

Bahamas Shelter Sector - Dorian response

Global Shelter Cluster meetings - 06/10/2020

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Bahamas

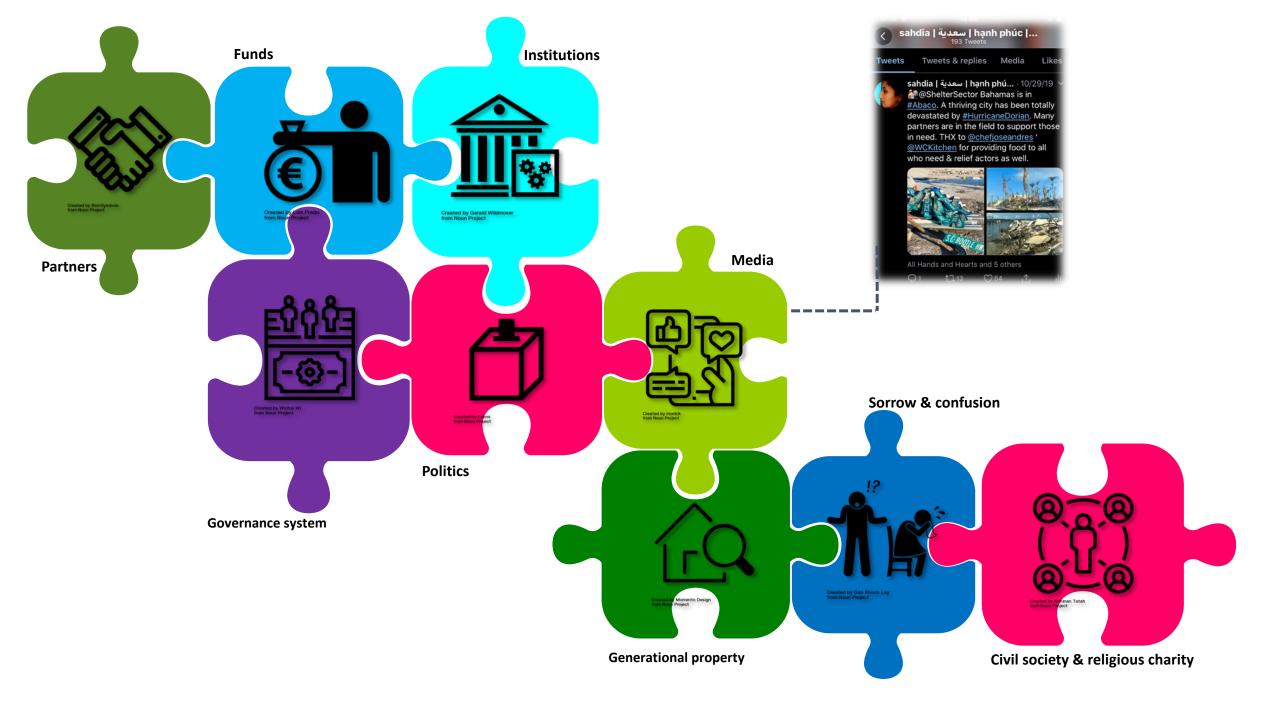
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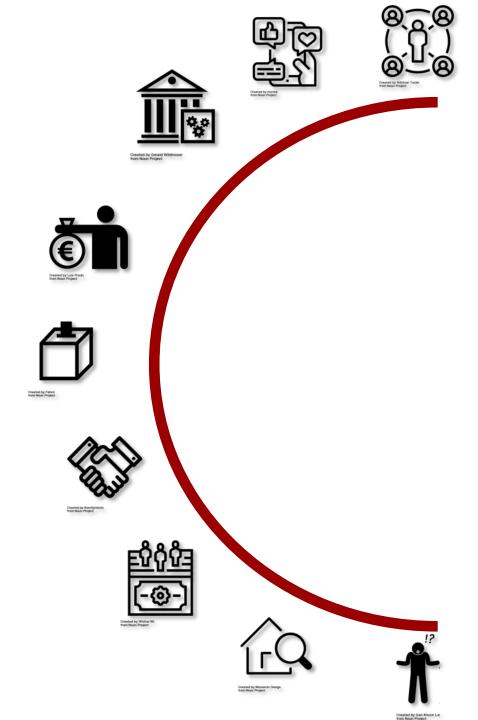


