to the Government under its Tropical Cyclone, Excess Rainfall and COAST (fisheries) policies. Financing that can be released quickly helps essential services restart sooner and reduces the delay between damage and recovery.

**6. Record what failed - then change plans and practice.** The national Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) documented impacts, losses, recovery needs and strategy. By 2026, that learning was being carried forward through the Housing Recovery Plan, updated housing guidance in the National Disaster Plan, and PDNA training and an adaptation guide for agriculture. A disaster becomes a learning case when the evidence changes what is done before the next one.

## What citizens can carry forward

**Rebuild the weakness, not just the damage.** If a roof, drain, electrical system, water tank or retaining structure failed, ask why it failed and use current standards and competent professionals when repairing it.

**Think of recovery as a household system.** Safe housing, water, power/charging, medicines, documents, communications, transport and income all affect how quickly a household can recover.

**Protect natural defences.** Mangroves, reefs, vegetation and healthy drainage/watershed systems can reduce risk to communities and support livelihoods; damaging them can increase future exposure.

**Keep records and understand financial protection.** Photographs, receipts, property records, inventories and appropriate insurance can make claims, assistance and recovery easier after a shock.

**Share local evidence.** Where water rose, roads were blocked, communications failed, shelters were difficult to reach or vulnerable people were missed should be documented and fed into community and national planning.

## CITIZEN TAKEAWAY

**Build Back Better is bigger than rebuilding houses.** It means using recovery money, repairs, ecosystem restoration, livelihood support, public services, disaster finance and lessons learned to leave people and places safer than they were before. The test of recovery is not whether everything looks normal again - it is whether the next shock will cause less harm.

**Sources note:** Grenada National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2025-2030 (Loss & Damage section; POA 5 measure 5.3-13; POA 6 coastal recovery measures); Government of Grenada, 2025 Budget Speech (7 Mar. 2025); Medium-Term Fiscal Framework 2026-2028; Fiscal Resilience Oversight Committee, 2025 Annual Report / At a Glance (2026); UNDP, Grenada Hurricane Beryl Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and "Safer Schools, Stronger Communities" (30 Jun. 2026); Government of Grenada / CCRIF notice on NAWASA parametric insurance payout (26 Jul. 2024). Official figures reflect the publication dates cited.





# Section 5
# Taking Action Together

A simple checklist for citizens and where to look for official information.

## Working Together for a More Resilient Grenada

Grenada's revised NAP emphasizes national ownership, participation, integration into development planning, and continuous learning. In plain language, this means adaptation is strongest when people understand the risks they face, know what actions are needed, and are supported by institutions, services, and community networks that help those actions happen in practice. For Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, resilience grows over time through safer homes, better water management, stronger schools and public facilities, healthier ecosystems, informed land and coastal decisions, and communities that prepare before hazards occur.

The feedback on this Guide also pointed in the same direction. Reviewers wanted the document to place stronger emphasis on practical action, clearer language, local examples, and information that people can use in daily life. This reinforces an important message from the NAP itself: adaptation must be understood, applied, and supported at many levels if it is to make a real difference on the ground.

### What this means in practice

- Preparedness should become routine, especially before the hurricane season and during dry periods.
- Climate information should be clear, timely, and usable by households, schools, businesses, and communities.
- Public awareness should help people take action, not only receive information.
- Finance, planning, coordination, and monitoring should support the priorities people face in everyday life.
- National adaptation priorities are most effective when they are understood and acted on locally.

## A Simple Checklist for Citizens

Use this checklist as a practical tool. Date it, review it before the hurricane season, and revisit it whenever household, school, or business conditions change.

### Know your risks

- [ ] Do I know the main hazards around my home, school or workplace?
- [ ] Do I know which neighbours may need help in an emergency?

### Prepare the home

- [ ] Are drains, roofs and key supplies checked before the rainy season?
- [ ] Do we have emergency contacts, medicines, lights and document protection?

## Save water

- [ ] Have we fixed leaks and reduced unnecessary water use?
- [ ] Could we safely improve storage or harvesting?

## Protect health

- [ ] Do we know how to manage heat, safe food, safe water and medication during disruptions?
- [ ] Do we check on vulnerable people?

