



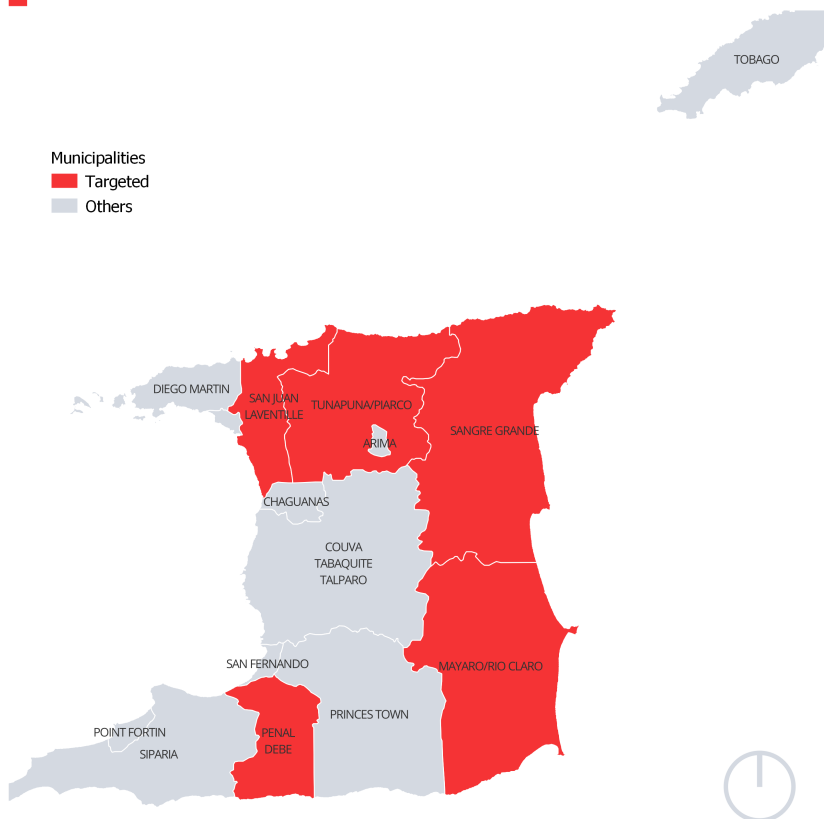
**The community of Caroni being significantly affected by rising waters as the Caroni River overtops its banks. 28 November 2022.**

Appeal: <b>MDRTT002</b>	DREF Allocated: <b>CHF 133,688</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Pluvial/Flash Flood</b>
Glide Number:	People Affected: <b>100,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>1,250 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2022-12-08</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2023-04-30</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>
	Targeted Areas:	<b>Mayaro/Rio Claro, Penal/Debe, San Juan/Laventille, Sangre Grande, Tunapuna/Piarco</b>	

# Description of the Event

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO | Floods

DREF - December 3, 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Sources: Ministry of Health & Population (MSPP), Haiti.  
Produced by IFRC Americas, DCCPRR, IM Team.

Map of areas targeted by the National Society.

## What happened, where and when?

On 25 November 2022, the Trinidad and Tobago Met Services issued Adverse Weather Alert #1 with effect from 26 to 27 November. In the morning of 26 November, Trinidad began experiencing rainfall which was concentrated in the northern and central parts of the island. Compounding weeks of constant rainfall have caused ground level saturation and many major watercourses were already filled. Several communities along the east-west corridor experienced street and flash flooding. In the afternoon of 26 November, the Caroni River began to burst its banks in some areas causing riverine flooding in Bamboo #2, Valsayn South, Real Spring Gardens, Kelly Village, Madras Road and El Carmen, St. Helena.

In the morning of 27 November, a considerable amount of rainfall was registered in the country which resulted in a significant increase of water levels in the aforementioned communities. Consequently, on the same day, an Adverse Weather and Riverine Flood orange level alert was issued and the Ministry of Education issued a notice that all schools in Trinidad were to remain closed on the next day.

