

5 NOVEMBER 2019

**DTM ROUND 3:**

# **GREAT/LITTLE ABACO ISLANDS**

## SITUATIONAL REPORT



United Nations  
**CERF** | Central  
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Response  
Fund



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## Introduction, Objectives and Methodology

As part of the Hurricane Dorian emergency response coordinated by NEMA and its partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) presents the Multi-sectoral Assessment Report for affected settlements in the Great/Little Abaco Islands, The Bahamas. This document is part of a series of ongoing efforts conducted by IOM to inform service providers, humanitarian actors and donors on main needs while reducing survey fatigue of key informants by streamlining assessment activities.

The results from the Round 3 show many Abaconians are returning to their pre-Dorian communities. There are approximately 5,700 people residing in affected settlements in the Great/Little Abaco Islands as of 05 November 2019. Using the NEMA/OCHA assessment from 19 September 2019 (2,562) as baseline, the current figure represents an increase of 123% (3,142) in the 47 days prior to this publication.

### General Objective:

Provide timely information on key population figures and main needs of affected Settlements in the Great/Little Abaco Islands to support humanitarian action and Government planning.

### Specific Objectives:

1. Streamline relevant information for all humanitarian partners involved in the emergency/recovery response.
2. Identify main gaps or needs by Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to support response coordination.

IOM worked with a team composed of 21 local enumerators, team leaders and drivers to cover the 23 settlements from the Great and Little Islands of Abaco presented in this report. The key informant and visits were carried out from the 30 October to 5 November, with phone updates for specific information on debris and schools as far as 15 November. Coverage of the settlements of Grand Cay, Green Turtle Cay, Great Guana Cay, Man-O-War Cay, Elbow Cay and Moores Island is still ongoing.

This report is not based on a census or individual survey and it is not meant to deliver statistically significant information on affected population. All assessment indicators are presented as percentage of the 23 sites covered and should not be used to extrapolate population numbers.

## Technical Note:

**Geographic coverage:** 23 affected Settlements in the Great/Little Abaco Islands. Outer Cays assessment is on-going.

**Type:** Key informant-based multi-sectoral location assessment (MSLA).

**Instrument:** Adapted Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) MSLA questionnaire.

**Number of responses:** 66 Key informants (at least 2 per location).

**Unit of Analysis:** The Settlement.

**Primary information source:** Key informants on a community level (Local Government/Council functionaries, religious leaders, community representatives, etc.).

**Secondary information sources:** Schools: Ministry of Education and UNICEF. Clinics: Ministry of Health. Distribution Points: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and World Food Program (WFP). 2010 Population/occupied dwellings: Department of Statistics. Settlements: Bahamas National Geographic Information Systems Centre (BNGIS). Debris sites: International Organization for Migration (IOM). Others: Humanitarian Partners' datasets and reports.

**Reference period:** 30 October – 5 November 2019.

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

# 5,704

PEOPLE RESIDING  
IN AFFECTED  
SETTLEMENTS

IN

# 1,631

HOUSEHOLDS

### Population groups with specific needs



**44**  
Single-male  
headed  
Households



**39**  
Single-female  
headed  
Households



**29**  
Older  
persons  
at risk



**21**  
Persons with  
Potential Chronic  
Illnesses



**20**  
Separated  
Children\*\*



**14**  
Persons with  
Physical  
Disabilities



**10**  
Unaccompanied  
Children\*\*



**7**  
Persons  
with Mental  
Disabilities

\*\*Unaccompanied children have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so. On the other hand, separated children have not necessarily been separated from other relatives.  
Source: IOM Glossary on Migration.