## Protect nature

- [ ] Do we avoid dumping in drains, rivers and coastal areas?
- [ ] Can we support tree planting, clean-up or restoration work?

## Stay connected

- [ ] Do we follow official updates and warnings?
- [ ] Do we know where to get help or credible information?
- [ ] If this is a school, workplace, or community facility, do we know who is responsible for emergency actions, first aid, communication, and reopening?
- [ ] Are shelter, evacuation, and continuity arrangements understood where they apply?

**USE THIS CHECKLIST**



Review it before the hurricane season, during drought periods, after major updates to your home or business, and whenever your family circumstances change.

# Where to Get More Information or Support

Official climate adaptation and preparedness information should come from official public institutions and services. The resources below were selected as official public-facing sites.

### CLIMATE RESILIENCE PORTAL

Official ministry portal for climate resilience information and updates. This website contains the revised National Adaptation Plan 2025-2030
**climateresilience.gov.gd**

### NaDMA

Preparedness and emergency information from the National Disaster Management Agency.
**gov.gd/resident/nadma**

### NAWASA

Water service information, customer updates and resources.
**nawasa.gd**

### GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA

National public information portal and government services.
**gov.gd**

# Glossary of Simple Climate Terms

## Adaptation

Changes in planning, behaviour, services or infrastructure that reduce harm from climate impacts.

## Adaptive capacity

The ability of people, systems or institutions to adjust and cope.

## Building Code

Rules and standards that help make buildings safer, stronger, and better able to withstand hazards.

## Climate resilience

The ability to prepare for, absorb, recover from and adapt to climate shocks and stresses.

## Desalination

The process of removing salts and other minerals from water, making it suitable for human consumption, irrigation, or industrial uses.

## Drought

A period when there is not enough rainfall or water availability to meet needs.

## Early warning

Information shared in advance to help people prepare for hazards.

## Ecosystem

A community of living things and the environment they depend on.

## Flood risk

The chance that flooding could happen and cause damage.

## Hydroponics

A method of growing plants without soil by using water mixed with essential mineral nutrients

## ICZM

Integrated Coastal Zone Management: planning and managing coastal areas, ecosystems, and development in a connected way.

# Glossary of Simple Climate Terms (continued)

## Integrated water resources management

a coordinated approach to managing water, land, and related resources so that society gains the greatest economic and social benefits while protecting ecosystems and ensuring fair access to water.

## Mainstreaming

Including climate resilience in normal planning, budgeting and decision-making.

## Mitigation

Action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or increase carbon storage.

## Mobility

Movement of people, including displacement or relocation, sometimes caused by climate impacts.

## No-regrets action

A useful action that makes sense even if climate impacts are less severe than expected.

## Parametric insurance

A type of insurance that pays out when a defined climate or disaster trigger is reached, rather than after every loss is individually assessed.

## Programme of Action (POA)

One of the official priority areas in the NAP.

## Risk reduction

Steps taken before hazards happen to reduce likely damage.

## Sea-level rise

The gradual increase in average sea level over time.

## Stakeholder

A person, group or institution with a role or interest in an issue.

## Sustainable land management

Using land in ways that protect soils, water, ecosystems and long-term productivity.

## Vulnerability

How likely a person, place or system is to be harmed by a hazard.

## Watershed

An area of land where water drains to the same river, stream or coastal outlet.



# Annex A: How Adaptation Can Be Financed

Different types of actions may require different types of funding. Some are better suited to grants, some to concessional finance, and others to blended or innovative finance approaches. This annex provides a simple overview of common financing options, examples, and important notes for readers who want to better understand how adaptation measures can be supported.

