

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. It covers the period from 20 to 29 July 2024 and is focused on the impacts in **Grenada** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**. Beryl's impact in Jamaica is covered separately.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is facing a severe food insecurity crisis, compounded by the devastating effects of Hurricane Beryl, which resulted in the loss of 98 per cent of banana and plantain production and the destruction of the lobster and fisheries sector.
- Nearly four weeks after Beryl, the number of shelters still open in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines shows the prolonged recovery process and the need for continued support.
- The last United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team member transitioned out of Carriacou, Grenada on 30 July. The team supported the National Emergency Coordinator of the National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA).
- By 30 July, the Regional Overview and Planned Response Plan for US\$9 million had received approximately US\$15.5 million in project proposals from UN agencies, international governmental organizations, and local non-governmental organizations.



Union Island, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. What remains of a damaged house. Photo: OCHA

2.9K

total estimated hygiene kits distributed across Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (mainland, Union Island, Mayreau, Canouan)

3.4K

total estimated hygiene kits distributed across Grenada (mainland, Carriacou and Petite Martinique)

6.8K

total estimated food kits distributed across all affected countries.

19.9K

estimated number of people reached through humanitarian interventions across all affected countries.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Nearly a month after Hurricane Beryl, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are still recovering and focusing on rebuilding and restoring essential services. The Government, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), UN agencies, and international organizations are working together to provide essential services, medical care, and support rebuilding efforts. Both countries face challenges in logistics, resource allocation, and rebuilding to withstand future hurricanes, especially with the peak of hurricane season approaching. Both Governments are prioritizing restarting the economy and improving disaster preparedness while addressing immediate needs and long-term recovery.

Grenada

The Government, supported by international aid organizations, continues to lead the emergency response efforts. These efforts have made progress in restoring basic utilities and clearing debris. However, rebuilding critical infrastructure like roads, schools, and healthcare facilities remains a major challenge.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Relief efforts are focused on meeting the basic needs of the affected population, while planning for long-term recovery and resilience building.

Many people, mainly from the Grenadines, including children, remain displaced and are living in private homes on the mainland. This reliance on private homes suggests that public shelters may not have enough capacity to meet the demand. Several shelters on the mainland are still operational, accommodating many people. Nearly four weeks after the hurricane, the number of shelters still open shows the prolonged recovery process and the need for continued support.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines faces a severe food insecurity crisis. Agriculture Minister Saboto Caesar highlighted this during the 2024 session of the [Executive Committee of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture \(IICA\)](#). The Minister explained to agricultural ministers and officials across the Americas how disasters over the past five years, including COVID-19, volcanic eruptions, severe droughts, and hurricanes, have compounded, culminating in Hurricane Beryl's devastating effects in July. The hurricane destroyed 98 per cent of banana and plantain production and devastated the lobster and fisheries sector, displacing many fisherfolk and producers. In response, the Government seeks parliamentary support for direct income assistance to producers over the next 23 months, aiming to restore full operational capacity by late 2024. Caesar called for technical assistance from IICA and its Member States to aid in recovering and rebuilding the agriculture and fisheries sectors, emphasizing the need for ecosystem assessments, seeds, fertilizers, technical personnel, and reconstruction technologies.



Carriacou, Grenada. Sunken yacht after the passing of Hurricane Beryl. Photo: Shamari Cave



Carriacou, Grenada. Distribution of WFP Food Boxes to affected persons in Grenada. Photo: WFP MCO

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Grenada

The last UNDAC team member transitioned out from Carriacou, Grenada on 30 July and provided a hand over to the National Emergency Coordinator of NaDMA. Any further coordination support will be provided remotely by the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) from Barbados.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Based on the coordination structure proposed by CDEMA and in agreement with the CARICOM Disaster Response Unit (CDRU) and the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) Emergency Coordinator of Union Island, the Chief of the Response and Recovery Operation conducted a consultation on 30 July with fisherfolk and local private businesses. The aim was to identify the impact of Hurricane Beryl on local businesses, determine the main priorities for reactivating the local economy, and gather lessons learned to improve financial risk management and business security in the future.



