

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Bahamas Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2019



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

Hurricane Dorian was the most intense tropical cyclone on record to strike The Bahamas, reaching sustained wind speeds of 295 km/h. The Category V hurricane reached The Bahamas on 1 September 2019, causing loss of life, destruction of livelihoods, homes and other key infrastructure. Initial analysis, based on the magnitude and severity of the storm coupled with population data, suggested that an estimated 80,000 people were likely to have been directly affected.

Based on the forecasts, the Government of The Bahamas pre-emptively requested humanitarian assistance on 29 August 2019. Through WFP's office in Barbados for emergency preparedness and response throughout the Caribbean, WFP proactively deployed technical experts in logistics, food security and emergency telecommunications to support pre-impact analysis and initial rapid assessments. This was implemented under the leadership of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and in support of its Regional Response Mechanism.

On 5 September WFP activated a 3-month Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) in The Bahamas on a "no regrets" approach, [1] channelling its response through:

- Strategic Outcome 1, aligned with WFP Strategic Result 1, which focuses on safeguarding the access to food and other basic needs of affected populations. WFP helped ensure access to food for those most impacted by Hurricane Dorian, thus contributing to SDG2 results. This was done by distributing Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) and conducting the Vulnerability Needs Assessment (VNA), which will inform Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) activities in early 2020.
- Strategic Outcome 2, aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8, which focuses on providing logistics coordination and common services in support of the emergency response. WFP contributed to ensuring access to food by enabling the overall government-led humanitarian response and the delivery of food and other relief assistance, thus aligning its actions with SDG17. It provided capacity strengthening to disaster management institutions and collaborated closely with other relevant actors during the VNA.

Prior to Hurricane Dorian, WFP had no presence in The Bahamas and this was the first deployment of WFP's assistance to the country. During the response, WFP supported the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as co-lead of the following government-established Emergency Support Functions (ESF): 1 – Transportation; 2 – Communications; 7 – Relief Supplies and Distribution; 11 – Food Security.

WFP teams were deployed to the capital Nassau and Marsh Harbour, the main centre in the Abaco islands, where a Logistics Hub was set up for storage and distribution of relief items that arrived on the island, which was the most heavily damaged.

On 6 September, WFP dispatched the first vessel to Abaco Island, carrying MREs, Emergency Telecommunications equipment, and Logistics equipment.

By 11 September, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector had set up internet connectivity on 7 locations across the islands of Abaco and New Providence. WFP provided coordination and information management services for the humanitarian community in Nassau. Eleven days later the systems were formally handed over to NEMA, after training technicians from the Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) in the operation, on topics including maintenance, dismantling and reinstalling of the equipment.

By 15 September WFP delivered 14,000 MREs to people in need on Abaco. In addition, WFP provided shipping, storage, and distribution services to international organizations, government, and non-government actors, and conducted capacity strengthening activities related to the above, before handing over the Logistics Hub in Marsh Harbour and equipment in Abaco and Nassau on 2 December. Benefiting from previous capacity strengthening investments, staff from CDEMA and its unimpacted participating states were embedded in the Logistics Teams in both Nassau and Abaco, and NEMA staff were trained in warehouse management in Abaco prior to the handover. WFP also provided continuous support in warehouse management to NEMA in Nassau.

From 15 November to 1 December WFP led a multi-partner VNA to identify vulnerable people; this will inform a cash-based transfer (CBT) program in early 2020. Over 1,300 households were assessed, of which 475 were identified as a priority for the programme, comprising 1,685 individuals. Of these households, 26 percent were female-headed, 9 percent included pregnant and lactating women, and 7 percent included foster children.