As a result of the large amount of rainfall, five major watercourses were flagged for concern including the Caroni River, North Oropouche River, South Oropouche River, the Caparo River and the Ortoire River. Additionally, several roadways were damaged due to undermining. Consequently, the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS) began to monitor the high-risk communities and determining next steps. Three shelters have been opened, and an emergency Cabinet Meeting was also called to plan a state-wide response.



The community of Real Spring under approximately four feet of water as a result of the Caroni River bursting its banks. Source: TTRCS, 28 November 2022.

## Scope and Scale

As of 29 November, official government reports, through the Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government, indicated over 30 flood incidents, over 51 landslides and 4 reports of damage structures across 12 administrative districts. While the adverse weather alerts were discontinued in the afternoon of 29 November, the Riverine Flooding Alert remained effective at Orange Level (High Risk) and extended until noon on 30 November.

Approximately 100,000 people affected remain under threat and at risk from further rainfall events. This DREF operation focus only on 500 families (2,500 individuals) to be targeted from assessments and coordinated response with ODPM.

Food, water, hygiene kits, cleaning supplies, PPEs, power washers, and other health and sanitation materials are the main items needed for the affected population. In addition, further damage and needs assessments (DANA) will be conducted to ensure the most appropriate provision of support to the affected population. Multi-Purpose Cash will be utilized as a modality for provision of support to ensure dignity, freedom of choice and facilitate basic needs and other livelihood recovery based on needs identified.

Flood levels, intensity and extent have been unprecedented. The last major flooding event in 2018 was less impactful as flood waters receded quickly and clean-up efforts were swift. This flooding event has been prolonged with communities being submerged for days. While much of the national infrastructure is intact, several rural communities are experiencing destruction of their road networks. In the Mayaro/Rio Claro Regional Corporation, approximately 1/4 mile of roadway has experienced cracks and a section has completely washed away as a result of the vast amount of water draining toward the sea and using any pathway possible. Several roads close to river-crossings are also experiencing the effects of undermining as the water penetrates the sub-surface and erodes the foundation of the roadway causing it to cave in. At least three rural communities are now isolated as a result of the rising water and damaged roadways, these include Mayaro, Gran Couva and parts of Biche.

As the country slowly recovers from the economic effects of the COVID19 pandemic, many of the communities affected represent a moderate percentage of vulnerable people who are struggling to cope with the effects of these floods and their ability to meet their families' basic needs. One of the greatest challenges are for families who count on daily work for their subsistence. As the floods affect the income-earner to access work these families will be more negatively impacted. According to initial assessment by the TTRCS, families that count solely on agriculture for their livelihoods is in the minority. However, agriculture and livestock rearing has become a major co-contributor to families' ability to meet their essential needs and this flood has surely decimated many of these household level enterprises. In the Bamboo#2 community, the National Society team witnessed several livestock animals such as chickens and ducks being moved to higher ground by improvised floats. In the Kelly Village and St. Helena area, the same was observed for cattle and goats which were secured in safe spaces near the main roads, as their grazing

fields were completely inundated.

The TTRCS initially estimates that 100,000 people have been affected with 15,000 in need of support which represents approximately 5,100 households in five key municipalities:

Tunapuna/Piarco Regional Corporation - Total: 2,700 households

- El Carmen, St. Helena, Madras Road – 1,200 households

- Kelly Village – 300 households

- Caroni – 200 households

- Real Spring, Valsayn South – 200 households

- Bamboo #2 and #3 – 800 households

San Juan/Laventille Regional Corporation – Total: 200 households

Sangre Grande Regional Corporation – Total: 1,000 households

Mayaro/Rio Claro Regional Corporation – Total: 500 households

Penal/Debe Regional Corporation – Total: 700 households

The most affected include the elderly who are mostly immobile and have been marooned in their homes. On 29 November, in the community of Bamboo #2 the TTRCS supported with the distribution of hot meals to families and during the exercise had to support with the evacuation of several families who had elderly and did not have the means to move them, but as the situation worsened had no alternative. Several elderly persons with chronic conditions were not able to take their medications as they did not have sufficient food. Children have been adversely impacted as well, since this is a critical time in the school year when end-of-term tests are scheduled. The Ministry of Education did close schools on 28 November, however schools restarted on the next day forcing many children to brave flood-stricken roadways to get to school. Many homes in these impacted areas were totally submerged where all internal contents were destroyed including school books and uniforms.