3 Islands3 tales









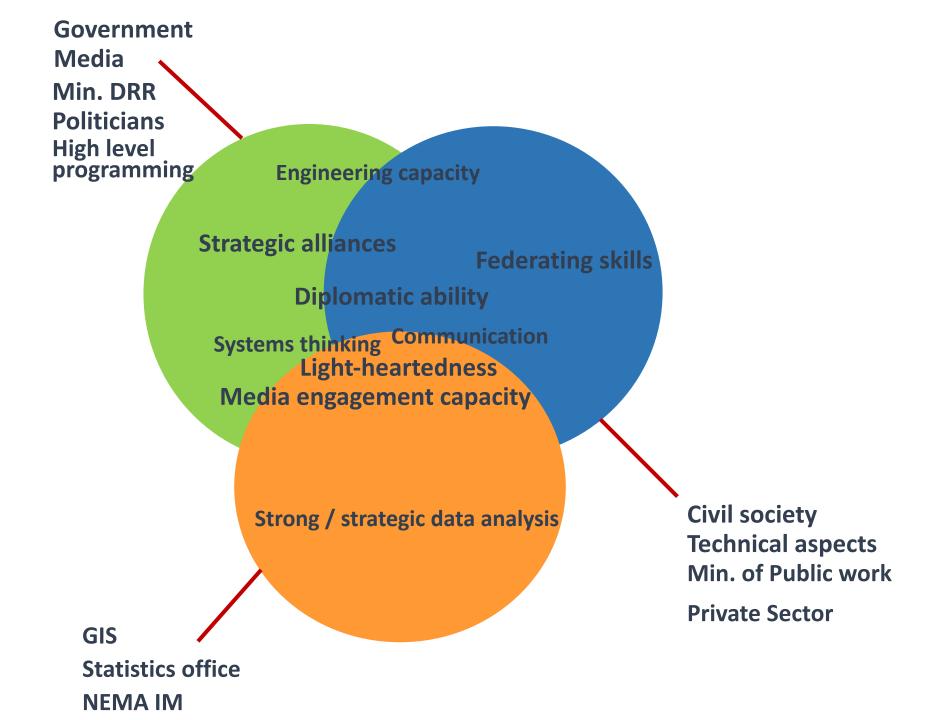
Creating a space to bring together stakeholders

Data analysis for programming and adequate communication



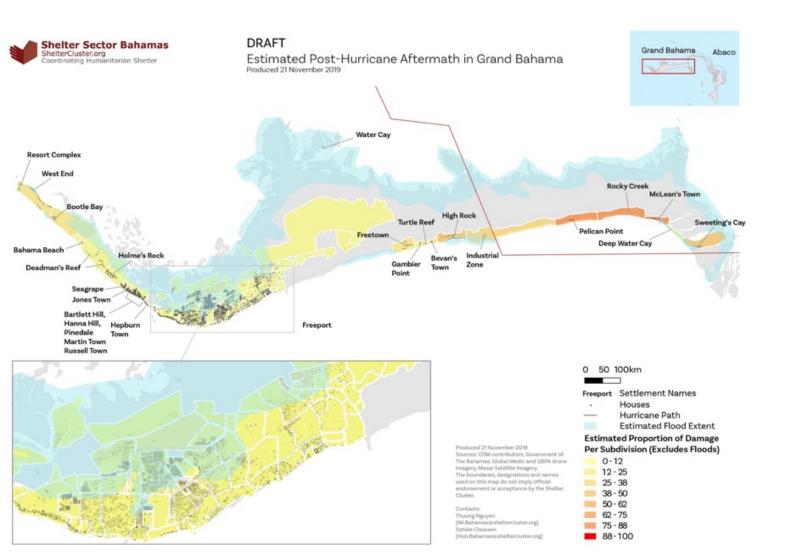
Translators between Gov. /
Civil Society / Philantropy
/Humanitarian

