

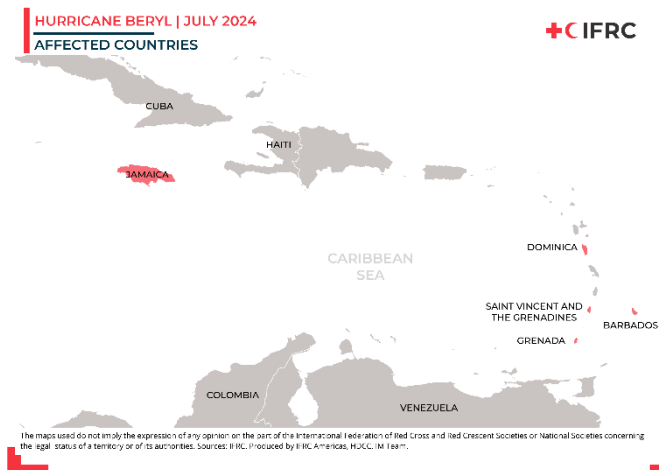
## Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Barbados and Jamaica | Hurricane Beryl



Damaged fishing boats piled on top of one another in the wake of Hurricane Beryl at the Bridgetown Fish Market in Bridgetown, Barbados, 1 July 2024. (Photo by Randy Brooks/AFP)

Appeal No: <b>MDRS2001</b>	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 4 million</b> Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 4.5 million<sup>1</sup></b>	
Glide No: <b>TC-2024-000105-VCT</b>	People [affected/at risk]: <b>1,280,000 people</b>	People to be assisted: <b>25,000 people</b>
DREF allocation: <b>CHF 1.7 million</b>	Appeal launched: <b>05/07/2024</b>	Appeal ends: <b>04/07/2025</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Operating National Societies in response to the emergency. It includes the operating National Societies' domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 500,000), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 4 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 25 June, the National Hurricane Centre began monitoring a tropical wave with the potential for development that was moving westward. By 28 June, already transformed into Tropical Depression 2 (system AL95), it began to intensify due to atmospheric conditions and officially became Tropical Storm Beryl.

The final conditions for it to become a hurricane occurred on 29 June, making it the first major hurricane of the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season and the earliest Category 4 hurricane to form in recorded history, on 30 June. By 1 July, it became a Category 5 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 270 km/h. It is important to remark that Beryl is only the second storm and first hurricane of the season. NOAA forecast predicts an 85% chance of an above-normal season, exceptionally active, with a range of 17 to 25 total named storms. Of those, 8 to 13 are forecast to become hurricanes (winds of 74 mph or higher), including 4 to 7 major hurricanes (category 3, 4 or 5; with winds of 111 mph or higher).

This forecast, plus El Niño phenomenon and the climate change increases the risk of stronger storms and puts the Caribbean in high risk. There is a stronger link to climate change driving larger storms and faster intensification, which means more damage and less

preparedness time for National Societies. According to the forecasts, it is likely that before this response is finished, the same countries affected by Beryl will have to respond to other climate-exacerbated shocks and stresses. These will arrive on people already put in more vulnerable positions by this event.

Hurricane Beryl made landfall on 1 July in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a Category 4, causing three deaths in Grenada and three deaths in Saint Vincent. According to the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 90% of the houses on Union Island have been severely damaged or destroyed. Also, as reported by UN OCHA, an estimated 200,000 people have been affected in both Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada, representing 100% of the population. According to media reports, approximately 1,752 people in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are currently in 71 public hurricane shelters. Hundreds of homes in Saint Vincent were also severely affected, including government buildings and several churches.

In Grenada, more than 1,600 people are in shelters, a number that is expected to double. More than 98 per cent of the buildings has been severely affected in the Union, Carriacou and Petit Martinique islands, where most of the health facilities are compromised, as well as the terminal building Carriacou airport, and in general the majority of buildings, including schools and petrol stations, are damaged or destroyed.

