



# EMERGENCY APPEAL

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

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



Appeal No: <b>MDRS2001</b>	To be assisted: <b>25,000 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>05/07/2024</b>
Glide No: <b>TC-2024-000105-VCT</b>	DREF allocated: <b>CHF 1,700,000<sup>1</sup></b>	Disaster Categorisation: <b>Orange</b>
Operation Start date: <b>05/07/2024</b>	Operation End date: <b>31/07/2025</b>	

**IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 4 million**

**Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 4.5 million<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> The breakdown of the DREF loan is Barbados CHF 300,000, Grenada CHF 400,000, Jamaica CHF 600,000, and Saint Vincent CHF 400,000.

<sup>2</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Operating National Societies in response to the emergency. This includes the Operating National Societies' domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 0,5 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 4 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

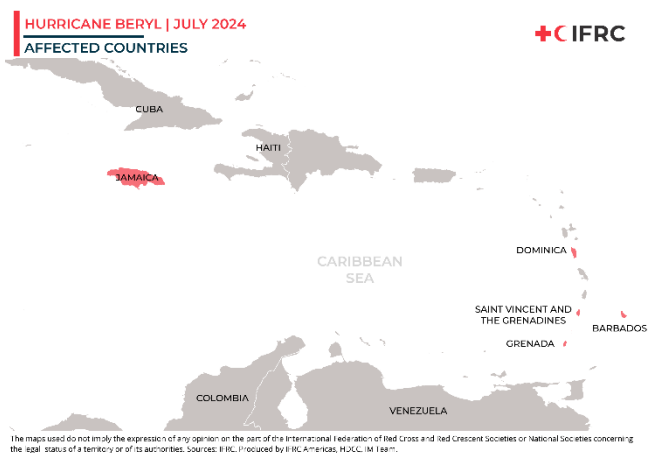


Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, July 2024.

## TIMELINE

- Readiness** was ensured through National Society preparedness actions and IFRC Secretariat support services including monitoring, communications, coordination and the presence of an IFRC Operations Manager prior to the impact of Hurricane Beryl.
- 29 June 2024:** Tropical Storm Beryl became a hurricane, making it the first major hurricane of the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season and the earliest Category 4 hurricane to form in recorded history.
- 1 July 2024:** Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a Category 4, passing 80 miles south of Barbados.
- 3 July 2024:** Beryl impacted Jamaica as a Category 5 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 270 km/h.
- 4 July 2024:** A DREF loan of CHF 1,700,000 to support the response efforts for Hurricane Beryl was approved.
- 5 July 2024:** An Emergency Appeal was launched for CHF 4 million to assist 25,000 people in four countries: Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- 7-9 July 2024:** IFRC Surge Capacity was deployed, including one Operations Coordinator, two Operations Managers, one IM Coordinator, one SIMS coordinator, and one Communications Coordinator.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



On 25 June, the National Hurricane Centre began monitoring a tropical wave with the potential for development that was moving westward. 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. By 1 July, it became a Category 5 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 270 km/h. It is important to note that Beryl is only the second storm and first hurricane of the season. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) forecast predicts an 85 per cent 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 119 km/h or higher), including four to seven major hurricanes (Category 3, 4, or 5; with winds of 179 km/h or higher).

This unprecedented early-season hurricane underscores the new reality of the climate crises that Caribbean small island nations face: the hotter-than-normal water temperatures in the southern Atlantic and Caribbean are acting as fuel for storms, causing them to intensify very quickly into major hurricanes – Category three or superior.

Being at the beginning of the hurricane season, it is plausible that before this response is completed, the same countries affected by Beryl will have to respond to other climate-exacerbated shocks and stresses. In Grenada, for example, the country was already responding to a drought that had started earlier in the year during the dry season and was ongoing immediately preceding the hurricane.

These shocks will impact people already in more vulnerable positions as a result of this event.

Hurricane Beryl made landfall on 1 July in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a Category 4, causing five deaths in Grenada and five deaths in Saint Vincent.

According to the Prime Minister of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, 90 per cent of the houses on Union Island were severely damaged or destroyed. Several buildings were also severely impacted, including government buildings and several churches. Union Island's critical infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and the airport terminal, suffered extensive damage, leaving residents without essential services. The Union Island Hospital and the Mount Gay Psychiatric Hospital and Polyclinic in Gouyave on the mainland are both damaged, disrupting health service provisions.

In **Grenada**, more than 1,600 people were reported in shelters at the time of impact. More than 98 per cent of the buildings were severely affected in the Union, Carriacou, and Petit Martinique islands, where most of the health facilities are compromised, as well as the terminal building at Carriacou airport, schools, and petrol stations. The northern parishes of St. Patrick, St. David, and St. Andrew on the main island also experienced significant housing and agricultural losses. The National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) reports only 52 per cent of Grenada's water systems are operational, and communication is disrupted in Carriacou, Petite Martinique, and northern Grenada. There have been reports of severe agricultural destruction, particularly in Carriacou and Petit Martinique. This devastation has significantly impacted food security and the livelihoods of farmers and agricultural workers, creating an urgent need for food and livelihood support.

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 per cent 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. Reports further indicate that coastal infrastructure and properties sustained damage

from the storm surge and high winds, significantly disrupting the livelihoods of the fishing community on the south coast. Over 200 fishing vessels were damaged or destroyed, severely impacting the fishing industry. Coastal engineers have reported that Hurricane Beryl was more severe than a one-in-a-hundred-year event, with storm surges displacing five-tonne concrete blocks in some areas.

Hurricane Beryl intensified to a Category 5 as it approached **Jamaica**, bringing with it the potential for severe impacts. Estimates indicate around 30 per cent of its population being affected. Preliminary information has revealed that the worst affected parishes are Clarendon and St. Elizabeth with significant damage reported in St. Thomas, Manchester, Westmoreland, and Hanover. There are reports of damage to the social sector, including health and educational facilities. People whose homes were destroyed were displaced to temporary shelters. The number of persons staying with host families is unknown, while more than 400,000 people have been affected by power outages. The agricultural sector has suffered extensive damage, with crop losses totalling USD 1 billion. Notably, Bodles Research Station experienced a 100 per cent loss, while over 80 per cent of crops in Portland and St. Mary were damaged.

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

### BARBADOS:

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

In Barbados, the fishing industry and vendors within the Bridgetown Cruise Terminal have been severely disrupted with 41 of 66 businesses affected and fisherfolk experiencing substantial loss of equipment, stocks, and supplies. This disruption has not only affected their immediate livelihoods but also poses long-term economic challenges, reducing their ability to support their families and sustain their businesses. The storm caused severe damage to the south coast, affecting the fishing industry with over 200 vessels damaged or destroyed, and 90 per cent of the damaged vessels were uninsured.

Women working as vendors in fish markets and within the Bridgetown Cruise Terminal have been heavily impacted. The storm has disrupted the

accessibility, availability, quality, and use of goods and services in these markets. The destruction of infrastructure and supply chain interruptions have made it difficult for these women to resume their trade, affecting their income and financial stability. This situation exacerbates existing gender inequalities, as women are often primary caregivers and are now facing additional economic pressures.

The tourism industry has also been significantly affected, with 73 per cent of hotels, apartments, and guest houses reporting some level of damage, according to the Barbados Hotel and Tourism Association.

#### 2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The physical and mental well-being of those affected by Hurricane Beryl is of significant concern. The mental strain of losing livelihoods, combined with the physical danger posed by Hurricane Beryl has left many community members in a state of heightened stress and anxiety. This mental health burden requires urgent attention to prevent long-term psychological issues and to support community resilience.

#### 3. Risks and vulnerabilities

The risks and vulnerabilities of the affected population are compounded by the geographic and operational context in addition to a continued lack of insurance of their boats and equipment. The low-lying coastal areas where many fisherfolk live and work are at heightened risk of repeated hurricane impacts, making recovery efforts more challenging. Additionally, the community is working in a compromised operational state due to advanced IT systems, further hindering effective response and recovery efforts.