# 3,642

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

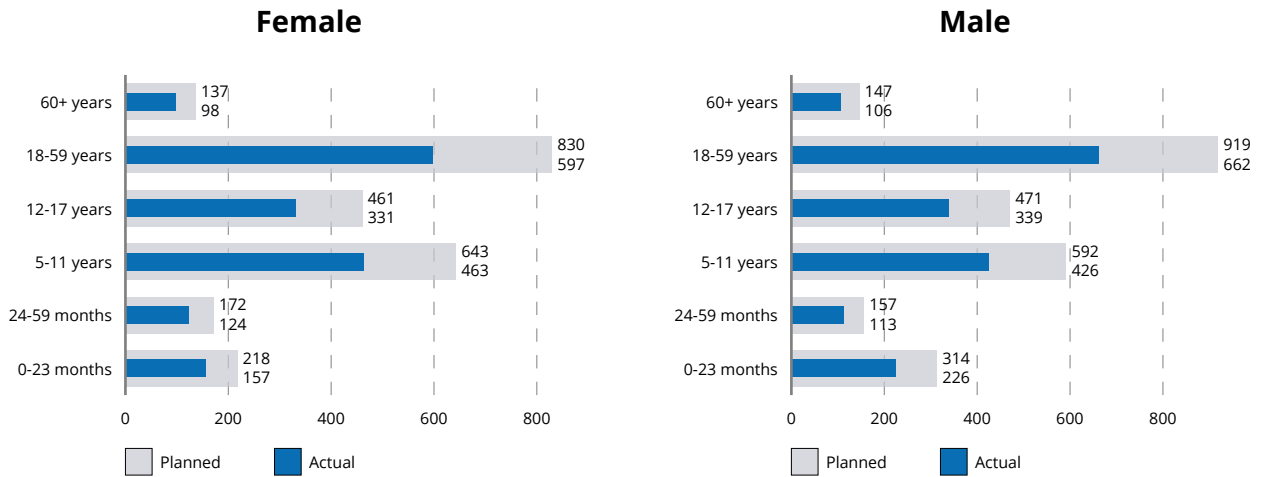


49% female

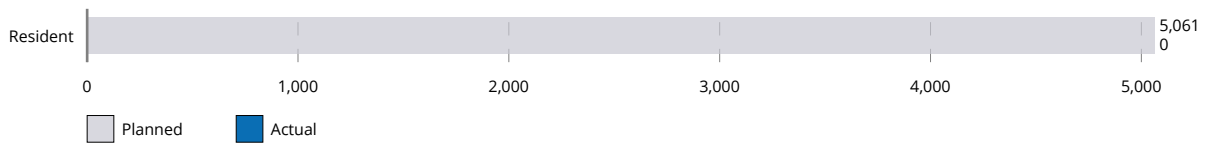


51% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

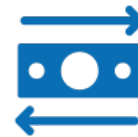


## Total Food and CBT



8 mt

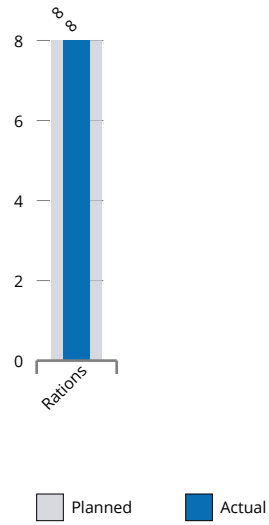
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 8 mt total planned



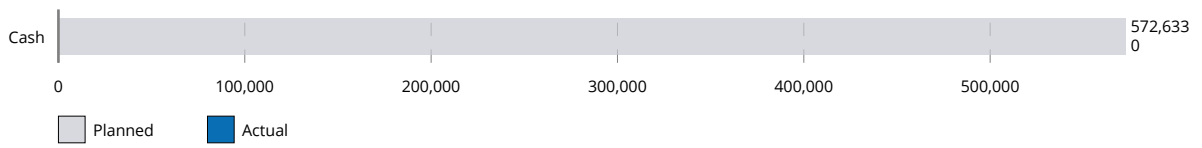
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 572,633 total planned

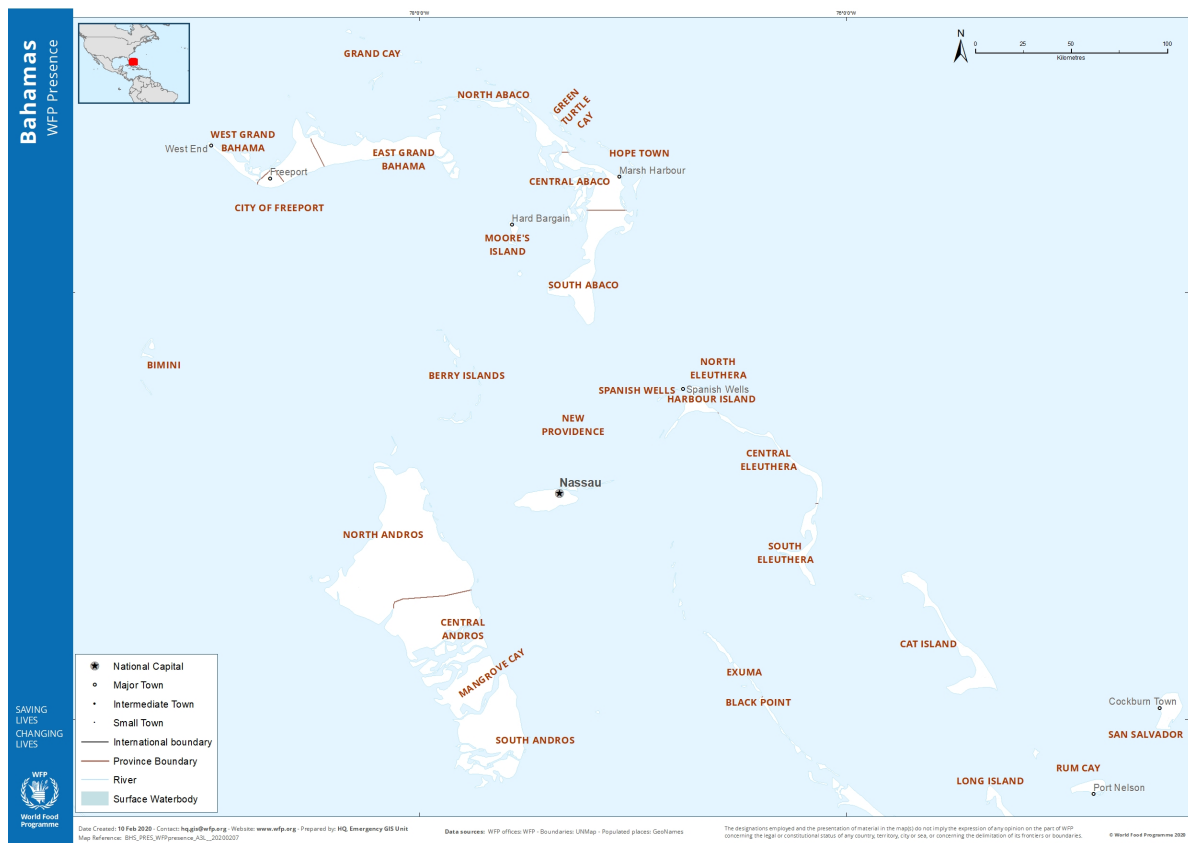
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



