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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Jamaica: Hurricane Matthew

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

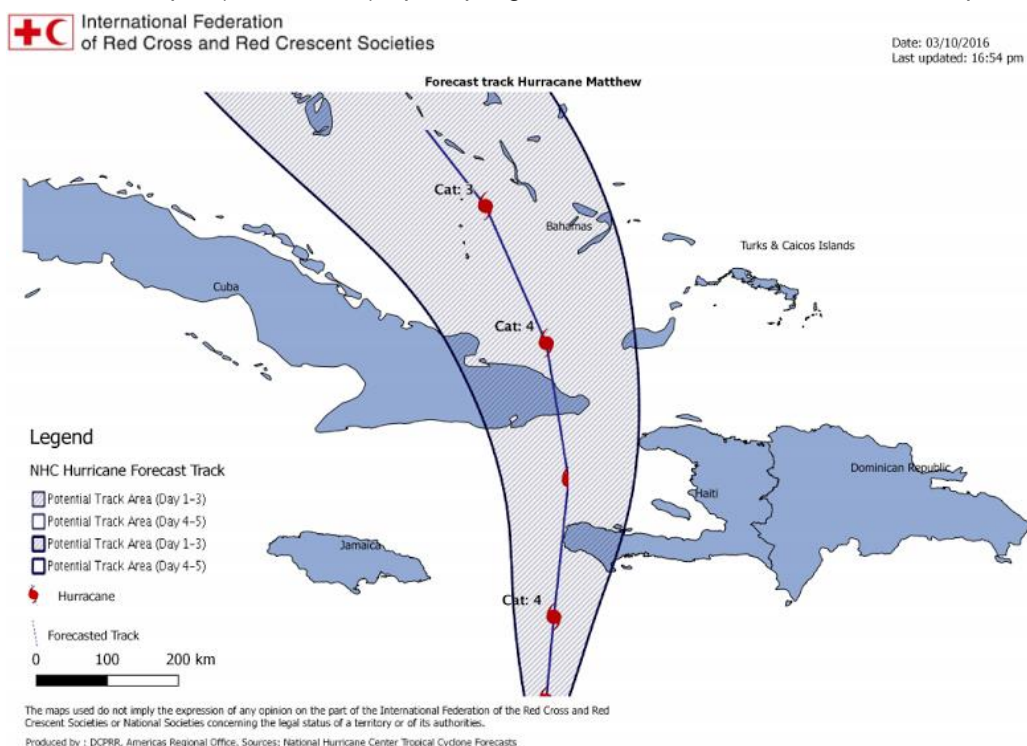
DREF Operation	Operation no. MDRJM004
Date of issue: 7 October 2016	Date of disaster: 3 October 2016
Operation manager: Omar Robinson, Emergency Response Coordinator; email: omar.robinson@ifrc.org	Point of contact in the National Society: Yvonne Clarke, Director General of the Jamaica Red Cross; Email: yvonneclarke@jamaicareddcross.org
Operation start date: 1 October 2016	Expected timeframe: 2 months
Overall operation budget: 130,149 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: Approximately 100,000 to 150,000 persons (according to ODPEM)	Number of people to be assisted: 524 families (2,620 people)
Host National Society: The Jamaica Red Cross (JRC) has 400 volunteers trained to assist the affected people.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD).	

[Click here for DREF budget](#) and [here for map](#)

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 27 September 2016, Tropical Storm Matthew began gaining strength in the Caribbean; by September 28, the storm's wind speeds had reached 60 mph (95 km / h), prompting the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s National Hurricane Centre (NHC) to post an advisory on Tropical Storm Matthew at 15:00 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) that day on its website. Within hours of the advisory, Matthew had moved toward Saint Lucia and entered the Caribbean Sea. The following day, it veered south-west and became a Category 1 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale, with maximum sustained wind speeds at or exceeding 74 mph (119 km/h). On 30 September 2016, Hurricane Matthew became the most powerful hurricane of the 2016 Atlantic hurricane season, when it reached Category 4 hurricane status, with maximum sustained winds of 140 mph (220 km/h). On 1 October 2016, Matthew briefly became a Category 5 hurricane with maximum



sustained winds at or exceeding 157 mph (253 km/h) before winds speeds decreased and returned to the Category 4 level.

