HIGHLIGHTS

• The Government of The Bahamas revised the official death toll to 50 on 10 September: 42 people died in Abaco Islands and eight in Grand Bahama. Many remain missing as search and rescue operations are still underway. The number of casualties is expected to increase.

• The number of evacuees from Abaco Islands and Grand Bahama continue to increase (5,500 - as of 10 September), with some 2,075 people located in shelters in Nassau. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) assists evacuees and seeks additional shelters as they are near full capacity.

• The government-led response, with the support of UN agencies, humanitarian organizations and military assets, is reaching affected people in Grand Bahama and multiple locations in Abaco Islands, the most affected. NEMA’s Emergency Operations Centres are operational in Abaco and Grand Bahama with strengthened support to further coordinate local assessments and delivery.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Royal Bahamas Police Force informed that as of 9 September, officers had located and recovered 50 deceased persons from the hurricane affected areas; 42 from the island of Abaco and 8 from Grand Bahama. The discovery of more deceased persons is anticipated as the process of search and recovery progresses. Many more are missing.

Royal Bahamas Defence Forces continue to lead search and recovery operations on Abaco Islands and Grand Bahama, with the support of the US; NEMA informed that the US Coast Guard has evacuated 310 people so far and still conducts medical evacuations.

UN agencies and partners continue to conduct missions in Abaco Islands and Grand Bahama to assess needs in support of NEMA, while delivering assistance to various locations. As the situation remains fluid, including due to evacuations and delivery of assistance by several entities in multiple locations and islands, regular assessments are required to obtain updated information on people’s needs. Recent assessments confirm that water, hygiene, sanitation, health, medicines, food, and non-food items are needed in varying levels, depending on areas and the frequency of deliveries in each location.
The Government of The Bahamas, with the support of military and civilian aircrafts and boats, continues to facilitate the evacuation of affected people wishing to evacuate. The number of shelters in Nassau is increasing to receive every day additional evacuees from the affected islands. As shelter capacity is currently stretched, NEMA seeks additional shelters to host evacuees, as well as required services, materials (cots, blankets, hygiene and cleaning supplies) and police personnel to ensure security. NEMA informed that there are — as of 10 September — approximately 5,500 registered evacuees in New Providence (Nassau). Some evacuees seek shelter with relatives and friends across The Bahamas, while approximately 2,075 of them are located in 10 shelters in Nassau. Kendall Isaacs Gym (four shelters) hosts nearly half of the sheltered; other are located in Calvary Haitian Baptist Church, Salvation Army Mackey, Fox Hill Gym, Pilgrim Baptist Church, and Enoch Backford Shelter. In addition, to the evacuees to Nassau, NEMA reported about 200 evacuees in Eleuthera Island as of 10 September, and informed that approximately 1,500 people, a small portion of them Bahamians according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were evacuated on 7 September in Palm Beach, Florida.

Authorities are still assessing the full extent of the damage. Abaco Islands are the most severely affected with widespread destruction in several areas, thousands of houses levelled, telecommunications towers down, and water wells and roads damaged. There is very limited or no water, electricity and sanitation. Satellite data suggests that in Central Abaco, destroyed buildings are concentrated in the area surrounding Marsh Harbour, the most ravaged, particularly The Pea and The Mudd – both mostly inhabited by undocumented migrant populations—, and Scotland Cay. Undocumented migrants are among the most vulnerable and those who require most assistance.

NEMA informs that the provision of water in North Abaco and Marsh Harbour is a priority. Water distribution in Marsh Harbour remains hampered by the lack of power in the area. Two water structures in Abaco need to be replenished on a regular basis for the next three weeks, until structures are repaired.

Housing and government buildings are being assessed, and critical infrastructure. The Ministry of Public Works informed that two engineers carried out assessments in Abaco for the repair of the bridge. Heavy equipment is required to facilitate debris clearance, including on roads, and waste management. The road from Marsh Harbour to Treasure Cay is reportedly now clear and passable. The Bahamas Power and Light Company informed that equipment for restoration of electricity has arrived on Abaco, with additional expertise arriving on 12 September.

In Grand Bahama, the central and eastern parts are the most impacted, with several homes damaged between Freetown and Deep Water Cay. Satellite data suggests that 76-100 per cent of buildings analyzed near High Rock (central Grand Bahama) and McLeans Town and Deep Water Cay (eastern Grand Bahama) have been destroyed. Although to a lesser extent, damage is also reported in other locations of Grand Bahama, including in Freeport, where the storm surge flooded several structures and houses.