Union Island, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. UN talking to local fisherfolks and business owners. Photo: OCHA

With the support of OCHA, who has been collecting and systematizing the information, this consultation seeks to provide a better understanding of the situation to partners. The information from the consultation will be shared with the Ministry of National Mobilization who has already conducted consultations with the private sector on mainland.

FUNDING

The initial Regional Overview and Planned Response document called for US\$9 million to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs. By 30 July, the plan had received about US\$15.5 million in project proposals from UN agencies, international governmental organizations, and local non-governmental organizations. The plan and all project proposals will be shared with partners.

This week, UN agencies are expected to receive the initial US\$1.5 million from the UN Central Emergency Relief Funds (CERF), which will boost support to the countries.

The Premier of the British Virgin Islands (BVI), Dr Natalio Wheatley, announced that his Government will donate almost US\$500,000 (XCD1.07 million) to the Hurricane Beryl recovery efforts in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada. Each country will receive US\$200,000.



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. UNICEF conducting Return to Happiness trainings with government officials, community and local partners. Photo: UNICEF ECA

Health

Needs

Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Increase surveillance in shelters and provision of food, water, and safe accommodation for health care workers.
- Urgently repair damaged health facilities and ensure adequate waste disposal in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Procure essential sexual and reproductive health (SRH) kits for emergency obstetrics and rape management.
- Train health workers and gender-based violence (GBV) workers on safe, confidential referral, case management, and clinical management of rape.
- Provide psychosocial support, focusing on health care workers.
- Assess and repair health facilities, including water storage and replacement of critical supplies, equipment, medicines, and vaccines.

Grenada

- Provide essential health and hygiene supplies: solar lamps/flashlights, mosquito nets, thick rubber gloves, water boots, sanitary napkins, baby diapers, and health worker scrubs.
- Supply risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) items: megaphones and public health messaging materials for shelters and communities without power or internet.
- Establish a referral pathway for enhanced access to SRH and GBV information and services.

Response

- Strengthening surveillance in shelters with Ministries of Health, coordinating logistics for materials and supplies to Carriacou, Grenada, and continuing work with Samaritan's Purse EMTs.
- Various PAHO/WHO experts still deployed for assessments and operational support in both countries.

Gaps & Constraints:

Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Extensive damage leaves some health facilities non-operational or partially operational, with limited connectivity and challenges in deploying public health personnel, affecting surveillance, early disease detection, and reporting.
- High risk of disease outbreaks due to lack of running water, unsanitary conditions, increased mosquito presence, and compromised vaccine cold chain in the Grenadines.
- Public health and sanitation challenges in unofficial shelters, possible spread of communicable diseases and GBV, and significant impact on frontline healthcare workers.

Education

Needs:

- 34 schools (16 per cent) in Grenada, Petite Martinique, and Carriacou and 26 schools (11 per cent) in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, including 14 Early Childhood Development facilities, report damage.
- Continued Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for children, adolescents, youth, and staff, along with shelter support and expanded cash transfers for families and guardians.
- Costed estimates for school infrastructure repair and refurbishment, operational school WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), and an implemented shelter transition plan.
- Updated student, staff, and shelter data, and a comprehensive school reopening plan.

Response:

- 14 recreational kits and 6 Early Childhood development kits have shipped to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Grenadines to benefit 700 children.
- Teachers and front-line workers have commenced receipt of psychosocial support and protection from risks, including violence prevention for affected children.
- Discussions have continued with the Ministry of Education on plan development and support assessments to enable continued education, with Education Coordination meetings scheduled for 31 July for both Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The availability of age- and gender-disaggregated information from shelters is inconsistent.