The Bahamas is an archipelago of some 700 islands and cays spread over 100,000 square miles. It is classified as a high-income country by the World Bank. The country ranks 54th out of 188 countries in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) 2018. Its economy is largely dependent on tourism, which accounts for 50 percent of its GDP. Inflation is relatively low (2.6 percent), as of June 2019. On 1 September, Hurricane Dorian made landfall in the Bahamas as a powerful category 5 hurricane causing widespread devastation and destruction of infrastructure, particularly in the Abaco and Grand Bahama islands. This negatively impacted the economy in the short-term.

Given the severity of the situation, WFP launched a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) for USD 5.4 million for three months. Working with the Government of the Bahamas, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), a team of emergency response experts to support logistics, transport, emergency telecommunications and food security was deployed.

The level of destruction, particularly in Abaco Island, posed a challenge to the Government's capability to respond on the island. Housing and government infrastructure were greatly impacted. This, along with the destruction of key infrastructure led to an interruption of basic services in the immediate aftermath of Dorian and, despite gradual improvements, remained a constraint. In the aftermath of the hurricane, Government activities focused on reopening the islands for business and clearing rubble, as income from business and tourism represent an important source of livelihoods for the population.

The level of impact on the most vulnerable population in Abaco in particular was severe given those that remained were largely unable or unwilling to evacuate the island either before or in the immediate aftermath of the hurricane. Furthermore, the poor quality of the housing of some communities - the vast majority of which was destroyed - and in some cases their ineligibility to qualify for social protection schemes meant that large portions of the affected population were extremely vulnerable. In this context, WFP's supporting role to this government-led response was structured under two Strategic Outcomes. This timely intervention was crucial to meet immediate basic needs and support delivery and distribution of a variety of food and non-food in kind assistance to the most affected communities, including undocumented Haitian migrants [1].

Strategic Outcome 1 was aligned with WFP Strategic Result 1 and focused on safeguarding access to food and other basic needs of the affected populations. Activities included emergency food assistance, a multi-partner Vulnerability Needs Assessment (VNA), regular monitoring of the situation and support to the Government to enhance coordination through the establishment of an Emergency Support Function for Food Security (ESF 11). WFP also supported last mile delivery of government, NGO and unsolicited relief items to affected populations.

Sixty percent of VNA respondents lost their source of income due to the hurricane; 72 percent of them had homes that were completely destroyed or severely damaged. Immediately after the hurricane, WFP conducted limited food distribution and post-distribution monitoring activities. Following the VNA results, cash-based transfers from various



actors were planned for 2019. WFP also established and initially co-led with the Government a cash working group to harmonize cash-based transfers approaches. However, the actual implementation was delayed.

Strategic Outcome 2 was aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8 and focused on providing logistics coordination and common services in support of the emergency response. Activities included the provision of emergency communications infrastructure and coordination mechanisms, and logistics coordination and supply chain management services.

Building on the strategy of WFP in the Caribbean and with the understanding from the beginning of the LEO that WFP's presence would be limited in the Bahamas, WFP worked to strengthen the capacity of regional and government actors such as CDEMA and NEMA. Support was provided to NEMA at the national and Abaco levels, and managers of the six food distribution points across Abaco island were assisted and strengthened with regards to relief item storage, distribution planning and execution. Similarly, representatives from the sub-regional focal point countries that are part of CDEMA's Regional Response Mechanism were also supported to work alongside WFP in the provision of logistics and other common services.

The newly created Ministry of Disaster Preparedness, Management and Reconstruction was tasked with coordinating the national response for the recovery and reconstruction of Grand Bahama and Abaco. The Ministry, along with NEMA, will be an important partner for future WFP engagement in strengthening disaster management capacities in coordination with CDEMA.

