Tropical Cyclone Jerry (AAL102025)

Wind and Storm Surge

Final Event Briefing

Antigua and Barbuda

11 October 2025

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1 SUMMARY

Tropical Cyclone Jerry is the tenth named cyclone of the 2025 Atlantic Hurricane Season. On 10 October, 2025, TC Jerry crossed the Atlantic waters north of the Leeward Islands, passing at a distance of approximately 35 mi (58 km) from Antigua and Barbuda. Despite its proximity to the system's centre, Antigua and Barbuda was only marginally affected by tropical-storm-force winds, due to the high asymmetry of the tropical storm – as it showed the strongest winds confined to the northeastern semicircle of the system. Winds associated with TC Jerry, though generally still below tropical-storm intensity, began to affect Antigua and Barbuda on 10 October at 0900UTC and persisted for about 12 hours.

The final runs of the CCRIF tropical cyclone loss model for wind and storm surge produced government losses for Antigua and Barbuda due to Tropical Cyclone Jerry, and therefore Jerry is designated as a Loss Event for this country. The government losses for Antigua and Barbuda are below the Attachment Point of its Tropical Cyclone policy and therefore no payout under its policy is due.

Also, the requirements are not met for an Aggregate Deductible Cover (ADC) payment on the Tropical Cyclone policy for Antigua and Barbuda.

The Localized Damage Index (LDI) component of the tropical cyclone model did not identify this event as a localized event for Antigua and Barbuda. Therefore, no payout is due under the LDI endorsement of the Tropical Cyclone policy for Antigua and Barbuda.

This event briefing is designed to review the modelled losses due to wind and storm surge calculated by CCRIF's tropical cyclone model for affected CCRIF member countries, to be analyzed with respect to members' Tropical Cyclone policies. A separate report on other CCRIF member countries affected by wind and storm surge due to TC Jerry, with respect to their Tropical Cyclone policies or rainfall impacts from TC Jerry on affected CCRIF member countries will be issued if applicable.

2 INTRODUCTION

On 7 October 2025 at 1500 UTC, a tropical cyclone formed over the central tropical Atlantic and was named Jerry. Over the next two days, Jerry gradually strengthened as it moved westward, although its development was hindered by relatively cool sea surface temperatures and moderate wind shear.

By 9 October at 2100 UTC, the storm's centre was located at latitude 17.3° North and longitude 60.6° West, about 175 mi (285 km) east-southeast of the northern Leeward Islands (Figure 1). Satellite images showed a poorly organized and strongly sheared storm, with the low-level centre fully exposed and elongated and the main area of deep convection was located to the south and southeast of the storm centre (Figure 2). Maximum sustained winds were estimated at 65 mph (100 km/h), with tropical-storm-force winds extending up to 175 mi (285 km) from the centre. Despite the northern Leeward Islands being close enough to experience tropical-storm-force

winds, the wind analysis maps (Figure 3a) showed that the strongest winds were confined to the northeastern semicircle of the storm, while lighter winds were observed on the western side of the system, over the northern Leeward Islands.

Six hours later, on 10 October at 0300 UTC, Jerry's centre was at its closest point to Antigua and Barbuda, located at latitude 18.2° North and longitude 61.6° West, approximately 35 mi (58 km) northeast of Barbuda. The tropical storm's intensity, structure, and wind field remained largely unchanged, with tropical-storm-force winds still confined to the northeastern side. As a result, Antigua and Barbuda had not yet experienced tropical-storm-force winds, despite its proximity to the system's centre, as shown in the wind analysis maps (Figure 3b).

Around 0900 UTC, six hours later, winds associated with Jerry—though still below tropical-storm intensity—began to affect Antigua and Barbuda (Figure 3c). By then, the storm's centre was located at latitude 19.2° North and longitude 62.5° West, approximately 130 miles (214 km) north-northwest of Antigua and Barbuda, and was moving northwestward, away from the Leeward Islands and toward the eastern Atlantic. These winds persisted over the islands for twelve hours, until 1800 UTC, by which time Jerry had moved to about 210 miles (370 km) north of the northern Leeward Islands (Figure 3d).

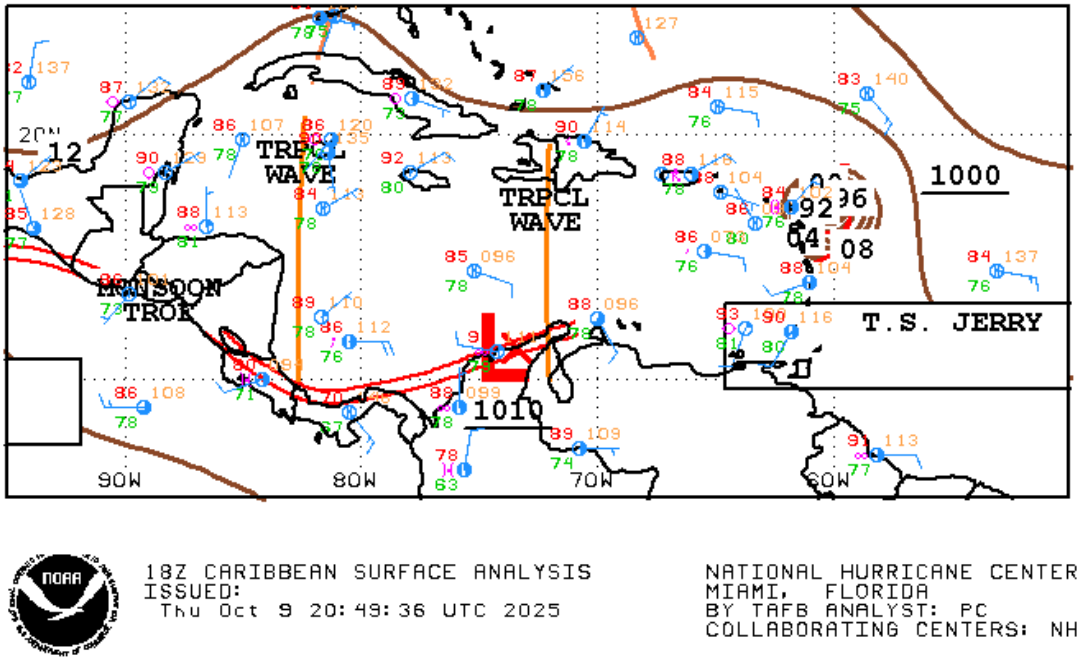


Figure 1 Surface analysis over the Caribbean area on 9 October at 1800UTC. Source: US National Hurricane centre[1]

[1] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - FTP, National Hurricane centre, review date: 9 October 2025, available at: *https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb /CAR18Z.gif*

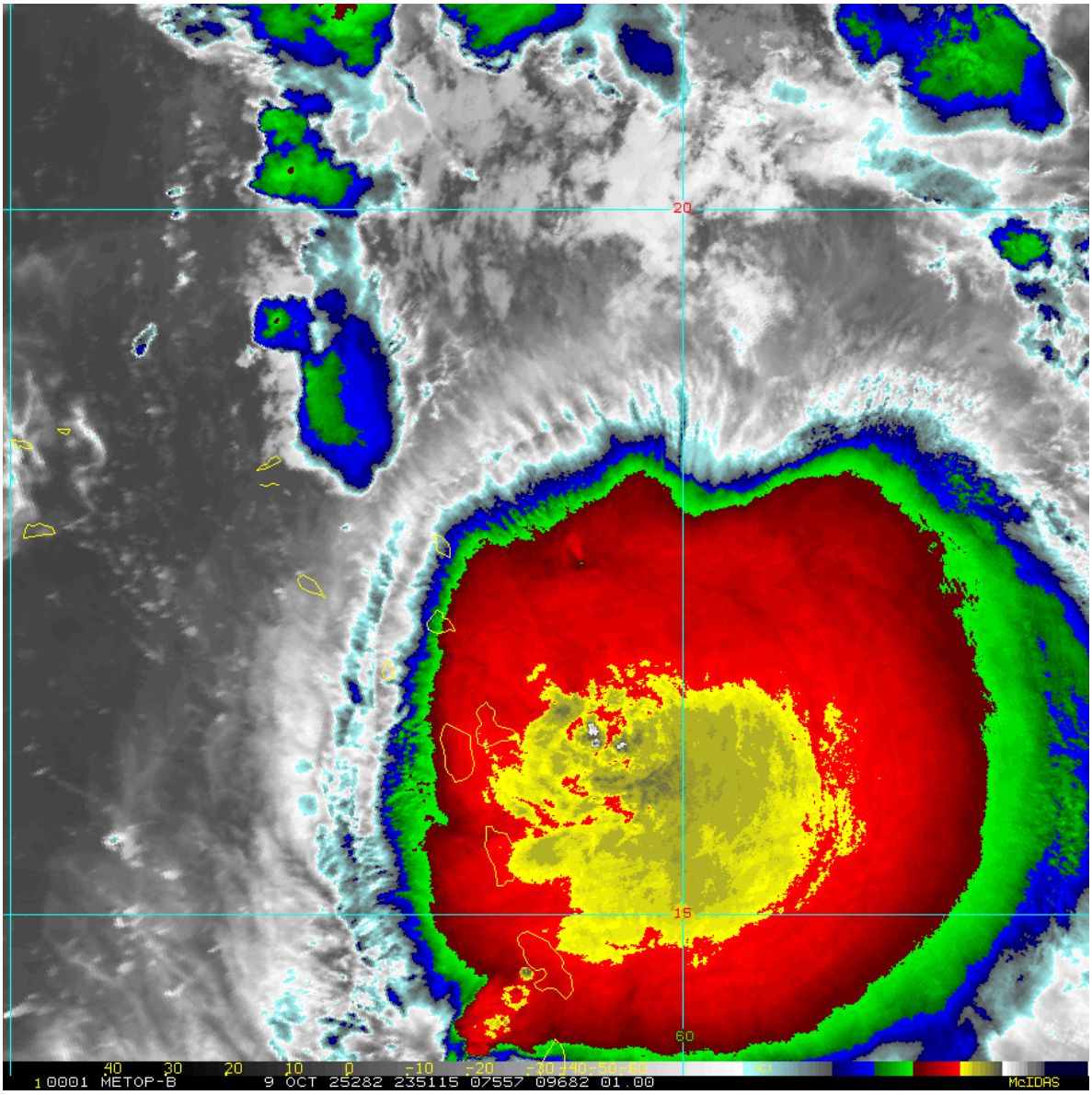
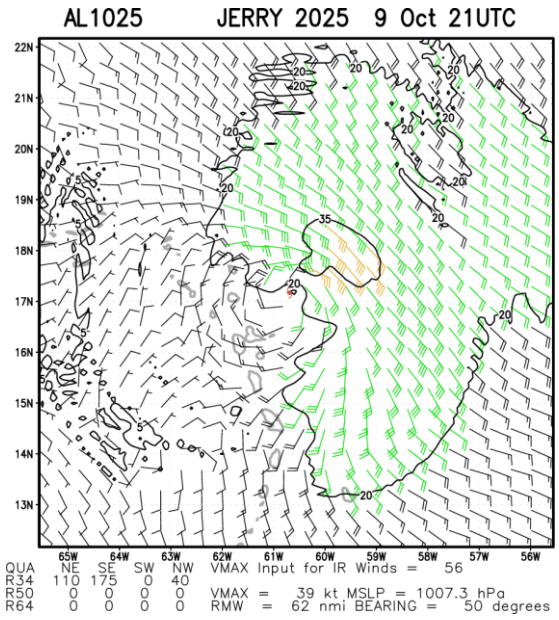
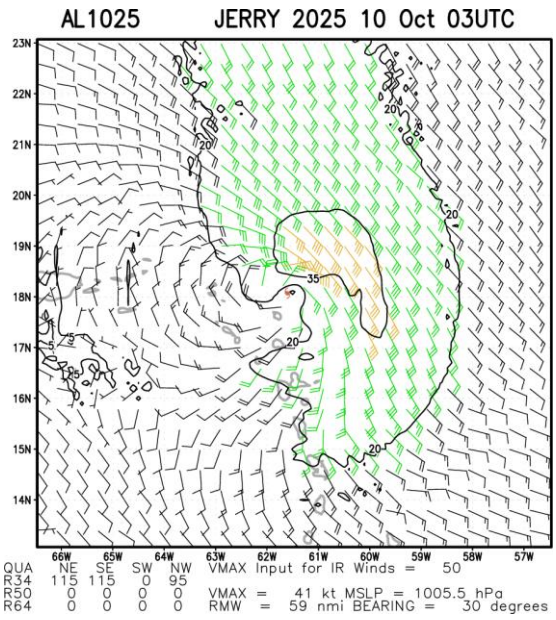


Figure 2 Satellite imagery on 9 October, 2025 at 2350 UTC from the thermal infrared channel enhanced with colour. Blue/green colours represent high altitude clouds (top cloud temperature between -50°C and -70°C), while the red/yellow colours represent very high altitude clouds (top cloud lower than -70°C). High altitude clouds indicate strong convection associated with intense precipitation. Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service[2].

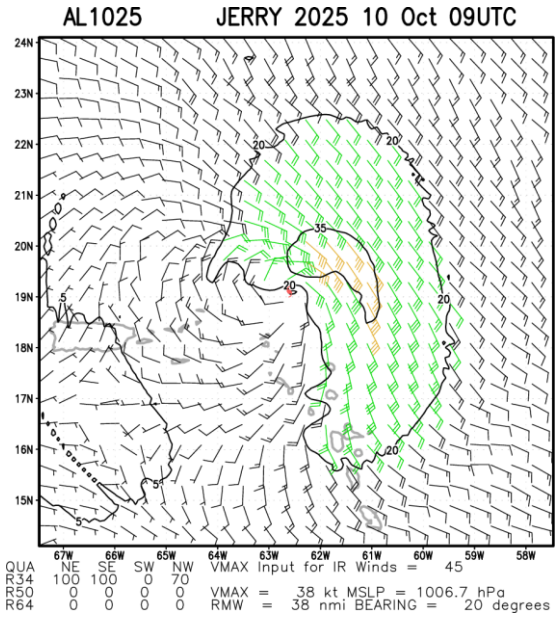
[2] RAMSDIS Online Archive, NOAA Satellite and Information Service, available at: https://rammb-data.cira.colostate.edu/tc_realtime/storm.asp?storm_identifier=al102025



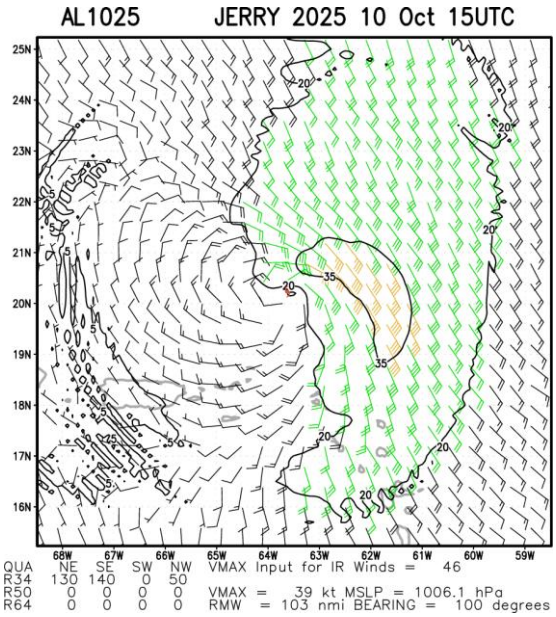
a) 9 October at 2100UTC



b) 10 October at 0300UTC



c) 10 October at 0900UTC



d) 10 October at 1500UTC

Figure 3 Multi-platform satellite based tropical cyclone surface wind analysis estimated on 9 and 10 October, 2025 at different times as indicated by the labels. Contouring indicates wind intensity at 20 kn (23 mph, 37 km/h), at 35 kn (40 mph, 65 km/h), 50 kn (57mph, 93 km/h), 65 kn (74mph, 120km/h) and 80 kn (92mph, 148km/h). Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service[3]

[3] RAMSDIS Online Archive, NOAA Satellite and Information Service, available at: https://rammb-data.cira.colostate.edu/tc_realtime/storm.asp?storm_identifier=al102025

3 CCRIF SPC MODEL OUTPUTS

A CCRIF System for Probabilistic Hazard Evaluation and Risk Assessment (SPHERA) report is issued for any tropical cyclone affecting at least one member country with winds greater than 39 mph (62.7 km/h). For Antigua and Barbuda Tropical Cyclone Jerry qualifies as a Loss Event.[4]

The wind footprint is one of the outputs from CCRIF´s model. Figure 4 shows the wind footprint for the regions affected by Tropical Cyclone Jerry.