Food Security

Needs:

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry, and Labour of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines requested urgent assistance to recover food production systems, including seeds, fertilizers, shade houses, technical support, and human resource capacity to assess Beryl's impact.
- Restore fishing capacity by repairing or replacing fishing boats, gear, ice machines, cold storage equipment, and critical fisheries support infrastructure.
- Provide planting materials and inputs for banana, plantain, tree crops, short-cycle crops, and root crops to prevent supply dips and price spikes, along with alternative income support for those in these value chains.

Response:**Grenada**

- WFP provided food assistance to 2,960 people on the island of Carriacou.
- WFP provided a top up to the Government's Public Assistance Programme on the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, reaching 317 people.
- Efforts are underway to support the design of a longer-term cash assistance programme, led by the Government, following the trigger of Grenada's Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) policy for the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season – an estimated US\$4.3 million.
- FAO is conducting damage and needs assessments using drones and satellite remote sensing. They have mobilized resources through the Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA) for emergency coordination, response, surge support, field missions, logistics, and technical assistance. They are preparing thematic GIS basemaps to support response and recovery planning for the rest of the cropping season.
- The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) triggered tropical cyclone and excess rain policies for Grenada. The WFP-Caribbean Development Bank partnership under the Canada-CARICOM Climate Change Adaptation Fund will provide a percentage of the payout as cash assistance to affected people.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- WFP reached 3,890 people through food assistance to Union Island and on mainland.

Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- FAO is finalizing the procurement of items to support rapid response in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, following CERF approval. FAO and WFP are working together to finalize beneficiary targeting.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Conditions in the southern Grenadines are limiting the movement of the assessment teams. Subsequent data collection rounds and field visits will be needed.
- Continued cloud cover is preventing satellite imagery acquisition, particularly for main island Grenada and main island Saint Vincent. Successful image acquisition will enable vegetation index analysis and further damage validation.

 **Protection****Needs:****Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

- Assessment methods and experts to understand the specific needs.
- Scale up GBV prevention and response in emergencies, including updating and establishing GBV referral pathways and conducting service mapping for effective referral and identifying service gaps.
- Establish GBV mobile and static services, Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS), and provide critical services to survivors and those at risk.
- Procure, preposition, and distribute dignity kits and SRH kits, and train GBV workers on minimum standards.
- Provide relief supplies and mental health and psychosocial support services for families, women, GBV survivors, the elderly in shelters, and establish Child Friendly and Safe Spaces.
- Scale-up GBV awareness, training, and protocols in shelters and referral pathway options. Support scaling up cash transfers programmes, including cash-based options for affected individuals, MSMEs, and agri-businesses.
- Distribute Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) material to humanitarian workers and conduct awareness and sensitization sessions on available SEA reporting mechanisms.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Training for shelter managers on GBV risks mitigation and safe and confidential referral.
- Train GBV and non-GBV actors on GBV prevention and response, available services and referral pathways.
- Establish safe spaces for women and girls.
- Beds and fans for women and girls' safe spaces.

Grenada

- Relief supplies for shelters and women's homes.
- Information on self-care and psychosocial support for the elderly.

- Shelter protocol for addressing GBV.

Response:

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- UNICEF trained 79 social workers (67 female), teachers, health officers, counsellors, previous Return to Happiness (RTH)/Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) responders from La Soufriere volcanic eruption, and parents in shelters. The training covered coordinating the child protection response in RTH programming, establishing CFS, and building capacity on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation. After training, UNICEF and the Ministries of National Mobilization, Health, and Education started a coordinated rollout of the RTH program.
- UNICEF deployed specialists to provide technical assistance to the Government in designing or expanding cash transfers for affected populations.