Telecommunication services are progressively being restored in some affected areas. Notably, progress is reported on Abaco in the provision of Wi-Fi access at the main government building, clinic, sea port and airport in Marsh Harbour. International partners were in discussion with the NEMA team to provide free WIFI access for shelter users on New Providence Island and there is also consideration for Grand Bahama.

NEMA updated the status of health facilities on 11 September:

- In Abaco, the Sandy Point Clinic, Winding Bay Temporary Clinic, and Marsh Harbour Health Care Centre are operational while Fox Town Clinic operates with limited capacity. Non-operational: Cooper’s Town Clinic, Hope Town Clinic, and Crossing Rock Clinic. Unknown status: Moore’s Island Clinic, Green Turtle Cay Clinic and Man O War Cay Clinic.

- In Grand Bahama, Eight Mile Rock Community Clinic, Hawksbill Community Clinic, Sunrise Medical, and Pearce Plaza Specialty Clinic are operational. Operational with limited capacity: Rand Memorial Hospital. Non-operational: West End Community Clinic and High Rock Community Clinic. In eastern Bahama the status of three clinic remains unknown: Pelican Point Clinic, McCleans Town Community Clinic, and Sweeting’s Cay Clinic.

While access to affected people remains challenging -- including due to multiple locations/islands, damaged roads and infrastructure -- across Abaco Islands and Grand Bahama, airports and seaports are increasingly becoming operational, allowing assistance to be delivered and assessment to be carried in isolated areas. Most seaports are operational, except those located in eastern Grand Bahama. Airports are becoming increasingly operational:

- The Grand Bahama International Airport and West End (private) are operational. In eastern Grand Bahama, Deep Water Cay Airport (private) is non-operational. The status of the auxiliary airfield in Freetown is unknown.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is assessing the environmental impact of Hurricane Dorian. The MoE is conducting a six-week assessment mission in Abaco to look at hazardous material risks. According to CDEMA, the MoE assessed the oil spill from the oil storage facility and advised that there was no evidence of oil on the coast line. Most of the impact was
done to the northern and eastern sections of the facility. Two of the domes were damaged, but the tanks were not compromised. The operator mobilized a vessel with equipment and 200 staff to start cleaning.

The Government of the Bahamas has deployed more than 900 law enforcement officers to both Abaco and Grand Bahama. As of 7 September, there are 274 officers in Abaco and 666 officers in Grand Bahama, with both contingents comprised of officers from the Royal Bahamas Police Force and the Royal Bahamas Defence Force.

A deployment of 100 troops from the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force are on the ground, with 50 already stationed in Grand Bahama. The 120-strong deployment from the Jamaica Defence Force has also reached The Bahamas.

**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

More than 50 humanitarian organizations are present in The Bahamas. While organizations’ presence is concentrated in Nassau, their presence across Abaco Islands and Grand Bahama increases and they coordinate actions in support of NEMA’s Emergency Operations Centres in both areas. With the growing number of evacuees in shelters in Nassau, humanitarian organizations are also supporting NEMA’s relief assistance to evacuees in the capital.

The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) has designated North Abaco, South Abaco, Central Abaco, East Grand Bahama, West Grand Bahama and New Providence as the six main geographic areas covering the response.

With several organizations delivering assistance through multiple airports and seaports daily, NEMA seeks to improve tracking of assistance. Some of the assistance delivered includes:

