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Revised Emergency appeal

The Bahamas: Hurricane Dorian

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal MDRBS003

To be assisted: **15,000 people (3,735 households)**

Appeal launched: **02/09/2019**

Glide n°: [TC-2019-000099-BHS](#)

DREF allocated: **500,000 Swiss francs** (fully reimbursed)

Revision n° 3 issued: **22 April 2020**

Funding requirements: **32 million Swiss francs**

Appeal ends **30 June 2021**

8,5 Swiss francs funding gap

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some **32 million** Swiss francs¹ (increased from 26.2m Swiss francs), to enable the IFRC to support the **Bahamas Red Cross Society (BRCS)** to deliver assistance and longer term support for recovery to some **15,000 people for 22 months** (extended for 4 months), with a focus on the following areas of focus and strategy of implementation: **Shelter, Livelihoods and basic needs; Health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion; Migration (restoring family links); Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction and National Society development.** This revised Appeal results in a funding gap of 8,5 million Swiss francs based on an increased number of people to be assisted and an extended timeframe to allow for the reconstruction of one BRCS branch. This revised Appeal also takes into consideration the potential delays related to the restrictions in place because of the **COVID-19 outbreak**. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this point in the operation and will be adjusted based on further developments if required. Details are available in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPOA\)](#).

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

August 2019: NOAA informs that a newly formed tropical depression strengthened into Tropical Storm Dorian. IFRC issues Information Bulletin no. 1 and Information Bulletin no. 2 monitoring the development of Hurricane Dorian.

2 September 2019: IFRC issues a [DREF Operation \(MDRBS003\)](#) for 247,444 Swiss francs (CHF) to assist 500 families (2,500 people).

03 September 2019: IFRC issues an [Emergency Appeal](#) for 3.2 million Swiss francs to assist 5,000 families (20,000 people).

24 September 2019: IFRC issues the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) for 17.3 million CHF to assist additional 2,000 families (8,000 people).

06 November 2019: IFRC issues the second Revised Emergency Appeal for 26.2 million CHF to assist 2,500 families (10,000 people),

22 April 2020: IFRC issues the third Revised Emergency Appeal for 32m CHF to assist 15'000 people for 22 months



Two sisters hug as they leave a Red Cross distribution site on Nassau, Bahamas. In the aftermath of Hurricane Dorian, the sisters and their children were evacuated to New Providence island, where they are working hard to get back on their feet. On Sept. 1 and 2, 2019, Hurricane Dorian ripped through the Bahamas, the islands of Grand Bahamas and Abaco, along with their surrounding cays were hardest hit. The Red Cross delivered relief supplies, comfort, and financial support in recovery to people impacted by the storm. Source: IFRC/ Angela Hill

¹ The Appeal Funding Requirements also includes 190,621 Swiss francs to support the IFRC's role as convener of the shelter cluster coordination.

New aspects of this revised emergency appeal include:

- Update on needs based on the evolving situation
- Scale-up focus for Shelter and Livelihoods early recovery intervention and decrease weight of relief interventions (household items, health, WASH).
- Strengthening of cross-cutting approaches such as Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and case management.
- Revision of targets based on the updated Plan of Action and budget.
- Increase funding requirements to CHF 32M
- Transition from an emergency response approach to an integrated mid- to long-term sustainable, programmatic approach.

It has been six months since Hurricane Dorian hit the country on 1 September 2019. It made several historical records as the strongest Atlantic hurricane documented to directly impact a landmass since records began, tying it with the Labour Day Hurricane of 1935. While the Bahamas has over 700 islands, the hurricane significantly impacted the islands of Abaco and Grand Bahama and the surrounding Cays. The official death count is 74 casualties² (63 Abaco and 11 Grand Bahama) and 282 persons still missing³. The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) estimated a total of 15,000 people in need of food or shelter⁴, following the hurricane, with an estimated 5,000 people evacuating to Nassau, New Providence. The government stated Dorian caused USD 3.4 billion in losses and damage in the country⁵.

Abaco Islands were the most severely affected, particularly by the strong winds. Assessments of Abaco found widespread destruction, with thousands of houses levelled, telecommunications towers down, and water wells and roads damaged. **Water, electricity, sanitation and shelter continue to remain the priority needs** for the population of Abaco. Although the electricity grid is starting to be repaired and outside of Marsh Harbour power supply is starting to return. Data from the Ministry of Public Works and actors engaged with the shelter cluster has confirmed that destroyed buildings are concentrated in the area surrounding Marsh Harbour. In this area, the most ravaged are The Pea and The Mudd, which are mainly inhabited by groups in situation of vulnerability, as well as the area of Scotland Cay. Varying degrees of damage were also registered in critical infrastructure in Abaco such as health centres, Marsh Harbour port, airport and schools. Challenges continue as many people have not been able to return to their homes and remain relocated.