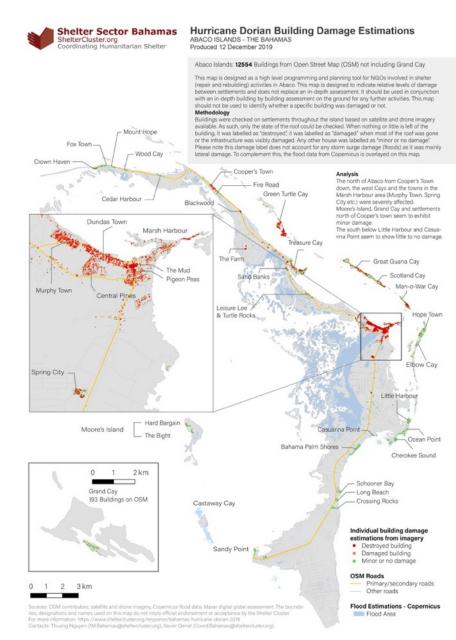
Team



Summary of Damage Assessments

Hurricane Dorian - 09/12/2019

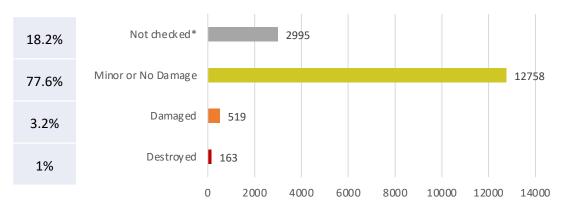




GRAND BAHAMA

Satellite+Drone Assessment - as of Nov 2019

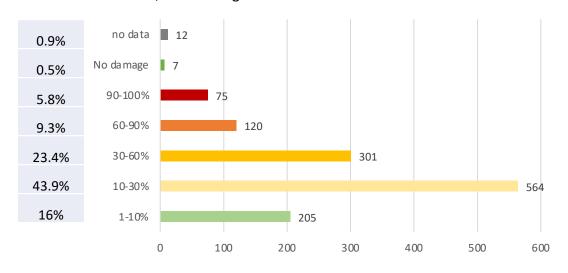
Total: 16,435 buildings on OSM in Grand Bahama



^{*}Not Checked: these buildings are distributed all throughout, but the most affected settlements were fully assessed This assessment will underestimate Flood damage as it is often not visible from Aerial imagery

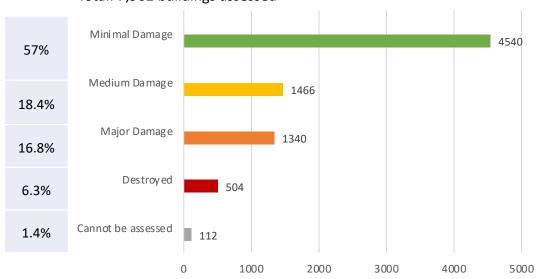
GBPA Assessment - as of 05 Dec 2019

Total: 1,284 buildings assessed



Public Works - as of 25 Nov 2019

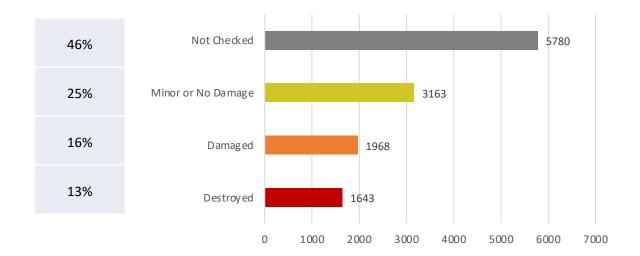
Total: 7,962 buildings assessed





Satellite Assessment - as of Sep 2019

Total: 12,554 buildings in Abaco



This assessment will underestimate Flood damage as it is often not visible from Aerial imagery

^{*}Not Checked: these buildings are distributed all throughout, the majority of the buildings that were not checked were in the south or in the outer cays, Meaning these will be mostly either secondary homes or minor/no damage.

Damage Assessments - Process



Hurricane Dorian Building Damage Estimations

Abaco Islands: 12554 Buildings from Open Street Map (OSM) not including Grand Cay

Murphy Town

ABACO ISLANDS - THE BAHAMAS Produced 12 December 2019

METHODOLOGY

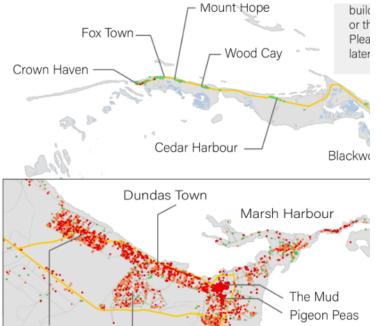
- 1) Used secondary data as much as possible
- 2) Any gaps in the data collected with different methods
- 3) Data spot-checked in person and verified through KII

STEPS

- 1) Established settlement names and geo boundaries
- 2) Assessed the damage level by settlement
- 3) Visualised the data

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

- 1) Damage due to previous disaster
- 2) Unfinished buildings/unoccupied buildings
- 3) Secondary homes/socio economics



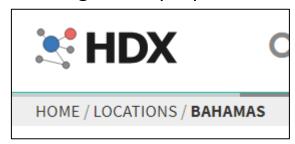
Central Pines

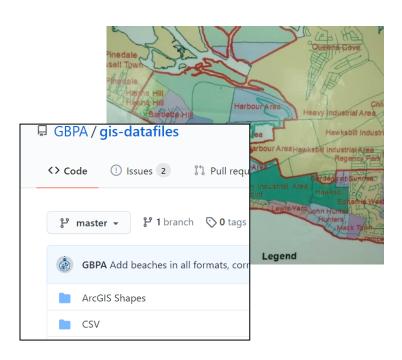
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Damage Assessments - Process

Secondary data used as base

- Old geographic data on HDX
- Old government maps
- Publicly available GBPA boundaries
- OpenStreetMap
- Local legal land properties documents





Any gaps/doubts in secondary data collected using KII and field visits

- KII: Local estate agents

- KII: Red Cross staff

- In-person visits

https://data.humdata.org/dataset/bahamas-draft-subdivisions-for-grand-bahama-island

- 1) Established settlement names and geographic boundaries
- 2) Assessed the damage level by settlement
- 3) Visualised the data

Damage Assessments - Process

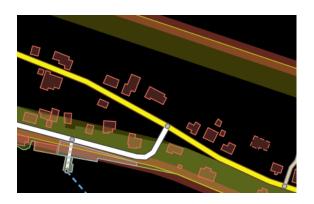
Secondary data used as base along with a sensible sampling methodology

- Drone imagery (through partners)
- Pre-disaster Satellite imagery
- Post-disaster imagery
- Open Street Map building counts
- Population estimates
- 2010 Population census



Any gaps/doubts in secondary data collected using KII and field visits

- KII: NGOs and people who work in the field
- KII: Affected population
- KII: Red Cross staff
- In-person visits



GRAND BAHAMA Hub – Context of the humanitarian response

- 1. Activation / Deactivation: lack of clear exit strategy of the cluster or understanding what we could accomplish
- **2. Coordination with government** entities cluster sector, unknown number of humanitarian actors (humanitarian standards, neutrality)
- **3. Role of NEMA**: gov. Selection criteria were not shared with us but we had bits and pieces
- **4. Politicized system** to operate in SP (Area of influence of the US language, habits, Katrina response inspired, veterans, philanthropy, election year was coming)
- Lack of funding minor repairs only/philanthropical actors
- Issue w legislation such as generational property constructed prior to
- Lack of certified construction companies for repair work
- Lack of income 80% fishing industry destroyed Abaco and GB
- Issue w Haitian migrants could not be addressed by humanitarian sector (no political leverage)

- **5. Lack of damage and loss assessment** different damage assessment and immediate support was in place with earlier disasters Mathew in 2016
- no analysis was found on the efficacy of that system (some people were left unsupported
- 2) that assessment and compensation system was not scalable for this magnitude of disaster
- **6. Role of insurance companies** who did damage assessments (undersold insurance policies with mortgages)
- 7. Role of Engineers without borders (EwB) came to GB on request of the GBPA also for commercial buildings facing mold damages, also supported Min. Of Public Work with UNDP on damage assessment
- **8.Connecting with civil society groups:** pastors with good connection of the communities willing to play a role in verification, monitoring follow-up