- WFP delivered 3,840 meals-ready-to-eat (MREs) to Fox Town, Little Abaco, on 11 September. WFP also delivered 600 MREs to Little Abaco via boat, 240 MREs to Haitian Farm Road (near Treasure Cay), and 600 MREs to Cooper’s Town Emergency Center with Samaritan’s Purse on 10 September.
- World Food Kitchen delivers approximately 1,600 hot meals daily in Abaco in 22 locations.
- The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is reaching 400 people daily with meals in Grand Bahama.
- Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) have been deployed in Grand Bahama (GB) by International Medical Corps and near Rand Hospital in GB by Samaritan’s Purse; in Little Harbour (Abaco) by Team Rubicon; in Treasure Cay and Marsh Harbour (Abaco) by Heart-to-Heart International; and in Cooper’s Town (Abaco) by Humanity First. A seventh EMT is being deployed to Nassau shelters.
- UNICEF provided 405,000 water purification tablets, six 5,000-litre collapsible storage tanks and 1,000 ten-litre family water containers, to be used in the Mercy Corps operation in Freeport, Grand Bahama, on 12 September.
- IOM, IFRC and partners are supporting NEMA to seek additional, adequate shelters and ensure they are fully equipped to host evacuees. IOM delivered 5,000 USAID/OFDA-supported shelter kits. IOM has begun distributing 1,000 tarpaulin kits to repair damaged roofs in Marsh Harbour.
- UK DFID has distributed more than 990 shelter kits.
- PAHO/WHO’s first shipment of supplies arrived in Nassau on 7 September through the UN Humanitarian Response Depot warehouse in Panama; aquatabs, seven trauma kits, water bladders, body bags, and generators are being shipped to affected areas.
- UNFPA conducted a focus group discussion (FGD) with women and adolescents in Kendal Isaacs Gymnasium, one of the Nassau shelters hosting evacuees. UNFPA will conduct more FGDs and Key Informant Interviews (KII) at Nassau shelters.
- Mercy Corps is delivering 3,000 solar lanterns and distributes water by jerry cans.
- IFRC is delivering 1,200 shelter tool kits, 4,100 blankets, 500 kitchen sets, 800 tarpaulins, 1,800 jerrycans, and 900 hygiene kits.
- With the support of UNDP, the Ministry of Public Works began the first Building Damage Assessment; evaluation teams were deployed to most affected areas on 10 September.
- WFP has delivered storage units, generators, prefab offices and satellite telecoms to Marsh Harbour, Abaco Island, where it is establishing a logistics hub. This hub will facilitate the arrival, storage and dispatch of relief material, ensuring a coordinated humanitarian response on the island.
- WFP and the Ericsson Response team are setting up satellite telecoms to restore connectivity at Marsh Harbour port and at the airport for humanitarians supporting the emergency response.

Military support priorities identified by NEMA are search and rescue/recovery operations; road and debris clearance; clean-up of Marsh Harbour; support to relief supply and distribution on Abaco Cays; and support with temporary housing.

- US Coast Guards and military are providing USAR, transport and humanitarian assistance. The US military has been providing daily flights for inter-agency assessments.
• The RFA Mounts Bay departed on 10 September after having delivered humanitarian assistance to Abaco islands, debris removal, road clearance, medical assistance, bodies recovery, and helicopter transport for humanitarian assessments.
• The Dutch vessel, HLMS Johan de Witt, arrived on 11 September to provide engineering, water, medical, infrastructure support, air and sea transportation. French, German and Dutch troops are onboard. It will first focus on providing water in Abaco.

Early Recovery

Needs:
• Debris removal and waste management are top priorities in both islands, including quantification and sorting, asset mapping, identification of storage sites and management strategies.
• Securing of damaged structures and safe demolition.
• Building Damage Assessments and quantification of the impact on infrastructure.
• Rehabilitation of key government buildings.
• Support for the repair of damaged buildings, ensuring building-back-better principle.

Response:
• With support from UNDP and Engineers Without Borders, the Ministry of Public Works carried out initial Building Damage Assessments (BDA) in affected areas. The first team used the online BDA tool on a test mission, collecting 87 reports. A second mission departed on 11 September for further data gathering. The Ministry is requesting the tool be expanded to collect more data.
• The Ministry of Environment and Housing, with the support of UNDP, is developing debris and waste management strategies for Abaco and Grand Bahama. The Government has received a preliminary assessment and equipment list for review. Authorities request that national and international partners seeking to support debris and waste management liaise with the Ministry.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Debris and waste management equipment is required - details are available through the Ministry of Environment and Housing.
• Financial resources to support debris and waste on-site sorting through community engagement and local contractors are required.

Education

Needs:
• School-based psychosocial support activities to facilitate the reintegration of children evacuees into their educational activities. Key education staff will require training to provide these services.