### Population in affected settlements in Great/Little Abaco Islands










No.	Settlements	Occupied Dwellings 2010	— POPULATION —	
			2010	05-11-19
1	Marsh Harbour	637	1874	800
2	Murphy Town	449	1625	685
3	Crossing Rocks	63	296	650
4	Cooper's Town	101	366	583
5	Sandy Point	154	547	551
6	Central Pines	112	313	300
7	Fire Road	82	349	300
8	Blackwood	88	260	228
9	Crown Heaven	75	210	202
10	Spring City	131	500	200
11	Treasure Cay	204	683	195
12	Dundas Town	779	2890	150

No.	Settlements	Occupied Dwellings 2010	— POPULATION —	
			2010	05-11-19
13	Cherokee Sound	63	169	140
14	Bahama Palm Shores	44	95	133
15	Fox Town	65	242	131
16	Mount Hope	32	129	115
17	Wood Cay	24	78	113
18	Cedar Harbour	26	103	77
19	Casuarina Point	50	127	60
20	Great Cistern	NA	NA	36
21	Leisure Lee	NA	NA	35
22	Little Harbour	4	6	12
23	Bahamas Coral Island	NA	NA	8

Source: - 2010 Population/occupied dwellings: Department of Statistics.

- Settlements: Bahamas National Geographic Information Systems Centre (BNGIS).

## MAP LEGEND

-  School
-  Clinic
-  Settlement
-  Unregulated Settlements
-  Route
-  Primary Distribution Point
-  Secondary Distribution Point
-  Debris Dump Site
-  Debris Separation Site
-  Road


















## POPULATION ESTIMATES

CATEGORY	PERSONS	SOURCE
Population Pre-Dorian 2010	13,831	Bahamas 2010 census
Population Post-Dorian 19-09-19	2,562	NEMA, OCHA
Population Post-Dorian 05-11-19	5,704	IOM
Estimated Remainees	2,562	NEMA, OCHA
Estimated Returnees	3,142	IOM - (NEMA, OCHA)
<b>Difference Pre/Post Dorian*</b>	<b>8,127</b>	Bahamas 2010 census - IOM



\*Internally displaced population, migrants abroad, missing persons, etc.















## SERVICES

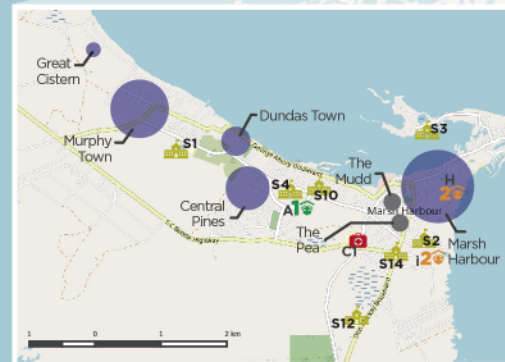
( = School;  = Clinic) (● = Active ● = Not active)

No.	Type	Name	Status
S1		Abaco Central High School	●
S2		Agape Christian School (Private)	●
S3		Angels Academy (Private)	●
S4		Central Abaco	●
S5		Cherokee Sound	●
S6		Cooper's Town	●
S7		Crossing Rock	●
S8		Fox Town	●
S9		James A.Pinder	●
S10		Long Bay School (Private)	●
S11		Sherlin C.Bootle	●
S12		St. Francis De Sales	●
S13		Treasure Cay	●
S14		Wesley College (Private)	●
C1		Marsh Harbour Health Care Center	●
C2		Cooper's Town Clinic	●
C3		Fox Town Clinic	●
C4		Sandy Point Clinic	●
C5		Treasure Cay (Private)	●

## DISTRIBUTION POINTS

( = Primary: Stocked from NEMA;  = Secondary: Stocked from Primary Distribution Points)

No.	Zone	Type	Site Name
A	Central Abaco		Central Abaco Primary School, Marsh Harbour
B	North Abaco		Treasure Cay Community Center, Treasure Cay
C	North Abaco		Cooperstown Community Center, Cooperstown
D	North Abaco		Fox Town Merlin Mcintosh Center, Fox town
E	North Abaco		Cedar Harbour Community Center - Ebenezer Church
F	South Abaco		Sandy Point Community Center
G	Central Abaco		Spring City Library, Spring City
H	Central Abaco		Marsh Harbour First Beraca Baptist Church
I	Central Abaco		Sweetings Village New Vision Ministries
J	North Abaco		Crown Haven Community Distribution Center
K	North Abaco		Wood Cay St. Thomas Baptiste Church
L	North Abaco		Mount Hope New Hope Baptiste Church
M	North Abaco		Blackwood Anglican Hall
N	South Abaco		Cherokee Sound Community Center