As normalcy and many basic services returned to Abaco island, WFP foresees an operational exit from the country upon completion of its cash-based transfer activity in early 2020. This initiative is informed by the findings of the multi-partner VNA that WFP led and was supported by other UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross Movement.

# CSP financial overview

A Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) was approved to address the humanitarian needs from the landfall of Hurricane Dorian in The Bahamas.

The initial budget allocated USD 4.3 million to Strategic Outcome 1 (Unconditional Resource Transfers) and USD 1.1 million to Strategic Outcome 2 (Logistical Support). As more data was gathered funding was adapted to the evolving needs through budget revisions, shifting from food security to the provision of common logistical services in light of the influx of unsolicited donations both from abroad and from local private entities. The final budget revision allocated USD 1.5 million to Unconditional Resource Transfers and USD 3.8 million to Logistical Support.

Thanks to WFP's Regional Emergency Preparedness and Response office in the Barbados and key donors supporting the initiative, the organization was able to deploy human and financial resources early on a "no regrets" approach [1] through the Immediate Response Account (IRA), which funded logistics activities, personnel deployment and food distributions through ready to eat meals (MREs). Thanks to the rapid activation of WFP's response and relationships established throughout the Caribbean, donors and partners immediately supported the WFP operation in The Bahamas.

At the start of the emergency, WFP focused on providing MREs. Owing to the significant influx on non-traditional actors from abroad and locally as well as a significant influx of unsolicited relief items, WFP shifted focus to supporting the Government to coordinate and manage the delivery and distribution of much of this assistance to the most vulnerable populations. WFP supported government efforts in Abaco by working with distribution centers to plan for and implement relief distributions. Based on continuous analysis of the situation, it was clear that such assistance was winding down while several organizations plans for cash transfers were delayed and as such, WFP transitioned to fill the gap through the provision of value based vouchers to ensure continued food access to those most in need. WFP cash-based transfer distributions will start in early 2020. The initial payment to the supplier - the main supermarket in Abaco - of just under USD 120.000 was provided under the LEO. The remaining balance will be migrated to the regional Interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan for implementation in 2020.

WFP initially received a contribution from the United States Agency for International Development, through its Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and its Office of Food for Peace (FFP). As the emergency progressed, additional support was provided by the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Brazil, Norway, Switzerland, and Latter-day Saint charities.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Crisis-affected populations in the Bahamas are able to meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of shocks

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,322,247	\$0	\$805,503	\$178,625

After Hurricane Dorian hit The Bahamas, WFP leveraged, strengthened and worked with the national systems and structures to support the government-led response to address the impact of this climate event.

In leading the response in The Bahamas, the Government activated 14 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Four ESFs were co-led by WFP. These included: EFS 1 related to transportation, EFS 2 related to communications; EFS 7 related to relief supplies and distribution; and EFS 11 related to food security and co-lead with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). WFP's assistance was essential to ensure an immediate response to the disaster.

The Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) was launched on a no-regrets basis [1] thanks to the support of funding from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and donors supporting WFP's engagement in the Caribbean through its emergency preparedness and response programme out of Barbados. Four WFP's staff were pre-deployed in Nassau before the hurricane hit and an aerial post-disaster assessment was immediately conducted to determine the food security, logistics, and emergency telecommunications needs and damage.

The recent establishment of WFP's Office for the Caribbean in Barbados was instrumental in enabling these extremely rapid response time. Moreover, the existence of long-term agreements (LTAs) with ready to eat meals (MRE) suppliers in the region facilitated the dispatch of essential food to the affected areas.

WFP's response prioritized Abaco Island due to the extensive damage and destruction and loss of livelihoods, reduced government presence and basic services. WFP distributed 14,000 MREs to almost 3,650 affected people across the entire island in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. Throughout the response, WFP supported NEMA with planning, distribution and monitoring through six food distribution points set up across Abaco Island. This was regularly coordinated with other humanitarian actors.

WFP had initially planned for further in-kind assistance but, given the level of unsolicited donations and non-traditional actors involved in The Bahamas, technical assistance and hands-on support for the food distribution was critical.

In this context, WFP's operation focused on safeguarding the access to food and other basic needs of affected populations, while providing technical assistance in food security, cash coordination and information management to national disaster management mechanisms, humanitarian agencies and partners to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance in a timely manner.

The provision of cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable people was initially expected to take place at the end of 2019. However, given the continued provision of assistance through various actors, WFP realigned the planned timing of this intervention to address gaps in assistance and the re-establishment of market functionality, WFP's CBT will begin in early 2020. The main supermarket in Abaco was the chosen supplier. An initial payment, as part of the supplier agreement was made in late December 2019, while the remaining funds will be migrated from the Bahamas LEO to the regional Interim Multi-Country Strategic Plan.