Response:
• UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Social Protection to ensure effective leadership is established for both child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) for children in shelters, with links to other cluster/sector coordination mechanisms on critical inter-sectoral issues. Support is also being provided for psychosocial support (PSS), focusing on the children who have moved to New Providence from Abaco, to ease their integration process within the public school system. The combined number to participate in the intervention is 10,000 children, including host community children.
• The MoE will undertake missions to Grand Bahama and Abaco Islands to identify children in need.
**Food Security**

**Response:**
- On 11 September, WFP delivered 3,840 MREs to Fox Town, Little Abaco.
- On 10 September, WFP delivered 600 MREs to Little Abaco via boat, 240 MREs to Haitian Farm Road (near Treasure Cay), and 600 MREs to Cooper’s Town Emergency Center with Samaritan’s Purse.
- The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is reaching 400 people per day with meals in Grand Bahama.
- WFP is conducting food security analyses across affected areas in Abaco.

**Health**

**Needs:**
- PAHO reports that the breeding of mosquitoes is increasing in both Abaco and Grand Bahama.
- Continued surveillance and medical and surgical materials to shelters.
- Ensuring life-saving interventions for populations with HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs); The Bahamas has a high prevalence of STIs, and UNAIDS estimates that more than half of the 6,000 people in The Bahamas with HIV were located in areas affected by Dorian.
- Access to contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies; the prevalence of contraceptive use in The Bahamas is estimated to be at 60 per cent.
- Provision of information on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) at shelters.
- In-depth assessments on the provision of SRH services at affected health facilities.

**Response:**
- The Ministry of Health began rotating health personnel on the ground on 10 September.
- Six EMTs are currently deployed, working in Grand Bahama at Rand Hospital and surrounding areas, southern Abaco, Treasure Cay and Marsh Harbour, Coopers Town and Fox Town clinics and North, Central and South Eleuthera. A seventh EMT is being deployed to Nassau shelters.
- A PAHO epidemiologist is in the field assessing risk of disease transmission.
- The Ministry of Health Surveillance Unit is making on-site visits to shelters on a daily basis to attend to any communicable disease issues.
- Immunization for school-age children at shelters are scheduled to start on 12 September.
- UNFPA is coordinating with the Ministry of Health to provide SRH services through mobile teams at shelters and deliver Emergency Reproductive Health (ERH) kits.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- The operational status of at least 6 of the 25 health facilities across Abaco and Grand Bahama remains unknown (3 of 14 total facilities in Grand Bahama, 3 of 11 in Abaco).
- It is critical to undertake an in-depth assessment of the provision of SRH services in affected health facilities.
- The availability of SRH services in the health facilities is still unknown.

**Nutrition**

**Needs:**
- Prevention of deteriorating nutritional states of vulnerable groups by ensuring appropriate and timely support for feeding and care of infants and young children, as well as caregivers, in shelters and elsewhere.

**Response:**
- UNICEF shared key guidance and material with the Ministry of Health on nutrition needs assessments and continue advocating for key actions to prevent undernutrition in the most vulnerable groups (children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women).
**Protection**

**Needs:**
- Strengthen capacity to provide Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) of the affected population, as well as other factors such as disability.
- Strengthen capacity in shelter management to ensure that gender-based violence (GBV) risks are identified, mitigated and prevented.
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) treatment for affected people.
- Strengthen psychosocial support and psychological first aid services in Nassau shelters.
- Strengthen GBV prevention and risk mitigation strategies in Nassau shelters, including the referral pathway, standard operating procedures (SOPs), awareness-raising sessions and information dissemination for affected people, particularly women and girls and other at-risk groups.
- Information dissemination on services available for sheltered people, particularly on GBV prevention and response.
- Shelter guidelines and signing of the Code of Conduct for shelter managers and volunteers.
- Emergency livelihoods for affected people, particularly women who have lost close relatives.
- Recreational, educational and skill-building activities for affected people, taking into account the different needs of women and girls, men and boys.
- Training on gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE) prevention and response for front-line workers and other relevant emergency response actors.
- Continued support to the Government to identify safe places in Nassau for people arriving from the affected islands and those temporarily staying in hotels.
- Measures for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) given the large presence of humanitarian actors, donors, NGOs, government, the private sector and national and foreign military forces.
- Mechanisms to mitigate disputes among people staying in shelters.

**Response:**
- UNFPA deployed a Sexual and Reproductive Health Advisor, a GBV Specialist and a Coordinator to support the Department of Gender Affairs on GBV prevention and risk mitigation strategy.
- A long-term UNFPA GBV Coordinator will be in The Bahamas by next week.
- UNFPA is identifying potential partners to provide psychosocial support and address psychological first needs and other needs raised by women and adolescents in focus group discussions.
- UNFPA is conducting assessments in Grand Bahama for GBV risks and needs of the affected population, in particular women and girls.
- UNFPA conducted a focus group discussion (FDG) with women and adolescents in Kendal Isaacs Gymnasium, one of the Nassau shelters hosting evacuees. UNFPA will conduct more FDGs and Key Informant Interviews (KII) at Nassau shelters.
- UNFPA will lead PSEA actions among UN staff.
- UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Protection to establish effective leadership for both child protection and GBV for sheltered children that is linked to sectoral coordination mechanisms to address inter-sectoral issues.
- The Government of Jamaica donated 120 recreation kits, facilitated by UNICEF Jamaica Country Office. The kits are set to arrive on 12 September, with the psychosocial support training for trainers to begin immediately.

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**Shelter**

**Needs:**
- More than 2,075 people are spread across 10 collective centers as of 11 September, and NEMA notes that additional non-food items (incl. cots) are urgently required to supplement shelter capacity.

**Response:**
- IOM delivered 5,000 USAID/OFDA-supported shelter kits.
- IOM has begun distributing 1,000 tarpaulin kits due to damaged roofs in Marsh Harbour.
- IOM intends to begin using its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to track population movements and identify shelter needs across affected areas.
- UK DFID has distributed more than 990 shelter kits.
• IFRC has recruited an emergency shelter coordinator, who should be arriving in Nassau shortly.
• IOM has deployed three staff to coordinate their response and carry out needs assessments, reporting and logistics support, with another five staff arriving in the coming days to support shelter needs/NFI, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and financing.
• PAHO is working with the Ministry of Health in epidemiological surveillance in shelters.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:
• Ensuring safe water supply, waste management, cleaning and purification of water sources.
• Restoration of the water storage tank for Treasure Cay and Marsh Harbour which has been destroyed.

Response:
• The Water and Sewerage Corporation (WSC) is restoring electricity and land access to water pumping stations and wells in Marsh Harbour, managing to re-activate six pumping stations and begin testing water quality.
• Two UNICEF WASH officers, based in Nassau, have been in country since 5 September, providing humanitarian assistance and WASH sector coordination support to NEMA through WSC.
• The WASH coordination group is providing Information Management support for NGOs deploying and implementing equipment for safe drinking water production, intermediate storage and distribution, sharing operation locations and identifying service gaps.
• UNICEF provided 405,000 water purification tablets, six 5,000-litre collapsible storage tanks and 1,000 ten-litre family water containers, to be used in the Mercy Corp operation in Freeport, Grand Bahama, on 12 September.
• For early recovery, UNICEF is providing WSC with a Water Distribution Module, including chlorination kits through the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) that will boost production and distribution of safe drinking water in Marsh Harbour for some 5,000 people. This support also includes the deployment of five technical personnel to support WSC equipment installation and operation.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Water distribution in Marsh Harbour remains hampered by the lack of power in the area.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response:
• Telecommunications partners such as WFP, Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) and private sector actors have been helping to restore satellite connectivity in sites in Marsh Harbour where humanitarian operations are ongoing (Logistics Hub at port, the EOC, and the airport).
• WFP is collaborating with CDEMA to coordinate with local Mobile Network Operators to fill gaps while the operators restore networks.
• The ETS is also evaluating extending connectivity to affected populations, especially those sheltered in Abaco and Nassau, pending further assessments.
• Luxembourg has deployed a team with a mobile satellite-based telecommunications platform.

Logistics

Response:
• As of 9 September, the United States has transported some 72 metric tons of supplies and 180 response personnel to The Bahamas.
• WFP is in the process of chartering a third vessel to Abaco.
• WFP is establishing logistics and supply chain hubs in Marsh Harbour with Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), VSATs and generators. Two MSUs are at the port, with the other two at the airport.
• WFP is supporting NEMA and CDEMA with logistics coordination such as arrangements for charter vessels, assorted transport assets and last mile delivery as needed.
FUNDING

NEMA established the Bahamas Disaster Relief Fund to receive cash donations via NEMA and cheques and wire transfer via the RBC Royal Bank (Bahamas). Instructions available here: https://bit.ly/2m9K82V

Several countries, both within and outside the region, have provided, or have pledged to provide, relief contributions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount (US$)</th>
<th>Destinated activities or organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$379,000</td>
<td>Support for humanitarian partners after needs assessments are completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>Relief allocation for Bahamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Virgin Islands, Belize,</td>
<td>$100,000 (each)</td>
<td>Support for recovery efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Relief efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>$506,000</td>
<td>IFRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>$202,000</td>
<td>WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>Contributions to restoring damages and relief efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>Relief expenses, including medical supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>Immediate humanitarian assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>Delivery of aid aboard RFA Mounts Bay, support for CDEMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (UK Department for International Development - DFID)</td>
<td>$308,490</td>
<td>Support for deployment of CDEMA response teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>Food For Peace (FFP) program to WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>Relief supplies and logistics support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Groups, such as the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), have made allocations directly to The Bahamas, while international organizations have released funds to support life-saving operations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Amount (US$)</th>
<th>Activities or organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>Support for people affected by Dorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)</td>
<td>$10,900,000</td>
<td>Relief allocation for Bahamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>Emergency response grant to NEMA and Bahamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>Urgent life-saving efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>$550,675</td>
<td>Allocation for urgent needs such as shelter, water, hygiene and food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>$140,000</td>
<td>Operational disbursement for temporary shelter and the distribution of shelter kits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>Emergency loan to support humanitarian efforts and reconstruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>Emergency donation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>Coordination of recovery efforts in collaboration with the Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$5,400,000</td>
<td>Limited Emergency Operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, PAHO and IFRC have launched appeals for critical short-term assistance and supplies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Appeal (US$)</th>
<th>Destinated activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>$3,240,000 (requested)</td>
<td>Short- and mid-term shelter assistance and relief supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAHO</td>
<td>$3,500,000 (requested)</td>
<td>Short-term healthcare needs over six months, including water and vector control needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL COORDINATION

NEMA is leading the coordination of the emergency response from its Nassau-based National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). Through the NEOC, NEMA is in close coordination with NGOs, donors and UN agencies. NEMA has installed its Emergency Support Functions (ESF) humanitarian coordination structure, composed of 13 ESFs with their own lead ministries or departments to align response functions between relevant stakeholders. The regional and international humanitarian community has designated focal points for each of the relevant Emergency Support Functions to strengthen support and coordination efforts.

NEMA has opened its EOC Partners Coordination Offices in the National Training Agency on 9 September to strengthen international partners’ coordination with ESFs.

CDEMA continues to convene Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) partner meetings to guide coordination among regional actors.

OCHA is present in Nassau, supporting NEMA, CDEMA, UN agencies, NGOs and donors to coordinate needs assessments and response efforts, and facilitate civil-military coordination, among other activities.

UN/OCHA teams have deployed to both Abaco and Grand Bahama to continue supporting local and national authorities with coordination and assessment efforts. The team in Abaco has set up a Local Support EOC near the Abaco EOC to stay in close contact with authorities. The Grand Bahama team participated in the first local EOC coordination meeting. The team moved on to the eastern end of Grand Bahama, the most affected, on 11 September to continue assessments.

NEMA requested two CARICOM Operational Support Teams (COST) to support coordination at the EOC in Abaco. For Grand Bahama, CDEMA will facilitate the deployment of two CARICOM Disaster Assessment and Coordination (CDAC) teams to support damage and human needs assessments. This deployment will be supported by agriculture, tourism, education and health sectors for detailed damage sector assessments. CDEMA is standing down the CARICOM Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU).

Useful links for partners, including contact list, ESF/sector lead contacts and 3W: http://bit.ly/BHSUsefullinks

Background on the crisis

Hurricane Dorian swept over the north-west of Bahamas between 1-2 September as a Category 5 storm, lashing the islands of Abaco and Grand Bahama with wind speeds in excess of 180mph and storm surge of up to 23 feet. Various UN agencies and partners, including the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) were able to pre-deploy personnel to the Bahamas in anticipation of the needs that Dorian would cause. The Government of Bahamas is leading the response, with Bahamas’ National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) liaising with humanitarian partners in coordinating response. Preliminary aerial assessments reveal critical needs in food, clean water, health and shelter. Partners are working to establish logistics access to these islands to deliver supplies and carry out more detailed assessments.

For further information, please contact:
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Rein Paulsen, Head of Office, OCHA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, paulsenr@un.org

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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