Addressing these humanitarian needs requires a coordinated response that prioritises the restoration of livelihoods, mental health support, and strengthening community resilience against future disasters. Immediate action to support the most affected groups, particularly fisherfolk and women vendors, is critical to ensure a swift and sustainable recovery.

### GRENADA:

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

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

Housing has been damaged or destroyed in all of the affected areas (northern Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique), affecting 100 per cent and 97 per cent of buildings, respectively, in the latter two locations. In Carriacou, 857 buildings were affected, with 270 destroyed and 218 damaged, and 95 per cent of homes. Petite Martinique saw 384 buildings affected, with 104 destroyed and 163 damaged, and 100 per cent of homes damaged or destroyed. Two shelters for displaced persons remain open in Grenada, as well as approximately five shelters on Carriacou/Petit Martinique, with new shelters opening on the sister islands to compensate for overcrowding in the existing shelters. Significant damage to physical infrastructure (roads, bridges, public buildings) is further impacting access to affected populations. A national clean-up campaign was organised by the government on 6 July 2024 (St. Andrew and St. Mark) and 7 July 2024 (St. Patrick) to assist with these access issues. Power and telecommunications have either been destroyed (Carriacou and Petite Martinique) or significantly damaged (northern Grenada), especially in St. Patrick, where over 98 per cent of the area remained offline as of 4 July 2024, and is not expected to recover for another week.

Water infrastructure was also significantly affected, with water treatment systems in St. Andrew remain offline as of 4 July 2024 (with restoration expected by 7 July 2024). Supplemental water trucking and storage were implemented as temporary measures, including at health centres affected by the water infrastructure damage. The water desalination plants on Carriacou and Petite Martinique suffered damage to the feed pumps, inlet, and pump house (Petite Martinique), with recommissioning not

expected before 11 July 2024 (Carriacou) and 18 July 2024 (Petite Martinique). In addition to the desalination plants, household water storage tanks and cisterns have either been destroyed or compromised, requiring replacement or water treatment.

## **2. Impact on physical and mental well-being**

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

## **3. Risks and vulnerabilities**

Grenada is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as demonstrated by the impacts of extreme events and occurrences of increased forest fires, crop losses, water shortages, and incidences of pests and diseases in recent years. Grenada's key economic sectors such as agriculture and tourism are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Notably, Hurricane Ivan in 2004 caused damages exceeding 200 percent of GDP, and almost two decades later, the country is still recovering from some of this damage. As noted above, Grenada was already experiencing a drought immediately preceding the hurricane, which could potentially exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, especially related to food security and livelihoods.

## JAMAICA:

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

In Jamaica, an estimated 60 per cent of the power company's customer base was without electricity (about 400,000 people), and approximately 70 per cent of the National Water Commission's customer base was without water supply. Over 130 locations have reported blocked roads across the island. The impact to the health sector includes 64 health facilities that sustained damage due to flooding and/or wind damage.

Extensive damage and loss in the agriculture sector were reported, with the worst affected parishes (including livestock) being Clarendon, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth. Significant crop losses reportedly reached JMD 1 billion, including a 100 per cent loss at Bodles Research Station and over 80 per cent damage to crops in Portland and St. Mary. Damage to crops include plantains, bananas, fruit trees, and vegetables, along with 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 there are no official reports from the National Environment and Planning Agency, Forestry Department, or other agencies on damages to the natural environment from Hurricane Beryl, significant tree coverage may have been lost, with potential damage to mangrove stock and other natural buffers.

### 2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

Approximately 38 per cent of public hospitals sustained significant damage. Roughly 160,000 people in Jamaica have been affected by Hurricane Beryl, which represents 30 per cent of the country's population. According to UNICEF, 37,000 are children. At least three deaths were reported and 61 injuries across the island. Stagnant water has increased, leading to water and vector-borne diseases that have reportedly started affecting children and their caregivers. Across the island, approximately 1,876 people were accommodated in 156 emergency shelters.

### 3. Risks and vulnerabilities

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

Jamaica and the affected communities remain vulnerable to future weather events as the hurricane season continues. Additional rainfall could result in further ground saturation, increasing the risk of flooding and landslides.

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.

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

## ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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

The humanitarian impact of Hurricane Beryl in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has been severe,

leading to widespread disruption and significant needs across various sectors, causing losses with 90 per cent of housing severely damaged or destroyed. According to the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 1,362 people were evacuated, and more than 15,000 were affected by the hurricane. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reported five fatalities. Over 1,000 people currently reside in emergency shelters, with 37 out of 47 shelters on the mainland. The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) is coordinating relief efforts, while Prime Minister Ralph Gonsalves has vowed to rebuild despite movement restrictions and challenges amidst the continuing hurricane season. The storm has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and created new risks, particularly for the most marginalised groups.

The hurricane has severely disrupted access to essential goods and services. Many areas are experiencing shortages of food, clean water, and medical supplies due to damaged infrastructure and supply chain interruptions. Shelter availability is critically low as homes have been destroyed or severely damaged. The quality of available services has also declined; many healthcare facilities are operating at reduced capacity or are inaccessible, and educational institutions have been damaged or repurposed as emergency shelters. Public awareness campaigns are hampered by ongoing

communication disruptions, leading to a lack of vital information about available resources and services.

## 2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The physical well-being of the affected populations is compromised by injuries sustained during the storm, lack of medical care, and exposure to unsanitary conditions, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. Mental health is severely impacted due to the trauma of the hurricane, loss of homes and livelihoods, and ongoing uncertainty. Vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, face heightened physical and psychological stress, with limited access to support services.

## 3. Risks and vulnerabilities




The most at-risk groups include economically disadvantaged individuals, women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. These groups face heightened protection risks, including gender-based violence, exploitation, and neglect. Socioeconomic vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the loss of livelihoods and limited access to social safety nets. The destruction of infrastructure, including roads and communication networks, increases isolation and reduces the ability to access help.

# CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

## 1. National Society response capacity

### 1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

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 identified the critical sectors of the affected population to be prioritised for assistance.

	 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

**BARBADOS RED CROSS:** The Barbados Red Cross (BRC) was actively involved in monitoring the progress and subsequent impact associated with the passage of Hurricane Beryl. Ahead of the impact, the BRC engaged in community and institutional preparedness activities, and hosted an online Psychological First Aid session for the staff and volunteers of the Red Cross that was also open to the Barbadian public and to others in the region who were able to attend. Eight volunteers were assigned to assist in eight Category 1 and 2 shelters to support first aid as per their mandate. Volunteers were also assigned to the Department of Emergency Management's call centres and their warehouse to support the distribution of relief items.

Following the passage of Hurricane Beryl, volunteers remained on standby to assist with first aid in the shelters that remained open should the service be required, and they continued to support warehousing and logistics with the Department of Emergency Management. Additionally, at the request of the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), BRC volunteers are supporting the agency's Transshipment Hub at the Barbados Port Inc.

The National Society has also provided support through the pre-positioning of 100 hygiene kits and buckets to vulnerable households ahead of the passage of Hurricane Beryl.

During the passage of Hurricane Beryl, the Barbados Red Cross was represented at the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and supported eight of the government's hurricane shelters. The presence at the NEOC has been a crucial source of preliminary data collection for the National Society in the absence (to date) of data from government officials.

**GRENADA RED CROSS:** Since the onset of the disaster and even before its occurrence, the Grenada Red Cross (GRC) mobilised its volunteers and resources to support the government-activated shelters with blankets and pillows before the hurricane made landfall. Since the all-clear, teams of volunteers have distributed tarpaulins and shelter kits to all of the affected areas (northern Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique), as well as hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and jerry cans to St. Patrick in northern Grenada. The IFRC Secretariat supported these readiness efforts through the presence of an IFRC-deployed Operations Manager prior to the impact of Hurricane Beryl.