In **Grand Bahama**, the central and eastern parts were the most impacted, with homes damaged between Freeport and Deep-Water Cay. A damage assessment⁶ carried by the Department of Social Services estimated 75 per cent of houses analysed near Eight Mile Rock West End, Freeport and East End, were destroyed or suffered major damage.

As of 28 February 2020, less than 250 hurricane-affected people remained in two shelters in New Providence (Bahamas Academy Auditorium and a hotel nearby (Poinciana Inn). The Kendal GL Isaacs Gymnasium was closed in mid-February. These figures **are decreasing on a weekly basis** as people find alternatives and the government also assesses other potential solutions.

COVID-19 Preparedness and Response

On 31 January 2020, IFRC launched a global [Emergency Appeal](#) (further revised in February and March 2020) to support its worldwide membership to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. Besides critical components such as health interventions, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) and other forms of support to medical services, the global Emergency Appeal has a strong focus on National Society institutional preparedness. This component considers how the humanitarian landscape is changing due to challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic and considers the development of effective and relevant guidance to ensure that ongoing activities will factor in these new risks. As auxiliaries to public authorities, Red Cross and Red and Crescent National Societies have a strong role to play in supporting national COVID-19 response focused on preparedness, containment and mitigation against the pandemic. Focus is also given to supporting National Societies to maintain critical service provision to people affected by humanitarian crises through ongoing Emergency Appeals, while adapting to COVID-19. This includes ensuring the health and safety of

² [NEMA update](#): Death Toll Rises to 74 post-Hurricane Dorian, 28 Feb. 2020

³ As of 1st October 2019 - NEMA

⁴ According to Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

⁵ The USD **3.4 billion-impact** was divided as 72 per cent in damage, 21 per cent in losses and 7 per cent in additional costs with the private sector absorbing almost 90 per cent of total losses. Abaco suffered 87 per cent of the losses and 76 per cent of the damage⁵ (⁶ IADB November 2019. [Assessment of the Effects and Impacts of Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas](#))

⁶ Department of Social Services, Grand Bahama Report on Assessments related to Hurricane Dorian, 9 September 2019 – 9 October 2019

staff and volunteers and developing plans specifically for emergency health service provision where relevant. As such, the National Society actions dedicated to COVID-19 and those conducted through ongoing operations will be **mutually beneficial and built upon programmatic synergies**. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this particular crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The IFRC revised global Emergency Appeal complements both the UN Global Humanitarian Response Plan and is linked to the Strategic Preparedness and Response (SRP) Appeal of the World Health Organization (WHO), launched in February and the WHO revised strategy from April 2020 to support countries improve prevention and response.

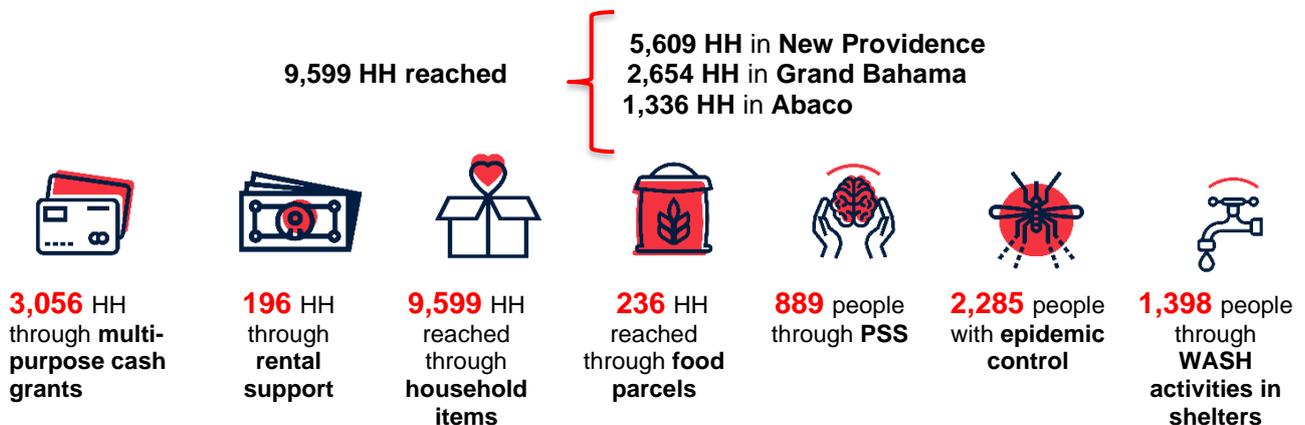
Between the preparation of this revised appeal and its publication, the COVID-19 outbreak turned into a pandemic, as confirmed by WHO on 11 March 2020. While at the time of publication, the Bahamas had a low level of suspected cases, travel restrictions and other variables are expected to impact the timeline and implementation of activities of the operation. A contingency plan is in place to both protect volunteers and staff of the BRCS and IFRC, as well as scenario planning on how the pandemic may impact the Bahamas Dorian Operation. Up to date information on the activities of BRCS as part of the national COVID-19 response and covered outside of this revised appeal is available on the [IFRC GO Platform](#).

The operational strategy

Summary of Red Cross response to date

The **Bahamas Red Cross Society (BRCS)** has a national headquarters, two local centres (Grand Bahama and Abaco branches) and 14 groups (small branches) with 147 volunteers and 16 staff members. The BRCS began its work in 1939 and it works as an auxiliary to the Government of The Bahamas. Its main programmes before the hurricane focused on first aid and social assistance (Meals on Wheels and donation of clothing to vulnerable groups). Immediately after the hurricane hit, BRCS volunteers and staff tirelessly worked to provide first aid, pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, household items including locally received donations, restoring family links (RFL). For further details see Operations Update no.2 and previous Emergency Plan of Action.

Up to end of February 2020, the BRCS through the appeal and other local contributions, has reached:



Needs assessment and targeting

Shelter: 29,472 persons in 9,000 homes were affected by Dorian, in excess of 11 million square feet of structures have sustained some damage on the two islands⁷. In Abaco more than 75 percent of the dwellings were somehow affected and approximately 57 percent of the houses were severely damaged. For Abaco, the north part of the islands from Cooper's Town down, the west Cays and the towns in the Marsh Harbour area (Murphy Town, Spring City, etc.) were severely affected. The most affected areas in Grand Bahama are on the west part of the island and the East End (Pelican Point, Rocky Creek and McLean's Town sub-division). Inside of the Grand Bahama Port Authority area the homes suffered heavy flooding, this affected their electrical and plumbing systems, doors and total loss of their furniture.

⁷ World Health Organization, Inter-American Development Bank, UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization

Affected households have had to be reallocated in some cases to New Providence and other islands. In order to return to their original homes or location, families are in need of rental support while their homes are repaired or assistance to complete repairs depending on the level of damage.

Livelihoods and basic needs: Affected households need a wide range of immediate and basic goods and services, including but not limited to food, shelter, clothing, educational support, communication, transportation and debt-repayment. The hurricane affected the main source of income of several groups including small fisherman and crawfish, small businesses and farmers. These vulnerable groups are in need of financial assistance, asset replacement and mentoring to restart their livelihoods.

Health: As public health services have resumed; the recovery needs continue in the area of psychosocial support and prevention of vector-borne diseases. The people of Abaco and Grand Bahama have experienced traumatic events and loss and will continue to have significant psychosocial needs. The BRCS has the capacity, interest, and partnership links to provide ongoing psychosocial support services to those affected by Dorian. While the start-up of PSS services was fast in Nassau, and the capacity of Grand Bahama to provide support services is being built, the population of Abaco remains underserved.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: Drinking water supply needs are reportedly met by bottle water distribution and agency operated small Reverse Osmosis plants. Drinking water was sourced entirely from bottled water before the storm, and household water treatment for potable water is not expected to be in great demand. In Abaco, Water Mission and the Sewerage Corporation are supporting with water distribution as certain areas such as Marsh Harbour service is still disrupted. Sanitation systems are still in need of assessment, particularly smaller, household level systems in areas that have been difficult to access since the hurricane. However, with the most affected areas largely depopulated, health risks are limited at present. Sanitation needs are temporarily supported with portals/serviced temporary toilets. Debris clearing, and waste management assistance is also a priority.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion:

Early protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) assessments highlighted the concerning situation of undocumented Haitian migrants with increasing number in detention and deportations creating stress and fear within the communities. Many are hiding and hence not accessing humanitarian aid, and essential services, including health services hindering the overall recovery and resilience-building.⁸ Overcrowding and lack of privacy in the collective shelters (Nassau) could increase the risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and there are concerns over the ability of women and girls to safely access toilets and bathing facilities, particularly during the night. In Marsh Harbour where electricity is still disrupted lack of light at night also poses an increased risk for vulnerable groups. Migrant women who are often living in shantytowns are at particular risk of SGBV due to an array of challenges such as discrimination on the grounds of gender and ethnic origin. Their low socioeconomic status and social exclusion exposes them to multiple and intersecting forms of violence, including domestic violence

Migration: Haitian migrants, particularly those who are undocumented, are at heightened risk of vulnerability and having lack of access to services due to fears of deportation, as well as long-standing discrimination that has worsened since the hurricane. People who remained in Abaco after Hurricane Dorian expressed fear of deportation if they accepted evacuation to Nassau. According to interviews with members of this community, they are likely unwilling to relocate and expect to return to Abaco when the situation stabilizes. Against this backdrop, further efforts will be needed to ensure conditions for returnees, particularly vulnerable children and families, and to guarantee that they are reached by timely and appropriate social services. Many Haitians have reported no safety net of relatives.

Community engagement and accountability: Community participation is crucial in ensuring needs are accurately met (and thereby, reduce vulnerability), and in putting the people being served at the core of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's humanitarian assistance. Apart from receiving correct information and referrals for services where needed, service users also need to be engaged in two-way communication with BRCS and partners to ensure community feedback is considered in programme design and implementation. In the recovery phase, there is a strong need to boost proactive communication and information sharing with people affected as relief assistance finalizes and more targeted medium to long-term programmes come in place

Disaster Risk Reduction: Communities do have capacities to varying degrees, which, when strengthened and used properly, will enable them to reduce their vulnerability and better participate in decision-making processes to

⁸ Ava Trunquest, "Lowest of the Low," claims immigration Targeting Abaco Churches, Eye Witness News (28 October 2019)

meet their own needs especially now after Hurricane Dorian. It is therefore necessary to increase the capacity of the local communities that have been affected by Hurricane Dorian, which would facilitate their recovery and ensure their future sustainability under the long-term vision and framework of Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change of the Bahamas Red Cross Society. There is a need to increase resilience at community level using specific risk reduction tools such as the Vulnerability & Capacity assessment (VCA), promote the integration of community early warning systems (CEWS) and continue to equip community disaster response teams (CDRT) raising awareness on environmental protection in close coordination with relevant partners

National Society Development: National Society Development (NSD) has been addressed since the start of the operation. The National Society had already embarked upon their development process with the Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) carried out in January 2019. The OCAC team reviewed the progress and developed a comprehensive NSD plan of action in cooperation with the BRCS leadership in October 2019 and this plan is the basis for NSD in the EPOA. Areas such as volunteering, finance and HR procedures, branch development have been addressed since the beginning of the operation. The strategic planning process is about to start and several policies are about to be adopted by the board. The NSD plan is long term with a clear change agenda and will need support beyond this emergency appeal.

Targeting

The operation aims to assist the most vulnerable population affected by Hurricane Dorian from **Grand Bahama, Abaco** and affected cays; and the displaced population living in Nassau, **New Providence** after the hurricane. The overall vulnerability criteria include the following factors:

| Family composition and social characteristics | Social and Economic Characteristics |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single headed households (HHs) - HHs with elderly individuals (60+) - HHs is made up of 5 members or more - Household member(s) have a disabilities, chronic illness, or special needs - HHs with children - Female headed households - HHs with a member who is pregnant or nursing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No income / jobless and nobody in the family receives a pension, social assistance or other support - Household is property owner or not - Legal status unknown |

For specific interventions additional selection criteria is applied as follows:

Financial assistance programme: Criteria integrated household displaced by the hurricane, and people living in shelters.

Rental assistance programme: Affected households whose homes were categorized under **major damage or destroyed**

Housing repair programme: Affected property-owners whose homes were categorized under **minimal to moderate damage** in Abaco and Grand Bahama.

Coordination and partnerships

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners (American Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross Society) are present in country and are supporting BRCS's response both through the IFRC's Emergency Plan of Action and bilaterally. In order to ensure and facilitate coordination between partners, BRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross continue to coordinate on a weekly basis to discuss the interventions to date, provide update, identify challenges and how to best support the National Society's continued efforts in a coordinated manner. See EPOA for further details on activities implemented by American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The response to Hurricane Dorian's impact is led by the Government of the Bahamas, through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and in coordination with the CDEMA. NEMA has established its Emergency Support Functions (ESF) humanitarian coordination structure, composed of 15 ESFs with their own lead ministries or departments to align response sectors between relevant stakeholders. Although the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster approach was not officially activated, coordination between humanitarian partners, led by NEMA, with support from CDEMA and previously from OCHA, was established upon the request of the Government of The Bahamas. The regional and international humanitarian community has designated focal

points for each of the relevant Emergency Support Functions to strengthen support and coordination efforts. The Shelter Sector is within the Emergency Support Function ESF 6, Mass care and Shelter service, together with CCCM. Debris removal, early recovery, and other related areas are included in the ESF 3. The IFRC, fulfilled its role as chair of the *Red de Fondos Ambientales de Latinoamérica y el Caribe* (RedLAC) Shelter Working Group and Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters, and on request of NEMA, deployed a Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) to support existing coordination mechanisms and lead the Bahamas Shelter Sector (BSS).

Under the leadership of the new established Ministry of Disaster Preparedness, Management and Reconstruction, the overall coordination has been transferred early December 2019 to the Disaster Reconstruction Authority (DRA), for NEMA to transit back to preparedness. BRCS and IFRC coordinate closely with the DRA specially in relation to shelter programming in Abaco and Grand Bahama.

More than 40 humanitarian organizations (UN System, International Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations) are present in The Bahamas. While most base their operations in Nassau, response efforts focus on central and north Abaco and in Freeport, Grand Bahama.

Proposed Areas for intervention

The overall objective of the operation is to provide immediate life-saving and longer-term support for recovery to 15,000 people affected by Hurricane Dorian focusing on Shelter (including distribution of household items); Health; Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; Livelihoods and basic needs through multi-purpose cash grants; Protection Gender and Inclusion; Migration, Disaster Risk Reduction; and National Society Capacity Strengthening.

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 8,000 (2,000 households)

Male: 4,000

Female: 4,000

Requirements (CHF): 6,000,000

Proposed intervention

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term and mid-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Activities completed:

- Coordination with government and other stakeholders
- Assessment of immediate and early recovery shelter needs, capacities and gaps, and mid-term shelter solutions, including market assessments
- Identification of target families during the emergency phase provided with household items
- Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter and household items (tarpaulins, light blankets, kitchen sets, toolkits, cleaning kits) to at least 2,000 households⁹
- Identification of target families to be provided with medium term shelter and settlement needs – 235 Rental grants

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Provision and monitoring of rental grants on a monthly basis for 6 months
- Identification of target families to be provided with safe, sustainable and secure settlement conditions - Repairs for 500 homes

⁹ The BRCS received additional donations of items (which enable to reach at least 2,319 households with shelter items). However, items were distributed based on availability per island, so a standard package was not often possible to distribute

- Repair of homes to support safe, sustainable and secure settlement conditions for 500 families and monitoring

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement Shelter planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Activities completed:

- Production and distribution of (information, education and communication) IEC materials for 500 families
- Orientations on assessments implementation for volunteers
- Orientations to volunteers on the best use of the distributed shelter and household items
- Orientations to affected households on the best use of the distributed shelter and household items
- Regional technical shelter focal point monitoring visits
- Regional support 6 months

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Development of rental assistance guideline & case study
- Evaluation/ lessons learned workshop on shelter response
- Trainings for construction professionals and for the community on Build Back Safer
- Training of Trainers on Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) Youth/Plus
- Training of all under one roof for BRCS staff and volunteers
- PASSA Youth/Plus sessions for affected households
- Hiring of shelter staff to support implementation of activities (2 delegates Abaco + Grand Bahama) national staff, and daily workers



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 12,224 (3,056 households)

Male: 6,112

Female: 6,112

Requirements (CHF): 12,900,000

Proposed intervention

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 2: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Define livelihoods restoration, strengthening and protection strategy
- Selection and registration of livelihoods target groups and individuals
- Carry out livelihoods and household economy baseline
- Support 130 affected business owners to restore their economic activity through cash & voucher assistance (CVA)
- Support 130 affected business owners to strengthen and protect their livelihood activities (coaching, training, etc) in order to achieve greater economic security and to increase resilience to future disasters.
- Consulting service (Livelihoods Reference Centre) for technical training
- Monitoring of livelihood restoration, strengthening and protection activities
- Lessons learned workshop for livelihoods activities
- Staff to support livelihoods activities (1 Livelihoods delegate + 2 officers)

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.2: Community awareness activities on livelihoods strengthening and protection are carried out with target communities and public actors.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Livelihoods Programming Course (LPC)

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 2.3: 3,056 households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Activities completed:

- Feasibility analysis, market assessment and monitoring of local Financial Service Provider (FSP) status
- Program sensitization with key stakeholders

- Mobilize volunteers to conduct cash & voucher assistance (CVA)
- Develop and implement CEA activities tailored for livelihoods programming, including feedback & complaints mechanism.
- Conduct detailed identification of households based on pre-set selection criteria using ODK.
- Registration and verification of selected households.
- Distribution sites or methods are analysed against the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies and resulting action plan is implemented
- Rental for distribution centre
- Distribution of multipurpose cash payment mechanism (Visa prepaid debit cards) and provision of payment instalments to 3,056 households that have received Visa prepaid debit cards.
- Co-lead Cash Working Group
- CVA staff to support activities (RIT, CVA delegate, financial assistance officers, daily workers)

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Monitor card use and complaints response mechanism (in English and Creole)
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring and final card reconciliation
- Update of feasibility analysis and registration of target households
- Distribution of MPCGs to vulnerable 250 households (recovery focus)
- Monitor use and collection of feedback on satisfaction of needs
- Conduct a Lessons Learned workshop on CVA
- Develop a CVA case study
- Conduct CVA level II training for volunteers



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 8,000 (2,000 households)

Male: 4,000

Female: 4,000

Requirements (CHF): 800,000

WASH Outcome 3: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

WASH Output 3.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Activities completed:

- Coordination with local authorities and other actors working on WASH
- Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities and continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- Provide safe water targeted communities through distribution of donated bottled water
- Distribute jerry cans and buckets with lids to at least 2,000 households.
- Procurement and distribution of water filters (1,500)
- Procure WatSan Kit 2 and Storage tank 2.4 litres

WASH Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Induction training on hygiene promotion activities for volunteers
- Provide hygiene promotion to 500 identified households who are supported with housing repairs including provision of IEC materials (including participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation PHAST materials)

WASH Output 3.3: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Activities completed:

- Determine the needs for hygiene items, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each selected community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.
- Distribution and monitoring of hygiene kits, to affected families (including in-kind donations)

WASH Output 3.4: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population is provided

Activities ongoing:

- Provide sanitation solutions (toilets and hand-washing stations) in collective centres
- Support cleaning activities in the collective centres
- Repair toilets in the 500 homes supported by the shelter programme



Health

People targeted: 8,000 (2,000 households)

Male: 4,000

Female: 4,000

Requirements (CHF): 400,000

Proposed intervention

Health Outcome 4: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Output 4.1: Target population is target with rapid medical management of injuries and disease

Activities completed:

- Red Cross emergency medical team (EMT) service provision to 400 people from Odyssey airport to preferred hospital.
- First aid training for affected communities (in Abaco, Grand Bahama and New Providence)
- Replenishment of first aid materials

Health Output 4.2: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.

Activities completed:

- Continuous assessment of the health risks of the population in collective centres and communities where activities are carried out
- Development and release of key messages aligned with Epidemic Control for Volunteers in collective shelters and affected areas in Grand Bahama and Abaco (focusing on prevention of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, and other infectious diseases).
- Procurement and distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs) to 2,000 families
- Training of 50 volunteers in key public health messages (in coordination with epidemic prevention and WASH actions)

Health Output 4.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Activities ongoing:

- Recruit and develop roster of trained volunteers specialising in psychology and counselling.
- Psychosocial support services that provide psychoeducation on positive coping skills and grounding techniques are available and provided at the Bahamas Red Cross PSS cottage, in shelters and branches.
- Psychosocial support training for 60 volunteers and staff
- Carry out PSS activities in afterschool centres or child friendly spaces in coordination with PGI component
- Support PSS officers

Outcome 5: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced Health Outcome

Health Output 5.1: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled

Activities completed:

- Procurement of 1 vehicle and conversion into ambulance

Activities planned:

- Stock replenishment for ambulances
- Training in for BRCS staff on EMT (driving certification, equipment to operate ambulances)
- Operational running costs for 2 ambulances

Health Output 5.2: Community based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided

Activities planned:

- e community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) (with integrated modified PHAST) Training of Trainers
- eCBHFA training for Abaco and Grand Bahama branches
- Support community action plans



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 3,460 (865 households¹⁰) - indirect

Male: 1,730

Female: 1,730

Requirements (CHF): 100,000

Inclusion and Protection Outcome 6: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Inclusion and Protection Output 6.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Activities ongoing:

- Assess specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standard commitments on gender and diversity
- Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning
- Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments (MSCs)
- Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in (forthcoming) revised MSCs)
- PGI specialist to support activities

Inclusion and Protection Output 6.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual-and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.

Ongoing activities:

- Conduct training on PGI minimum standards
- Use Minimum Standard as a guide to support sectoral teams to include measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Protection/SGBV including mapping of referral pathway (in line with the forthcoming SOP template in the revised Minimum Standard Commitments)
- Dissemination on key messages on how to report misconduct in key location and with Red Cross personnel and volunteers
- Include messages on preventing and responding to SGBV in all community outreach activities
- Hold basic day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on addressing SGBV
- Map and make accessible information on local referral systems for any child protection concerns
- Provide essential services (including reception facilities, and access to education, health, shelter, and legal services) to unaccompanied and separated children and other children on their own
- Training for BRCS staff and volunteers on migration basic issues
- Translation cost for activities (Creole)
- Volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines



Migration

People targeted: 200 people

Male: 100

Female: 100

Requirements (CHF): 200,000

Proposed intervention

Migration Outcome 7: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

¹⁰ Target population is reached indirectly based on the sectors that have included vulnerability assessment criteria integrating a protection, gender and inclusion analysis (shelter and livelihoods programmes).

Migration Output 7.1: Awareness raising and advocacy address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented.

Activities ongoing:

- Support National Society enhance the diplomacy in favour of vulnerable migrants
- Enhance the coordination with authorities and stakeholder to advocate for accessing of migrants to humanitarian aid
- Develop communication campaign to reduce stigma and xenophobia in collaboration with PGI
- Technical support to NS for providing assistance and protection services to migrants and IDP population.
- Systematize lessons learned from the operation

Migration Output 7.2: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Activities completed

- Continuation of interviews at the Bahamas Red Cross Office
- Frequent visit of all shelters to offer RFL phone calls and to take tracing cases
- Follow up on cases on Collective Shelter to monitor the unaccompanied minors and to endeavour to find their families
- Communicate families through the Call Centre, including regular call backs
- Work with the Member Groups on Abaco and Grand Bahama to increase the possibility to search the remaining population in the affected area
- Interaction with Department of Social Services to check names in shelter registers
- Support in forensic expertise to increase identification of mortal remains to follow up with authorities' identification of dead bodies.
- Train volunteers in RFL activities and referrals to other services such are (PSS)
- Organization of data management to centralize the information gather of missing people, and to issue proper follow-up
- Support to National Society through ICRC specialists



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 1,000 (250 households)

Male: 500

Female: 500

Requirements (CHF): 600,000

Proposed intervention

DRR Output 8.1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Activities planned:

- Review and revise/develop community contingency plans and finalize them through simulation drills.
- Disseminate the Public awareness and public education DRR key messages
- Establish community early warning system and strengthen early action
- Conduct local trainings (3) on Roadmap to Resilience (R2R)
- Implement one Vulnerability & Capacity assessment (eVCA) Training of Trainers
- Implement School Disaster Preparedness programme in 3 schools
- Printing billboards for evacuation routes and signs for 3 schools/communities
- Apply the School Safety Framework and the School Protected Module
- Carry out 3 workshops on Disaster Planning and Identification of Evacuation Route
- Support BRCS DRR activities in affected communities
- Support cost of the ARO DRR Coordinator

DRR Outcome 9: Communities affected in disaster and crises affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practice

DRR Output 9.1: Contribution to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions

Activities planned:

- Conduct a national workshop on climate change
- Train affected communities on climate change awareness
- Train volunteers on the Climate Change toolkit

- Revision of the natural resource law, (including humanitarian standards such as the Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response)
- Lessons learned workshop on good practices environmental sustainability in recovery
- Environmental study to provide recommendations for subsequent action to be included in decision- making
- Proportional environmental impact assessments and subsequent management plans.
- Climate change and private sector case study on resilient economies
- Promote coordination with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to develop partnership for further activities and nature based solutions

Strategies for Implementation

Strengthening National Society

Requirements (CHF): 4,200,000

The National Society Development (NSD) support is based on the OCAC and its plan of action. The facilitators of the OCAC workshop came back to BRCS after Hurricane Dorian to update and monitor the plan of action. The plan of action is also based on the volunteering development plan of BRCS that was a result of the regional volunteering workshop in February 2019. The five main areas of the OCAC Plan of Action are governance, management, volunteering development, branch development and communications and resource development.

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions and operation support are being established to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics and supply chain; protection and visibility equipment for the NS; information technology support (IT); communications; social media management; CEA; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); and finance and administration. In addition, sectors currently present in the operation (shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, protection, gender and inclusion) are providing technical support and guidance to BRCS to develop policies, guidelines and procedures, and train staff and volunteers in key areas. For example, the BRCS has been supported to complete its Child protection Policy, initiate the development of a policy to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). IFRC Dorian Operation PSEA guidelines were updated with contact information for reporting staff misconduct. Posters with Safe Calls were displayed on office walls in Nassau, Abaco and Grand Bahamas.

All Red Cross actions are based on volunteer action and the operation will ensure/is ensuring that all personnel and volunteer staff participating in the emergency and recovery phases receive recognition, insurance, security and duty of care. All volunteers participating in this operation are receiving trainings, debriefing sessions and participate in the lessons learned workshops.

The Bahamas Red Cross is carrying out a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process to enhance their preparedness and response mechanism which was started through the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) capacity building initiative and is being further expanded with the support of the Canadian Red Cross PER delegate. This EA will support the BRCS in the implementation of the different phases of the process for facilitating continuity of operations and services within the NS to deliver services to affected communities, and accountability to donors and partners in the face of disasters and crises. Please see EPoA for further detailed activities. In addition, the EA will support the rehabilitation of the BRCS branch in Grand Bahama through the support of the IFRC reconstruction advisor.

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

Requirements (CHF): 4,300,000

NS capacities to respond to disasters and crisis are strengthened throughout the identification of the main preparedness, response and recovery areas and components that required further investment:

- Deployment of Surge support as needed (Communications; Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA); Logistics; PGI, WASH; Shelter; PMER; Finance; Relief; Emergency Response Unit (ERU); and others)
- Capacity strengthening of the national and branch disaster response teams (training, refreshment, insurance, equipment and performance) in relevant specific sectors or areas of intervention.
- Strengthening/development of the emergency response center, equipment, procedures, information management capacities.
- Information Management support for the operation during preparedness, response and recovery phases, including the activation of the Surge Information Management System (SIMS).
- General human resource support for the operation

The coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced:

- Provision of regional shelter coordination support in fulfilling IFRC role as chair of the REDLAC Shelter Working Group and Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters.
- Provision of shelter coordination support at the country level in coordination with OCHA, CDEMA and NEMA.

Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners

Requirements (CHF): 400,000

IFRC supports BRCS through:

- Strengthening Movement coordination to facilitate informed operational strategies.
- Establishing coordination with government and other humanitarian actors including UN agencies to ensure complementarities in response.
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Development of Resource Mobilization Strategy and training of volunteers and staff in Resource Mobilization
- Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan to enhance the scope and adapt the activities and needs by designing a technical guidance to ensure the performance of the operation is well documented through the proposed indicators, ensuring all the data collected in the areas of intervention is completely aligned with the measurement criteria established to facilitate the reporting process. This will be done in close coordination with the Information Management team.
- PMER and information management (IM) capacities will be reinforced in the National Society.
- A Real Time Evaluation (RTE) of the operation that informs advocacy to increase reach and improve quality of programming. The outcome of this RTE will contribute to organizational learning for the IFRC and its member National Societies, the BRCS and other Movement partners in responding to disasters in small Island state context. In addition, a final evaluation and a lesson learned workshop will be carry about at the end of the operation to assess the relevance, coverage, effectiveness and efficiency.
- The development of an International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) case study to assess the legal and institutional framework of The Bahamas relating to incoming international disaster relief items, in light of the management of the international response to “Dorian” and against the benchmarking of the *IDRL Guidelines*. This activity will complement an ongoing “Capacity Building Initiative” OFDA Project which identifies a Disaster Law component to support English-speaking Caribbean National Societies to develop climate policy advocacy strategies and sensitize governments and CDEMA to the need to adopt and implement climate-smart policy frameworks. The activity will contribute to identify and advocate for recommendations to improve the legislation related to the regulation and facilitation of the entry of international humanitarian aid and assistance in case of large-scale disasters
- The National Society’s capacities will be reinforced in Humanitarian Diplomacy to support and sustain advocacy efforts in Disaster Law.
- Public communications support to this operation will ensure that humanitarian needs are highlighted, and the achievements of the operation are well-profiled through proactive public information that integrates the use of IFRC online platforms, media relations activities, audio-visual production and social media engagement.

Ensure a strong IFRC

Requirements (CHF): 200,000

IFRC will put in place the necessary mechanisms for timely and effective needs assessment, planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, accountability and quality assurance; following up the outcomes of the first audit of the operation and carrying out an audit towards the end of the operation.

Funding Requirements¹¹

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRBS003 - BAHAMAS- HURRICANE DORIAN

Funding requirements - summary

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | 600,000 |
| SHELTER | 6,200,000 |
| LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS | 13,700,000 |
| HEALTH | 400,000 |
| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | 900,000 |
| INCLUSION, GENDER AND PROTECTION | 200,000 |
| MIGRATION | 200,000 |
| STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES | 4,500,000 |
| ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT | 4,600,000 |
| INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS | 400,000 |
| ENSURE A STRONG IFRC | 300,000 |
| TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS | 32,000,000 |

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Jagan Chapagain
Secretary General

¹¹ The overall Funding Requirements also include an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) bi-lateral component valued at 710,164 Swiss francs.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

The Bahamas Red Cross Society:

- Sean Brennen, Director General, email: DirectorGeneral@bahamasredcross.org
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In the IFRC Americas Regional Office in Panama:

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- Diana Medina, Communications Unit Coordinator for the Americas; email: diana.medina@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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In IFRC Geneva:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.