To identify the most vulnerable households in need of assistance, an inter-agency Vulnerability Needs Assessment (VNA) led by WFP was carried out in Abaco Islands and neighbouring cays between 15 November and 1 December 2019. The VNA enabled WFP to inform and coordinate the assistance through cash-based transfers expected for 2020 and target beneficiaries. Participating partners included Samaritan's Purse, IOM, the Salvation Army, Heart to Heart and the Red Cross.

As part of the VNA exercise an analysis framework was designed, and 22 local staff were trained to conduct beneficiaries' interviews using smartphones. In addition, equipment was purchased and technical support for data analysis was provided.

As part of WFP's transition and exit strategy from the Government-led response, responsibilities for co-leading the food security emergency support functions were formally handed over to NEMA exclusively at the end of 2019.

## Strategic outcome 02

Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable support, including Air Transport Solutions, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,378,625	\$0	\$3,169,825	\$2,343,754

WFP's proactive engagement before the arrival of Dorian and the subsequent response were essential in supporting the Government in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. As the global UN lead in the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) and Logistics, WFP supported the Government of The Bahamas in the provision of common services to ensure an effective response.

In leading the response in The Bahamas, the Government activated 14 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). EFS 1 related to transportation, EFS 2 related to communications; EFS 7 related to relief supplies and distribution; and EFS 11 related to food security were all co-led by WFP along with relevant government counterparts.

A key component of WFP's operation focused on providing logistics and emergency telecommunications coordination and common services which were embedded in national disaster management mechanisms. This approach ensured that the Government, humanitarian agencies and partners were able to ensure basic needs of the affected population were met in a timely manner.

Four WFP staff were deployed to Nassau before the hurricane hit as part of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) led Rapid Needs Assessment Team, covering the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security and participated in a joint aerial post-disaster assessment immediately following the passage of the storm to provide an initial overview. Following further assessments, WFP's emergency telecommunications support ensured coordination, information management and internet connectivity services across the islands of New Providence and Abaco. In total, three locations were directly supported with WFP equipment and four other locations by other ETS partners, with WFP's technical assistance.

WFP's proactive engagement also ensured a timely launch of the LEO and mobilisation of support. Connectivity was quickly re-established in parts of Abaco and coverage rapidly increased in the entire affected area through private sector service providers. As such, WFP suspended further engagement in emergency telecommunications, disbanded the ETS and handed over all responsibilities for communications to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) by 22 September 2019.

The first vessel carrying ready to eat meals (MREs), ETC equipment and logistics equipment for the logistics hub in Marsh Harbour was also dispatched to the island immediately after the declaration of the LEO. WFP set up eight Mobile Storage Units (MSU) in four locations between New Providence and Abaco and critically established and operated the logistics hub in Marsh Harbour. The establishment of the logistics hub in Marsh Harbour addressed one of the more critical gaps in the overall response given the significant disruption in port authority and government services in Abaco, owing to the level of destruction of basic infrastructure.

In addition, WFP provided common logistics services, including shipping, storage and handling to national and international humanitarian partners. It also provided support to national and local authorities in the coordination, planning and distribution of relief assistance, including food, through six distribution points across Abaco.

WFP chartered 12 sea voyages between Nassau (New Providence), Marsh Harbour (Abaco) and Freeport (Grand Bahama) transporting over 1,100 mt of relief items, equipment and supplies for 35 partners. The logistics hub in Marsh Harbour handled, stored, managed, transported and distributed goods for an estimated value of almost USD 1.3 million through its storage facility, in addition to goods shipped, received and handed over directly to consignees for onward distribution. To further support NEMA with logistics operations, WFP provided transport capacity on both New Providence and Abaco.

WFP is supporting CDEMA with the development of a regional end-to-end supply chain management tracking system to increase efficiency in tracking relief items in an emergency context. During the emergency response to the Bahamas, a tailored version of the regional supply chain system was conceptualised, developed and piloted to facilitate the management of logistics services to transport food and non-food items between Nassau, Grand Bahama and Abaco. This element proved the value that a system of this kind brings to an emergency response by registering and tracking the movement of cargo between the islands. The pilot system was developed alongside the Government of the Bahamas and CDEMA, and lessons learned will be applied to the roll out of the regional system.

WFP's role as co-lead for ESF 1 and EFS 7 phased out in December with the handover of the logistics hub to NEMA which included capacity strengthening activities for NEMA staff that would operate the hub as well as volunteers involved in operating the distribution points.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

According to SDG indicators, the Bahamas' score for SDG 5 (Gender Equality) is moderately improving: girls tend to stay in school longer than boys and female labour participation is currently at 85 percent of male labour participation and increasing.

Among families who left Abaco Island, a majority of men had either stayed behind or came back after the hurricane to rebuild their homes or seek out construction jobs. Meanwhile, women stayed on Grand Bahama, New Providence, or in limited cases, in peripheral areas of Abaco island where schools were open, so that children could continue their education.