Grenada

- UNICEF trained 80 social workers (66 female), guidance counsellors, psychologists, child protection officers, GBV responders, and family support officers in coordinating child protection in RTH programming, establishing CFS, and building capacity on PSEA, Psychological First Aid (PFA), and GBV risk mitigation. After training, the Minister of Education and team visited Carriacou in mid-August 2024 to finalize the Education response plan, integrating RTH.
- UNICEF completed child protection assessments of all six Government shelters in Carriacou and supported the establishment of a national child protection working group. UNICEF deployed Social Protection Specialists to develop a social protection expansion plan for areas affected by Hurricane Beryl in Grenada, conducting key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The plan includes expanding flagship cash plus programmes like SEED, with components on education and health.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Family separation increases risks for vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied and separated children, people living with disabilities, pregnant women, single female heads of household, and women traveling alone.
- Concerns about managing GBV situations, particularly in shelters.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Early Childhood Centers have been affected.
- Concerns on the equitable distribution of relief supplies.

Grenada

- Referral pathways not fully operational on sister islands.

Shelter

Needs:

- Shelter coordination and support, with many shelters remaining active in the affected countries.
- In collective shelter accommodations, rain and wind proofing, internal partitioning, clothing, water, food, psychosocial support, Return to Happiness (RTH) programs, and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).
- Provision of essential non-food items such as mattresses, kitchen sets, bedding, solar lights, tarpaulins, and emergency shelter toolkits.
- Reports of family separation, with members sometimes living in different shelters or homes, often leaving to find alternative accommodation with family in Carriacou or mainland Grenada.
- Security concerns in some emergency shelters, with issues related to facility access, fear of using washrooms, risk of violence including GBV, lack of secure storage and locks, and understaffed shelter management needing training and regulations.

Collective emergency shelters

Grenada:

- Initial findings from the Site Profiles Rapid Assessment (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Rapid Needs Assessment) show several challenges related to water, sanitation, and hygiene. There is an urgent need for drinking and sanitation water, including jerrycans and water tanks, as existing water storage is scattered and hard to recover. Additionally, shelters need insect repellent, child and adult diapers, cleaning supplies, tarps, solar lamps, and generators.
- In Carriacou and Petite Martinique, an estimated 250-300 people remain in shelters. Elderly and high-priority chronic cases have been transferred to mainland Grenada.
- Damaged communication on Petit Martinique and Carriacou hinders the ability to confirm shelter numbers.

Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

- Initial findings from the Site Profiles Rapid Assessment (IOM DTM RNA), which visited five emergency shelters, indicate primary needs for security/protection, WASH, non-food items, and food on the main island of Saint Vincent.
- Shelters require timely maintenance and upgrading of washrooms and bathrooms, gender-separated washing facilities with sufficient locks, more cleaning supplies, regular food provision, cash, solar lamps, bedding, cots, and hygiene kits. Additional partitioning in sleeping quarters through indoor tents or plywood partitions is needed.
- Fifty-two formal and informal shelters are open in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, housing 1,049 people, with 63 in informal shelters. There are 301 displaced people from the Grenadines, and immediate housing is required for 75 vulnerable people, including those immobile, suffering from dementia, mental illness, visually impaired, and pregnant women.
- IFRC has distributed several emergency supplies in Mayreau including tents, cleaning and hygiene kits, as well as blankets and tents.

Damaged houses

- Initial assessments show that 98 per cent of houses and infrastructure on Union Island (affecting 3,000 people) are heavily damaged or destroyed. Canouan (90 per cent damage, 1,500 people affected) and Mayreau (90 per cent damage, 300 people affected) face similar damage levels.
- Grenada's mainland is mildly affected, but Carriacou (6,081 people affected) and Petite Martinique (900 people affected) have been severely hit, with 98 per cent of the infrastructure destroyed.
- Medium-term shelter solutions are necessary before schools re-open in September 2024 to address capacity concerns if displacement continues.

Response:

- Shelter / Non-food Item (NFI) response so far (as reported by partners on OCHA 3Ws matrix):
 - Grenada: 737 solar lights, 447 shelter repair toolkits, 305 kitchen sets, 103 indoor tents, 3 multi-purpose tents, 550 tarpaulins, 590 hygiene kits
 - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 450 solar lights, 70 shelter repair toolkits, 600 shelter kits, 124 tents, 3 multi-purpose tents, 590 tarpaulins, 870 blankets.
- CDEMA has requested IOM to develop a comprehensive shelter and housing plan. Logistics personnel from CDEMA are being deployed to assist with distribution and coordination of NFI.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Damaged communications on Petit Martinique and Carriacou is hindering confirmation of shelter numbers.
- There are reports of breaking and entering and looting of buildings that did not initially sustain significant damage, causing more damage and creating more need for construction materials.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- Safe drinking water, including chemical and biological water quality testing, treatment, distribution and water storage items.
- Emergency latrines (with gender and disability considerations), emptying and safe disposal services.
- Hygiene supplies and awareness messages to prevent the spread of diseases.

Response:



Join the WASH
Coordination
Group for Grenada

- UNICEF continued to support national agencies in convening national WASH coordination meetings with UN agencies and international partners in attendance.
- UNICEF assessed WASH conditions in shelters on Union Island and shipped essential hygiene supplies to support 1,800 people, including 600 hygiene kits and 1,200 jerrycans for Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- UNICEF secured additional SURGE support to enhance WASH response capacity and worked with partners to schedule a movie night for people in shelters in Carriacou and Petite Martinique as a stress reliever.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Hygiene messaging in shelters.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- Damage, loss, and needs assessments build on the rapid assessments.
- "Build Back Better" initiatives include targeted risk reduction activities for economic recovery and resilience.
- Support for the governments of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada in recovery efforts, including debris removal, community-based early recovery, livelihoods, and economic regeneration.
- Emphasis on gender-responsive interventions.

Response:

- UNDP Crisis Bureau DRT and MCO joined the Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) for Barbados with UNECLAC at the Government of Barbados's request.
- UNDP will lead the recovery components of the Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) for Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, focusing on Early Recovery coordination, planning, and project implementation.
- In Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines, UNDP held preliminary discussions on early recovery needs and planning, meeting with Government, NGOs, and volunteers during an exploratory mission.
- UNDP will support economic recovery, debris clearance, cash-for-work programs, water security, and environmental restoration in both countries, with a gender-sensitive approach focusing on those most in need.

Gaps & Constraints:

- National polices on debris management and reconstruction enforcing building codes.
- Homes are likely to be repaired quickly with plywood and other similar materials, leaving families vulnerable to future hurricanes and other adverse effects.
- Recovery must start immediately and requires significant resource commitments.

Logistics

Needs:

- No capacity for offloading boats that are arriving in Canouan and Union Island.
- The Union Island airport runway is operable, but the control tower is destroyed. The Carriacou airstrip can receive humanitarian aircrafts, but the terminal and communications infrastructure are destroyed.
- Vessels delivering relief items to Grenada are advised to use Port Saint Georges first.
- The Carriacou seaport is functional and commercial transport between Saint Georges and Carriacou is restored.

Response:

Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

- Logistics support to the National Emergency Management Agency continues with temporary logistics hubs being established to service coordination of relief on Union Island and mainland
- An emergency telecommunication assessment is coming to its conclusion to identify technology to being connectivity to Union Island as response and recovery efforts continue.



Register your
logistics request
on the WFP
Service
Marketplace

GENERAL COORDINATION

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean is coordinating UN support to government-led responses in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and continues working closely with CDEMA.



Useful Links

Background on the crisis

Hurricane Beryl, the first major hurricane of the 2024 season, formed on 28 June in the Atlantic Ocean and rapidly intensified to a Category 5 by 1 July, making it the earliest Category 5 hurricane on record. Beryl made landfall on Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a high-end Category 4 storm with sustained winds over 150 mph (240 km/h), causing widespread damage to homes, businesses, and public utilities. The storm surge and powerful winds prompted immediate humanitarian response efforts.

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For more information, please visit [Response Relief Web](#); [The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency](#)