5 0 5 10 15 20 km

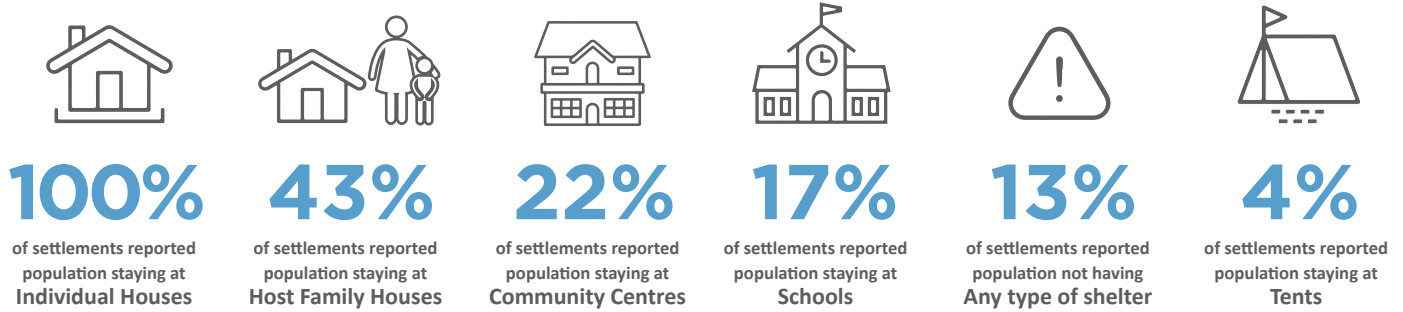
**DTM** HURRICANE DORIAN, THE BAHAMAS

United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund

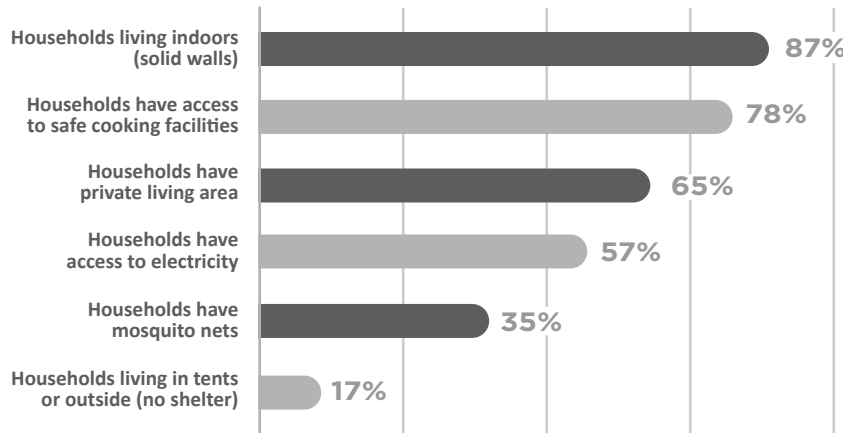
# 2

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD / CORE RELIEF ITEM

### Most common type of shelter



### % of settlements with...



### MAIN NEEDS

The results from the Key Informant interviews suggest that two months after the hurricane, basic needs such as food and drinking water remain the top critical needs in Great/Little Abaco Islands. Additionally, NFI's such as mattresses, soap, etc. are still relevant as more population return to these locations. Lastly, 57% of settlements reported having some access to electricity, mainly from fuel-based electrical generators.

### Is shelter/core Relief item support being provided at the site?

**YES 57%** **NO 43%**

### Is there a need for shelter repair materials?

**YES 74%** **NO 26%\***

\*Settlements where the key informant said there was no urgent need of shelter repair materials are: Leisure Lee, Great Cistern, Bahama Palm, Shores, Casuarina Point, Cherokee Sound and Little Harbour.

### Most critical need

**48%** More Food ration

**39%** Livelihood/work

**35%** Potable Water

**17%** Mattress

**13%** Blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and buckets.

**9%** Soap

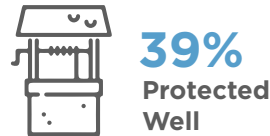
**4%** Documentation



## 3 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The most common source of drinking water is bottled water provided at 14 distribution points. The information provided by key informants suggests that beneficiaries are reluctant to switch from bottled water to distribution tanks due to concerns about the origin or quality of the water and the cultural norm to drink only bottled water.

### Percentage of settlements by water source



Others include:  
Ponds/Canal, Spring,  
Unprotected Well.

\*Surface water: Blackwood, Central Pines, Treasure Cay.

\*\*Others: Murphy Town, Sandy Point, Leisure Lee.

### Drinking water

**65%** of settlements reported  
**+5 litres per day per person**

**20%** of these settlements report complaints about the smell or taste of drinking water.

The results also show that settlements reporting less than 5 litres of water per person per day did not register any complaint about the drinking water.

**13%** of settlements reported complaints about the drinking water

the main issue?

**Smell/Taste**

Settlements with complaints on water taste/odor were Blackwood, Crossing Rocks and Fox Town.

## Waste disposal

Is there garbage and Solid Waste problem in site?

**NO 61%** **39% YES**

56% of settlements with garbage and solid waste problems report people doing their physical needs in public spaces. This percentage is 31% for settlements where there are no garbage or solid waste problems in site.

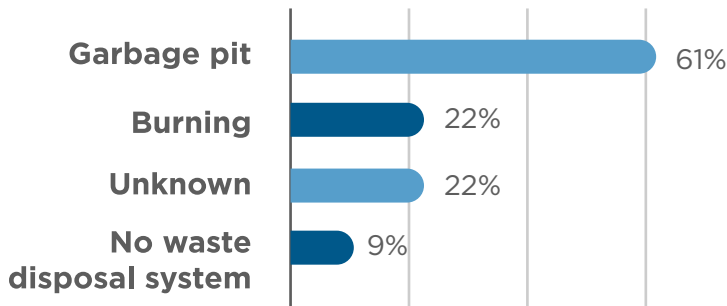
Are there people doing their physical needs in public space?

**59% NO**



**41% YES**

What are the main garbage disposal options?



What are the main debris disposal options?



**91%** No debris disposal system



**9%** External pick up



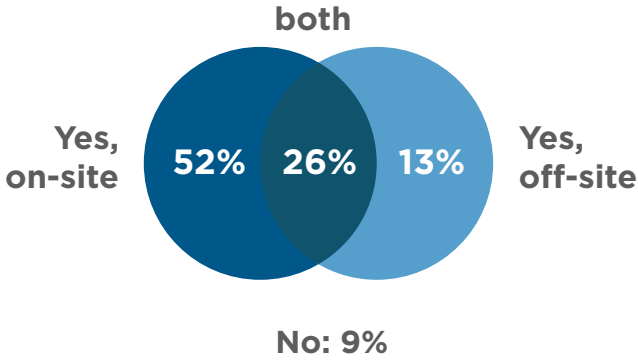
**4%** Burning

At least 4 dump sites located in Great Abaco.

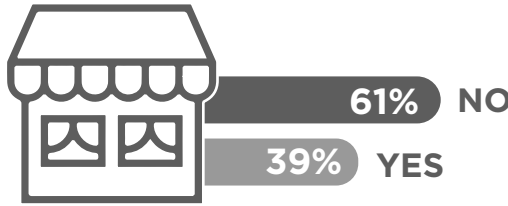
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## FOOD AND NUTRITION

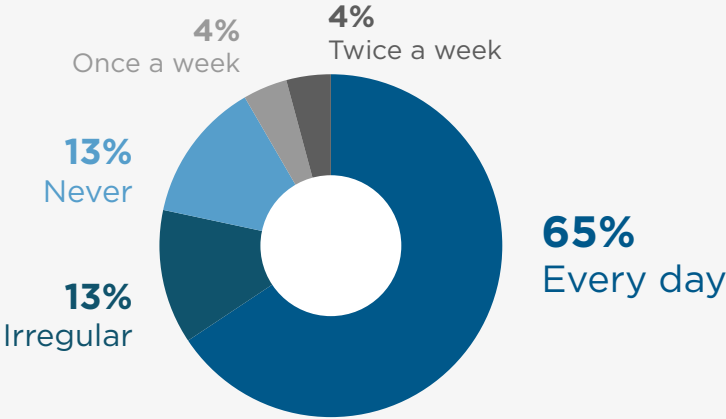
Is there access to sufficient food on a daily basis?



Is there access to a market near the settlement?

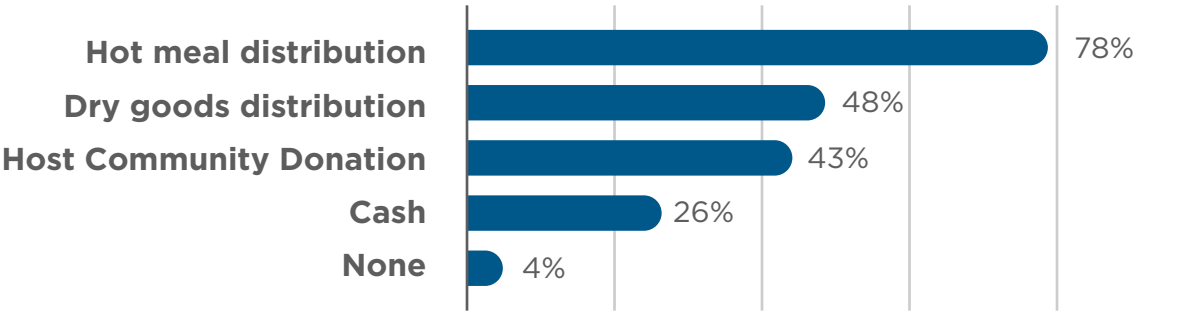


Frequency of food (or cash/vouchers) distribution, if any?



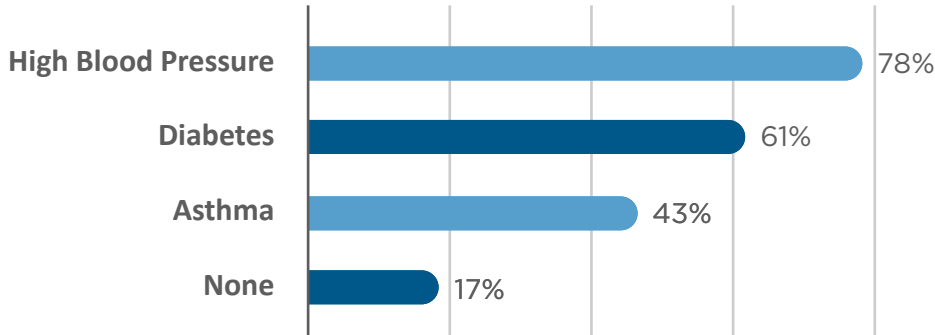
91% of settlements reported access to adequate food distribution. The 2 locations in which the key informants stated not enough access to sufficient food on daily basis were Bahamas Coral Island and Leisure Lee.

What are the most common sources for obtaining food?



# 5 HEALTH

## What are prevalent health problems at the site?



All 4 public clinics on the Islands of Great and Little Abaco are currently active and receiving patients.

- Marsh Harbour Health Care Center
- Cooper's Town Clinic
- Fox Town Clinic
- Sandy Point Clinic
- Treasure Cay (Private)

Is there any increase in health problems since Dorian?

NO **87%** YES **13%**

Is there access to health facilities directly on-site?

YES **52%** NO **48%**

**61%**  
of Settlements reported  
not having regular  
access to medicine

Who is the main provider of health facilities/services serving this Settlements?

**83%**  
Government

**13%**  
Local Clinic  
NGO

**9%**  
None

What is the location of Health Facilities/Services?



**22%**  
on-site  
(< 3 miles)

**22%**  
off-site  
(< 3 miles)

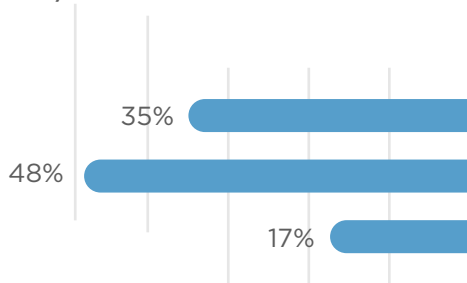
**57%**  
off-site  
(> 3 miles)

# 6

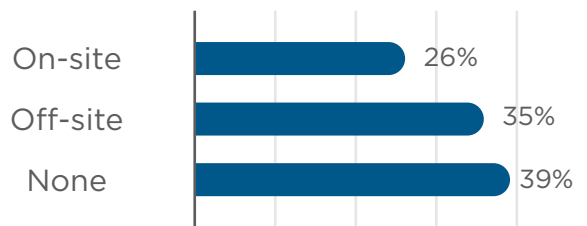
## EDUCATION

The schools presented in this report are not meant to be the full list of private and public institutions. The information presented only includes the sites for which there are coordinates available. Six of the fourteen schools presented in this report are currently functioning to some degree. The main reasons why the others remain inactive are: lack of running water, need of infrastructural repairs, debris collection, sites used as distribution points and lack of personnel.

### Location of formal education facilities/services for children?



### Location of informal education facilities/services for children?



### What is the distance to nearest education facility?

**43%**  
 < 1 miles

**17%**  
 < 2 miles



**17%**  
 < 5 miles

**22%**  
 < 10 miles

### % of settlements reporting children not currently attending school



**1 in every 4 settlements** reported children were not attending schools

### What are the main obstacles for children to go to school?

According to key informants, the main obstacles for children to go to school are: **school is destroyed (57%) school is too far (35%) school is closed (17%)** and school requires documents that people do not have (4%). Percentages can add to more than 100% since key informants were allowed to report multiple obstacles.

# 7

## LIVELIHOOD

Are there livelihood opportunities accessible directly on site?

NO 70%

YES 30%

### What are the main available skills within the workforce in the community?

Carpenters	70 %	Bartenders	13 %	Bakers	4 %
Fishermen	65 %	Mechanics	13 %	Seamstress	4 %
Cooks	30 %	Teachers	13 %	Farm laborers	4 %
Electricians	26 %	Handymen	13 %	Maids	4 %
Masons	22 %	Truck drivers	4 %	Petty Trade	4 %

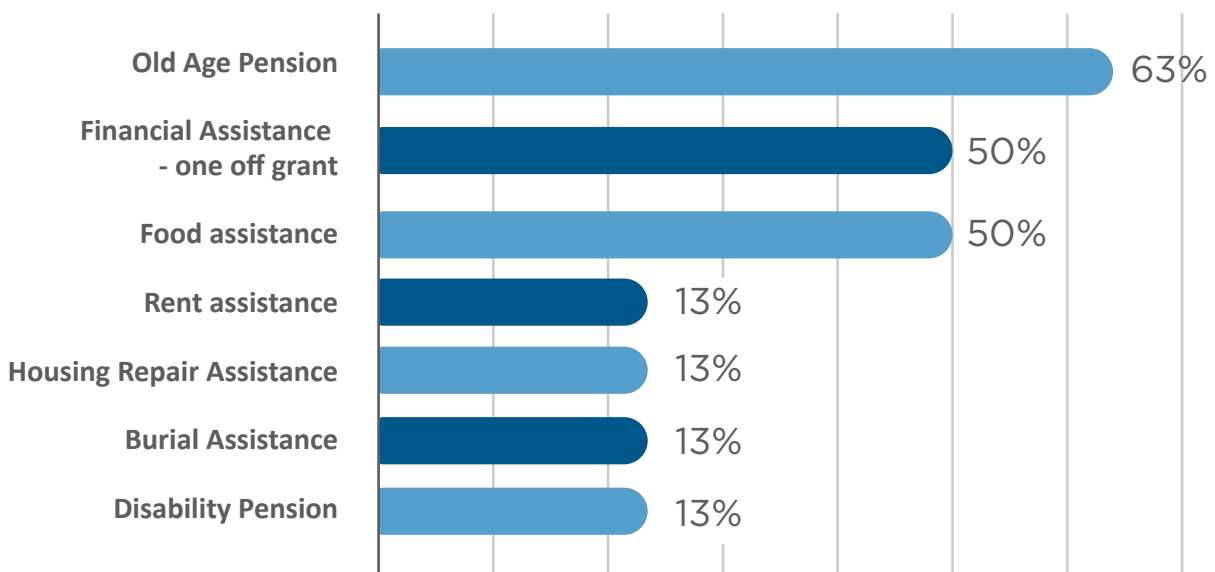
Is the population here currently receiving social assistance benefits?

NO 48%

YES 35%

UNKNOWN 17%

### What precise type of social assistance?



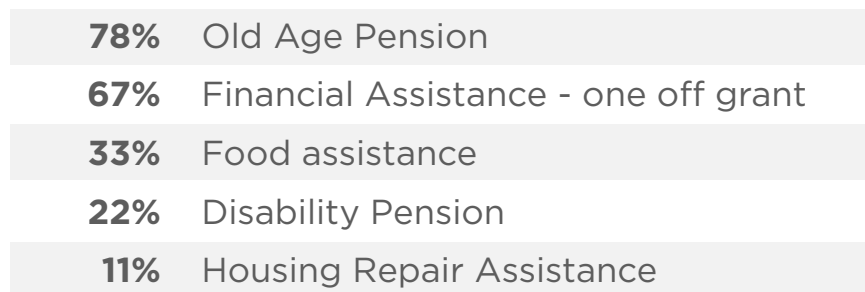
## Through what mechanism was this assistance delivered?



Were they receiving social assistance in the past?



## What precise type of social assistance benefits was accessible here in the past?



## How would you qualify...

Community relations in this area?

**89%** GOOD /EXCELLENT

**NEUTRAL/POOR: 11%**

Evacuees community relations with Host Communities?

**91%** GOOD /EXCELLENT

**NEUTRAL/POOR: 9%**

# 8

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, AND OTHER VULNERABLE PERSONS

Percentage of settlements in which key informants evaluated the conditions as safe/unsafe for men, women and children?



**83%**

Safe

**17%**

Unsafe



**78%**

Safe

**22%**

Unsafe



**80%**

Safe

**20%**

Unsafe

The results from the key informant interviews suggest that the percentage of settlements in which conditions are not safe for women is higher than for children and men.

**MEN**

**WOMEN**

**CHILDREN**

Were security incidents reported in the settlements?

**26%**

YES



**74%**

NO

Was there any visit from Immigration Services in the settlements?

YES **31%**

NO **65%**

UNKNOWN **4%**

Are there safe/recreational places for children?

YES **30%**

NO **70%**

Are there reporting/referral mechanisms to report and support victims of abuse?

YES **11%**

NO **89%**



# 9

## COMMUNICATIONS

### What are the topics on which the community is requesting information on?

How can they receive Building Supplies?	83 %	Distribution	17 %
When will they have electricity?	65 %	Access to Services	13 %
When are Schools opening?	65 %	Registration	13 %
Government recovery plans	43 %	How to get Information	9 %
When will they have running water?	30 %	How to return	4 %
Other Relief Assistance	22 %	Situation in Areas of Origin	4 %

### Most common information sources available to the community



**91%**

of Settlements reported Mobile Phones



**52%**

Of Settlements reported Families and Friends



**22%**

of Settlements reported Radio and Web



**17%**

of Settlements reported Local Leaders



**13%**

Others\*

\*Others include: Authorities and Site Management

### Within the next 2 months, what do you think is the top intention of people in this area?



**100%** Remain in this location

**35%** Return to their pre-Dorian location

**4%** Move to a different location

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**DTM** HURRICANE  
DORIAN,  
THE BAHAMAS