| Finance opportunity | What it is | Example | Important note |
|---|---|---|---|
| **International climate grants** | Funding that does not usually need to be repaid and is often used for adaptation planning, capacity-building, resilience projects, and technical support. | The **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** and **Adaptation Fund** support adaptation action in developing countries, including SIDS. Grenada's climate portal also lists climate funds and explains their purpose. | Good for adaptation measures that protect people and ecosystems but may not generate direct revenue. Usually requires strong project preparation and clear alignment with national priorities. |
| **Regional climate and resilience finance** | Regional platforms and programmes that help countries prepare pipelines, coordinate investments, and access support. | In 2025, the Caribbean Development Bank began consultations with representatives from 14 CARICOM member states and regional institutions on a proposed Regional Platform for Catalysing Climate Action in the Caribbean. | Useful where countries need help turning priorities into investable projects and accessing larger pools of finance. |

| Finance opportunity | What it is | Example | Important note |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Concessional loans** | Loans offered on more favourable terms than commercial borrowing, often with longer repayment periods or lower interest rates. | Climate and development finance institutions may use concessional lending for resilient infrastructure, water, transport, or public systems. | These can help fund large projects, but repayment still matters. Projects should have a strong implementation plan, long-term value, and clear sustainability. |
| **Green bonds** | Bonds that raise money for environmentally beneficial projects. | Green bonds are widely used internationally to channel financing into climate and environmental action. | Usually better suited to large issuers and projects with clear standards, reporting, and strong institutional capacity. |
| **Blue bonds / blue finance** | Financing focused on marine, coastal, and water-related priorities. | Global blue finance examples include the **Seychelles blue bond**, and recent World Bank work highlights blue bonds and related structures for ocean and water priorities. | Relevant where coastal resilience, fisheries, marine ecosystems, or water security are central. Needs credible pipeline and governance. |

| Finance opportunity | What it is | Example | Important note |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Debt-for-nature / debt-for-resilience swaps** | A financing structure where debt restructuring or savings support conservation or resilience investments. | In 2024, according to IDB, Barbados completed a debt-for-climate-resilience operation backed by US$300 million in guarantees. The operation generated US$125 million in fiscal savings for water and sewage resilience investments. | Powerful for SIDS, but complex. Requires strong negotiation, credible implementation arrangements, and clear use of savings. |
| **Blended or hybrid finance** | Combining grants, concessional finance, guarantees, private investment, or bonds to make projects more feasible. | World Bank guidance highlights hybrid structures that combine different instruments, including debt-for-nature and blue finance approaches. | Often useful for adaptation because many resilience projects need grant support plus additional finance to become bankable. |
| **Private sector / investable resilience projects** | Projects that can attract commercial or private financing because they have a revenue stream or cost-saving model. | Water efficiency, resilient services, green buildings, tourism resilience, and some waste or reuse systems may fit this approach where there is a viable business case. This is an inference from the types of instruments above. | |



# Annex B: Organisations and Networks That May Be Able to Help

This annex is a practical starting point for community groups, NGOs, schools, farmers' and fishers' groups, youth groups, faith communities and other local organisations looking for support. The organisations below do different things: some provide grants, while others offer technical expertise, research, training, project development, networking or support through specific programmes.

**IMPORTANT**

Support and eligibility change with current projects and funding. UN agencies and regional organisations often work through Government, NGOs or programme partners rather than operating as general walk-in grant funds. Contact the organisation or check its current calls before preparing an application.

# Quick guide: where might I start?

| Organisation / Network | How it may help |
|---|---|
| **1. Funding, project development and partnership building** | |
| **Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)** | Regional source of climate data, project-development expertise and climate-finance support. Its project-development work can help move concepts toward fundable proposals; current initiatives such as SIDAR include capacity-building, technical-assistance pathways, risk-modelling information, e-learning and expert support for eligible country/project developers. |
| **Grenada Fund for Conservation (GFC)** | Provides technical expertise and assistance to groups engaged in environmental protection and public awareness, works through local and international partnerships, and can fund and implement conservation activities with partners. Also supports school- and community-level environmental projects and field logistics. |
| **Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund (GSDTF)** | Runs competitive grant programmes for eligible Grenada-based organisations and supports work in biodiversity, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, sustainable livelihoods, public education, research, equipment and community-based management. Its programme also includes capacity-building for grantees in project development, management, implementation and reporting. |
| **Inter Agency Group of Development Organisations (IAGDO)** | Umbrella body for development NGOs in Grenada. Useful for finding an appropriate member organisation, networking and collaboration, advocacy, joint project development and submission, endorsement of members' projects, and joint local fundraising. Current members span community development, women, disability, education, children, youth and vocational training. |

| Organisation / Network | How it may help |
|---|---|
| **Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission** | Implements regional programmes in climate and disaster resilience, biodiversity, oceans and the blue economy. Depending on the programme, support can include technical assistance, regional knowledge, concessional finance or competitive grants/matching grants. Opportunities are programme-specific rather than a standing general grant facility. |
| **2. Research, climate, water and ecosystem expertise** | |
| **Gaea Conservation Network** | Science- and citizen-science-focused Grenadian nonprofit organisation working on biodiversity monitoring and ecosystem management. Can support field research, monitoring protocols, community science, biodiversity data and translating technical conservation information into forms communities and decision-makers can use. |
| **German Development Cooperation (GIZ)** | GIZ implements a range of projects in Grenada supporting sustainable development in areas including climate adaptation, water, the blue economy, renewable energy, green cooling, transport and the circular economy. |
| **Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C)** | Regional water-security network with its Secretariat in Grenada. Can support integrated water resources management through technical knowledge, capacity-building, practical tools and training, partnership brokering, project development and regional networking. Particularly relevant to rainwater harvesting, water conservation, watershed management, drought resilience and water-related climate action. |

| Organisation / Network | How it may help |
|---|---|
| **Kipaji Development Initiative Inc. (Carriacou)** | Carriacou-based community nonprofit organization working on climate resilience and conservation, with a focus on using local talent and innovation to solve island challenges. Leads community mangrove restoration at Lauriston Point, carried out mostly by women trained and engaged on a stipend basis, and is developing community-led, climate-smart solutions in water, energy and food security to strengthen small-island resilience and local innovation on the sister isles |
| **The Nature Conservancy (TNC) – Grenada / Eastern Caribbean** | Has a Grenada office and works across the Eastern Caribbean on coastal and marine conservation, nature-based solutions, ecosystem restoration, climate resilience and sustainable ocean use. Can be a technical or project partner where community needs align with active conservation and resilience programmes. |
| **UN Climate Change – Regional Collaboration Centre for the Caribbean (RCC Caribbean)** | Based in St. George's and hosted with WINDREF. Supports Caribbean countries and stakeholders through climate-policy and implementation support, capacity-building, regional knowledge exchange and technical work related to NDCs, NAPs, climate finance and other Paris Agreement processes. |
| **Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation (WINDREF)** | Grenada-based research and education foundation located at SGU. Can contribute multidisciplinary research, technical expertise, training and collaboration in environmental sustainability, community development, public health and related fields, and can connect local work with regional and international research partners. |
| **YWF-KIDO Foundation (Carriacou)** | Carriacou-based conservation nonprofit organisation focused on island ecosystems and biodiversity. Particularly relevant to sea turtles, mangroves, reforestation, environmental research, youth education, training and volunteer-based conservation action. |

| Organisation / Network | How it may help |
|---|---|
| **3. Agriculture, food, livelihoods and skills** | |
| **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** | Provides technical assistance and training in agriculture, fisheries, food security, standards and market access. Recent Grenada support has included producer training, farm assessments, certification readiness and technical work to strengthen agricultural value chains and exports. |
| **Grenada Network of Rural Women Producers (GRENROP)** | Supports women farmers and agro-processors with technical assistance, improved farming and post-harvest methods, training, agricultural inputs and equipment, proposal development, networking and market linkages. It has also supported rainwater harvesting, organic practices and livelihood development. |
| **Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) – Grenada** | Provides technical cooperation for agriculture and rural development. Current work in Grenada includes support for climate resilience, producer and enterprise development, technologies, market integration and sector strengthening. Useful for farmers' groups, rural enterprises and agriculture-linked project partnerships. |
| **New Life Organisation (NEWLO)** | Provides vocational and life-skills training, particularly for disadvantaged youth. Relevant to green and resilient livelihoods because the NAP identifies NEWLO as a partner for sustainable-building skills training for tradespeople and contractors. |