During the Vulnerability Needs Assessment (VNA) this was taken into account by adapting the questionnaire to ensure that such issues were correctly captured. The objective was to take into consideration people who were not on Abaco but depended on those who were present on the island for their livelihood.

A total of 1,685 individuals (698 men; 512 women; 475 children) across 475 households were identified as potential beneficiaries for the value voucher programme that will start in early 2020. The criteria specifically referenced the loss of the main source of income, level of damage to houses, composition of households and number of dependants including elderly, children, lactating women, pregnant women, chronically ill, physically ill, mentally challenged, households caring for a foster child. Of those approved under the programme, 76 percent were single-headed households (of which one in three were headed by women), and 72 percent had their house totally destroyed by the hurricane. The majority of households included one or more of the following people: foster children (7 percent); pregnant and lactating women (9 percent); people over the age of 65 (15 percent); chronically ill persons (17 percent); physically or mentally challenged persons (10 percent).

## Protection

### Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP contributes to protection by designing and carrying out food assistance activities in a manner that does not increase protection risks for those it serves, but rather contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity. It was noted that at some shelters, women preferred to make sleeping arrangements at other nearby locations as they felt safer, even if not as comfortable or as well protected from the elements. Undocumented Haitian migrants also appeared to be among the most vulnerable categories, as many had lost all their belongings in the hurricane and were unable to obtain legal work in the country, resulting in considerable challenges in supporting themselves and recovering from the disaster.

Due to their inability to abandon the island before or after the hurricane, undocumented populations comprised a considerable proportion of the most vulnerable people that were on the island of Abaco at the time of the multi-partner Vulnerability Needs Assessment (VNA). WFP adapted the methods applied for interviewing beneficiaries according to the above-mentioned challenges and evolving security context, ensuring the full approval and engagement of the Government to respect all individuals' fundamental rights. Amongst the partners of the VNA, WFP partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to ensure beneficiary data protection once it had been collected.

## Accountability to affected populations

### Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Due to the presence of Haitian migrants (documented and undocumented) who did not speak English, all materials related to the multi-partner Vulnerability Needs Assessment (VNA) were translated into Haitian Creole, in coordination with VNA partners. These included posters providing advance notice and information about the VNA that were distributed at previously identified locations, and the questionnaires themselves. Local enumerators of Haitian origin were recruited to interact with Haitian Creole-speaking respondents, and French-speaking WFP staff contributed in cases where respondents were able to speak French at a level that ensured full comprehension of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire included an initial section informing respondents of their rights, explaining that participation did not guarantee their selection for the Cash-Based Transfer (CBT), scheduled to start early 2020.

The level of interaction and variety of responses showed that the respondents understood the conditions under which the exercise took place and the choices they were being asked to make. Many noted the phone number of the hotline provided as part of the introduction to the questionnaire and later shared it with others or called themselves to ask for additional information.

The VNA was structured to cover as much of the population as possible. Based on the results and interactions of the initial days, some plans were amended and further days were added to ensure that coverage was detailed and representative of the people currently on Abaco island.

WFP conducted a capacity strengthening exercise for nine local government and partner staff concurrently with the move of the logistics hub from the port to a new area, and staff who completed it successfully were certified by WFP. As the process will finalize in early 2020, WFP expects to receive further calls from the beneficiaries that will allow to continue improving the design of this type of operation.

WFP also provided critical support to the Government at the national level as well as in Abaco to plan, organize and manage distributions of relief items consigned to the Government. This support ensured that assistance was provided based on humanitarian principles.

## Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The Bahamas is an archipelagic state located in the Caribbean region. Due to its geographic location, this region is frequently exposed to natural hazards such as hurricanes, storms, floods and droughts. Furthermore, climate-related disasters are expected to increase in frequency and intensity, accompanied by rising sea levels.

In September 2019, Hurricane Dorian severely impacted two of its thirty inhabited islands (Abaco and Grand Bahama). Whilst the country does not typically suffer from food insecurity, as a result of Hurricane Dorian, impacted populations, particularly those in Abaco, found themselves isolated, with Abaco having lost the vast majority of its infrastructure and being reliant on access to the other islands and the United States for food and other basic needs. The magnitude of future events like this one could jeopardise progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and even reverse significant development gains, while paralysing national response capacities.

The response in the Bahamas to the 2019 Hurricane Dorian makes the case for investment in preparedness and increased pre-shock engagement and partnership with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and national counterparts throughout the Caribbean. Regional cooperation is essential for the effective management of the risks that stem from such high levels of climate vulnerability as most Caribbean states are small in size and face heavy debt burdens.

# Data notes

## Summary

[1] In a “no regrets” approach, cost-efficient measures are taken to mitigate an expected threat before the threat occurs. The rationale for doing so is that even if the actual threat is less severe than expected, the measures will have yielded other valuable benefits. Emergency preparedness policy (WFP/EB.2/2017/4-B/Rev.1).

