

THE BAHAMAS BERRY ISLANDS

NDPBA ISLAND PROFILE



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ISLAND PROFILE

THE BAHAMAS BERRY ISLANDS

CAPITAL: GREAT HARBOUR CAY

Area: 12 sq. mi (31.1 sq. km)



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE

#2

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low Score: 0.322 • Rank: 13/17



RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate Score: 0.502 • Rank: 7/17



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low Score: 0.200 • Rank: 12/17



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low Score: 0.427 • Rank: 11/17



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low Score: 0.646 • Rank: 10/17

*For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO



Population (2010 Census) 807



Population in Poverty 24.0%



Average Annual Foreign Arrivals Per Capita



Households with Piped Water

90.9%



Prevalence of Crowded Housing

19.0%

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 12 / 17 ISLANDS SCORE: 0.200



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Note: Population values from PDC's All-hazard Impact Model (AIM) leverage 2020 estimates for The Bahamas. Values may exceed 2010 Census population.





VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 11 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.427

Vulnerability in Berry Islands is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Environmental Stress. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.





0

Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.611 RANK: 3/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.72 Ratio female to male income

ale Ratio female to male avg. years of school

57 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000)

1



Population Pressures

	0		1 SCORE:	0.659 RANK: 3/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
	13.8%	954.5	64,192.1	1.7
	Average population change (2000 - 2010)	Average annual foreign arrivals per capita	Average annual foreign arrivals per sq. mile	Migration per 100 persons



RANK: 9 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.430

Berry Islands exhibits weaker Island Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Emergency Service Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Island Capacity score.

	Economic Capacity							
Ş\$_⁰		1	SCORE: 0.454	RANK: 8/1	7 ISLANDS ASSESSED			
	0.0% Households receivin remittances	\$16,800 ng Median income, Bahamian dollars						
	Environmen	tal Capacity						
\mathbb{Z}^{0}		1	SCORE: 0.453	RANK: 7/1	7 ISLANDS ASSESSED			
Ŭ	8.1% Protected areas	37% Coastline protected by natural habitat	0.11 oz. per Standing fish stock	sq. ft (32.81	l g per sq. m)			
	Infrastructu	re Capacity						
(CP)		1	SCORE: 0.40	7 RANK: 16	6/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED			
	Hea	Ith Care Capacity	/ SCORE: 0.49	8 RANK: 4/	17 ISLANDS ASSESSED			
	12.4	24.8 12	.4 109.1%	D				
	Physicians per 10,000	Nurses & Clini midwives per 10,0 10,000	cs per DTP3 Vacc 00 coverage ra	ne ate				
	Trar	nsportation Capa	.558 RANK	RANK: 7/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED				
	2.17 mi per sq. mi (1.35 km per sq. km) Road density							
	Con	nmunications Ca	pacity SCOR	E: 0.710 RA	NK: 9/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED			
	55.0%	77.0%						
	Internet access	Mobile coverage						
	Eme	rgency Services (Capacity SC	ORE: 0.268	RANK: 15/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED			
	8.26 mi (13.	29 km) 8.41 mi (⁻	13.53 km) 5	.0				
	Average distance to police station	o Average distan shelter	ice to Si 10	helter capacity per 00 persons				
	Ener	SC	ORE: 0.000	RANK: 17/17 ISLANDS ASSESSED				
	71.4%	18.7%						
	Households with electricity	Households with liquid propane gas						

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X

LOGISTICS CAPACITY (LC)

RANK: 8 / 18 ISLANDS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.857

Logistics Capacity describes the ability of the island to ensure efficient storage, movement, and delivery of resources key for effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. Logistics Capacity is driven by distances to a major airport, major seaport, and disaster warehouse.





56.19 mi (90.41 km) Distance to port

0 mi (0 km) Distance to airport



56.19 mi (90.41 km) Distance to warehouse

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Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. Coping Capacity in The Bahamas was calculated by using a combination of Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity.

RANK: 10 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.646



Resilience in The Bahamas was calculated by using a combination of Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity (including both Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity).

RANK: 7 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.502





MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

13 / 17 RANK WITHIN ISLANDS Score: 0.322

Berry Islands' score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Low Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.





Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.

Berry Islands ranks 3rd in Population Pressures in The Bahamas, with the highest average annual foreign arrivals per capita, and the highest density of foreign arrivals per square mile. Population increases place stress on public utilities, emergency services, and health care and subsequently decreases the ability for governments to respond adequately to disasters.

Review and update disaster response plans to account for tourists and other foreign arrivals. High numbers of transient arrivals can cause fluctuations in response needs and must be accounted for in shelter plans, evacuation plans, and commodity supplies and distribution.

2

Environmental Stress

Environmental stressors such as the depletion, degradation, or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of Berry Islands' population.

Berry Islands ranks 7th overall for Environmental Stress, with the 3rd highest number of hurricane hits per kilometer of coastline and the 9th highest percentage of reefs exposed to local threats. In addition, climate change may exacerbate environmental stressors and contribute to food insecurity, unhabitable environments, internally displaced people, and forced migration.

Review building codes and coastal development plans for long range sustainability of not only the structures, but the island and surrounding environment. Institute programs designed to increase reef preservation and protect the marine environment. Increase the cultivation of natural vegetation in and near coastal areas to offer added protection from storms. Provide educational training on sustainable development and environmental stewardship for both private and public entities.

3

Energy Capacity

Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves in Berry Islands will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.

Berry Islands ranks last in overall Energy Capacity in The Bahamas, with only 19% of households using gas or propane as a fuel type and only 71% of households using electricity as a light source. Households without adequate energy sources increase dependency on government resources during a disaster.

Identify households in need of upgrades to meet energy requirements for lighting and cooking safely and consistently. Develop programs that provide grants or low-cost loans to homeowners for household energy improvements. Expand service areas as needed to meet energy demand and accommodate future growth and development.

4

Emergency Service Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services in Berry Islands will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Berry Islands has the 3rd lowest Emergency Services Capacity in The Bahamas, with the 3rd greatest distance to an emergency shelter, and the 4th lowest shelter capacity. Low shelter capacities and fewer shelters can create an unnecessary burden on government responders in a disaster by increasing evacuation requirements, search and rescue demands, and the need for temporary housing.

Identify buildings that could act as shelters to increase shelter capacity within Berry Islands and decrease average distance to shelters. Develop storage plans to store shelter supplies and increase shelter capacity in the islands. Ensure shelter and evacuation plans are up to date.



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