GRAND BAHAMA Hub – Context of the humanitarian response



Political



Governement: Private sector and civil society - insurance, disconnect



Humanitarian:
Profiles of our
partners, Philantropy



Created by supalerk laipawat from Noun Project

Increased vulnerability: house damage; loss of livelihood, generational property



Role of the media

GOVERNMENT – Coordination

• New Ministry for Disaster Management, umbrella for 2 agencies:



Transition:

- Coordination structure to be settle down, within a new ministry building up as it goes.
- DRA setting up their operational systems with Small Home Repair Programme focus
- Some shelter agencies moving focus from GB to Abaco
- Media scrutiny and pressure

GOVERNMENT – Recovery Reconstruction





Eligibility: Bahamas citizen / Owns the property / **Lived** at the damaged property on August 31st, 2019 / Uninsured

- ✓ The assistance can be for labour, materials or both.
- ✓ Tradesmen must be approved.
- Only approved vendors

Launched on 10th February

Minor damages – Up to \$2,500 **Medium damages** – Up to \$5,000 Major damages – Up to \$7,500 **Destroyed - \$10,000**

ABACO Hub – Context of the humanitarian response



Abaco

- Arrived early January as Hub Coordinator/IM, small window & and refreshed coordination start.
- Most affected island but with fewer partners, less capacity, logistical constraints, but similar caseload to GB.
- Marsh Harbour severely damaged, utilities down
- Logistical constraints
- Returnees, No build zones / Debris, Haitian population



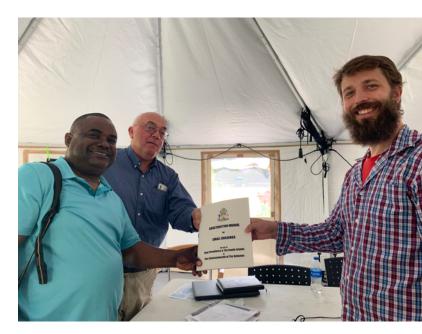
Grand Bahama

- Strong(er) coordination framework, leadership & interest from government
- Less destruction, more flooding damage, more established partners
- Freeport functioning, easier to operate in
- Less logistical constraints

ABACO Hub – Context of the humanitarian response

Challenges & Responses

- Coordination Shelter sector lead/ focal point, intersector coordination. NGOs off-the-grid, addressing response gaps. Support DRA.
- Information Management Assessment data, endorsing products, data collection. Mapping response while unclear on needs. Handover.
- Gov. & Politics Government support & interest, elections, intra-government relationships. Relationships with government & DRA. DRA on GB.
- Advocacy & Cross-cutting issues Returnees, nobuild zones, conversation on immigrant population. DoSS access support & information posts.



Non-structural House repair Assistance Packages - constructive layering

2.8 Financial assistance



Government Small Homes Repair programme (DRA):

- ✓ \$ 2,500 for minimal damage
- **√** \$ 5,000 for medium damage

Home-owner contribution

2.4 Non-structural repair



- 2.3 Mold remediation
- 2.2 Mucking and gutting

IN COMPLEMENT OF

Sector Partners programmes:

From a review of rates and agency plans it is expected that for a 1000 sq. ft to 1500 sq. ft, an envelope of assistance for non-structural house repairs would be

between **\$6,000** and **\$12,000** in both Abaco and Grand Bahama. This range is large but the level of damage can be quite variable and houses are significantly different in size.

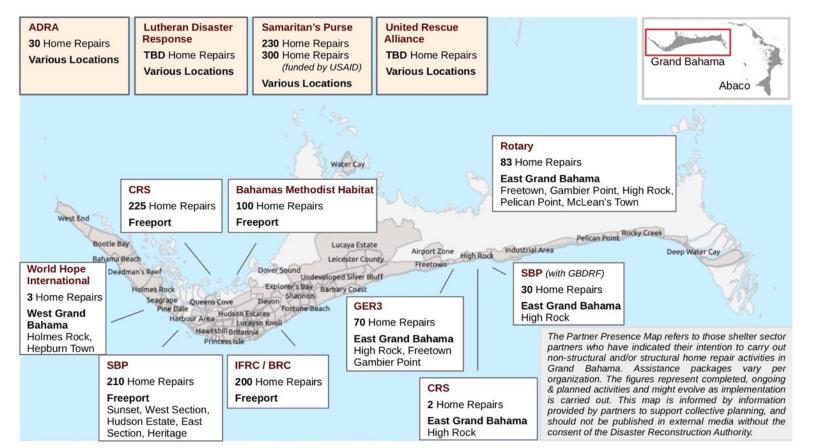
Non-structural House repair - Mapping

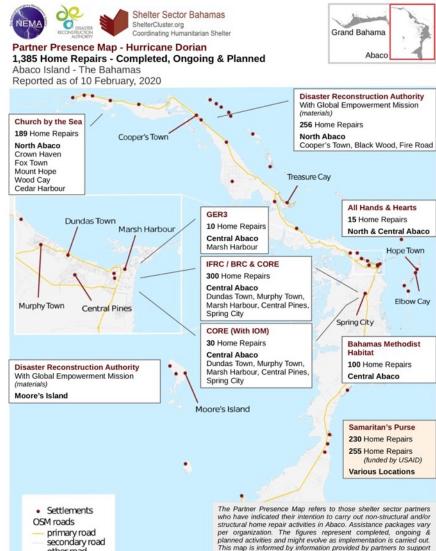






Partner Presence Map - Hurricane Dorian 1,483 Home Repairs - Completed, Ongoing & Planned Grand Bahama Island - The Bahamas Reported as of 10 February, 2020





collective planning, and should not be published in external media without the consent of the Disaster Reconstruction Authority.

other road

Build Back Better Enabling Environment

- <u>Building Code</u> is strong and based on Miami Dade/South Florida code.
 Government considering revisions, particularly related to Tidal Surge Risk.
- Compliance and Enforcement being strengthened
- Concerns Around Skilled Labour Capacity
- Housing Finance





Build Back Better Enabling Environment

<u>Hazard mapping limited – impacts</u>
 "risk-aware" reconstruction

ing areas the level of the lowest floor should be at least 12" above any known flood level or 18" above crown on adjacent road whichever is the greater.



- Concerns around <u>delayed/limited</u> <u>maintenance / repairs</u> from damage past hurricanes.
- <u>Social-Technical Assistance</u> Plans Limited



Key tools, documents and process

- Strategic Framework
- Response and planning dashboard / partners presence map for house repair
- Factsheet for February 2020 6 months mark support communication
- ➤ **Technical Guidelines**, include guidance on generational land / Non-structural and structural repair rental Reconstruction (low cost / starter home) Retrofit
- BBB interim key messages
- Document index and useful links
- Media monitoring
- Handover of all systems, but challenges for DRA to absorb on top of (1) Small Home repair programme, (2) new ministry with no defined structure for coordination and required resources to manage it.

Key challenges identified by partners

- 1. Construction material pipeline, procurement
- 2. Labour (skilled & unskilled) capacity, access and availability
- 3. Hurricane season preparedness while focus on reconstruction
- 4. Socio-economic technical assistance community outreach
- Humanitarian agencies plans & eligibility criteria / timeframes,communication with affected communities
- Limited plans & capacity to support fully destroyed / Major damaged homes
- 7. Clarity on damage data to understand the different caseloads and support planning / gaps / avoid duplication
- 8. Utilities & debris in Abaco

Key gaps & issues

 Limited plans & capacity to support fully destroyed / Major damaged homes

- 2. Clarity (quantity, type and localization) on damage data to understand the different caseloads and support planning / gaps / avoid duplication
- 3. Evacuees return in country and out of country, pre-Dorian renters,
- 4. Vulnerability of survivors from Non- Build-Zone, and path to housing recovery

Questions & Answers