According to the United States-based The Weather Channel, Matthew is forecasted to curl south-east and then south away from the coastal Carolinas beginning later Sunday, where it is expected to meander off the United States' south-east coast or near the Bahamas into next week; while it could strike the Bahamas or Florida a second time as a weaker storm system, it will likely not affect Jamaica again. Nevertheless, the erratic hurricane's storm path remains uncertain at this time, and regional disaster response entities will continue to monitor its progress.



A woman walks through a flood-ravaged area. Source: BBC

Summary of the current response

This Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is being issued to replenish the stock the JRC used to respond to the hurricane and to reimburse the assessments costs incurred by the National Society.

In order to support a request from the government, the Jamaica Red Cross, as an auxiliary to the public authorities, has strengthened its response system in the following parishes:

1. Kingston and St. Andrew
2. St. Thomas
3. Portland
4. St. Mary
5. St. Catherine
6. Clarendon
7. St. Ann
8. St. Elizabeth

The National Society pre-positioned health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) and emergency shelter in their branches for the response to Hurricane Matthew. The JRC identified two priority areas for the intervention in support of the affected population: 1) water and sanitation; 2) shelter

The following actions have already been undertaken by the Jamaica Red Cross:

- 1- An inventory of the National Society's stock
 - 1) Volunteers and the National Society team were involved in setting up the National Society's stock
- 2- Pre-positioned stock was sent on 3 October 2016:
 - 1) Kingston and St. Andrew (Branch)
 - i. 5 portables stoves (gas stoves)

- ii. 36 kitchen sets
 - iii. 36 cleaning kits
 - iv. 50 hygiene kits
 - v. 50 buckets – 14 litres
 - vi. 5 tarpaulins
- 2) to St. Thomas branch (in pcs)
- i. 100 hygiene kits
 - ii. 100 kitchen sets
 - iii. 100 cleaning kits
 - iv. 200 long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs)
 - v. 90 mattresses – double
 - vi. 100 blankets
 - vii. 100 buckets – 14 litres
 - viii. 100 tarpaulins
 - ix. 150 Jerry cans- foldable
 - x. 30 portables stoves (gas stoves)
- 3) to Portland branch:
- i. 100 hygiene kits
 - ii. 50 mattresses – double
 - iii. 120 blankets
 - iv. 100 buckets – 14 litres
 - v. 100 tarpaulins
 - vi. 200 jerry cans- foldable
- 4) St. Mary
- i. 100 kitchen sets
 - ii. 50 cleaning kits
 - iii. 100 blankets
 - iv. 50 hygiene kits
 - v. 50 buckets – 14 litres
- 5) St. Catherine
- i. 22 kitchen sets
 - ii. 100 buckets – 14 litres
 - iii. 100 hygiene kits
 - iv. 5 tarpaulins
 - v. 10 portables stoves (gas stoves)
 - vi. 100 LLITNs
 - vii. 5 mattresses- double
 - viii. 60 blankets
- 6) Clarendon
- i. 50 buckets – 14 litres
 - ii. 5 portables stoves (gas stoves)
 - iii. 50 kitchen sets
 - iv. 20 LLITNs
 - v. 100 Blankets
 - vi. 50 hygiene kits
 - vii. 5 tarpaulins
 - viii. 5 rubber boots
 - ix. 6 raincoats
- 7) St. Ann
- i. 10 portables stoves (gas stoves)
 - ii. 50 cleaning kits
 - iii. 20 mattresses- double
 - iv. 10 mattresses- single
 - v. 30 Blankets
 - vi. 24 hygiene kits
 - vii. 24 buckets – 14 litres
 - viii. 15 tarpaulins
 - ix. 100 jerry cans- foldable

- 8) St. Elizabeth
 - i. 50 kitchen sets
 - ii. 5 mattresses- double
 - iii. 100 blankets
 - iv. 50 hygiene kits
 - v. 50 buckets – 14 litres
 - vi. 5 tarpaulins

- 3- Distribution of personal protective equipment for 100 volunteers in the JRC's headquarters (raincoats and rubber boots)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Jamaica Red Cross has helped those who are most vulnerable since 1948 through disaster response, disaster preparedness, first aid, search and rescue, health services, HIV/AIDS interventions, social welfare and environmental programmes, information/dissemination and initiatives for young people. In addition, the IFRC is supporting and coordinating with the National Society to respond better to this crisis, ensuring that all the identified needs are met. The IFRC is maintaining continuous communication with the Jamaica Red Cross through the cluster delegation and with the regional office for the Americas in Panama through the Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) department.

If needed, the Jamaica Red Cross has the following personnel to develop the health and psychosocial support actions:

People trained in CBHFA (Community Based health and first aid)	People trained in ECV (Epidemic control for volunteers)	People trained in PSS (Psychosocial support)
90	30	50

Movement Coordination

The Jamaica Red Cross Society is part of the National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), which is coordinated by ODPEM. The National Society works closely on the ground with the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) to coordinate and respond to emergency situations. The National Society, with support from the IFRC, works on emergency prevention, preparedness and response activities.

The IFRC currently has a representative in Jamaica supporting the National Society; additionally, the IFRC has led twice daily Webex meetings with all of the affected National Societies, Partner National Societies (PNSs), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and external stakeholders in order to facilitate coordination during the response phase.

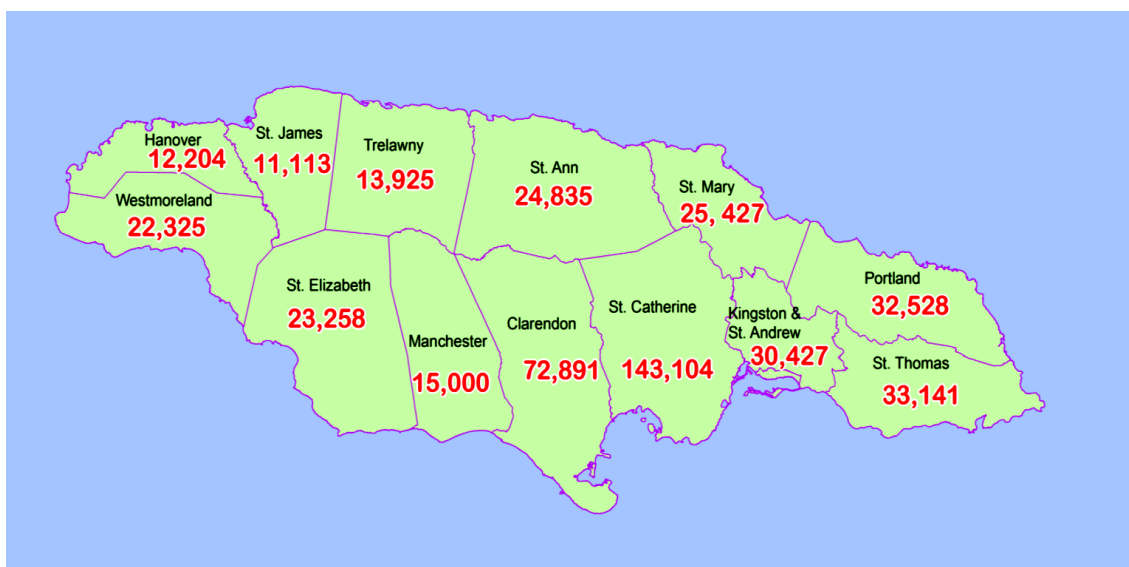
Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At the national level, the Jamaica Red Cross works closely with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Salvation Army, Food for the Poor, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/ Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD)¹, and St. John's Ambulance Brigade to support its actions to help the most vulnerable people.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

During the hurricane's passage, the communities along the coastline were affected by storm surges. Assessment information is not available yet. The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) estimates that approximately 100,000 to 150,000 people could have been affected by the hurricane in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Catherine, Clarendon, and St. Ann. Below is a map with the population figures for each of Jamaica's parishes:

¹ This agency is now referred to as Global Affairs Canada, but still uses the previous acronym.



Source: ODPEM

The government identified a list of temporary collective centres for the affected people in:

1. St. Catherine
2. St. Elizabeth
3. Clarendon
4. Kingston
5. Manchester
6. Portland
7. Portmore
8. St. Andrew
9. St. Ann
10. St. Mary
11. Trelawney
12. St. Thomas
13. Westmoreland
14. St. James
15. Hanover

The complete list is available at:

<http://www.odpem.org.jm/BePrepared/HowODPEMPreparesJa/NationalShelterProgramme/NationalShelterListings/tabid/61/Default.aspx>

For more information about the situation in Jamaica and Hurricane Matthew's progress, please visit the following link:

<https://app.klipfolio.com/published/ec77978d9513651515591847f84e4e61/hurricane-matthew->

The main consequences of a hurricane on the community's health in the first stage of an emergency is injuries. Moreover, Jamaica has very vulnerable people such as people living with chronic diseases, and currently, Jamaica has an increasing number of cases of vector-borne diseases. The health sector in Jamaica is composed of primary care centres with nurses permanently on staff; however, specialized doctors and dentists have yet to be added to some of the health centres, which means the health sector has clear gaps in the care it can provide.

Risk Assessment

In general, humanitarian interventions in Jamaica do not pose a major security risk; however, due to Jamaica's topography, some locations are not accessible to motor vehicles. In addition, there is the potential for political pressure and the expectation from those affected that supplies will be delivered during damage assessments.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The JRC will be prepared to provide aid to 524 families through the pre-positioning of hygiene kits, kitchen sets, cleaning kits, LLITNs, mattresses – double, blankets, 14-litre buckets, tarpaulins, foldable jerry cans, portable stoves (gas stoves), mattresses- Single from its preparedness stocks for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Ann St. Elizabeth in response to Hurricane Matthew.

Proposed strategy

JRC headquarters' sector-based divisions will coordinate with its branches and the overall emergency response structure, enabling the National Society to deliver an efficient and effective emergency response.

The Jamaica Red Cross will rely on its volunteers, who are well known and accepted in the communities where they work, to help implement the response; additionally, the JRC is well recognized by both the government and the community for its work and its neutrality, making it possible to work unimpeded during times of emergencies.

Under the current operation, the National Society will focus on the pre-positioning of non-food items for up to 524 families in its branches.

Items for up to 524 families are already pre-positioned; the proposed strategy is to fund the actions to date, including deployment of assessment teams and costs related to moving stocks from JRC headquarters to the branches. Assessments are still ongoing and will inform the operation of the final number of families that may require assistance. This DREF allocation will replenish the JRC's headquarters' stocks for items distributed.

THE ITEMS WERE PRE-POSITIONED AS FOLLOWS:

Item Description	St Thomas	Portland	St Catherine	St Ann	St Mary	KSAB	St Elizabeth	Clarendon	TOTAL
Bucket, 14L, white	100	100	100	24	50	50	50	50	524
Stove, Royal, gas, top table	30	0	10	10	0	5	0	5	60
Kitchen set, type 1 (large)	100	0	22	0	100	36	50	50	358
Cleaning kit	100	0	0	50	50	36	0	0	236
LLITNs, PermaNet	200	200	100	0	0	0	0	20	520
Mattress, double	90	50	5	20	0	0	5	0	180
Blanket, thermal	100	120	60	30	100	0	100	100	610
Hygiene, kit, IFRC type	100	100	100	24	50	50	50	50	524
Tarpaulin, 4m x 6m	100	100	5	15	0	5	5	5	235
Jerry can, foldable	150	200	0	100	0	0	0	0	450
Mattress, single	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Water boots	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	9
Raincoats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6

Operational support services

Human resources

The DREF will support the activities implemented by the JRC in the field. Depending upon how the situation evolves, more teams could potentially be sent to support the effort.

The IFRC will provide support through its regional office for the Americas and country cluster office, which includes disaster management expertise and other technical staff.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistical support will be required in order to fulfill this DREF's objectives, notably in terms of fleet, warehousing and procurement; all procurement and logistics processes will be done in accordance with the IFRC's procurement procedures.

Limited transport is available at present, and there is a resulting need for large trucks for the distribution of supplies.

Information technologies (IT)

The costs of communications (telephone cards, phone bills coverage etc.) are included in the operational support budget. There is a functioning IT Department within the JRC.

Information management

The JRC will set up an integrated database capable of conducting a vulnerability analysis and performing monitoring and evaluation actions, allowing it to provide precise figures on the implementation of the operation. Moreover, regular production of newsletters and the maintenance of a website will enhance the stakeholders' response actions and further strengthen inter-sectorial coordination.

Security

The National Society will rely on its volunteers, who are well known and accepted in the communities where they work, to conduct response actions. Moreover, the JRC rarely encounters security problems because it is well recognized by both the government and the community for its work and its neutrality. The volunteers will be provided with visibility items to ensure the recognition of the National Society in the field and protective equipment for personal safety.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The JRC, with support from the IFRC, will be responsible for PMER and the accountability aspect of this operation. Together, the JRC and IFRC will develop:

- A monitoring and evaluation plan that defines all of the operation's indicators, their purpose and the audience for all of the collected data.
- A comprehensive indicator tracking table (ITT) to monitor project implementation.
- Final report of the operation

Field visits will be undertaken to verify operational activities. The distribution of relief items will be carried out exclusively by Red Cross staff and volunteers, who will be reaching the final beneficiaries personally. The operation report will provide accurate data on the distribution. Narrative and financial reports will be produced according to JRC/IFRC requirements.

Administration and Finance

Transfers will be made on the basis of the provisions in the letter of agreement to be signed between the National Society and the IFRC for the implementation of the operation. The IFRC, through its Finance Department, will provide all of the operational support for the implementation, review, validation of budgets, bank transfers and technical support to the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, review and the validation of invoices for operational progress.

Due to the financial changes being faced by the JRC and its limited personnel, the following accountability and financial management procedures will be put in place:

- i. The procurement of goods will be managed through a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member deployed to the country while all transfers to suppliers will be made through the IFRC's regional office for the Americas in Panama.
- ii. Certain expenses incurred by the National Society directly will need to be transferred to the JRC in various tranches – with a limited level of associated risk; these expenses will be implemented by the branches and divisions under the guidance of the National Society's headquarters and in accordance with its pre-existing internal financial management and administration systems to ensure accountability.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.									
Output 1.1 Assessment of needs, operational management and operational security									
Activities	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Assessments of affected areas performed.		■	■						
2. Acquisition of visibility materials for volunteers				■	■				
3. Monitoring visits by the JRC and the IFRC		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities for 524 families									
Output 2.1 Distribution of Hygiene related goods (non-food items [NFIs]), which meet sphere standards, are provided to up to 524 families in affected areas based on need.									
Activities	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Distribution of 524 hygiene kits (1 per family) (standard kit)		■	■	■					
2. Distribution of 524 buckets, 14 litres, white (1 per family)		■	■	■					
3. Distribution of 320 LLITNs		■	■	■					
4. Distribution of 250 jerry cans		■	■	■					
5. Distribution of 236 cleaning kits		■	■	■					
6. Replenishment of above NFIs					■	■			

Shelter

Outcome 3: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met									
Output 3.1: Essential non-food items are provided to the target population									
Activities	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Distribution of 358 kitchen sets, type 1 (large)		■	■	■	■				
2. Distribution of 235 tarpaulins		■	■	■	■				
3. Distribution of 180 mattresses, double		■	■	■	■				
4. Distribution of 610 blankets, thermal		■	■	■	■				
5. Distribution of 60 portable stoves (royal, gas, top table)		■	■	■	■				
6. Replenishment of the NFIs above		■	■			■	■		

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Jamaica Red Cross:

Yvonne Clarke, Secretary General of the Jamaican Red Cross, Email: yvonneclarke@jamaicaredcross.org

In the IFRC regional office for the Americas, in Panama:

- Omar Robinson, Emergency Response Coordinator; email: omar.robinson@ifrc.org; mobile: +507 317 3050
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- Stephany Murillo, regional senior logistics and mobilization officer; email: stephany.murillo@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Priscila Gonzalez, planning, monitoring and reporting team coordinator; email: priscila.gonzalez@ifrc.org

Click below to:

- ↘ [return to the title page](#)
- ↘ [see attached DREF budget](#)
- ↘ [see map](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-

DREF OPERATION

MDRJM004- JAMAICA HURRICANE MATTHEW

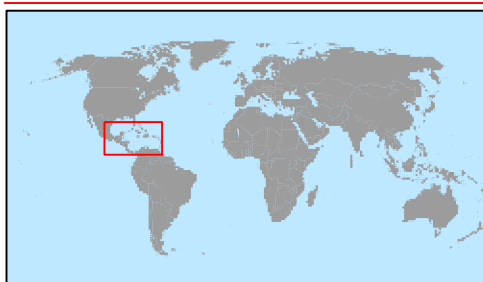
07/10/2016

DREF Grant
Budget CHF

Budget Group	
Shelter - Relief	3,055
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	20,446
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,532
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	0
Ustensils & Tools	18,313
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	65,347
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	10,400
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,373
Logistics Services	16,500
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	31,273
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	2,915
Volunteers	3,722
Other Staff Benefits	5,831
Total PERSONNEL	12,468
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	0
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	0
Travel	6,802
Information & Public Relations	3,110
Office Costs	1,166
Communications	1,555
Financial Charges	486
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	13,119
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	7,943
Total INDIRECT COSTS	7,943
TOTAL BUDGET	130,149



Jamaica: Hurricane Matthew



- Hurricane path
- Affected areas
- Hurricane category (Saffir-Simpson)**
- HURRICANE-1
- HURRICANE-2
- HURRICANE-3
- HURRICANE-4
- HURRICANE-5

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation - filename