| Organisation / Network | How it may help |
|---|---|
| **4. Children, youth, gender, disability and community support** | |
| **Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) – Grenada** | Youth-led environmental network that can support youth engagement, awareness, advocacy, volunteer action, peer learning and connections with wider Caribbean youth and environmental networks. CYEN representatives participated in Grenada's NAP revision process. |
| **Grenada National Organisation of Women (GNOW)** | Umbrella women's NGO supporting gender equality, participation and advocacy. Useful for ensuring women's perspectives and differential climate impacts are reflected in community projects and for connecting with women's organisations and networks. |
| **Grenada National Council for the Disabled (GNCD)** | Can help strengthen disability inclusion and representation in community initiatives, emergency planning and public consultation. The NAP specifically identifies GNCD in work on protocols to support persons with disabilities during climate hazards. |
| **Grenada Community Development Agency (GRENCODA)** | Provides community and rural development support and has experience implementing community-based environmental and resilience initiatives. The NAP records GRENCODA's ecosystem-based adaptation work focused on community resilience and coastal resource rehabilitation. |
| **UNICEF – Eastern Caribbean Area** | Relevant for projects involving children, young people, schools and vulnerable families. Climate-related work includes child-sensitive disaster and adaptation planning, WASH preparedness, safe schools, climate education, data on children's climate risk, youth engagement, advocacy and research. Support is generally delivered through programmes and partners. |

| Organisation / Network | How it may help |
|---|---|
| **5. Disaster preparedness, recovery and climate mobility** | |
| **Grenada Red Cross Society** | Humanitarian and community-resilience organisation. Relevant support can include disaster preparedness and response, first aid and volunteer mobilisation, community education, relief and recovery support, and resilience/advocacy work. Grenada's NAP also identifies the Red Cross among key response entities for continued disaster-management training and coordination. |
| **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** | Relevant where climate impacts involve displacement, evacuation, shelter, mobility or recovery. IOM supports Caribbean disaster preparedness and response, climate-mobility analysis and data, humanitarian coordination and community recovery, including work associated with Hurricane Beryl. |
| **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean** | Works with Grenada on climate resilience, inclusive development, agriculture and biodiversity, livelihoods, institutions, planning and data systems. UNDP also supports disaster preparedness and resilient recovery. Assistance is usually delivered through specific Government- and partner-led programmes rather than as a general walk-in grant fund. |

## A good first approach to an organisation

**Explain the problem:** What is happening, where, and who is affected?

**Say what you already have:** Community volunteers, a site, local knowledge, data, equipment, a small budget, or an existing group.

**Be clear about the help you need:** Funding, technical advice, training, equipment, proposal support, a partner, or simply a referral to someone else.

**Ask about current opportunities:** Many organisations work through time-limited projects. Even if they cannot fund the idea directly, they may know who can or may be able to include the community in a future programme.

## Shaped and Validated by Grenadians

The Citizen's Guide was strengthened through **focus-group discussions, working-group exercises and a national validation workshop**, giving participants an opportunity to assess whether the information was clear, practical and relevant to everyday life in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Groups reviewed different sections, identified gaps and proposed practical additions ranging from household emergency planning and community communication to business continuity, public-agency responsibilities and post-disaster recovery.

The process confirmed broad support for the Guide's overall approach, while highlighting the need for **practical detail, inclusive examples, clearer responsibilities, and stronger use of local knowledge and community feedback**. These contributions helped ensure that the Guide better reflects how people experience climate risks and the decisions they may need to make before, during and after climate-related events.

This Citizen's Guide is based on Grenada's **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2025–2030 for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique**. It is a public-facing resource that presents key elements of the NAP in a more accessible form, including its **14 Programmes of Action**, while retaining their connection to the official national framework.

The zero draft was prepared by the **NAP Unit of the Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy** and subsequently refined through the **27 April 2026 focus group and 1 June 2026 national validation workshop**.











Citizen's Guide to Climate Adaptation -
Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique

# Build resilience before the next shock.

## Shared responsibility

No single ministry, project, or community can carry adaptation forward on its own. Households, public agencies, schools, businesses, civil society, and community groups all have different roles to play. The NAP provides national direction, but its success depends on how well that direction is translated into everyday decisions, local preparedness, service delivery, and long-term resilience across Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

NAP Global Network

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