Beryl also impacted Barbados on 1 July. The Barbados Red Cross reported on the IFRC GO platform that 208,200 people were affected by the storm, representing almost 74% of the total population. Reports indicate 40 homes with some type of damage, loss of roofs, partial collapse, or damage such as roof leaks. In terms of livelihoods, all boats at the Bridgetown marina sustained damage, and several completely sank due to large waves. According to government, damage assessments will be

carried out in the coming days to determine the losses of the fishing industry.

Hurricane Beryl intensified to a category 5 as it approached Jamaica, bringing with it the potential for severe impacts. The full extent of damage still to be assessed. Reports indicate extensive damage, including numerous fallen trees that have blocked roads, landslides, widespread power outages in multiple communities, and structural damage due to high winds. The main power provider is having difficulties in restoration efforts to the widespread blackouts. This has exacerbated the situation by complicating rescue and relief efforts due to widespread power outages and infrastructural damages. Furthermore, the storm has significantly affected emergency operations, disrupting transport, communication, and public health services across the island. Around 59 shelters are activated with about 1,000 people, and more than 400,000 people have been affected by power outages.

The media reports 10 fatalities as of 5 July: three in Grenada, three in St. Vincent and the

Grenadines, three across Venezuela - where five people are still missing - and two in Jamaica.

For the 4 countries of this emergency appeal, the population affected by Beryl is 1.28 million. The hurricane hit however several other countries in the Caribbean and the mainland, affecting an average of 3.5 million persons. Beryl has made landfall in the Yucatán Peninsula and is expected to move into the Bay of Campeche on Friday evening.

As of this date, information is limited, as assessments have just commenced. Damage reports, and more precise figures, are expected to be available in the coming days.

While not a threat in terms of becoming a full-blown system, it should be noted that further forecasted tropical waves will bring significant rainfall to the islands already impacted by the passage of Hurricane Beryl. The additional adverse weather will likely hamper initial relief efforts and exacerbate already strained conditions on the ground.

## TARGETING

While Hurricane Beryl has affected several countries, this EA will focus on a preliminary basis on the multi-island states of Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the nation states of Barbados and Jamaica, where more than 1,280,000 people are estimated to have been adversely affected. In Grenada's Carriacou, the entire population of 9,595 people (according to the 2019 census) and the 3,000 inhabitants of St. Vincent's Union Island have been heavily impacted. These estimates do not yet consider the extensive damages on the mainland territories of Grenada and St. Vincent. In Barbados, the southern coastal parish of Christchurch was significantly impacted, including the port of Bridgetown and various fishing communities that were also ravaged by storm surges. In Jamaica, the southern parishes bore the brunt of Beryl's force as the hurricane passed along the country's southernmost coastline.

This preliminary Emergency Appeal aims to reach **25,000 people** across four countries - **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Barbados, and Jamaica**. The affected population varies from country to country as Hurricane Beryl's trajectory throughout the region gained speed. As such, the target population in each country will be determined by the main sectors of the population in need, as identified by the ongoing needs assessments.

For example, in Barbados, the fisheries industry and small business owners along the southern coastlines were most affected by storm surges that caused widespread damage. It is, therefore, expected that those communities will be supported by the Emergency Appeal. Conversely, in the Grenadian communities on Carriacou and Union Islands, an affected population criteria matrix will be developed to ascertain the target populations as the entire population on those islands has been affected.

It should also be noted that the target population of 25,000 will not be evenly distributed across the four countries. Whilst all countries have been struck by the passage of Hurricane Beryl, they were disproportionately affected. Therefore, the ratio of those to be supported in each country by this Emergency Appeal will reflect the scale of the impacted population.

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

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

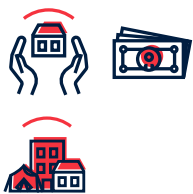
This selection process will be coordinated by the branches of the National Societies along with local governments.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Given that Hurricane Beryl has not yet completed its course, and that this is the first hurricane of a hurricane season that is expected to be above normal, according to NOAA's outlook, this is a "preliminary EA", with the possibility of increasing in the future, the number of countries included as well as the funding requirement.

Currently, through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the **Red Cross Societies of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Barbados, and Jamaica** in the response to Hurricane Beryl. The Emergency Appeal aims to provide immediate humanitarian assistance, protection, and recovery support to the most affected families. The operation will support **25,000 people** (5,000 households) for a period of 12 months.

### ***Integrated assistance (Shelter, Livelihoods, and Multi-purpose Cash)***



With this Emergency Appeal, the four National Societies will assist people whose livelihoods or homes were destroyed or affected by the passage of Hurricane Beryl. The assistance will be provided according to the results of a Damage and Needs Assessment to be carried out in the first days after the hurricane and, additionally, will consider the capacity of each of the National Societies. In the initial days, the focus will be on the distribution of relief items, including short-term shelter solutions. The plan is to subsequently carry out livelihood restoration and protection interventions, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), and medium and long-term interventions to ensure dignified and safe shelter, focusing on building back better.



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be carried out in a cross-cutting manner to meet the IFRC's Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies and ensure community participation in decision-making.



**Health and Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**  
*(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health)*

Although detailed information on the impact of the disaster on the health of the affected population is not available at this time, given the nature of the disaster, National Societies will focus primarily on providing first aid as well as mental health and psychosocial support services. Additionally, health promotion interventions are planned to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases. National Societies will also carry out actions aimed at granting access to hygiene and menstrual hygiene items as well as safe water, mainly through the delivery of household water treatment kits. These actions will be accompanied by hygiene promotion sessions to ensure the proper use of relief items and hygiene practices.



**Protection and Prevention**  
*(Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability, Migration, Environmental Sustainability, Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery, Education)*



Recognising that these islands remain at risk of being affected by the annual hurricane season, this operation not only contemplates actions aimed at addressing the immediate needs of the affected population but also includes interventions aimed at reducing their vulnerability to future disasters and enhancing community disaster response. The planned activities include Nexus Environment Assessments (NEAT), Extended Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (EVCA), public awareness for disaster risk reduction, early warning systems and the development of Early Action Protocols (EAPs), and nature-based solutions as part of the recovery interventions.

**Enabling approaches**

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

**IFRC Secretariat Services**



The IFRC will provide close support to each of the four National Societies to achieve the objectives and indicators established in the Operational Strategy, ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the actions, and comply with the established IFRC policies, guidelines, and procedures. To this end, during the first months of the emergency, an organisational structure will be implemented with rapid response personnel, while expediting the finalisation of the recruitment process of new staff. The type of personnel to be deployed

and hired will depend on the results of the needs assessment and the capacity of each of the National Societies. The possibility of mobilising an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) has not been excluded, however, this will depend on the results of the needs assessments to be carried out in each country.

### ***National Society Strengthening***



This Emergency Appeal includes actions that will allow the NS to fill the existing gaps to implement the response actions. These include, volunteer management, CEA, PGI, finance and risk management, logistic capacity, information management and communications in emergencies development. Importantly, ensuring accountability will be the cornerstone of the operation. Systems and structures will be put in place to facilitate as seamless and transparent operation as possible and the highest adherence to the standards of the Red Cross in service to those most affected.

As the 2024 hurricane season is likely to continue affecting the Caribbean countries, NS preparedness actions will be implemented to strengthen their capacity to respond in a more timely and effective manner to future emergencies. That includes the use of the Preparedness for Effective Response Mechanism to guide the NS preparedness activities.




The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation-wide approach which includes the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.











After 04/07/2025 response activities to this disaster will continue under the IFRC Network Multi-Country Plan for the Dutch and English speaking Caribbean for 2025. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. In addition, different components developed under the Global Climate Resilience Platform will be used to enhance the effectiveness of the response efforts and strengthen climate resilience in a sustainable way. Efforts will be made to integrate Climate Smart approaches and use the process from the Climate Action Journey. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

## **RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY**

For the current response, the Red Cross Societies have activated their Emergency Operations Centres to coordinate efforts with local partners. Volunteers and staff are essential for the distribution of relief items to support immediate needs. Preliminary reports conducted by volunteers and staff have served to identify the critical sectors of the affected population to be prioritised for assistance.

## National Societies <sup>2</sup>

	 Staff	 Volunteers	 Branches
<b>Barbados RC Society</b>	7	90	1
<b>Grenada RC Society</b>	13	89	1
<b>Jamaica RC Society</b>	26	5,000	13
<b>Saint Vincent and Grenadines RC Society</b>	13	94	1

RC SOCIETY	 RELIEF	 SHELTER	 LIVELIHOODS	 CVA	 MHPSS	 FIRST AID	 WASH	 RECOVERY	 COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS	 NS STRENGTHENING
Barbados Red Cross Society	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Grenada Red Cross Society	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Jamaica Red Cross Society	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●

### IFRC Membership Coordination

Red Cross Societies and the IFRC are playing a critical role in coordinating the preparedness and response actions as the rapid development and severe impact of Hurricane Beryl highlight the urgent need for collaborative humanitarian response efforts across the Caribbean.

Since the initial formation of the pressure systems leading to Hurricane Beryl, the Dutch and English-speaking country Cluster Delegation closely monitored the situation with the potentially affected countries, and communication lines were established to ensure readiness for any required actions, as well as to provide the necessary human resources to support initial response efforts.

Coordination was also established with the French Red Cross Society which has a presence in the Caribbean, and the Italian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and American Red Cross, which historically have provided technical support to the Red Cross Societies in the region.

With the support of the French navy, on 3 July, the French Red Cross confirmed the mobilisation of 400 family kits (200 for Grenada and 200 for St. Vincent Red Cross Societies) to assist the affected population. This contribution will be carried out under the Federation-wide approach under this Emergency Appeal.

The Americas Regional Office (ARO) is also in direct contact with the Mexican Red Cross. Hurricane Beryl is projected to make an impact on Mexico's Yucatán peninsula sometime on Friday. The Mexican Red Cross is already mobilising its response capacity to the region.

<sup>2</sup> Annual report 2023

The IFRC Delegation in Venezuela is also coordinating with the Venezuelan Red Cross for any potential support to address the effects of Beryl in the state of Sucre. The Venezuelan Red Cross is currently mobilising assessment teams to the area. It is important to mention that in the case of Venezuela, an IFRC-DREF operation will be launched to address the emergency.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Cooperation**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), from its Delegation in Venezuela, provides accompaniment and technical support to Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities based on technical guidance and needs in emergency situations and response, facilitating tools, protocols, and activating the Movement's Global Family Links Network. Opportune technical assistance will be provided as per the needs on the ground.

### **External Coordination**

- Red Cross representatives and technical teams secured positions within the National Emergency Operations Centres (NEOCs) of each country, ensuring timely access to information and effective coordination with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) at both the national and country levels.
- The CDEMA is leading coordination efforts, including coordinating relief and response activities across the impacted countries. OCHA is supporting these efforts through coordination mechanisms, including the Caribbean Development Partners Group for Disaster Management and the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT).
- The WFP and IOM, along with CDEMA, are co-leading the logistics and shelter sectors respectively, to support the streamlining of transportation and aid distribution, as well as efforts to ensure that displaced individuals have access to safe and secure accommodations. Both sector leads are operating within the CDEMA Coordination Unit to provide support.
- Assessment teams coordinated through CDEMA are scheduled for deployment through the Regional Response Mechanism.
- UN agencies will be supporting various teams with technical staff. These teams will evaluate the extent of the damage and identify specific needs in the affected countries.
- The UN has seven agencies and 20 personnel based in Grenada and nine agencies and 21 personnel based in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, working with the government in support of relief efforts and planning.
- The IFRC is also in communication with the Private Sector Humanitarian Alliance (PSHA) to leverage the support of the private sector in the response to the impact of Hurricane Beryl.



## Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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