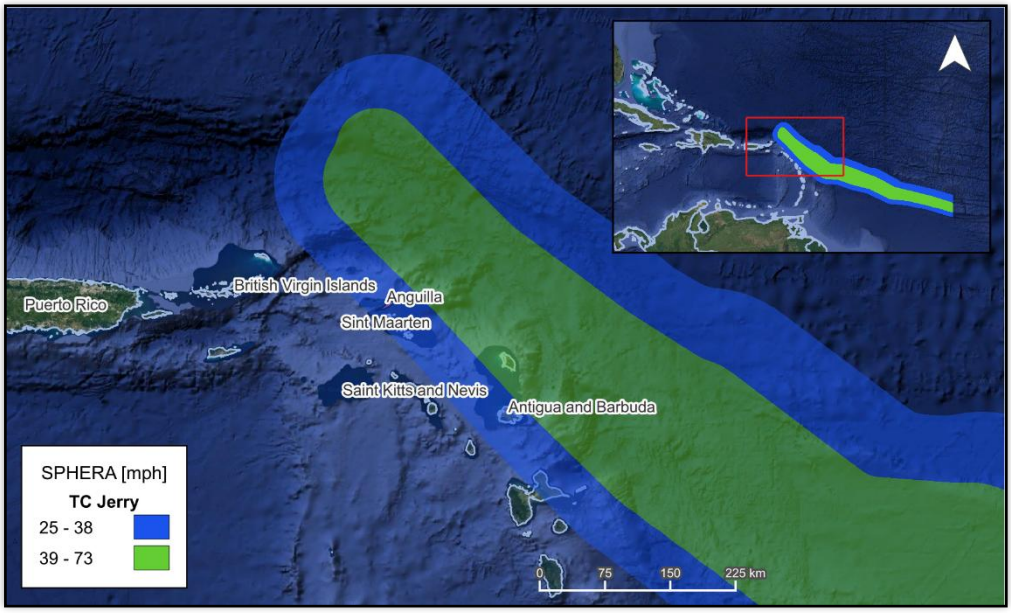


Figure 4 Map showing the wind field associated with Tropical Cyclone Jerry around the Northern Leeward Islands. Source: NHC & CCRIF/SPHERA

4 REPORTED IMPACTS

At the time of writing this report, the available information on damage in Antigua and Barbuda due to Tropical Cyclone Jerry was limited. According to local news[5], the Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Office was flooded on October 10 as heavy rain from Jerry drenched the island, disrupting operations at the vital weather facility. It was reported that water poured through the roof, damaging work areas and some equipment used for monitoring weather and supporting airport operations. Also, The Antigua and Barbuda Airport Authority (ABAA) advises a temporary closure due to the impending passage of Tropical Storm Jerry from 9 October to 10 October[6].

[4] Any Tropical Cyclone event which produces a modelled loss greater than zero in one or more policyholder countries.
[5] VIDEO: Major Flooding at Met Office - Antigua News Room
[6] ADVISORY: Temporary Closure Of Airport Aerodromes Due To Tropical Storm Jerry – safety steps

5 TRIGGER POTENTIAL

The final runs of the CCRIF tropical cyclone loss model for wind and storm surge did not produce any government losses for Antigua and Barbuda, although tropical-storm-winds were shown over portions of this country. Therefore, no payout under the Tropical Cyclone policy of this country is due.

The Aggregate Deductible Cover (ADC) endorsement for the Tropical Cyclone policy of Antigua and Barbuda was not activated because the modelled losses were below 30% of the Minimum Payment of the policy. Therefore, no payment under the ADC endorsement is due.

The Localized Damage Index (LDI) component of the tropical cyclone model did not identify this event as a localized event for Antigua and Barbuda. Therefore, no payout is due under the LDI endorsement of the Tropical Cyclone policy for Antigua and Barbuda.

For additional information, please contact CCRIF SPC at: pr@ccrif.org