An initial Damage and Needs Assessment was conducted on the 2 July 2024 in the northern part of the island, which identified communities that were severely affected by the impact of Hurricane Beryl in the parishes of St. Mark and St. Patrick. On 7 July 2024, a team of volunteers along with IFRC surge support in communications revisited the communities for the purpose of relief item distributions, including 400 tarpaulins, 324 jerry cans, 50 shelter tool kits, 50 hygiene kits, 50 cleaning kits, and 50 kitchen sets to 93 households. Since then, relief items received from the French Red Cross (200 family kits) have been distributed to families on the island of Carriacou.

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

**JAMAICA RED CROSS:** The National Society has coordinated the response operation with communities and the government at the branch and national levels. At the moment, Jamaica Red Cross (JRC) volunteers are assisting the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in the respective parishes with the creation of food packages to serve the most vulnerable. In terms of essential household items, the JRC has distributed blankets, cots, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, and other relief items to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, other partner agencies, and communities, with a specific focus on the homeless, those in hospitals and shelters, and other vulnerable groups. In addition, JRC shelter managers were deployed to help manage the designated emergency shelters in their respective parishes.

The JRC continues to participate in NEOC activities and has been asked to support the damage and needs assessment process nationally. As a result, National Society volunteers have been deployed to support these efforts with a specific focus on the worst affected areas.

In the initial days, JRC mobilised approximately 200 volunteers, deployed shelter managers to designated emergency shelters, coordinated and assisted government ministries with assessments and the distribution of immediate relief items, and provided counselling to 45 individuals through its MHPSS team. As of 15 July 2024, the JRC has distributed the following items in the affected areas of Jamaica: 404 hygiene kits along with 60 smaller

hygiene packages, 291 cleaning kits, 835 tarpaulins, 37 mattresses, 25 cots for community centres, 1,383 blankets, 439 food packages, 1,100 units of water, 65 kitchen sets, and 88 solar lamps and flashlights.

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES RED CROSS (SVGRC):** Since the onset of the disaster, the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (SVGRC) has mobilised its Community Disaster Relief Teams (CDRT) groups on the islands of Bequia and Mayreau as well as 16 volunteers on Union Island. The Red Cross immediately mobilised to provide essential relief services, focusing on the most vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. These teams are comprised of staff and volunteers, trained in several areas including first aid, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), WASH, relief, logistics, PSS, PGI, and in other areas. They were able to conduct preliminary damage and needs assessments (DANA) and provide updates on the activities in their respective communities.

As of 11 July 2024, SVGRC has distributed 625 hygiene kits, 600 kitchen sets, 200 cleaning kits, 500 buckets, 870 blankets, 90 jerry cans, mosquito nets, 140 tarpaulins, 100 shelter tool kits, 20 wheelbarrows, 50 shovels, and 24 tents. In addition, the National Society is also supporting the government with the registration of evacuees from the affected islands to the main island, as well as conducting restoring family links (RFL) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities.

## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

**BARBADOS:** The Government of Barbados (GoB) is currently involved in assessments of damage caused by Hurricane Beryl, including the determination of losses to the fishing industry. On 6 July, the Prime Minister of Barbados, Mia Mottley, announced that the government will implement a comprehensive rescue plan to restore the fishing industry and rebuild coastal defences at an estimated value of BDS 500,000 (about USD 250,000). The prime minister announced that the GoB will also extend its Business Interruption Benefit, which was introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic, to all affected fisherfolk, regardless of their National Insurance contribution status.

With reports of extensive damage to beaches in some areas, Prime Minister Mottley underscored the negative impact and extent of erosion caused by the hurricane and noted that the government will employ a “coherent approach” to implement adaptation strategies that will cover the entire coastline from St. Lucy in the north to the Bridgetown Port in the southwest

Significant social mobilisation is evident, with leading humanitarian agencies initiating donation drives and fundraising initiatives. However, the scale of the impact locally is unknown in the absence of timely and accurate data, and much of the fundraising activity has been around support for the neighbouring islands of Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

**GRENADA:** The GRC is a member of the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA) Advisory Council and performs an auxiliary role to the public authorities in disaster and health-related emergencies. Since NaDMA activated its Emergency Operating Centre (EOC), the GRC has been a participating partner in the ongoing response. GRC volunteers have also been active in supporting the relief efforts of NaDMA on Carriacou.

**JAMAICA:** The response at the government level is being spearheaded by respective sectors conducting damage, loss, and needs assessments within their areas of purview. As part of its preparedness efforts, key government agencies pre-positioned 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 Defence Force, Jamaica Constabulary Force, and Jamaica Fire Brigade, have been supporting rescue operations as well as assisting with the deployment of 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 in conducting damage assessments for their respective sector – the environment, housing, roads, other infrastructure, and agriculture, among others. The Government of Jamaica has not yet asked for international assistance, this may be as a result of damage assessments now underway which will help to identify the needs as well as the economic damage and loss associated with the passage of Hurricane Beryl.

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES:** The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) has been providing assistance to the people of St. Vincent and the Grenadines by distributing relief supplies and

conducting assessment of damages. They have warehouses across the islands stocked with a range of disaster relief supplies for use in times of emergency. They were joined by other governmental agencies, NGOs and the SVGRC to provide aid to those in need both on the mainland and the Grenadines. The SVGRC will continue collaborating with these agencies to provide support through the distribution of essential relief supplies, providing PSS, RFL services, and conducting other activities. The government made the decision to grant approval for a 100 per cent waiver of all import taxes on relief supplies being sent to the islands as people offer aid to those in need.

## 2. International capacity and response

### 2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

#### IFRC membership

The IFRC, through its the Dutch and English-speaking Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Port of Spain (POS), as well as the Americas Regional Office, is supporting the four National Societies and coordinating its regional resources in the neighbouring countries. A key coordination role has been played by the IFRC Secretariat at the CCD level in the early stages of the response, bringing all affected National Societies in the region around the table together with Participating National Societies (PNSs), including those with a presence in the region (such as the French Red Cross), and traditional PNSs with an interest in the region (such as the Canadian Red Cross and American Red Cross), as well as the ICRC.

The Emergency Appeal for CHF 4 million was launched on 5 July 2024 and a DREF loan of CHF 1.7 million was allocated in support of the National Societies. In addition, the Acting Disaster Risk Management and the Security teams have been deployed to support the operation, while several Rapid Response Personnel within the surge mechanism were also deployed, including:

- One Operations Coordinator (supported by the Canadian Red Cross)
- Three Operations Managers (supported by the Swiss Red Cross, German Red Cross, and American Red Cross)
- One IM Coordinator (supported by the American Red Cross)
- One remote SIMS Coordinator (supported by the British Red Cross)
- One Supply Chain Coordinator (supported by the Finnish Red Cross)
- One Communications Coordinator (supported by the Norwegian Red Cross)
- One Humanitarian Information Analyst (supported by the German Red Cross)

Coordination has been established with the French Red Cross, which has a presence in the Caribbean as a regional platform, PIRAC (La plateforme d'intervention régionale Amériques-Caraïbes), as well as the Italian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and American Red Cross, which have historically 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 the GRC and 200 for the SVGRC) to assist the affected populations.

#### ICRC

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

## 2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Other international stakeholders involved in the response include UN agencies, donors such as USAID, foreign governments (such as Antigua and Barbuda, and Guyana), intergovernmental and other organisations (such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency [CDEMA]), Samaritan's Purse, and businesses (such as Royal Caribbean). In responding to the crisis, these agencies and organisations, including the IFRC and CDEMA, share information through regular meetings where situational updates and the actions of each agency are articulated. This contributes to the overall regional coordination of the response and reduces duplication of efforts across sectors.

The IFRC leads the REDLAC-Shelter Working Group in the Americas and the Global Shelter Cluster in response to disasters. In this capacity, the IFRC is remotely supporting the Shelter/NFI (Non-Food Items) Thematic Group with information management. The Thematic Group has been convened by the IOM at the request of CDEMA to assist the humanitarian response operations in the Eastern Caribbean.

Various international organisations continue to offer assistance to the National Societies. UNICEF, USAID, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are some of the agencies that have pledged to support the National Societies during this crisis. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHA) secured funds for the Jamaica Red Cross to distribute relief items to approximately 25,000 households to support immediate relief and basic needs. USAID BHA has also supported the National Societies of Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines with bilateral grants.

On 3 July, the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Antonio Guterres, allocated USD 4 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to ramp-up the response to Hurricane Beryl, including USD 1.5 million for Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

## 3. Gaps in the response

### **SHELTER:**

Thousands of people are believed to be currently living in temporary shelters or are staying in private houses with friends and families or renting accommodation. The extremely severe situation in islands like Grenada, with 95 per cent of homes in Carriacou and Petit Martinique damaged or destroyed, has created an urgent need for shelter assistance and support. The most immediate needs include shelter items such as tarpaulins and roofing materials to assist those affected in these areas.

Some residents have started to return to what is left of their homes and begun cleaning debris and securing some type of shelter out of salvaged materials, which also highlights the need for temporary housing solutions and essential household items, including bedding, mosquito nets, solar lights, kitchen sets, water storage, and others. Collective emergency shelters as well as residents returning to their homes require tarpaulins and fixing materials to improve their wind and rainproof capacities. There is also a need to provide additional indoor tents and plywood partitions at the community centres to create additional partitioning in the sleeping areas. Collective shelters need to be adapted to meet minimum humanitarian standards and comply with protection mainstreaming, including child-safe spaces, private changing and breastfeeding facilities, indoor and outdoor lighting, safe WASH facilities, and climate comfort.

According to OCHA, there is presence of 11 organisations in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, and Jamaica, three of them distributing items like tarpaulins, generators, potable water storage units, mattresses, tools, tents, and lamps. The Government of Jamaica has also distributed tarpaulins in the country. The needs for household items, reconstruction materials, and for shelters remains high. As damage and needs assessments are being planned and more information becomes available, these needs will likely increase.

### **WASH:**

The islands water systems have been damaged or destroyed, and water sources are either contaminated or at risk of contamination. There is a lack of access to safe drinking water and of access to adequate sanitation facilities. This leads to an increased risk of waterborne diseases, particularly exposing the most vulnerable

individuals such as children under five, women requiring menstrual hygiene, and those facing safety risks due to lack of access to safe sanitation facilities, especially in collective shelters.

The restoration of water supply systems and provision of safe drinking water and hygiene supplies are essential. There are still places without running water, and functional toilet facilities, raising concerns over sewage disposal/waste management and the high risks of infectious disease spread.

In Jamaica, around 70 per cent of the National Water Commission's customers were initially without water, with ongoing restoration efforts in the affected areas. Hygiene promotion has been identified as a priority humanitarian need, emphasising the necessity for WASH dignity kits, cleaning kits, proper water carrying and storage solutions, and handwashing stations in shelters. Also, in Grenada, there is an urgent need for drinking and sanitation water, including jerrycans and water tanks, as the existing water storage/tanks are scattered and difficult to recover. Shelters need cleaning items, child diapers, adult diapers, and other hygiene products. There is also a need to upgrade the washrooms and bathrooms in these centres and create separate washing facilities for men and women with sufficient locks.

As of the response, there is presence of 12 organisations in at least Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada, of which four have distributed hygiene kits, hygiene supplies, or water storage units. There is an information gap for Barbados. As more information becomes available from assessments, assistance can then increase.

#### **FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS:**

The immediate food needs for residents of the affected islands are overwhelming. Early assessments also indicate that many small/family businesses perished in tourism and other sectors, including small shops, hotels, transportation services for tourists, and others. Farmers and fishermen lost their assets which earned their income. While more detailed assessments are needed, it is already evident that the people affected will face huge challenges in restoring their livelihoods without external support.

Based on the assessments conducted in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to date, the primary humanitarian needs in the food security sector include restoring the fishing capacity of artisanal fishermen and value chain participants, such as those involved in processing, conservation, and transformation equipment and infrastructure; supplying planting materials to rehabilitate affected crops, along with inputs for short-cycle crops that provide alternative sources of food and income; implementing cash transfers and other mechanisms to enable the most vulnerable fishermen and farmers to meet their basic needs; and providing food assistance to the affected population. In Jamaica, extensive agricultural damage in rural communities in St. Elizabeth, Portland, and St. Mary, is affecting food security and the livelihoods of farmers, requiring food assistance and support for restoring agricultural activities. This financial blow extends to the agro-processing and value-added capacity, with significant implications for the local economy. The hurricane has resulted in immediate and short-term food shortages. Additionally, there is a serious shortage of ripe bananas, with approximately 3,500 acres of plantain and bananas destroyed, and 85 per cent of the production in Portland and St Mary having been lost. Sweet potatoes and cassava are waterlogged and non-harvestable. Orchard crops, including mangoes and ackees, are heavily damaged. The destruction of hot pepper farms also impacts agro-processing.

In Grenada, priority needs for restoring livelihoods include restoring fishing capacity, including repairing/replacing fishing boats and gear, ice machines, and cold storage equipment. There is also a need for planting materials for a variety of crops, cash transfers to help fishermen and farmers meet their basic needs, and repairs to livestock housing, along with disease monitoring and food assistance to address immediate nutritional needs. The Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Agriculture and Lands, Forestry, Marine Resources and Cooperatives of Grenada requested assistance for land clearing, planting materials, propagation station rehabilitation, forestry plants, irrigation lines, water tanks, poultry farm building materials, and technical assistance for damage assessments and a recovery plan for the agriculture and marine resources sectors.

The toll of Hurricane Beryl on the fishing industry appears to have doubled in Barbados, with over 40 boats now reported lost or damaged, according to the head of the Barbados Agricultural Society (BAS) who has called for urgent government intervention to rebuild the fishing sector. The fishing industry in Barbados plays a significant

role in providing income and employment opportunities for a large number of residents. As per the fishermen's accounts, every vessel at the Bridgetown marina sustained varying degrees of damage, with a handful of boats completely sinking due to the large waves that engulfed the docks.

The Jamaica Red Cross has been responding since the beginning of the emergency. In addition, six organisations are providing support on food security and livelihoods in Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada, only one of which is distributing meals.

#### **HEALTH:**

According to PAHO, the aftermath of Hurricane Beryl presents severe health risks across Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Jamaica. The extensive damage to health facilities and other key medical centres significantly limits access to medical care. The destruction of homes and infrastructure has left many without proper shelter, exposing them to environmental extremes. Crowded and unsanitary living conditions increase the risk of respiratory infections, while exposure to mosquitoes from inadequate shelters increases the risk of vector-borne diseases such as dengue. Additionally, the lack of potable water and proper sanitation facilities raises the risk of gastroenteritis outbreaks, while stagnant water and debris create ideal conditions for the proliferation of rodents, increasing the risk of leptospirosis. Unofficial reports from the affected regions suggest a rise in respiratory infections, dengue cases, and gastroenteritis, indicating heightened health risks. There is an urgent need for the restoration of healthcare facilities and services to address potential disease outbreaks while ensuring access to essential medicines.

Other primary health concerns associated with Hurricane Beryl include the provision of mental health support given the adverse effects associated with disasters, for example, increased anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues.

A critical priority indicated by the Prime Minister of Jamaica is the provision of refrigerated medications, and an urgent need for proper storage and the availability of essential pharmaceuticals. The aftermath of the hurricane necessitates vigilance against diseases such as leptospirosis, chikungunya, and dengue. However, the stress and disruption caused by the storm also significantly elevate blood pressure and blood sugar levels among survivors. Many victims have lost their medications, cannot fill prescriptions, and are unable to access clinics or physicians. Grenada has highlighted the need to raise public awareness on public health risks to prevent communicable and non-communicable diseases, such as waterborne and vector-borne diseases including dengue. Supporting health workers, community leaders, caregivers and food handlers is also necessary to ensure key food safety practices and prevent foodborne disease outbreaks. Health facilities need to be restored and support to healthcare workers is necessary. There is also a need to assess and respond to the psychosocial needs of the affected population, especially the most vulnerable populations including children.

Of the eight organisations present according to OCHA, six are providing cleaning kits, hygiene kits, medical supplies or medical machines. However, the needs remains significant, especially in regards to the prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, and mental health.

## **OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS**

The National Societies are facing significant barriers in their emergency response to Hurricane Beryl which include:

- Logistics constraints such as limited warehouse space and transportation, which impede the efficient delivery of goods and services. The National Society will utilise temporary storage solutions such as short-term storage units and coordinate with local entities for additional space while improvising other suitable spaces within its premises. The renting of vehicles for the transportation of goods, as well as to transport personnel involved in the operations will be done locally, while also partnering with other local companies and humanitarian agencies to augment transport capabilities.
- Technical and human resource barriers to implementing effective response operations due to the unavailability of the full network of staff and volunteers, who in some instances have personally suffered damage and losses. Additionally, the influx of untrained spontaneous volunteers requires the supervision

and support of more experienced personnel who might not be immediately available. There is a need to increase IT capacity, given that most systems are handled manually.

- Communication gaps due to damage to the communication network and power infrastructure. As a result, it has been difficult to liaise with Red Cross volunteers and branch networks, as well as local government authorities.
- Need for clear communication protocols, adoption of multiple communication channels, regular training on communication tools, and cloud-based storage of data and communications devices (radios, smartphones, and satellite phones).
- Humanitarian access to remote islands and communities remains a significant challenge. Additional weather patterns may result in flooding of other areas due to antecedent moisture and the worsening of flood conditions in areas that are already inundated. Landslides are also a concern, as they have the potential to limit access to some communities due to blocked roads.

## **FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH**

This Emergency Appeal is part of a Federation-wide approach, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Societies and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Societies in response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Societies' domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat.

Since the initial formation of the pressure systems leading to Hurricane Beryl, the Dutch and English-speaking Country Cluster Delegation has 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 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 have historically provided technical support to the Red Cross Societies in the region.

## **OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Vision**

This Emergency Appeal aims to provide humanitarian assistance as well as short to medium-term recovery support to withstand future climate-related shocks and stresses to 25,000 people (5,000 families) living in the affected areas of Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The response will be conducted over twelve months, with an emergency phase of three months followed by recovery activities.

The relief efforts will encompass various forms of assistance. This includes Shelter, Livelihoods, Cash and Voucher Assistance, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Risk Reduction, and Recovery interventions. Considerations for Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability will underpin all activities.

In addition, the operation aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Societies in order to reinforce ongoing and future response capabilities through the additional training of staff and volunteers,

further development of volunteer management systems, increased logistics capacity, and the procurement of critical equipment, among other initiatives.

### Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

NOAA predicts an above normal 2024 Atlantic hurricane season – citing La Niña and warmer than average ocean temperatures as major drivers of tropical activities.

The following are short to medium-term scenarios that can affect the operations:

- **Increased Hurricane Frequency and Intensity:** The predicted above-normal 2024 Atlantic hurricane season, driven by La Niña and warmer ocean temperatures, poses a heightened risk of more frequent and severe hurricanes affecting the islands.
- **Infrastructure Damage:** Continuous storm activity can lead to recurring damage to critical infrastructure, including communication and utility services, which are essential for effective response efforts.

The following are medium to long-term scenarios that can affect the operations:

- **Resource Depletion:** Persistent emergency operations may strain resources, including financial, logistical, and human resources.
- **Community Vulnerability:** Repeated exposure to hurricanes can exacerbate vulnerabilities in the affected communities, making recovery more challenging.

The following are some mitigation measures to be utilised:

- **Enhanced Preparedness and Training:** Increase the frequency and scope of disaster preparedness training for volunteers and staff, including a focus on anticipatory action and community early warning systems. Establish rapid-response teams with pre-positioned supplies to ensure accelerated deployment. Include core National Society staff for longer-term mobilisation with strategic support at the cluster level.
- **Volunteer Development:** The volunteering management systems require updates and improvements, particularly in terms of database management, strengthening of the volunteering structures, attraction of new volunteers, rotation of volunteers, well-being, protection and safety, and retention of volunteers. Where possible, National Societies should be supported to ensure that updated volunteering policies, aligned with the 2022 IFRC policy, are in place, as well as a code of conduct for volunteers.
- **Strengthened Infrastructure:** Invest in resilient infrastructure solutions, such as reinforced storage facilities and communication networks that can withstand severe weather.
- **Partnerships and Collaborations:** Strengthen partnerships with local businesses, international NGOs, and governmental agencies to pool resources and share expertise.
- **Community Engagement:** Implement community-based resilience programmes that educate and equip residents with the knowledge and tools to protect themselves and their property, reducing overall vulnerability.

By adjusting operations to incorporate these measures, the National Societies aim to minimise risks and enhance the resilience of both their response capabilities and the communities they serve.

## Targeting

### 1. People to be assisted

This preliminary Emergency Appeal aims to reach 25,000 people across four countries – Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Barbados, and Jamaica. The target population in each country is distributed as follows:

Country	TARGETED POPULATION	
	People	Families
Barbados	2,500	500
Grenada	3,000	600

Jamaica	14,500	4,143
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5,000	1,000
Total	25,000	6,243

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, and involve open and transparent communication with communities regarding the selection criteria. Where possible, community consultation and participatory approaches will be used.




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

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. The National Societies will prioritise the safety and dignity of all individuals, ensuring protection measures for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Gender-sensitive approaches will ensure equitable access to resources and services. Inclusion will be promoted by engaging diverse community members in planning and decision-making processes.


Selection criteria and targeting will be transparently communicated through community meetings, local leaders, and media, while feedback mechanisms will be established to ensure community input and accountability, encouraging trust and collaboration in the relief efforts.

## **PLANNED OPERATIONS**

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. In addition, National Societies will focus on providing first aid as well as health promotion, mental health, and psychosocial support services. However, there are differences in terms of the sectors and activities that each National Society included in its Response Plan, according to the results of a Damage and Needs Assessment, as well as the capacity and expertise of each. The differences by National Society are presented in the following table:

Sector		Red Cross National Society			
		Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Integrated Assistance	 Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	✓	✓	✓	✓
	 Livelihoods	✓	✓	✓	
	 Multipurpose Cash				✓
Health & Care	 Health	✓			
	 MHPSS	✓	✓	✓	✓
	 WASH	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protection and Prevention	 PGI	✓	✓	✓	✓
	 CEA	✓	✓	✓	✓
	 Environmental Sustainability		✓		
	 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		✓	✓	✓
Enabling	 National Society Strengthening	✓	✓	✓	✓
	 Coordination and Partnerships	✓	✓	✓	✓



## INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	<b>Shelter, Housing, and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: <b>9,658</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,627</b>	<b>CHF 1,310,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>9,813</b>	Male < 18: <b>2,902</b>	<b>Total target: 25,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide immediate and medium-term shelter solutions for individuals and families affected by Hurricane Beryl, ensuring safe and dignified living conditions.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>Emergency phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct multi-sectoral Needs Assessments to identify vulnerable households and prioritise assistance based on the severity of housing damage.</li> <li>2. Distribute essential household items (e.g. pillows, blankets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, kitchen kits).</li> <li>3. Distribute emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, shelter tool kits) and provide training for their use.</li> <li>4. Distribution of CVA for emergency roof repair, as needed, and training on emergency shelter toolkit use.</li> <li>5. Support the establishment of temporary shelters and community centres in safe locations to accommodate displaced populations.</li> <li>6. Support the development and implementation of standard operating procedures that promote and incorporate humanitarian principles in accordance with Sphere Standards in collective shelters.</li> </ol>			

7. Implement Protection, Gender, and Inclusion monitoring tools to bring dignity to people in evacuation centres.
8. Include child-friendly spaces in evacuation centres (Collective Centres).
9. Provide appropriate additional safety features such as private spaces for changing, breastfeeding, or families, as well as locks, lights, and other necessary items to people who identify protection concerns.

#### Recovery phase


1. Repair/rehabilitate roofs of affected houses including hurricane and wind proofing measures.
2. Train local contractors in the proper installation of hurricane straps and reinforced roofs.
3. Train targeted households on Build Back Better.
4. Conduct a market assessment on construction materials and labour.
5. *Non-displaced households* (original place or new long-term location) – support the repair, retrofitting, and rebuilding of houses (through the provision of CVA and technical support on safe construction techniques).
6. *Displaced households* – provide rental assistance (while repairs are taking place and livelihoods are restabilised) through the provision of CVA (to affected populations and/or host communities) and security of tenure.
7. Develop and implement, in collaboration with key government partners, a national education awareness programme about hurricane/wind proofing of houses with hurricane straps.


	<b>Livelihoods</b>	Female > 18: <b>1,747</b>	Female < 18: <b>615</b>	<b>CHF 456,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>1,752</b>	Male < 18: <b>628</b>	<b>Total target: 4,742</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Support the protection, restoration and strengthening of the livelihoods of families affected by Hurricane Beryl.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a Multisectoral Needs Assessment to understand the socioeconomic impact of Hurricane Beryl.</li> <li>2. Design a CVA programme for assistance to families that lost their livelihoods due to Hurricane Beryl.</li> <li>3. Conduct livelihoods and CVA training for National Society volunteers and staff.</li> <li>4. Provide raw materials and productive assets to re-establish businesses.</li> <li>5. Provide technical guidance on livelihoods protection, restoration, and strengthening to families who receive CVA or livelihood assets.</li> </ol>			
	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18: <b>200</b>	Female < 18: <b>50</b>	<b>CHF 90,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>200</b>	Male < 18: <b>50</b>	<b>Total target: 500</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide dignified and effective assistance to individuals and families affected by Hurricane Beryl through CVA, enabling them to meet their basic needs.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a CVA feasibility study.</li> </ol>			

2. Design a CVA Programme to empower recipients to make decisions based on their priorities to support the protection of livelihoods of the affected communities.
3. Implement mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of CVA on the well-being and resilience of the targeted population.
4. Conduct a market assessment to identify gaps in markets and collaborate with local markets and vendors ensuring the availability and affordability of goods.
5. Provide financial literacy training and support to enhance the capacity of the targeted population to effectively manage funds.
6. Conduct CVA trainings for National Society volunteers and staff.

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


### (MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 <p><b>Health &amp; Care</b> (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)</p>	Female > 18: <b>1,518</b>	Female < 18: <b>515</b>	<b>CHF 55,000</b>
	Male > 18: <b>1,520</b>	Male < 18: <b>531</b>	<b>Total target: 4,084</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	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.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>Community-based health</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and print health educational materials.</li> <li>2. Disseminate key health messages to communities through health promotion activities using preferred means of communications and information channels.</li> </ol> <p><b>Mental health and psychosocial support</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify and address psychological distress, trauma, and emotional needs through trained personnel and community-based interventions, in coordination with governmental and non-governmental partners present in the affected areas.</li> <li>2. Establish referral pathways and engage agencies that can provide mental health services.</li> <li>3. Develop and print MHPSS brochures for distribution among affected populations.</li> <li>4. Develop short videos on emotional and social well-being before, during, and after disasters.</li> <li>5. Establish a model of a Child Friendly Space within the National Society that can be replicated.</li> <li>6. Procure and distribute recreational items for children.</li> <li>7. Conduct MHPSS trainings for National Society volunteers and staff.</li> </ol>		
	Female > 18: <b>9,658</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,627</b>	<b>CHF 391,000</b>


 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Male > 18: <b>9,813</b>	Male < 18: <b>2,902</b>	<b>Total target: 25,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of safe, inclusive WASH services.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct Multisectoral Needs Assessments to identify areas with compromised water sources and toilets and prioritise repair and restoration efforts.</li> <li>2. Distribute household water treatment kits and purification tablets to ensure access to safe drinking water.</li> <li>3. Install water storage tanks (community water stations) in affected communities based on assessments.</li> <li>4. Distribute essential WASH items including hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits, and cleaning kits.</li> <li>5. Implement hygiene promotion activities to educate communities on safe water practices and sanitation hygiene. Based on the needs assessments, consider the formation of community water groups.</li> <li>6. Establish or rehabilitate water supply systems and distribution networks to provide sustainable access to clean water.</li> <li>7. Collaborate with local authorities and partners to coordinate water distribution efforts and strengthen community resilience.</li> <li>8. Support the provision of toilets and waste disposal facility infrastructure or options.</li> <li>9. Conduct WASH trainings for National Society volunteers and staff.</li> </ol>		


## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION


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

 <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Female > 18: <b>9,658</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,627</b>	<b>CHF 39,000</b>
	Male > 18: <b>9,813</b>	Male < 18: <b>2,902</b>	<b>Total target: 25,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Enhance resilience and reduce the vulnerability of communities affected by Hurricane Beryl through comprehensive PGI measures, including the implementation of Protection, Safety, and Safeguarding mechanisms in affected communities.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct child protection analysis and provide a child safeguarding briefing for volunteers.</li> <li>2. Conduct PGI training for National Society volunteers and staff.</li> <li>3. Promote the signing of the code of conduct by members of the National Society.</li> </ol>		


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Promote the completion of the PGI and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) online courses via the learning platform by volunteers.</li> <li>5. Disseminate PGI key messages to communities through PGI promotion activities, including messages on child protection and the prevention of violence in temporary shelters.</li> <li>6. Map local institutions providing services to victims-survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).</li> <li>7. Establish/strengthen functioning referral pathways for SGBV survivors in shelters or temporary cities.</li> <li>8. Develop partnerships with local organisations on protection and response.</li> </ol>
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	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female > 18: <b>9,658</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,627</b>	<b>CHF 50,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>9,813</b>	Male < 18: <b>2,902</b>	<b>Total target: 25,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>		Ensure that affected families and other stakeholders are engaged in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the response operation.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish mechanisms to collect, respond to, and use community feedback to guide the response, including consultation meetings, focus group discussions, and post-distribution monitoring surveys.</li> <li>2. Provide prioritised, timely, accurate and trusted information to the affected population based on information needs and their preferred information channels.</li> <li>3. Conduct CEA training for volunteers to enable their engagement with diverse communities.</li> <li>4. Provide RFL services to communities where telecommunications have been affected.</li> </ol>		


	<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery</b>	Female > 18: <b>9,658</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,627</b>	<b>CHF 91,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>9,813</b>	Male < 18: <b>2,902</b>	<b>Total target: 25,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>		Enhance the ability of communities to withstand and recover from climate-related shocks and stresses.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the medium to long-term, conduct Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (EVCA) to identify and address risks and vulnerabilities.</li> <li>2. Revive/establish Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS), including training for National Society branches and communities.</li> <li>3. Equip CDRT with response gear and other equipment.</li> <li>4. Implement a micro DRR/CCA project.</li> <li>5. Implement public awareness campaigns on disaster risk reduction and early warning early action.</li> </ol>		

		6. Integrate nature-based solutions into recovery interventions to promote environmental sustainability and community resilience.		
 <b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	Female > 18: <b>9,658</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,627</b>	<b>CHF 10,000</b>	
	Male > 18: <b>9,813</b>	Male < 18: <b>2,902</b>	<b>Total target: 25,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	Implement comprehensive, community-based strategies that strengthen capacity, reduce vulnerability, and promote sustainable practices to contribute to the environmental resilience of the affected communities.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess the environmental impacts of the crisis, and environmental risks and vulnerabilities, to minimise negative effects of the interventions.</li> <li>2. Select the most sustainable materials and techniques among the viable options.</li> <li>3. Promote salvaging, reuse, recycling and/or repurposing of available materials, including debris, in conjunction with shelter response.</li> </ol>			

## Enabling approaches

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>	Female > 18: <b>290</b>	Female < 18: <b>0</b>	<b>CHF 832,000</b>	
	Male > 18: <b>260</b>	Male < 18: <b>0</b>	<b>Total target: 550</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to improving existing services and capacities by making them more impactful, effective, widespread and better related to the National Society's mandate and mission.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>Disaster management and operational capacity to respond to emergencies:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Train staff and volunteers in the Emergency Response Plan, EOC Operations, ENAP, and Information Management for Emergencies to ensure a timely and effective response.</li> <li>2. Provide resources for critical emergency management operations including systems and procedures and equipment based on the results of a PER self-assessment.</li> <li>3. Develop/update emergency response procedures for volunteer management in emergencies.</li> <li>4. Conduct Anticipatory Action trainings for National Society staff and Volunteers.</li> <li>5. Based on the capacity of the National Societies, consider a feasibility study for the development of an EAP, to ensure swift and effective response to future disasters.</li> <li>6. Conduct a Lessons Learned workshop.</li> </ol> <p><b>Capacity strengthening:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the capacity of the National Society on infrastructure including purchase/repair and maintenance of assets, and management of IT and telecommunications.</li> </ol>			


2. Support and strengthen the logistics capacity of personnel, competencies, transportation, and warehousing facilities.
  3. Strengthen National Society accountability mechanisms through transparent reporting and feedback systems.
- Volunteer management:**
1. Improve volunteer management structures (national and branch levels), particularly in the designation of focal points with specific responsibilities to volunteer development and database management.
  2. Conduct training on Volunteering in Emergencies.
  3. Recruit and onboard new volunteers as required.
  4. Implement retention strategies to strengthen disaster response capacity.
  5. Conduct first aid, safety, and security training for National Society volunteers and staff.
  6. Conduct sensitisation sessions on branding guidelines, proper usage of emblems, and other relevant topics.
  7. Ensure duty of care towards volunteers through insurance coverage, provision of equipment, protective clothing, visibility, MHPSS, and recognition.
  8. As often as possible, ensure that volunteers are updated on the overall status of the operations and are included in the related decision-making processes.

 <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	Female > 18: <b>N/A</b>	Female < 18: <b>N/A</b>	<b>CHF 0</b>
	Male > 18: <b>N/A</b>	Male < 18: <b>N/A</b>	<b>Total target: N/A</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen coordination within the IFRC membership and the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>1. Membership Coordination</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ensure membership-wide coordination through operational meetings to update and revise the strategy, as necessary.</li> <li>b. Regularly engage in information sharing with the IFRC membership on contextual updates and any operational and technical needs.</li> <li>c. Consolidate and harmonise multilateral and bilateral support provided to National Societies through a Federation-wide coordinated approach.</li> <li>d. Harmonise planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members with National Societies in the lead and coordinated by the IFRC.</li> <li>e. Ensure accountability and transparency.</li> <li>f. Coordinate regularly with partners supporting the operation remotely.</li> </ol> <p><b>2. Engagement with external partners</b></p>		

- a. Closely coordinate with parish and national level authorities, primarily civil protection systems, through participation on National and local Emergency Operations Centres.
- b. Ensure coordination by engaging in relevant forums organised by the authorities or responsible coordination agencies as assigned by the HCT system.

**3. Movement Cooperation**

- a. Coordinate with the ICRC on the implementation of RFL services as required in this operation.

 <b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>	Female > 18: <b>N/A</b>	Female < 18: <b>N/A</b>	<b>CHF 676,000</b>
	Male > 18: <b>N/A</b>	Male < 18: <b>N/A</b>	<b>Total target: N/A</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Refer to <a href="#">technical guidance</a>		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>Coordinated and enhanced response support:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the operation at the nearest level to ensure effective and efficient implementation by providing technical expertise to maintain strategic direction through the deployment within the surge mechanism of one Ops Coordinator and four Ops Managers, one for each country. As of month three, an Ops Coordinator will be hired.</li> <li>2. Maintain internal coordination and strategic alignment to effective management of the operation.</li> <li>3. Support National Societies in the decision-making process to solve the challenges identified throughout the operation.</li> </ol> <p><b>Logistics:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a supply chain assessment to support thorough planning, design and intervention preparation.</li> <li>2. Develop a supply chain plan of action (PoA).</li> <li>3. Ensure that all procurement processes are carried out according to best practices and following IFRC procedures/standards.</li> <li>4. Support the operation through the international procurement and shipment of household items, shelter kits, and other stocks.</li> <li>5. Launch the Mobilisation Table for the operation and coordinate with donors for in-kind contributions.</li> <li>6. Support National Societies in the identification of ideal mechanisms for logistics management of stocks on the islands.</li> <li>7. Ensure visibility of goods and materials to be distributed to the target population.</li> <li>8. Ensure real-time reporting on stock procurement and shipment.</li> </ol> <p><b>Planning monitoring, evaluation and reporting:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jointly develop and implement a progress monitoring plan with the National Societies.</li> <li>2. Support the National Societies in the elaboration and submission of high-quality Operations Updates and a final report, in a timely manner.</li> <li>3. Jointly plan and implement a lessons learned workshop with the National Societies.</li> </ol>		

4. Ensure the completion of the final evaluation of the operation.

**Communications:**

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

**Information management:**

1. Design data collection strategies for the needs assessment.
2. Support the National Societies 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 the required documents, reports, and additional information to monitor and report ongoing actions.
5. Strengthen the capacity of National Societies to implement 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. Facilitate measures to ensure the well-being of rapid response personnel and staff.
4. Ease of expediting personnel recruitment processes.

**Resource mobilisation:**

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

**Security:**

1. Support area-specific security risk assessments for any operational areas where National Societies or IFRC personnel will be working, and identify and implement risk mitigation measures.
2. Update and socialise the Minimum Security Requirements.
3. Develop IFRC security plans applicable to all IFRC staff throughout the operation, including standard safety measures applicable at all times.
4. Ensure all IFRC staff, and encourage all National Society staff and volunteers to, complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.
5. Augment the current security structure with a security surge in order to ensure safety, security, and duty of care.
6. Provide uninterrupted communications to ensure security and duty of care (for this, the Regional Security Unit recommends a satellite phone in each of the affected islands).
7. Conduct a short operational security course for all of the affected National Societies.

## Risk management

Detailed country-based risk registers will be elaborated and discussed between the HoD of the Cluster, IFRC Operations Coordinator, IFRC Operations Managers, ARO Operations colleagues, and the Risk Management Coordinator for the Americas. In these registers, further details will include the risk owner and the residual risk after implementing mitigation actions. A risk management plan will be developed to ensure it is properly implemented. The registers will be regularly reviewed and updated by the persons mentioned above.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Delays in the shipments of relief items to the islands	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The operations team will work with the Regional Logistics Unit to ensure that delivery of relief items is well-coordinated</li> </ul>
2. Reduced operational capacity of the National Society due to the impacts of the hurricane	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surge support will be provided for operational management and other key thematic areas, with close coordination and monitoring by the POS CCD</li> </ul>
3. Worsening of the situation as it relates to an early and active hurricane season	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of weather patterns to ensure early warnings and early actions in preparation measures</li> <li>Ensure that contingency plans are in place</li> </ul>
4. Insufficient information to support needs-based decision-making	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of the operation will be adjusted (up or down) based on the most reliable information at hand</li> </ul>
5. Duplication of activities with government ministries and other organisations	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance coordination and communication with government counterparts and partners</li> </ul>
6. Limited effective coordination with different stakeholders including government organisations, humanitarian agencies, NGOs, and the private sector	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early engagement with key government stakeholders and private sector partners</li> <li>Ensure National Society and IFRC participation in local coordination platforms</li> <li>Continue participating in regional humanitarian coordination platforms such as REDLAC, UNETT, and other regional mechanisms established for this response</li> </ul>
7. Limited volunteer participation	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced communication channels with volunteers</li> <li>Volunteer recruitment drive</li> <li>Provision of volunteer insurance</li> <li>Improved volunteer recognition</li> <li>Address the needs of volunteers affected by Hurricane Beryl</li> <li>Adopt measures to prevent and treat burnout syndrome</li> <li>Implement measures to prevent infectious and vector-borne diseases among National Society volunteers and staff</li> </ul>
8. Low community participation in community trainings	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold community sessions at the inception of engagement to secure buy-in</li> <li>Engagement of community gatekeepers</li> </ul>

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement of the DEM and district emergency organisations (DEOs) to secure buy-in</li> </ul>
9. Funding gap: Insufficient funds pose a risk to continuity of operations	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proactive donor engagement and fundraising</li> </ul>
10. Highly politicised environment	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication efforts to underline and explain our principled humanitarian actions at the National Society and IFRC levels</li> <li>Monitoring of and reactions to rumours or miscommunications including on social media</li> <li>Proactive image management to prevent being associated with a political party</li> </ul>


## Quality and accountability

Federation-wide monitoring and reporting are planned and will ensure consistency across all countries and Federation partners, with a harmonised list of indicators regularly collected and reported to represent a complete picture of the IFRC network solidarity and response efforts. National Societies will collect as much disaggregated data as possible to reflect the needs of the different groups.

The activities included in the Regional Operational Strategy will allow the overall achievement of the indicators proposed in the operational strategies of each of the National Societies implementing the Appeal. The Secretariat will support data collection from all National Societies, generate interactive dashboards with information on services and people reached, and produce regular regional reports on activities.

Regular internal reporting will be maintained while adhering to IFRC standards in external reporting. IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management (IM) teams will engage with all National Societies on consultation and support in establishing/maintaining the necessary systems and practices for regular monitoring.

Evaluation and learning will be ensured by conducting a final cross-country evaluation per country and, if feasible, Federation-wide, cross-country lessons learned workshops. The Federation-wide list of indicators defined for the initial phase of the operation is as follows (the list could be updated and include new indicators as the operation evolves):

Intervention areas	
<b>Integrated assistance</b>	
	<b>Shelter and basic household items</b>
<b>Indicators</b>	
# of families provided with essential household items	
# of families provided with temporary emergency shelter solutions	
# of families who received rental assistance	
# of families provided with CVA for repairs and construction	
# 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 accommodations supported directly by National Societies	
# of child-friendly spaces in the evacuation centres	
# of volunteers trained in safe shelter	
# of people who received safety features	

# 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 training to recover and/or strengthen their livelihoods

# of volunteers and staff trained in livelihoods



### Multi-purpose Cash

#### Indicators

# of people reached with multi-purpose cash assistance to cover their basic needs

# of people trained to effectively manage funds

# of volunteers and staff trained in CVA

## Health and 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 PSS kits delivered

# of volunteers and staff trained in MHPSS

# of health promotion activities conducted at the 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 the community level

# of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on hygiene

# of people reached with 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 PGI Minimum Standards

# of people reached with protection, gender, and inclusion services

# of referral pathways established or updated for the response






# of National Society staff and volunteers trained in implementing PGI Minimum Standards

# of volunteers and management staff trained in restoring family links (RFL)



### 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 who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner
# of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on CEA
# of people reached with RFL services
 <b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery</b>
<b>Indicators</b>
# of communities with EVCA developed in collaboration with the National Society
# of communities with EVCA, with disaster support teams, established with the support of the National Society
# 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
 <b>Environmental Sustainability</b>
<b>Indicators</b>
# of green activities developed for environmental sustainability
# of volunteers and staff trained in environmental sustainability
<b>Enabling approaches</b>
 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>
<b>Indicators</b>
# of National Societies that revised or developed their Contingency Plan
# of National Societies that have in place capacities to conduct Emergency Needs Assessments
# 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 National Societies that conducted a Lessons Learned Workshop
# of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety, and support (e.g. PSS) appropriate to the emergency
 <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>
<b>Indicators</b>
Membership coordination meetings organised, and updates are provided to the Membership partners (Yes/No)
Key partner meetings organised, and updates provided to all partners (Yes/No)
 <b>Secretariat Services</b>
<b>Indicators</b>
Joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Membership response (Yes/No)
# of surge missions or deployments

# FUNDING REQUIREMENT

## Federation-wide funding requirement\*

Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement 4.5 million CHF	IFRC Secretarian Funding Requirement in support of the Federation Wide funding ask 4 million CHF
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## Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement

*\*For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*



## OPERATING STRATEGY

### MDRS2001 – Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – Hurricane Beryl

#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>2,492,000</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,310,000
Livelihoods	456,000
Multi-purpose Cash	90,000
Health	55,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	391,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	39,000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	91,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	50,000
Environmental Sustainability	10,000
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>1,508,000</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	676,000
National Society Strengthening	832,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## ANNEX 1

### Funding Requirements Per National Society

#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	SV&G	TOTAL
<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>408,844</b>	<b>891,321</b>	<b>519,114</b>	<b>672,721</b>	<b>2,492,000</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	113,273.91	500,470.54	222,502.32	473,753.23	1,310,000.00
Livelihoods	128,233.37	208,578.76	119,187.86	-	456,000.00
Multi-purpose Cash	-	-	-	90,000.00	90,000.00
Health	3,473.57	7,481.54	24,582.20	19,462.69	55,000.00
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	147,860.83	142,504.89	56,966.82	43,667.46	391,000.00
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,808.22	6,945.21	14,424.66	12,821.92	39,000.00
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Migration	-	-	-	-	-
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	-	6,918.13	63,859.65	20,222.22	91,000.00
Community Engagement and Accountability	11,194.03	8,422.17	17,590.62	12,793.18	50,000.00
Environmental Sustainability	-	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>113,538</b>	<b>163,360</b>	<b>317,172</b>	<b>913,930</b>	<b>1,508,000</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	-	-	-	-	-
Secretariat Services	-	-	-	676,000.00	676,000.00
National Society Strengthening	113,537.92	163,360.46	317,171.60	237,930.02	832,000.00
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>522,382</b>	<b>1,054,682</b>	<b>836,286</b>	<b>1,586,651</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>

## Contact information

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

### For the Barbados Red Cross:

- **President:** Fabianna Alexander; email: [president@barbadosredcross.com](mailto:president@barbadosredcross.com)
- **Director General/Disaster Management Focal Point:** Danielle Toppin; email: [directorgeneral@barbadosredcross.com](mailto:directorgeneral@barbadosredcross.com)

### For the Grenada Red Cross:

- **President:** Samantha Dickson; email: [president@grenadaredcross.gd](mailto:president@grenadaredcross.gd)
- **Disaster Management Focal Point:** Noreen Cox; email: [grcsdm87@gmail.com](mailto:grcsdm87@gmail.com)

### For the Jamaica Red Cross:

- **President:** Allasandra Chung; email: [president@jamaicaredcross.org](mailto:president@jamaicaredcross.org)
- **Disaster Management Focal Point:** Leiska Powell; email: [lpowell@jamaicaredcross.org](mailto:lpowell@jamaicaredcross.org)

### For the St. Vincent and Grenadines Red Cross:

- **President:** Vernon Alston Anderson; email: [alstonanderson1959@hotmail.com](mailto:alstonanderson1959@hotmail.com)
- **Disaster Management Focal Point:** Sheneika Laidlow; email: [moreknowledge@hotmail.com](mailto:moreknowledge@hotmail.com)

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- **Head of PMER and Quality Assurance:** Golda Ibarra; email: [golda.ibarra@ifrc.org](mailto:golda.ibarra@ifrc.org)

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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- **Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation in Emergencies Manager:** Mei Lin Leon; email: [meilin.leon@ifrc.org](mailto:meilin.leon@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Regional Head, Global Supply Chain:** Jose Fernando Giraldo; email: [fernando.giraldo@ifrc.org](mailto:fernando.giraldo@ifrc.org)
- **Regional Logistics Manager:** Stephany Murillo; email: [stephany.murillo@ifrc.org](mailto:stephany.murillo@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Link](#) to the Emergency Appeal and Updates
- [Link](#) to the Emergency Appeal
- [Link](#) to the Barbados Country Response Plan
- [Link](#) to the Grenada Country Response Plan
- [Link](#) to the Jamaica Country Response Plan
- [Link](#) to the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Country Response Plan