## Context and operations

[1] Undocumented Haitian immigrants experience integration issues with the local community. This may result in further marginalization.

## CSP financial overview

[1] In a “no regrets” approach, cost-efficient measures are taken to mitigate an expected threat before the threat occurs. The rationale for doing so is that even if the actual threat is less severe than expected, the measures will have yielded other valuable benefits. Emergency preparedness policy (WFP/EB.2/2017/4-B/Rev.1).

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] In a “no regrets” approach, cost-efficient measures are taken to mitigate an expected threat before the threat occurs. The rationale for doing so is that even if the actual threat is less severe than expected, the measures will have yielded other valuable benefits. Emergency preparedness policy (WFP/EB.2/2017/4-B/Rev.1).

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,600	1,872	72%
	female	2,461	1,770	72%
	total	5,061	3,642	72%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	314	226	72%
	female	218	157	72%
	total	532	383	72%
24-59 months	male	157	113	72%
	female	172	124	72%
	total	329	237	72%
5-11 years	male	592	426	72%
	female	643	463	72%
	total	1,235	889	72%
12-17 years	male	471	339	72%
	female	461	331	72%
	total	932	670	72%
18-59 years	male	919	662	72%
	female	830	597	72%
	total	1,749	1,259	72%
60+ years	male	147	106	72%
	female	137	98	72%
	total	284	204	72%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	5,061	0	0%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rations	8	8	100%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	572,633	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Crisis-affected populations in the Bahamas are able to meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	- Crisis Response						
Activity 01	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic needs							
Output C	Affected populations benefit from technical assistance in food security, cash coordination and information management to national disaster management mechanisms, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,784 1,889 3,673	1,770 1,872 3,642		
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	844 891 1,735			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	8	8		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>	572,633			
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	100	147		

Strategic Outcome 02	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable support, including Air Transport Solutions, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis	- Crisis Response						
Activity 07	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Affected populations benefit from logistics assistance to national disaster management mechanisms, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving food and other relief supplies							
H.1	<b>Number of shared services provided, by type</b>							

	Number of mobile storage tents/units made available		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>unit</b>	6	8		
	Number of boats made available		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>boat</b>	12	12		
	Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities		Service Delivery General	<b>agency/organization</b>	31	35		
Activity 08	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Affected populations benefit from emergency telecommunications assistance to national disaster management mechanisms, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving assistance.							
H.8	<b>Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type</b>							
	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>system</b>	3	3		



**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

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Truck Loading at Marsh Harbour port

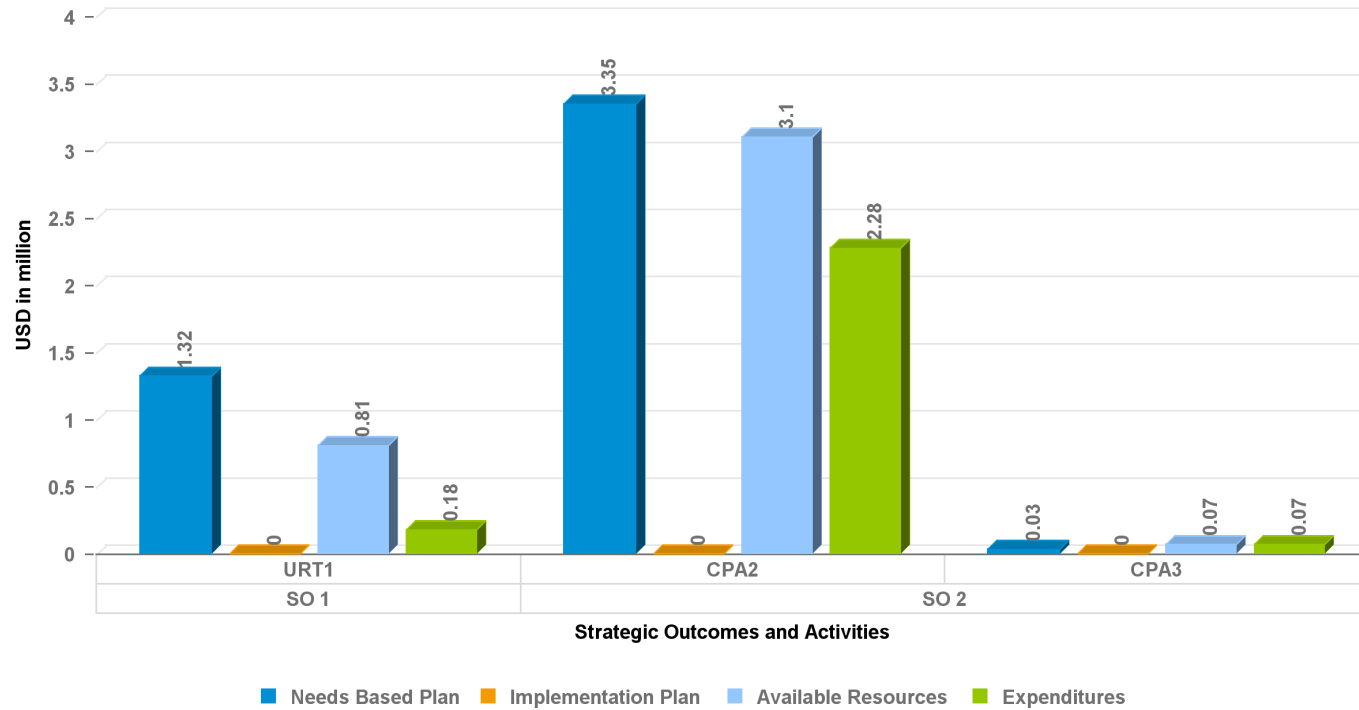
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/caribbean>

