



# Hurricane Beryl

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Update 1

05/07/2024

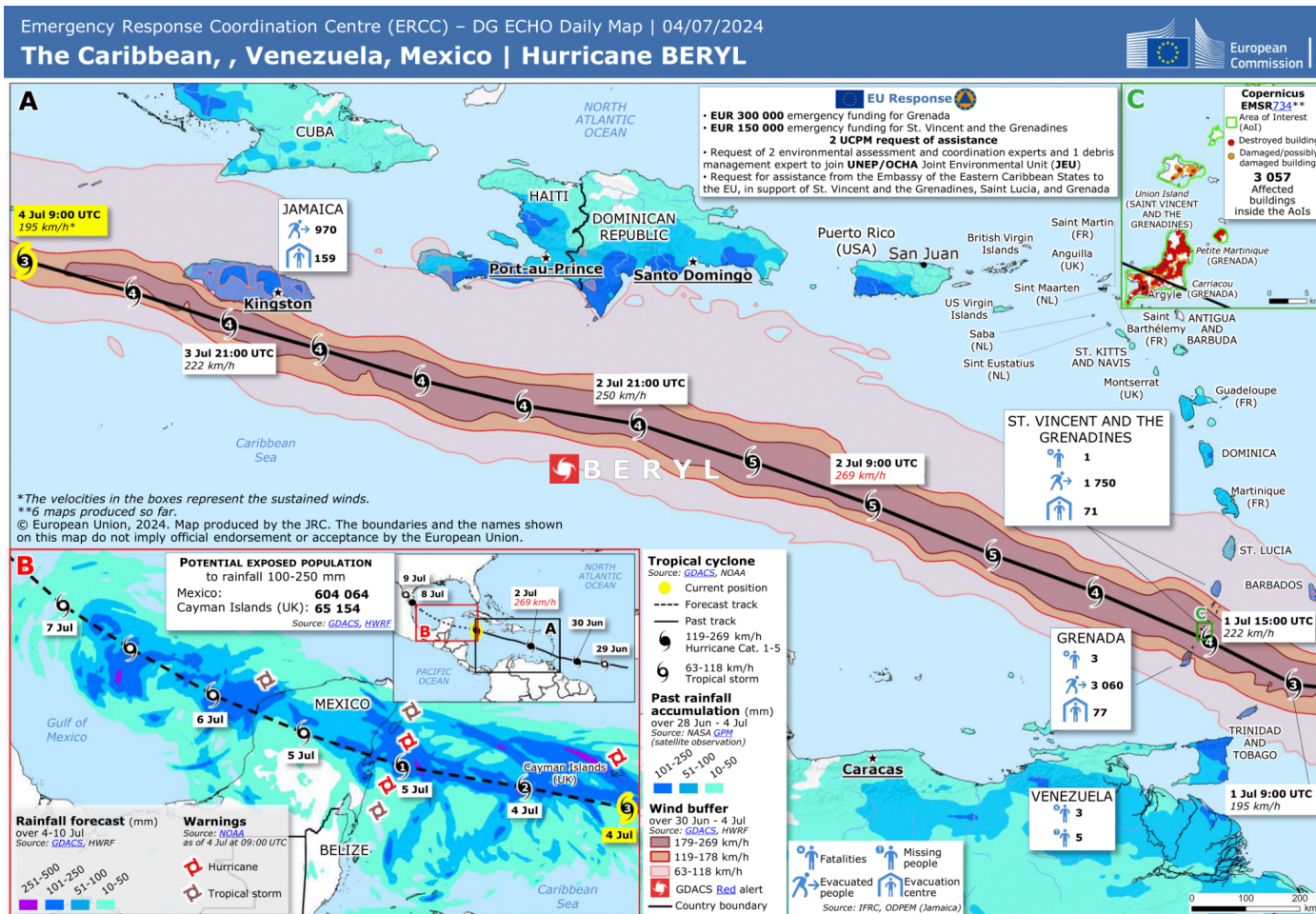


## 1. Overview

Hurricane Beryl struck the Caribbean region from July 1 to July 4, 2024. As a Category 4 hurricane, briefly ranked to a Category 5, Beryl caused significant damage across several islands, including Barbados, the Cayman Islands, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

