

EMERGENCY APPEAL

NATIONAL SOCIETY RESPONSE PLAN

Jamaica | Hurricane Beryl



Homes and structures destroyed by Hurricane Beryl in Clarendon, Jamaica (ODPEM).

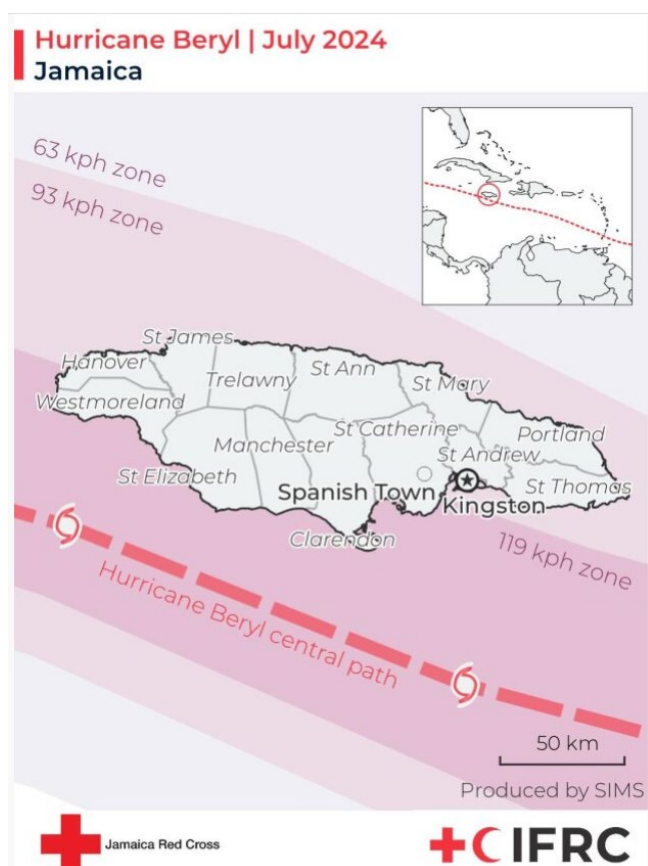


Jamaica Red Cross team member conducts a Mental Health & Psychosocial Support activity in a community shelter for those affected by Hurricane Beryl (Jamaica Red Cross).

TIMELINE

- 3 July 2024:** Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Jamaica resulting at least 3 deaths, affecting most of the population and causing significant damage to Clarendon, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas, Manchester, Westmoreland and Hanover Parishes.
- 3-4 July 2024:** The Prime Minister issues the Disaster Risk Management (Enforcement Measures) (Hurricane Beryl) Order 2024, declaring Jamaica as a disaster area. Initial assessments and response organized by Jamaica Red Cross in the affected areas. Surge requests for IFRC Rapid Response Personnel activated.
- 4-5 July 2024:** CHF 1.7 million was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the response activities of the National Societies in the affected countries including in Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Emergency Appeal was launched for 4 million CHF to support 25,000 people in these countries.
- 9 July 2024:** IFRC Surge Capacity deployed and arrived in country – Operations Manager

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



Hurricane Beryl made landfall at 5:00PM, 3 July 2024. Maximum sustained winds were reported near 220 km/h (140 mph) with this Category 4 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. The NEOC was activated at Level 3 ahead of the hurricane's impact and has been scaled down to Level 1 as assessments are being undertaken. The Prime Minister issued the Disaster Risk Management Order 2024, declaring Jamaica as a disaster area in effect 3 July 2024, and remaining in effect for 7 days.

Over 50 communities were impacted by flooding, landslides and storm surges. Preliminary information based on a rapid situational overview has revealed that the worst affected parishes are Clarendon and St. Elizabeth with significant damage reported in St. Thomas, Manchester, Westmoreland and Hanover. Preliminary data also suggests that significant damage and loss to the productive sector (e.g. agriculture) and infrastructure

(roads, telecommunications network, water). Damage was also sustained to the social sector with varying degree of damage and loss to health facilities, educational facilities and housing with the damage and/or destruction of roofs.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

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

In Jamaica an estimated 60% of the power company customer base were without electricity (~400,000) and approximately 70% of the National water Commission customer base was without water supply. Over 130 locations have reported blocked roads across the island. Impact to the health sector includes 64 health facilities sustained damage due to flooding and/or wind damage.

Extensive damage and loss in the agriculture sector - worst affected parishes for agriculture and livestock - Clarendon, Manchester and St. Elizabeth with significant crop losses reported that have reportedly reached JMD \$1 billion, including 100% loss at Bodles Research Station and over 80% damage to crops in Portland and St. Mary. Damage to crops include plantain, banana, fruit trees and vegetables, farm tools, infrastructure and supplies. Fishing communities in St. Elizabeth and Clarendon have also been severely impacted.

The housing sector felt the brunt of the hurricane with extensive and widespread damage to roofs.

Although no official reports from the National Environment and Planning Agency, Forestry Department or other agencies on damages to the natural environment from Hurricane Beryl, however significant tree coverage may have

been lost, with potential damage to mangrove stock and other natural buffers.

2. Impact on physical and mental wellbeing

Approximately 38% of public hospitals sustained significant damage. 160,000 people in Jamaica have been affected by Hurricane Beryl, which represents 30% of the country's population. According to UNICEF, 37,000 are

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

Damage and needs assessments by various sectors and key government agencies with the support of the Jamaica Red Cross volunteers have begun. This activity was hampered in the initial days due to a Tropical Wave, which moved just east of Jamaica. However, assessments have continued and will intensify in the coming days and weeks.

High exposure is attributed to the country's location in the Atlantic Hurricane Belt, the geophysical orientation of its low-lying coastal zones, and its mountainous topography. These result in the country being vulnerable to hydro-meteorological and geophysical hazards such as hurricanes, in-land and coastal floods, droughts, landslides and earthquakes. Jamaica is also crossed by five major fault lines,

including the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden Fault Zone, which triggered the January 2010 and August 2021 Haitian earthquakes.

children. At least 3 deaths have been reported and 61 injuries across the island. Stagnant water has increased water and vector-borne diseases have reportedly started affecting children and their caregivers. Across the island, approximately 1.876 people were accommodated in 156 emergency shelters.

Jamaica is plagued by social ills, such as crime and violence, which significantly impacts the growth potential and other important factors of the country's sustainability.

Additionally, Jamaica is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, not only threatening its natural resources, but also its social wellbeing and economic development, as critical sectors such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and water are climate-sensitive. Disaster events, especially those of a hydro-meteorological nature, have been exacerbated by climate change, and given the socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities faced by the country, have the real potential to decelerate or reverse the country's development.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Jamaica Red Cross is served by a National Headquarters and 13 branches across the country, with a national staff complement of 26 and approximately 300 volunteers. The national spread of volunteers enables the National Society to obtain real-time information on the status of the disaster in each locality. Additionally, the Jamaica Red Cross has functional warehouse at the national

headquarters office as well as 8 functional vehicles on standby (including 3 ambulances) that can provide essential goods and services to affected persons in less than 24 hours.

The Jamaica Red Cross is woven into the National Disaster Management Framework of Jamaica, with clearly defined roles in the national disaster plan as well as various hazard specific plans. The Jamaica Red Cross has been designated as co-chair of one of the seven Committees of the National Disaster Risk Management Council (The Humanitarian Assistance Committee) as well as inclusion in the National Emergency Strategy and Plan of the Government for the national response to COVID-19 as well as many other hazard plans to include tsunamis, earthquakes, other health emergencies and serve as part of the national Tourism Emergency Management Committee. Some of the core auxiliary services of the National Society include:

- Health and welfare, including first aid and youth development
- Livelihood protection and emergency services, which include disaster preparedness and response, psychosocial support
- Relief distribution as well as climate change adaptation and ecosystem protection
- Health and welfare, which include First Aid and youth development.

Since the onset of the disaster, The Jamaica Red Cross (JRC) has been coordinating preparedness and response measures with communities and government ministries at both local and national levels in fulfilment of its mandated role. In the initial days, Jamaica Red Cross has mobilized approximately 200 volunteers, deployed shelter managers to designated emergency shelters, coordinated and assisted government ministries with assessments and distribution of immediate relief items, and provided counseling to 45 individuals through its MHPSS team.

As of 15 July, the following has been distributed by the JRC in the affected areas in Jamaica:

- 404 hygiene kits along with 60 smaller hygiene packages
- 291 cleaning kits
- 835 tarpaulins
- 37 mattresses
- 25 cots for community centers
- 1,383 blankets
- 439 food packages
- 1,100 units of water
- 65 kitchen sets
- 88 solar lamps and flashlights

1.2 Capacity and response at national level

The response at the government level is being spearheaded by respective sectors conducting damage, loss and needs assessments within their area of purview. As part of its preparedness efforts key government agencies prepositioned items including machinery in the case of the National Works Agency to clear blocked roads and reopen roadways as quickly as possible. The first responders namely the Jamaica Defense Force, Jamaica Constabulary Force and the Jamaica Fire Brigade. The latter has been supporting rescue operations as well as assisted with the deployment of its Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) mapping capabilities of some of the worst affected areas.

All key ministries, departments and agencies have been deployed and are activated to provide support to damage assessments for their respective sector - environment, housing, roads and other infrastructure, agriculture, among others. The Government of Jamaica has not yet asked for an international assistance, and this may be as a result of damage assessments now underway which help to identify needs as well as the economic damage and loss associated with the passage of Hurricane Beryl.

In their mandated role and as an auxiliary to the government, the Jamaican Red Cross works in close coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) as well the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) and has assisted the agencies with damage and needs assessments as well as distribution of immediate relief items.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

The IFRC English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation has been integral in the initial preparation of emergency relief for Jamaica and the other islands affected by this disaster. Coordination meetings have been held daily and an Emergency Appeal has been launched. Additional technical and operational support will be coordinated through the Surge mechanism, which will bolster the National Society's capacity to respond effectively to this disaster, as the need arises. An IFRC focal point in Jamaica has been identified to support the National Society. While there are no Partner National Societies (PNS) physically in Jamaica, the Canadian Red Cross contacted the Jamaica Red Cross and expressed a willingness to support the NS, their contributions are being coordinated through the Country Cluster Delegation. The Americas Regional Office is also providing coordination support in this regard. To date, additional resources on the ground have included the deployment of a Communication Manager from the Americas Regional Office (ARO) in Panama, PMER Coordinator in Trinidad and Tobago, and two Security personnel from both the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) and ARO.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHA) has awarded Jamaican Red Cross a \$200,000 USD grant for the procurement of relief items to be distributed to approximately 25,000 households to support the immediate relief and basic needs.

Prior to the disaster, the Jamaican Red Cross formalized a long-term partnership with the corporation Nestlé in support of their regular meals programs. Since the hurricane, food items donated by Nestlé have been included in food packages distributed by Jamaica Red Cross. Additionally, Jamaica Red Cross has a long-standing partnership with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints who have contributed a substantial amount of in-kind donations including items for over 100 food packages and more than 10,000 units of water. Jamaica Red Cross will also seek to leverage other past and exiting partnerships with organization such as Food for the Poor (FFP), Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA), and St. Patrick's Rangers during assessment and implementation.

Several other international stakeholders have been involved in this response including UN agencies (UNDAC/OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, IOM), as well as INGOs such as World Central Kitchen, Samaritans Purse, and MapAction. On 3 July, the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Antonio Guterres, allocated \$4 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to ramp-up the response to Hurricane Beryl, including \$2.5 million for Jamaica

3. Gaps in the response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) service needs are acute in affected communities. Water supplies have been disrupted and safe drinking water and emergency sanitation facilities are needed where affected persons are residing during the relief phase.

Strong winds associated with the hurricane left a significant number of houses in southern Jamaica severely damaged/destroyed roofs. Tarpaulin distribution will provide a temporary solution for persons who lost roofs, doors, and windows of their properties. However, more sustainable solutions are needed including a “build back better” to ensure affected houses are more resistant to climate related disasters in the future

The hurricane also caused extensive damage to the agricultural, tourism and fishery industries. Livelihoods support will be required to stabilize the livelihoods security of the most affected communities.

The availability of the full network of volunteers is currently challenged by the unavailability of some within JRC branches because of the level of personal damage and losses incurred during the passage of Hurricane Beryl. In addition, the branches within the worst affected parishes are overwhelmed due to the scale of impact in these parishes. Additionally, the National Society has had difficulties contacting some of its volunteers due to disruption in telecommunication services as well as blocked roads.

As more weather systems are predicted to continue affecting the Caribbean during the 2024 Atlantic Hurricane Season, the JRC’s preparedness and capacity will need to be strengthened to respond timelier and effectively to future emergencies, including restocking supplies to provide humanitarian assistance.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Since the passage of the hurricane on 3 July 2024, communication to the worst affected areas has been limited as there was extensive damage to the telecommunications and power infrastructure. As a result, it has been difficult to liaise with Red Cross volunteers and branch networks, and local government authorities in the South and Western parishes. There will be a need to improve the emergency telecommunications capacity of the National Society, with equipment and training. In addition, there is a need for information management support to assist with digitized data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Safe access to some of the worst affected areas is also a challenge as the Red Cross awaits government agencies to clear the road network. One other area of major concern for the National Society’s operations is the state of disrepair of its main standby generator, which is needed to provide power during response when the public power supply is disrupted. The operations were severely disrupted without the generator, with the National Society forced to deploy smaller generator units which could only power small portions of the NHQ’s operations rather than the entire building. Therefore, the

assessment and repair or replacement of the National Society' standby generator is of major operational priority.

The branding of the National Society" staff and volunteers is currently below its optimal level, with a need for additional branding gear, especially JRC vests, raincoats, caps, etc. for field deployment. National Society personnel must be clearly branded for safety.

The National Society is also in need of additional tablets for field deployment in damage and needs assessment. Currently, the National Society only has ten tablets, which is woefully inadequate for the level of assessments needed nationally. Due to data security issues, it is not ideal for data to be collected on the personal phones of volunteers and therefore additional data collection equipment are needed.

The Tropical Wave which passed Jamaica immediately following the hurricane significantly hampered the deployment of damage assessment teams with thunderstorms and unstable weather conditions across the island over several days. Additional weather patterns may result in flooding of other areas due to antecedent moisture and worsening of flood conditions in areas that are already inundated. Landslides are also a concern, which has the potential to limit access to some communities due to blocked roads.

Technical and human resource barriers to implement effective response operations due to the unavailability of our full network of volunteers who in some instances have personally suffered damage and losses.

Volunteers from other branches will provide surge capacity to the worst affected areas to ensure that the needs are assessed, and humanitarian assistance can be provided to those most vulnerable and those in need.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

Through this operation Jamaica Red Cross will provide immediate humanitarian assistance, protection, and recovery support to the most affected families in the 3 parishes most affected by Hurricane Beryl (Clarendon, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth) as well as pockets of other communities in the remaining 11 parishes. The JRC will also provide humanitarian support to the Government of Jamaica, specifically the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) to meet the immediate needs of people affected. This includes an initial focus on supporting directly affected families and communities to meet immediate basic needs as well as to support the overall recovery of affected communities through integrated community-based risk reduction activities coupled with continued work to improve sustainable livelihoods and activities to 'build back safer'.

In addition, the operation aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Jamaica Red Cross in order to bolster ongoing and future response capabilities through additional training of staff and volunteers, increased logistic capacity, and the procurement of critical equipment among others.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in operation

Key climate-related risks in Jamaica include hurricanes/storms, riverine and coastal flooding, flash floods, landslides, drought, and extreme heat. The National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has predicted a very high likelihood (85% chance) of an above-normal Atlantic hurricane season. Jamaica is likely to continue to be affected by weather-related events for the remainder of the hurricane season which ends in November.

As the JRC continues to champion ecosystems-based solutions for risk reduction and community resilience, the design of interventions under this operation will incorporate climate-smart approaches and will integrate climate and disaster risk assessments including the protection of the environment throughout planned operations. These interventions will be linked to community engagement for behavior change and risk reduction. The restoration of critical natural buffers and ecosystem services in affected communities will also be considered as part of long-term restoration, livelihood support and resilience building.

Targeting

The Jamaican Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MLSS) has carried out damage and needs assessments in 13 parishes, totaling approximately 2,600 assessments as of 10 July. Initial findings have shown that the parish of Clarendon is reporting the highest number of totally destroyed and severely damaged houses. However, it should be noted that data is still being collected, and St. Elizabeth parish is also anticipated to report high levels damage. Other parishes showing significant damage include St. Thomas, Manchester, Westmoreland and Hanover.

While assessments from the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) are ongoing, preliminary findings show that approximately 45,000 farmers were affected by the hurricane which caused substantial damage to the agricultural sector, estimated to amount to 2.53 billion JMD in losses.

The Jamaica Red Cross (JRC) aims to provide support to at approximately 25,000 households (approximately 87,500 people) affected by Hurricane Beryl whose housing and livelihoods have been significantly damaged. The JRC will target the 3 parishes most affected by Hurricane Beryl (Clarendon, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth) as well as pockets of other communities in the remaining 11 parishes based on assessed needs. To date, no disaggregated data is available; disaggregated targets have been estimated based on secondary data. The JRC will, however, conduct a detailed multidisciplinary needs assessment to include disaggregated and will provide disaggregated data along with the reporting of the operation. To carry out the selection of the target population, priority will be given to families with the following criteria:

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

This selection process will be coordinated by the Jamaica Red Cross along with key government agencies and trusted local partners.

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

The Jamaica Red Cross will implement this operation according to the Minimums Standards on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion. The operation will ensure meaningful participation of people in affected communities, such as community meetings, focus groups and key informant contacts. The information will help JRC to tailor interventions to the actual needs expressed by the community.

Community engagement will also continue through existing mechanisms such as social media, community WhatsApp groups and through local partners and municipal coordinators. Feedback mechanisms will be established to ensure community input and accountability, fostering trust and collaboration in the relief efforts.

The operation includes actions aimed at community resilience and strengthening the National Society's capacity in preparedness for effective response and risk reduction. This includes, among others, scaling up enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments in high-risk communities, training for Volunteers in NEAT+ and the revised Emergency Response Plan of the JRC, implementation of nature-based solutions in coastal areas and strengthening of the emergency operations centre of the National Society.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through the USAID BHA grant, the JRC aims to support 25,000 households (approximately 87,500 people) with the distribution of immediate relief items. Through this Emergency Appeal (EA) and with support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the JRC aims to provide additional, targeted support to 5,000 of those households based on assessed needs.



Emergency needs assessments are ongoing and sector-based needs assessments have been planned. Immediate assistance will include the distribution of basic needs and emergency shelter support, provision of psychological first aid and distribution of WASH items to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population.

The operation will also seek to support the recovery and longer-term needs of the population through shelter rehabilitation, livelihoods stabilization, and environmental protection. Resilience building will be prioritized in worst affected communities to foster better understanding of key elements of risk - exposure and vulnerability in their respective communities and ecosystems.

Throughout the operation, coordination will be strengthened with key government stakeholders including the Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management (ODPEM), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Municipal Corporations in each respective parish and Rural Development Agriculture Authority, among others.


The operation will also support the JRC in strengthening the National Society response capacities including volunteer development and duty of care, organizational development (equipment, trainings etc.), logistics, and transportation.

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


 <p>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</p> <p><i>Essential Relief Items</i></p> <p><i>Shelter (short and medium term solutions)</i></p>	Female > 18: 27,125	Female < 18: 16,625	CHF 405,457
	Male > 18: 27,125	Male < 18: 16,625	Total target: 25,000 HHs /87,500 people
Objective:	Provide immediate and medium-term shelter solutions for individuals and families affected by Hurricane Beryl, ensuring safe and dignified living conditions.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Emergency Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribute basic needs items to 25,000 households (includes USAID BHA grant) 2. Provide tarpaulins for temporary roof cover and relief household items based on priorities identified such as bedding/mattresses. 3. Conduct detailed multidisciplinary needs assessment including assessment of capacities of different groups by sex, age and disability. <p>Recovery Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on needs analysis Repair/rehabilitate 500 roofs of affected houses with the installation of hurricane straps. 2. Based on needs analysis provide shelter kits to 500 affected households. 3. Training of local contractors in the proper installation of hurricane straps. 4. Develop and implement in collaboration with key government partners a national education awareness programme about hurricane/wind proofing of houses with hurricane straps. 		
 <p>Livelihoods</p>	Female > 18: 163	Female < 18: 100	CHF 119,188
	Male > 18: 162	Male < 18: 100	Total target: 150 HHs/525 people

Objective:	Support the restoration and strengthening of the livelihoods of families affected by Hurricane Beryl.
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of cash and voucher assistance for early recovery to stabilize livelihoods means for the most vulnerable through sustainable livelihoods assistance 2. Provision of farm inputs and productive assets (seedlings, small farm tools, UV plastic and shade mesh for greenhouses, broiler chicken etc.) 3. Provision of Fisheries inputs – productive assets e.g. fish nets, small equipment/tools, etc. 4. Provision of inputs for raft captains in the tourism sector. 5. Provision of Farmer field school training.

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

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / first aid)</i>	Female > 18: 108	Female < 18: 67	CHF 24,582
		Male > 18: 108	Male < 18: 67	Total target: 100 HHs /350 people
Objective:	Enhance the well-being of the affected population by providing immediate first aid, mental health, and psychosocial support, to individuals and communities affected by Hurricane Beryl.			
Priority Actions:	<p>Relief Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide psychological first aid for affected communities during the damage and needs assessment data collection process. 2. Collaborate with key government partners to identify and provide Mental Health and psycho-social support to the affected population. <p>Recovery Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Strengthening of the MHPSS unit in the JRC through development and printing of at least 2,000 MHPSS brochures for distribution among affected populations. 4. Development of at least 10 short videos on emotional and social wellbeing before-during-after natural disasters such as hurricanes 			

	<p>5. Establishing of specialist services (mental services listing) networking through the partnership with and support of the Ministry of Health and Wellness, and the Jamaica Psychological Society.</p> <p>6. Establishing a model of a Child Friendly Spaces at JRC headquarters and strategically located branches and shelters.</p> <p>7. Engage in Community Walks in affected areas. Primary reasons/focus: share positive coping strategies, Grief and Loss', information and education about reactions to natural disasters and availability of further support if needed.</p> <p>8. Provision of at least 50 branded JRC MHPSS items for volunteers</p>
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 <p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene <i>Clean Water</i></p>	Female > 18: 3,255	Female < 18: 1,995	CHF 56,967
	Male > 18: 3,255	Male < 18: 1,995	Total target: 2000 HHs/10,500 people
Objective:	Reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of safe, inclusive WASH services.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribute essential WASH items including hygiene kits and cleaning kits. 2. Distribution of key messages and Hygiene Promotion Campaigns to accompany NFI distributions. 3. Based on further assessments and needs analysis, consider additional interventions including distributions to targeted groups, menstrual hygiene kits, community water stations and the formation of community water groups. 		

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION


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

 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	Female > 18: 4,495	Female < 18: 2,755	CHF 14,425
	Male > 18: 4,495	Male < 18: 2,755	Total target: 4,143 HH/14,500 people


Objective:	Enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability of communities affected by Hurricane Beryl through comprehensive protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) measures. Including the implementation of Protection, Safety and Safeguarding mechanisms in affected communities.
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct child protection analysis and provide child safeguarding briefing for volunteers. 2. Conduct PGI trainings for National Society volunteers and staff. 3. Promote the signing of the code of conduct by members of the National Society. 4. Promote the completion of the PGI and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) online courses via the learning platform by volunteers. 5. Disseminate PGI key messages to communities through PGI promotion activities. 6. Map local institutions providing services to victims-survivors of SGBV. 7. Establish/strengthen functioning referral pathway for SGBV survivors in shelters or temporary cities 8. Develop partnerships with local organizations on protection and response.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 4,495	Female < 18: 2,755	CHF 17,591
	Male > 18: 4,495	Male < 18: 2,755	Total target: 4,143 HH/14,500 people
Objective:	Ensure that the affected families and other stakeholders are engaged in the design, implementation and monitoring of the response operation.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish mechanisms to collect, respond to and use community feedback to guide response, including consultation meetings, focus group discussions, and post distribution monitoring surveys. 2. Provide prioritized, timely, accurate and trusted information to the affected population based on information needs and their preferred information channels. 		

	3. Conduct CEA trainings for volunteers to enable their engagement with diverse communities.
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 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 542	Female < 18: 333	CHF 63,859
	Male > 18: 542	Male < 18: 333	Total target: 500 HH/ 1,750 people
Objective:	Enhance ability of communities to withstand and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct EVCA in 3 affected communities to develop community resilience plans 2. Revive 2 and establish 3 Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT) 3. Equip CDRT with response gear and equipment 4. Implement 5 micro DRR/CCA project 5. Support the ecosystems assessments in targeted areas and as engage in restoration, conservation, and sustainable management of these ecosystems where possible 		

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: N/A	Female < 18: N/A	CHF 317,172
	Male > 18: N/A	Male < 18: N/A	Total target: N/A
Objective:	Contribute to improving existing services and capacities by making them more impactful, effective, widespread and better related to the National Society mandate and mission.		
Priority Actions:	JRC disaster management and operational capacity to respond to the emergencies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train staff and volunteers in the Revised Emergency Response Plan, 2022 including EOC operations, information management to ensure timely and effective response 		


2. Provide resources for critical emergency management operations (HQ and branch levels) including systems and procedures and equipment based identified priorities and lessons learned from Hurricane Beryl.

Capacity strengthening:


1. Strengthen capacity for JRC HQ and branches on infrastructure including purchase/repair and maintenance of assets, management of IT and telecommunications.
2. Support and strengthen JRC logistics capacity on personnel, competencies, transportation and warehousing facilities.
3. Train staff and volunteers in damage and needs assessment

Volunteer management:

1. Recruit and onboard new volunteers as required and provide training including First Aid, Safety, Security, etc.
2. Staff and volunteer well-being and duty of care – Ensure duty of care towards volunteers through insurance coverage, provision of equipment, protective clothing, PSS, and recognition.

 Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18: N/A	Female < 18: N/A	
	Male > 18: N/A	Male < 18: N/A	Total target: N/A
Objective:	Strengthen coordination within IFRC membership and the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Membership Coordination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JRC and IFRC will ensure membership-wide coordination through operational meetings to update and revise the strategy, as necessary 2. JRC will regularly engage in information sharing with IFRC membership on contextual updates and any operational and technical needs. <p>Engagement with external partners</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. JRC will closely engage with country-level coordination structures (Ministry of Labour & Social Security, ODPEM etc.), to identify gaps and facilitate collaboration at the national level. 		

	<p>4. JRC will continue in partnership with USAID-BHA in the implementation of the \$200,000 grant received for immediate relief activities.</p> <p>5. JRC will maintain key partnerships with Nestle and the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints as well as local partners in the targeted communities.</p>
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 IFRC Secretariat Services	Female > 18: N/A	Female < 18: N/A	Total target: N/A
	Male > 18: N/A	Male < 18: N/A	

Objective: Refer to [technical guidance](#)

Priority Actions:

Coordinated and enhanced response support:

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

Logistics:

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

Planning monitoring, evaluation and reporting

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

Communications:

1. Develop a communication plan and key messages related to the operation.
2. Support the National Society in the elaboration of communication materials related to the operation.

3. Disseminate key messages and other communication material through mass media.

Information management

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

Human resources including surge

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

Resource mobilization

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

Security:

1. Support area-specific security risk assessment for any operational area where any National Society or IFRC personnel will be working, including standard safety measures applicable at all times
2. Update and socialize the Minimum Security Requirements.
3. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
4. The IFRC security plans will be developed and will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation.
5. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
6. All IFRC must, and NS staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.
7. In addition, security surge is recommended to be added in order to augment the current security structure to ensure security, safety and duty of care.

Risk management



Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Local procurement – Significant market competition for building/roof materials	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with partners to avoid duplication
1. Challenges to import humanitarian goods at scale	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the IFRC diplomatic status in Jamaica to clear goods on JRC's behalf
2. Reduced operational capacity of the National Society due to the impacts of the hurricane	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surge support will be provided for operational management and other key thematic areas, with close coordination and monitoring POS CCD
3. Worsening of the situation as it relates to an early and active hurricane season	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast track activities where possible • Maintain awareness of developing weather patterns • Ensure contingency plan is in place
4. Insufficient information to support the needs-based decision making	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scale of the operation will be adjusted (up or down) based on the most reliable information at hand
5. Duplication of activities with government ministries and other organizations	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance coordination and communication with government counterparts and partners
6. Limited effective coordination with different stakeholders including government organization, humanitarian agencies, NGOs and private sector	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Early engagement with key government stakeholders and private sector partners • Ensure NS and IFRC participation in local coordination platforms • Continue participating in regional humanitarian coordination platforms such as REDLAC, UNETT and other regional mechanisms established for this response.
7. Limited volunteer participation	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced communication channels with volunteers • Volunteer Recruitment Drive • Provision of volunteer insurance • Improved volunteer recognition • Address the needs of Volunteers affected by Hurricane Beryl

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the implementation of measures to prevent and treat burnout syndrome • Implement measures for the prevention of infectious and vector-borne diseases among NS volunteers and staff.
8. Low community participation in community trainings	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold community sessions at inception of engagement to secure buy-in • Engagement of community gatekeepers • Engagement of the DEM and district emergency organisations (DEOs) to secure buy-in
9. Funding gap: Insufficient funds pose a risk to operations continuity.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive donor engagement and fundraising

Quality and accountability

IFRC English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) will support JRC to create an efficient, effective, and practical monitoring system to make sure that practical indicators are identified, verified, documented, and communicated to JRC. WASH, Shelter, Relief and CVA programmes will ensure that proper steps are taken for post-distribution monitoring (PDM), and these are followed up together with input from PMER.

Federation wide indicators for each of the various sectors will be agreed upon as well as the inclusion of new indicators as the operation evolves.

Intervention areas	
Integrated assistance	
	Shelter and basic household items
Indicators	
# of families provided with essential household items	
# of families provided with temporary emergency shelter solutions	
# of families provided with in-kind assistance and technical support for repairs	
# of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter	
# of temporary collective accommodation supported directly by National Societies	
# of child-friendly spaces in the evacuation centers	
# of volunteers trained in safe shelter	
# of houses with repaired or rehabilitated roofs	
	Livelihoods
Indicators	
# of families reached with CVA assistance to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods	

of families reached with equipment/raw materials and productive assets to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods

of people who received technical assistance and trainings to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods

of volunteer and staff trained in livelihoods

Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Indicators

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)	# of people who receive MHPSS services
	# of volunteers and staff trained in IMHPSS
	# of health promotion activities conducted at community level



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators

of families reached with hygiene supplies

of families reached with cleaning supplies

of women reached with menstrual hygiene kits

of families reached with household water treatment items

of water storage tanks installed at community level

of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on hygiene

of people reached by WASH assistance (vector control, hygiene promotion, solid waste management)

of volunteers and staff trained in WASH

Protection and Prevention

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



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Indicators

of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards

of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services

Referral pathways established or updated for the response

of National Societies staff and volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards



Community Engagement and Accountability

Indicators

of National Societies with established feedback mechanisms

of community consultation meetings

of satisfaction surveys completed

% of surveyed people reporting that they receive useful and actionable information through different trusted channels (broken down into digital and non-digital channels).

% of affected people surveyed report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner.

of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on CEA






Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Indicators

of communities with EVCA developed in collaboration with NS

of communities with EVCA with Disaster support teams established with the support of the NS

of communities that received response gear and equipment
of communities that implemented a micro DRR project
of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on DRR
of established CEWS
Enabling approaches
 National Society Strengthening
Indicators
of NS that revised or developed its Contingency Plan
of NS that has in place capacities to conduct Emergency Needs Assessment
of volunteers involved in the response operation that have been trained in DRR
of volunteers involved in the response operation that have been trained in Security
of volunteers and staff who received MHPSS
of insured volunteers
of NS that conducted a Lessons Learnt Workshop
of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support (e.g. PSS) appropriate to the emergency
 Coordination and Partnerships
Indicators
Membership coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Membership partners (Yes/No)
Key partners meetings organized, and updates provided to all partners (Yes/No)
 Secretariat Services
Indicators
Joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Membership response (Yes/No)
of surge missions or deployments



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (CHF)

	HNS Plan Total Requirement	Appeal Requirements (Through IFRC)	HNS Fundraising
Planned Operations	702,069	519,114	141,870
Shelter and Basic Household Items	405,457	222,502.32	26,435
Livelihoods	119,188	119,187.86	0
Multi-purpose Cash			64,767
Health	24,582	24,582.20	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	56,967	56,966.82	50,668
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	14,425	14,424.66	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	17,591	17,590.62	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	63,859	63,859.65	0
Enabling Approaches	317,172	317,172	34,366
Coordination and Partnerships		0	0
National Society Strengthening	317,172	317,171.60	34,366
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	1,019,241	836,286	176,236

Contact information

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

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