# Annual Country Report

## Bahamas Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in the Bahamas are able to meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable support, including Air Transport Solutions, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA2	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management
CPA3	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations

# Annual Country Report

## Bahamas Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in the Bahamas are able to meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	1,322,247	0	805,503	178,625
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,322,247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>805,503</b>	<b>178,625</b>
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable support, including Air Transport Solutions, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	3,346,625	0	3,101,185	2,275,114
		Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms	32,000	0	68,640	68,640
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,378,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,169,824</b>	<b>2,343,753</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,700,872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,975,328</b>	<b>2,522,379</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>235,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>185,001</b>	<b>90,946</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>4,935,939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,160,329</b>	<b>2,613,325</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>320,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221,543</b>	<b>221,543</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5,256,776</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,381,872</b>	<b>2,834,868</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

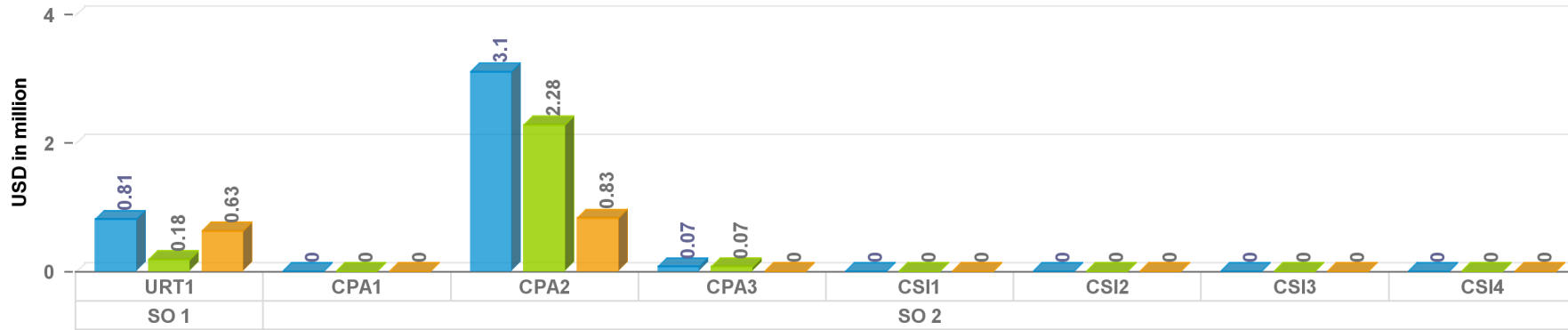
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Bahamas Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in the Bahamas are able to meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable support, including Air Transport Solutions, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide Air Transport solutions to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA2	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management
CPA3	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms
CSI2	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management
CSI3	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to ensure effective food and cash-based assistance during the emergency
CSI4	Provide Air Transport solutions to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations

# Annual Country Report

## Bahamas Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in the Bahamas are able to meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	1,322,247	805,503	0	805,503	178,625	626,878
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,322,247</b>	<b>805,503</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>805,503</b>	<b>178,625</b>	<b>626,878</b>
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable support, including Air Transport Solutions, support to the logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security sectors throughout the crisis	Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	3,346,625	2,433,892	667,293	3,101,185	2,275,114	826,071
		Provide technical assistance to the National Emergency Management Agency, CDEMA and other relevant partners to improve emergency communication infrastructure and coordination mechanisms	32,000	57,060	11,580	68,640	68,640	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,378,625</b>	<b>2,490,952</b>	<b>678,873</b>	<b>3,169,824</b>	<b>2,343,753</b>	<b>826,071</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,700,872</b>	<b>3,296,455</b>	<b>678,873</b>	<b>3,975,328</b>	<b>2,522,379</b>	<b>1,452,949</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

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# Annual Country Report

## Bahamas Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	235,067	143,958	41,043	185,001	90,946	94,055
		Total Direct Costs	4,935,939	3,440,413	719,916	4,160,329	2,613,325	1,547,004
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	320,836	221,543		221,543	221,543	0
		Grand Total	5,256,776	3,661,956	719,916	4,381,872	2,834,868	1,547,004

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures