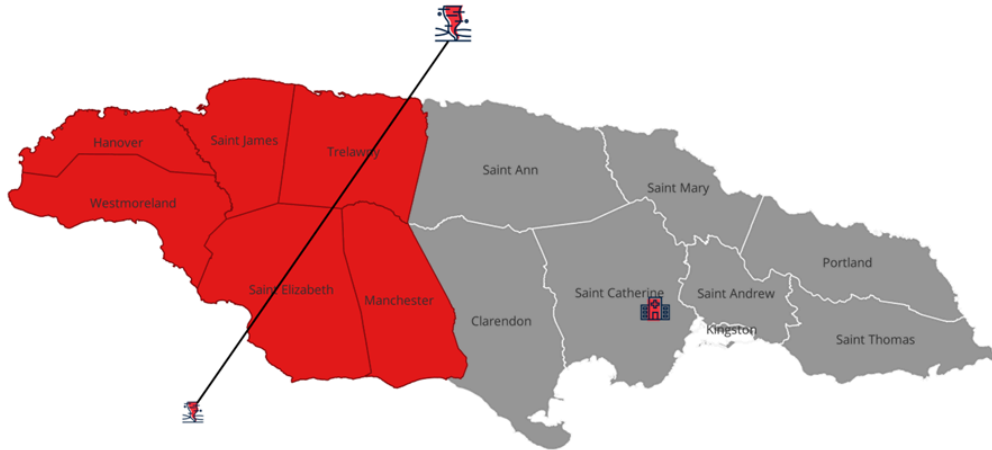




Damages after Hurricane Melissa. St. Elizabeth, Holland Bamboo. JRC, 2025.

Appeal: <b>MDRJM005</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 1,000,000</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Cyclone</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>1,900,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>8,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>23-10-2025</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>31-07-2026</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>9 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>23-10-2025</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>31-10-2025</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>920,000</b>		Targeted Regions: <b>Clarendon, Hanover, Manchester, Saint Andrew, Saint Ann, Saint Catherine, Saint Elizabeth, Saint James, Saint Mary, Trelawny, Westmoreland, Kingston</b>	

# Description of the Event



Public

Map of affected areas and Hurricane Melissa's path

## Date of event

28-10-2025

## What happened, where and when?

### Hurricane Evolution and Impact

Hurricane Melissa made landfall in Jamaica on 28 October 2025 as a Category 5 hurricane, bringing sustained winds of up to 295 km/h (185 mph) and storm surges up to 4 meters (13 feet) along the southern coast. The system underwent rapid intensification — evolving from a tropical storm to a Category 1 hurricane on 25 October, a Category 4 on 26 October, and a Category 5 by the morning of 27 October.

The storm's slow movement, around 7 km/h (5 mph), caused prolonged exposure to destructive winds and torrential rainfall over nearly two days before landfall. Continuous heavy rain led to widespread flooding and multiple landslides, particularly in the parishes of Saint Thomas and Portland.

### Damage and Disruptions

Severe destruction has been reported across southern, central, and northern parishes. The hurricane caused extensive damage to infrastructure, power and communication outages, and road blockages due to debris and landslides, isolating several communities.

The most heavily affected parishes are Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Trelawny, Hanover, Westmoreland, and St. James. Many areas that are not typically flood-prone also experienced unexpected flooding, leaving numerous households trapped and requiring urgent evacuation.

Continuous rainfall continues to create conditions for life-threatening flash floods and additional landslides, particularly in hilly and low-lying areas.

### Current Situation (as of early November 2025)

The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) remains fully activated under the coordination of national authorities. Preliminary figures indicate that up to 1.9 million people may have been affected, though detailed assessments are ongoing.



Government reports confirm 28 fatalities linked to the hurricane. Large portions of southern and western parishes remain without reliable electricity, water supply, or communications, hampering humanitarian access.

The Jamaica Red Cross continues to coordinate with authorities and international partners to assess needs and deliver relief assistance. However, communication challenges persist, particularly in Westmoreland and Hanover, where updates remain limited.



St. Elizabeth, Holland Bambo damages



Jamaica Red Cross volunteer for relief distribution



St. Elizabeth, Holland Bambo Field Distributions and Assessments

## Scope and Scale

Communication across the country has been severely disrupted, resulting in significant delays in information flow. As of 30 October, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster reported a government estimate that around 77% of the country was without access to internet or power (1).

According to a PAHO situation report, 93 incidents were recorded within the first 24 hours, 46 of which involved critical infrastructure such as major roads, bridges, and utilities (2). The same report indicated that three major hospitals in the southwestern parishes were severely damaged, further constraining access to emergency health services.

As of 31 October, initial government figures reported 19 deaths as a result of the disaster (3); however, subsequent updates confirm a total of 28 fatalities as of early November. Additional reports of injuries and missing persons are expected as assessments continue.

Out of 881 emergency shelters prepared nationwide, 513 were activated across all 14 parishes as of 29 October, hosting a total of 7,208 people (2). During this time, the Jamaica Red Cross was providing assistance to families across 31 shelters, while the IOM estimated that approximately 30,000 people had been displaced overall (4).

Many families, however, are expected to return to their damaged homes despite unsafe conditions, driven by fear of looting and the desire to begin rebuilding. In contrast, more vulnerable populations—including families with young children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—are likely to remain in shelters longer, where they can access essential care, safety, and support. The government has announced that shelters will remain open as long as populations are in need. By 31 October, the Jamaica Red Cross had reduced its shelter support to 20 active shelters, as many families had already begun returning home.

While detailed assessments of structural damage are still pending, local media describe Hurricane Melissa as the strongest storm in Jamaica's history. This disaster comes just 16 months after Hurricane Beryl, when southern coastal communities in Clarendon, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth were still recovering from its impacts. Hurricane Beryl caused an estimated USD 204 million in economic losses, with 48,852 farmers and 11,200 fishers affected, 23,040 hectares of farmland destroyed, and 323,412 livestock killed (4). These same regions are now among the hardest hit by Hurricane Melissa, where the scale of destruction is expected to be far greater due to stronger winds and heavier rainfall.

In addition, the Government of Jamaica recently renewed a USD 150 million catastrophe bond providing financial protection for four hurricane seasons. Given the magnitude of Hurricane Melissa's impact, the bond is likely to be triggered, enabling the government to receive the maximum payout to support early recovery and reconstruction efforts.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
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1. Situation Report 3: Hurricane Beryl in the Caribbean (July 15, 2024)	<a href="https://lac.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd12601/files/documents/2024-07/iom-caribbean-sitrep-3.-16-july-2024.pdf">https://lac.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd12601/files/documents/2024-07/iom-caribbean-sitrep-3.-16-july-2024.pdf</a>
2. Situation Report 3 Jamaica - Hurricane Melissa, Pan-American Health Organization (30 October 2025)	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/jamaica/situation-report-3-jamaica-hurricane-melissa-29-oct-2025">https://reliefweb.int/report/jamaica/situation-report-3-jamaica-hurricane-melissa-29-oct-2025</a>
3. IOM/Jamaica Hurricane Beryl Aftermath (September 11, 2024)	<a href="https://media.un.org/unifeed/en/asset/d325/d3253722">https://media.un.org/unifeed/en/asset/d325/d3253722</a>
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining, Agriculture Sector Sustains \$4.73b in Losses from Hurricane Beryl's Passage (July 19, 2024)	<a href="https://www.moa.gov.jm/content/agriculture-sector-sustains-473b-losses-hurricane-beryl%E2%80%99s-passage">https://www.moa.gov.jm/content/agriculture-sector-sustains-473b-losses-hurricane-beryl%E2%80%99s-passage</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	Yes

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

The Jamaica Red Cross (JRC) launched this operation under the Anticipatory Pillar of the DREF, following the approval of an Imminent DREF on 23 October to support anticipatory action activities.

However, as Hurricane Melissa made landfall on 28 October, it caused unprecedented impacts across the country, prompting the IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal on behalf of the JRC. Consequently, this DREF Operations Update No. 1 outlines the transition from anticipatory actions to response, ensuring complementarity with the broader Federation-wide Emergency Appeal (MDRJM005) launched in response to Hurricane Melissa. This update focuses on addressing the needs of the most affected communities.

Through this Operations Update No. 1, the Jamaican Red Cross aims to inform on:

- An increase in the overall budget allocation from CHF 80,000 to CHF 1,000,000.
- A timeframe extension of seven months, resulting in a total implementation period of nine months (new end date: 31 July 2026).
- A revision of the geographical areas of intervention, expanding assistance to affected populations in the parishes of Saint Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon, Saint Catherine, Saint Andrew, Kingston, Saint Ann, Westmoreland, Trelawny, Hanover, Saint James, and Saint Mary.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>The IFRC has played a critical role in coordinating anticipatory and response actions ahead of the impact of Hurricane Melissa and following landfall. Since the initial formation of the system leading to Hurricane Melissa, the English and Dutch-speaking Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) closely monitored the situation 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.</p> <p>An Imminent DREF request was made by the National Society on 22 October and was formally approved on 23 October, giving the Jamaica Red Cross the resources to conduct early actions. The CCD has also begun rapid response deployments, with 3 surge staff (PMER, IM, Finance) based in Jamaica since 30 October. Planning for additional surge positions and rotations has been completed for the coming weeks.</p>
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<b>Participating National Societies</b>	Fellow Caribbean Red Cross Societies have reached out to express their solidarity and offer assistance. Since the outset of the event, the IFRC Country Cluster Delegations and the Regional Office have maintained continuous communication and coordination with Participating National Societies (PNS), which have expressed interest in contributing rapid response personnel, household items (NFIs), financial resources and assets. Engagement to date includes the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross. The French Red Cross will utilize assets of the French military to deploy stocks from its warehouse in Guadeloupe to Jamaica.
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## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) activated the National Response Coordination Plan and national Standard Operating Procedures on 21 October.</p> <p>The Jamaica Red Cross is working closely to carry out damage and needs assessments and distributions to affected populations in collaboration with the National Humanitarian Assistance Committee, led by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, as well as the Parish Disaster Committees, chaired by Municipal Corporations.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	The Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is supporting relief and response activities through coordination mechanisms, including the Caribbean Development Partners Group for Disaster Management (CDPG) and the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT). The World Food Program (WFP), World Central Kitchen, and Food For the Poor (FFP) are also present and rolling out medium and large-scale feeding operations in country. Organizations such as the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and Project Hope are supporting tracking and dissemination of health needs and supporting the health response.

### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

\* The National Humanitarian Assistance Committee, which is led by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, as well as the Parish Disaster Committees, which are chaired by Municipal Corporations, are supporting the distribution and assessment coordination process in the field.

\* Red Cross representatives and technical teams are present within the National Emergency Operations Centres (NEOCs), ensuring timely access to information and effective coordination at country level. The NEOC remains activated at a Level 3. Specific technical EOCs are also running, for instance, the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) Health EOC is also activated, with twice daily briefing meetings to facilitate decision-making for the health response. Daily government press briefings continue to be conducted.

\* CDEMA is leading coordination efforts, including coordinating relief and response activities across the impacted countries in the region.

\* OCHA is supporting these efforts through coordination mechanisms, including the Caribbean Development Partners Group for Disaster Management (CDPG) and the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT).



# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

The process of damage and needs assessment having started on 29 October, there is not yet data available on the extent of housing damage. Although it is clear from early reports and satellite imagery that damage is extensive. Sheltering kits are needed as many households are expected to remain on site or to rapidly return to their damaged homes due to fears of pillaging and the desire to rebuild quickly. Sheltering kits would be needed so that households could set up makeshift homes at the site of their residence, until they can begin reconstruction and repairs. The Jamaica government has issued a public preliminary needs list (<https://supportjamaica.gov.jm/needs>) requesting 100,000 units of bedding items, tarps, and other sheltering items.

To support reconstruction efforts, cash assistance would be needed to help households purchase the materials or labour needed to repair their home. Most-vulnerable households will not have extensive disposable income and savings to allocate to this significant and unforeseen event, and it will help to mitigate the additional impact on livelihoods after the disaster.



## Health

An increased risk of water-borne diseases and diseases caused by contaminated food and water is expected following the emergency. Mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, zika and malaria, are further at risk of proliferation, as more people are left without proper shelter.

Initial reports by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) indicated that primary care health centers across all 14 parishes have been closed since 24 October. Public hospitals are operating for emergency services only. Four major hospitals in St Elizabeth, St James, Trelawny and Hanover have been damaged, and patients are awaiting emergency evacuation.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is also needed in the aftermath of Hurricane Melissa, to support people who have lost their homes, and in some cases have suffered severe injury or loss. It is expected that thousands of people will have lost their homes, and that the significant impact to the tourism and agriculture sector will put an additional strain on peoples' livelihoods. MHPSS services will be needed to support communities' recovery process and ensure that the most affected and most vulnerable people have access to local resources.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Linked with the health concerns listed above, there is an immediate need for clean water following the disaster. The government of Jamaica has reported a need for 5,000 water purification kits, 50,000 water storage containers and 10,000 water storage tanks to support immediate needs, although it is expected that needs will increase as the needs assessment process continues.

Additionally, cleaning kits will be needed so that households can clear mud and rubble and set up a clean and hygiene space for cooking and daily living. Indeed, a majority of the affected households are expected to choose to remain or return home shortly after the disaster, rather than seeking shelter elsewhere for a prolonged period. Most vulnerable households do not have the means to quickly procure these items. The government of Jamaica (see: <https://supportjamaica.gov.jm/needs>) has initially estimated a need for 100,000 buckets with lids, 70,000 garbage bags, and 100,000 hygiene kits. In addition, items for mass debris clearance (chainsaws, hammers, shovels, spades, gloves, helmets, flood lights, etc.) have been requested. These numbers are also expected to increase as the needs assessment process continues.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

As of 31 October, physical and telecommunication access to southwestern parishes is still heavily compromised, which has made it difficult to collect damage and needs assessment information. The extent of the needs and the people affected at this time is still unclear. When initiating the first data collection efforts on 30 October, Jamaica Red Cross volunteers in the field reported that it is challenging to complete assessments as households have pressing immediate needs in terms of food, water and shelter, and that participation in the assessment process was not a priority for the majority of households. As assistance rolls out in the coming days and communities are able to meet their immediate needs, the assessment process is expected to proceed more smoothly.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to meet the immediate and early recovery needs of up to 2,667 Households or 8,000 persons. Building on the anticipatory actions and early response enabled by the Imminent DREF, this Operation Update scales up the response to address urgent needs in shelter and WASH, as identified through initial assessments.

The DREF operation is designed to complement the broader Federation-wide Emergency Appeal (MDRJM005) launched in response to Hurricane Melissa and will focus on the most affected communities. While interventions may be implemented across several parishes, including Saint Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon, Saint Catherine, Saint Andrew, Kingston, Saint Ann, Westmoreland, Trelawny, Hanover, St James, and Saint Mary, final coverage will be determined based on assessed needs and operational feasibility.

This Operation update also includes a seven-month timeframe extension of the intervention for a total nine-month period (24 October 2025 to 31 July 2026), with the key objective to reduce vulnerability and restore access to essential services.

## Operation strategy rationale

In the immediate response phase, the Jamaican Red Cross has prioritized rapid distribution of essential relief items, with a focus on shelter and WASH-related needs for 2,667 households (8,000 individuals) affected by Hurricane Melissa. Activities and targeting will be guided by the results of initial damage and needs assessments and will build on early actions supported by the Imminent DREF.

In addition, the operation will enable the National Society to equip its staff and volunteers with necessary personal protective equipment and other materials required to carry out emergency response activities safely and effectively. It will further support the overall scale-up and mobilization of response activities through rapid response surge deployments to reinforce response capacities in areas identified by the National Society.

Based on the National Society's operational experience, prioritization of immediate needs, and coverage support provided by other organizations on the ground, the Jamaican Red Cross seeks to address critical gaps in the following areas of intervention:

### SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

The National Society aims to reach a total of 2,000 households (6,000 individuals) with support to meet critical shelter needs in the immediate response phase, through distribution of shelter toolkits, tarps, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, and solar lamps.

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The National Society aims to reach a total of 2,000 households (6,000 individuals) with essential WASH support in the form of hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits, cleaning kits, jerrycans, and buckets. Community clean-up activities targeting 667 households (2,000 people) across 4 Parishes will also be prioritised, with the support of Community Disaster Response Teams, and necessary materials such as shovels, wheelbarrows, and safety gear will be provided.

### RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY

To inform targeting and delivery of assistance, the National Society will carry out multi-sectoral needs assessments with the support of its volunteers in affected communities. PMER/IM surge personnel will support the processing and analysis of information collected by field teams. The full extent of damages and needs is not yet known, and assessments will help shape operational priorities for the response moving forward.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING

The operation aims to ensure that the National Society has the necessary resources, materials, equipment and visibility items so that staff and volunteers are able to carry out emergency response activities safely and effectively.

# Targeting Strategy

## Who will be targeted through this operation?

To carry out the selection of households and communities to receive assistance, priority will be given to families that meet the following criteria:

- Households whose houses have been damaged or destroyed
- Households that have suffered heavy losses of livelihoods (particularly among those



dependent on the agricultural, fishing and tourism sectors).

- Single-mother households
- Households with dependent older people
- Households with children under five years of age and/or pregnant women
- Households with people with disabilities

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The Jamaica Red Cross will use two main targeting criteria: damage experienced and vulnerability based on socio-economic factors. Damage experienced will focus on the extent of the damage to a family's house and livelihood, while vulnerability will focus on single-parent households, households with persons with disabilities, older adults, and children under 5. Damage will be the primary targeting factor, while vulnerability will be the secondary targeting factor to narrow down the priority of assistance due to limited resources. This criterion was retained because it aligns with current targeting criteria used by the government.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	2,000	Rural	43%
Girls (under 18)	2,000	Urban	57%
Men	2,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	15%
Boys (under 18)	2,000		
Total targeted population	8,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Delivery Risk Management - Procurement, transportation and access constraints delays result in untimely distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Close coordination with the IFRC CCD to align timelines and ensure that consignments are delivered efficiently and according to requirements.</li> <li>* Incorporation of a logistics ERU in the Emergency Appeal to help navigate transportation issues.</li> </ul>
Delivery Risk Management - Funds not readily available to continue efforts. Expenses not booked in a timely manner, to request the following tranche, causing delays in the implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Submission of monthly financial reports and continuous financial reporting will ensure the continuity of transfers.</li> <li>* Surge support for finance is included in the budget, which will enable the National Society to request support from the IFRC if</li> </ul>



	needed, particularly in the initial phases of the project roll out and implementation.
Operational Risk – Pillaging attempts during transportation or distribution of material items.	* Ensure proper planning, rent and drive a closed box truck for transportation, and hire unarmed security to be on site at an organized distribution point.
Delivery Risk Management - Insufficient volunteer manpower to reach affected communities due to the large scale of the disaster and the fact that many volunteers are impacted themselves.	* The mobilization of volunteers from less impacted parishes in the northeast will help to bridge capacity gaps in the southwest.
Operational Risk Management - Challenges in communication in the emergency phase due to the cell service/internet being unavailable in most-impact regions	* Using an existing project with Telecoms Sans Frontieres to equip key branches with Starlink units * Requested communication materials (Starlink, radios...) to be brought it with rapid response personnels
<b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b>	
As there is a large amount of debris in impacted areas, it will be important that all staff and volunteers conducting activities in the field have the necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to keep themselves safe in the field. PPE procurement is included in the budget, to ensure that all volunteers have the proper attire to avoid injuries or contracting diseases in the field.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 431,325

**Targeted Persons:** 8,000

**Targeted Male:** 4,000

**Targeted Female:** 4,000

#### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of households receive essential shelter items to improve immediate living conditions and reduce exposure to environmental hazards.	2,667	0



### Health

**Budget:** CHF 15,975

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** 0

**Targeted Female:** 0

#### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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Number of frontline responders with adequate access to personal protective equipment (PPE)	150	0
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## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 210,870

**Targeted Persons:** 8,000

**Targeted Male:** 4,000

**Targeted Female:** 4,000

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of community clean-up activities conducted and contributing to improved environmental health	4	0
Number of targeted households which receive hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits, cleaning kit, jerrycans or buckets, to support safe hygiene practices	2,000	0



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

**Budget:** CHF 10,650

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** 0

**Targeted Female:** 0

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of multi-sectoral damage and needs assessments completed in all targeted parishes, informing prioritization and targeting of response activities	1	0



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 124,357

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** 0

**Targeted Female:** 0

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of Rapid response surge personnel mobilized to reinforce operational capacity.	12	3



Budget: CHF 206,823

Targeted Persons: 20

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of Paid Staff	20	0

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The National Society has around 20 permanent staff (NHQ and branches) and 400 volunteers actively supporting the operations overall. The number of active volunteers is expected to fluctuate throughout the course of the project, as the Jamaica Red Cross accounts for around 2,000 volunteers nationwide, but not all volunteers are expected to participate in the response and many volunteers have been impacted themselves.

Key staff involved in the management of the operation include:

- \*Director General, provides strategic direction and leadership to the organization from the National Headquarters
- \*Emergency Services Manager, ensures operational planning and oversight, as well as communication and coordination with branches, and liaison with the IFRC
- \*Deputy Operations Manager, supports activity planning and implementation, as well as reporting and liaison with the IFRC
- \*Finance Manager, ensures financial oversight and liaison with the IFRC for finance activities
- \*Administrative Assistance, supports financial reporting and administrative processes

### Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The Jamaica Red Cross is fortunate to have a large pool of volunteers, around 2,000 country-wide, on which it can call for support. This ensures that a diverse workforce is present and available throughout the different parishes, helping the team with its outreach to communities and ensuring that inclusive activities are being implemented. The volunteer team currently includes men and women of all ages. There are no particular linguistic and cultural gaps which could pose a barrier in the project implementation at this time.

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Three rapid response staff from the POS CCD are currently on site and supporting with the following activities: 1) One IM Officer is supporting tracking of distributions goods and warehouse items, and supporting the roll out and analysis of the needs assessment; 2) One Senior Finance Officer is supporting with budget preparation, as well as the financial roll out and procedures at the start of the operation; 3) One PMER Officer is supporting with the drafting of reports and liaison with the IFRC.

Additional surge support is planned within the Response DREF, as it is expected that the National Society will require technical assistance in light of the scale of the response activities. A HeOps is expected to arrive within the coming days to provide strategic oversight and guidance.



## **If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?**

The POS CCD and the Regional Logistics Unit in Panama will support the Jamaica Red Cross in ensuring the smooth execution of procurement operations, by validating technical specifications, and ensuring the procurement of goods meets the specific requirements of the National Society while following IFRC standards. The IFRC will support the preparation of export documentation, coordinating with freight forwarders, and closely liaising with the National Society to align timelines and ensure efficient delivery of goods.

## **How will this operation be monitored?**

Monitoring activities including field observations, and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) activities will be conducted. The PMER Framework will be established with the support of the CCD. The IFRC will support with the preparation of the necessary forms on Kobo, while the National Society will roll out the data collection on the ground. Individual interviews with persons who received project services and items will be the primary method of data collection. The IFRC will also support with the data analysis and reporting.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

The National Society has already been engaging with local media to share updates about its anticipatory actions (see 'Jamaica Red Cross preparing for Melissa with over \$16 million allocated for immediate action' in The Gleaner, October 24, 2025). The Jamaica Red Cross will continue to promote its efforts and achievements with local media and using its own social media platforms.

The IFRC will also provide support regarding international media requests, due to the high level of global interest, as Hurricane Melissa was historically significant in terms of its strength and scale.

Regarding communication with affected communities, the Jamaica Red Cross has been relying on a Company User Group (CUG) arrangement with cellphone providers. An assigned focal point is in charge of receiving calls and documenting requests, which the National Society can then address and follow up on. Going forward, the National Society intends to establish a separate hotline dedicated to the Hurricane Melissa operation, which will help to separate and prioritize operation-specific requests and non-related issues.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

MDRJM005 - Jamaica Red Cross  
Jamaica: Hurricane Melissa

### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>668,820</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	431,325
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	15,975
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	210,870
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	10,650
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>331,180</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	124,357
National Society Strengthening	206,823
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

Internal

11/4/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Leiska Powell, Emergency Services Manager, [lpowell@jamaicaredcross.org](mailto:lpowell@jamaicaredcross.org), +18764561999

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Necephor Mghendi, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Project Manager:** Rhea Pierre, Operations Coordinator, [rhea.pierre@ifrc.org](mailto:rhea.pierre@ifrc.org)

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

Rhea Pierre & Ariadna Lira, Operations Coordinator, Caribbean CCD & Disaster Risk Management Technical Officer, [rhea.pierre@ifrc.org](mailto:rhea.pierre@ifrc.org), +18684907730

**Media Contact:** Susana Arroyo, Regional Communications, [Susana.arroyo@ifrc.org](mailto:Susana.arroyo@ifrc.org), +50684161771

[Click here for the reference](#)