As of July 4, ten people died and five more are missing. The number of injured remains unknown. Thousands of people have been forced to flee in search of shelter. Local, regional and international organizations have taken measures and initiatives to mitigate the impact of the hurricane. However, the destructive winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges have caused extensive damage, severely affecting populations, infrastructures, services, and livelihoods. There is an urgent need for humanitarian intervention across sectors, including coordination, education, food security, health, protection, shelter, and WASH.




As the hurricane's intensity varied geographically, impacting sectors and populations differently, this report provides a detailed overview of the priority needs, affected areas, priority groups, and sector-specific needs. It aims to enhance and tailor the coordination, response and support from humanitarian organizations and the international community.










## 2. Priority needs

In the wake of Hurricane Beryl, several priority needs have emerged across the affected countries, requiring immediate attention and support to address the most critical challenges faced by the affected population. Here's a detailed country-wise list of the priority needs across the region:

	Jamaica	Barbados	Grenada	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Cayman Islands
 <b>Shelter and Housing</b>	Emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins, tents, blankets), repair materials, rental support, and relocation assistance	Emergency shelter materials, temporary housing	Emergency shelter materials, temporary housing, and repair materials	Emergency shelter materials, temporary housing, and repair materials	Emergency shelter, tarpaulins, essential supplies
 <b>Food Security and Nutrition</b>	Food assistance, livelihood support	Clean drinking water, hygiene kits, and rehabilitation of damaged toilets and sanitation facilities	Food assistance and livelihood support	Water purification systems, rehabilitation of damaged toilets, and enhancement of sanitation facilities to prevent the spread of diseases	Restoration of water systems, and hygiene supplies
 <b>WASH</b>	Access to safe drinking water and restoration of water facilities, sanitation, hygiene kits, and prevention of water-borne diseases	Food assistance, Provision of child food packages and cooking utensils, and Nutrition services	Clean drinking water, water purification systems, and rehabilitation of toilets	Food assistance and livelihood support	Food assistance, agricultural recovery



### 3. Priority geographic areas

				
Jamaica	Barbados	Grenada	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Cayman Islands
<p>Southern Parishes: St. Elizabeth, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. James, Trelawny, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Andrew, Kingston, St. Thomas</p> <p>Northern Parishes: St. Ann, St. Mary, Portland</p>	South Coast	<p>All areas in Carriacou and Petit Martinique.</p> <p>Main Island: Northern parishes of St. Patrick, St. David, St. Andrew</p>	<p>Union Island</p> <p>Bequia</p>	Widespread damage in the three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman)



### 4. Priority Groups

	Rural farming communities in Jamaica
	Urban poor at risk of homelessness
	Fishing communities
	Evacuees and displaced
	Coastal residents
	Vulnerable groups: children, people with disabilities, elderly, women



## 5. Sectoral needs and impact

Hurricane Beryl has caused extensive damage and disruptions across multiple countries in the region, severely affecting populations, infrastructure, and livelihoods. The widespread impact has created urgent humanitarian needs across sectors.

Here is a detailed overview of the impact on each country:

### *Grenada*

Approximately 3,000 people were in evacuation centers during the peak of the storm. Widespread housing damage in Carriacou and Petit Martinique has led many to seek shelter with relatives.

#### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

Grenada faces the most severe situation, with 95% of homes in Carriacou and Petit Martinique damaged or destroyed and requires shelter assistance and support. Urgent need for shelter items like tarpaulins, and roofing materials is growing in the affected areas.

#### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

Grenada faces the most severe disruption, with water supplies halted since the storm hit on July 1st, necessitating urgent provision of hygiene and dignity supplies for the affected population.

#### **Food Security and Livelihoods**

Grenada being one of the worst-hit countries faces the most severe agricultural destruction, particularly in Carriacou and Petit Martinique, severely impacting food security and the livelihoods of farmers and agricultural workers and increasing the need for food and livelihood support

### *St Vincent and the Grenadines*

Union Island experienced near-total devastation with 98% of housing destroyed, no functioning sanitation facilities, and limited access to water. Extensive damage to the airport and power plant, one confirmed death, and ongoing but limited evacuations to St. Vincent due to the Vincy Mas carnival further compound the situation. On Bequia Island, 90% of buildings, including schools and churches, were severely damaged or destroyed. Overall, government buildings, schools, and churches across the country are affected, with widespread power outages and disruptions to water supplies and telecommunications, leaving an estimated 16,453 people in need of humanitarian assistance.

#### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

St Vincent and the Grenadines are critically affected, with over 1,700 people in shelters requiring temporary housing solutions and essential household items.

#### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

The islands have prominent WASH needs particularly on Union Island, where the restoration of water supply systems and provision of safe drinking water and hygiene supplies are essential.

<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	In parts of St Vincent and the Grenadines, there is a requirement of need assessments of agricultural losses and support for affected farmers.
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	There is an urgent need for the restoration of healthcare facilities and services, addressing potential disease outbreaks, and ensuring access to essential medicines.
<b>Protection</b>	There is a need for the establishment of child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support services, particularly in shelters, as well as measures to mitigate gender-based violence risks and support for survivors.
<b>Education</b>	The need for the repair and reconstruction of damaged schools, along with the provision of temporary learning spaces and educational materials is prominent

### *Cayman Islands*

In Grand Cayman, widespread damage to buildings, infrastructure, and utilities, significant flooding in low-lying areas due to storm surge and heavy rainfall, extensive power outages, and communication disruptions have occurred. Damage to the airport hampers relief efforts, and crops and agricultural lands have been destroyed. In Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, severe damage to buildings and critical infrastructure, coastal areas inundated by storm surge, and disruptions to water and power supplies have isolated the islands due to damage to the only airports. An estimated 65,000 people are affected across the Cayman Islands, with approximately 20,000 displaced and in need of shelter.

<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)</b>	The Cayman Islands need emergency shelter solutions, including tarpaulins, tents, and temporary housing, alongside the distribution of NFIs like blankets, mosquito nets, and kitchen sets.
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	The islands also require restoration of water supply systems, safe drinking water distribution, and provision of sanitation facilities and hygiene supplies in affected areas and shelters.
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	Food assistance for displaced and affected populations and support for agricultural recovery and restoration of livelihoods are also crucial.
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	There is also a requirement for medical assistance and supplies for the injured, restoration of health facilities and services, and prevention and control of disease outbreaks.
<b>Protection</b>	The need for identification and support for vulnerable groups, including children, women, and the elderly, along with psychosocial support and protection services for affected communities is prominent.

## Jamaica

The number of people affected by the hurricane in Jamaica is growing, with rural farming communities in St. Elizabeth being the hardest hit and experiencing widespread destruction. Nearly 1,000 Jamaicans are currently in evacuation centers as of July 4, and the number of displaced persons is expected to rise as assessments continue.

<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	In Jamaica, disruptions to water supply systems and potential contamination of water sources have created a heightened need for safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene supplies.
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	Jamaica suffers extensive damage in agricultural areas, particularly in rural communities, affecting food security and the livelihoods of farmers and agricultural workers.
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	The country faces potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases, injuries, and disruptions to healthcare services, necessitating medical assistance, supplies, and nutritional support.
<b>Protection</b>	The displaced and vulnerable populations, especially women, children, and persons with disabilities, may require specialized protection services and support.
<b>Education</b>	The country also faces damage to school infrastructure and disruptions to the academic calendar, necessitating temporary learning spaces and educational support.

## Barbados

Over 200 fishing vessels were damaged or destroyed, severely impacting the fishing industry. 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.

<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)</b>	Some coastal residents need temporary shelter assistance due to home damage, and there is a demand for NFIs like tarpaulins, blankets, and kitchen sets.
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	Barbados, while affected, has less severe disruptions, with potential impacts on water supply and sanitation facilities in coastal areas, leading to a need for hygiene kits and safe drinking water.
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	The fishing community has suffered substantial losses, with vessels and equipment damaged or destroyed, necessitating assistance in restoring livelihoods and providing alternative income sources, as well as potential food assistance for the most vulnerable households.
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	The country faces potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases, injuries, and disruptions to healthcare services, necessitating medical assistance, supplies, and nutritional support.
<b>Protection</b>	Barbados may need psychosocial support and protection services for affected individuals, particularly in the fishing community.



## 6. Coordination and response

As the hurricane season rages on, there are certain measures and initiatives taken by governments and international agencies to mitigate the impact.

- In Jamaica, the government has declared a nationwide curfew and disaster area, facilitating the coordination of relief efforts. International humanitarian organizations, such as the UN, IFRC, and NGOs, are mobilizing resources and personnel to support the government's response.
- In Barbados, the government and relevant agencies are likely leading the response efforts, with support from international organizations such as UNICEF and IOM as needed.
- Grenada has declared a state of emergency, with the government leading the national response supported by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). The Grenada Red Cross is distributing relief items and coordinating with authorities to restore communication and power services. UNICEF has reallocated \$120,000 from Regular Resources for urgent emergency supplies and estimates funding needs at \$500,000, while the European Union has provided €300,000 in emergency funding for Grenada.
- In St Vincent and the Grenadines, there is a focus on strengthening coordination mechanisms among local authorities, NGOs, and international agencies, conducting comprehensive needs assessments, and sharing information for effective response planning.
- The Cayman Islands are coordinating humanitarian efforts and information management, providing logistics support for the transportation and distribution of relief supplies, and working on the restoration of transportation infrastructure and access to affected areas.





## About This Report

This report is a synthesis of publicly available information, powered by the DEEP - the Data Entry and Exploration Platform - a collaborative analysis platform for effective aid response - and supplemented by assessment data provided by humanitarian partners working in the country. The analysis was conducted independently by Data Friendly Space (DFS) on behalf of the DEEP Remote Support Analysis Team. This project and report are made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of the DEEP Remote Analysis Support Team through Data Friendly Space and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

The DEEP team appreciates the generous contribution and partnership with the IFRC and all of our governance board members throughout this 2024 Atlantic and Caribbean hurricane season.

## Get in touch with us

If you wish to have more information on this project or the DEEP, reach out to [deep@thedeep.io](mailto:deep@thedeep.io)



## Methodology

The DEEP Remote Analysis Support Team collates and structures available information in the DEEP platform daily. All data presented in this report originates from DEEP's official repository for this project. Interested parties can access a detailed list of the consulted sources via [this link](#). If you belong to the humanitarian community and wish to access the project and collaborate in DEEP's joint analysis environment, please request access here:

<https://app.thedeep.io/projects/4476/tagging/>

The Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP) is an intelligent web-based platform, offering a suite of collaborative tools tailored for qualitative and secondary data review. DEEP is free, open source, and fully accessible for all humanitarian and development users. Log in here: <https://app.thedeep.io/login/>

Each piece of information is tagged based on the pillars and sub-pillars of the Analysis Framework, based on the JIAF 1.0 (see below) and developed in line with successful models used across previous projects. The framework is shown below and comprises the humanitarian conditions (by sector) and the operational environment. All the captured information receives additional tags to allow examination of different categories of interest such as affected group, geographic location, etc.

The analysts follow key steps for ensuring robust and sound humanitarian analysis, relying on an analysis workflow and spectrum (see below). For this report, the analysts relied on the main three first steps of the analysis spectrum – description, explanation, and interpretation.