The area of Tunapuna Piarco also hosts a large migrant population who will be more significantly impacted as they do not have the necessary support systems or knowledge of accessing aid.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	<b>Yes</b>
Did it affect the same population groups?	<b>Yes</b>
Did the National Society respond?	<b>Yes</b>
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	<b>Yes</b>
If yes, please specify which operations	<b>MDRTT001, 2018</b>

### **If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent**

The DREF MDRTT001 from 2018 was approximately four years ago. Although the DREF was in response to a similar flood that event affected some of the current areas, the impact was of varying degree, spatial extent and different individual household conditions. The geography and geographic conditions of Trinidad and Tobago also makes it uniquely vulnerable to hydro-meteorological events, especially during the annual Atlantic Hurricane Season. For the current event, the country has been impacted on a weekly basis since June/July 2022 from tropical waves and

trough which have caused significant rainfall activity resulting in damage infrastructure and moderate impact on households. The events of 26 and 27 November caused major flooding and landslides, exacerbated by prior conditions, saturated ground conditions, and already increased vulnerabilities.

**Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation**

Lessons learnt from prior responses to flooding and landslide in vulnerable communities (including the 2018 DREF) will be incorporated in this DREF Operation. This will be done by ensuring activities to be implemented are planned with said lessons learnt and experiences considered and mitigative actions integrated as necessary. For example, prior cash programme identified the need for more targeted household surveys beyond initial assets to narrow selection criteria and modality best suited for transfer to impacted population. The National Society will ensure these measures for a more effective cash programme.

Other lessons learned from previous DREF include the need to mobilize resources quickly as these flood events in Trinidad & Tobago are usually resolved within a week or two, hence the need to be able to procure urgently needed items locally for the operation such as hygiene kits and cleaning supplies. Household recovery, when there is little or no structural damage will be fast and many households will utilize whatever means possible to be able to return to a sense of normalcy including negative coping mechanisms such as borrowing from lending institutions who offer guaranteed loans with high interest rates which the household cannot afford.

Assessments in the last DREF started when the DREF was approved and surge teams mobilized, which proved to be too late as the evidence of impact was lost as people cleaned up quickly and disposed of their damaged items. In this DREF, the TTRCS started assessments immediately to be able to capture the real impacts of the disaster.

## Current National Society Actions

<b>National Society Readiness</b>	The National Society had alerted all staff and volunteers to monitor activities and respond according to National Response Plan and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) due to Alert from the Meteorological Service.
<b>Assessment</b>	Initial Assessments (situation overview) were conducted, and further assessments are ongoing. The TTRCS has conducted initial damage assessments at the community level on 28 November in the areas of St. Helena, Kelly Village, Madras Road, El Carmen, Caroni, Valsayn South and Real Spring Gardens. Assessments continued on 29 November in Bamboo #2 and #3. As the water receded in previously named communities detailed damage and needs assessments followed.
<b>Coordination</b>	The National Society operated in and continue to closely coordinate with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM).
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	The governance arm of the TTRCS has been actively mobilizing corporate partners for support including past donors such as Royal Bank (Trinidad) Limited, the Supermarkets Association and regional donors such as USAID.
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	National Plan and SOPs activated.
<b>National Society EOC</b>	EOC partially activated as of 29 November.
	There are three emergency shelters in operation (SJLRC - Misir Community Centre, MRCRC - Civic Centre and the Plum Mitan Community Centre). The TTRCS supported the local authorities who have responsibility for shelter

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	with 250 blankets to pre-position in heavily affected areas. The TTRCS is also supporting these emergency shelters with hot meals as well as hygiene kits for their shelter population which stands at 40 persons.
<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	Provision of hot meals to worse hit affected communities with accessibility issues.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	Hygiene kits and water have been distributed to three shelters currently housing a total of 40 persons. The TTRCS has a stock of 150 cleaning kits and 224 hygiene kits pre-positioned and these would be used for initial distribution in the affected communities once assessments were completed.

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>IFRC</b>	Monitoring of response activities and technical advice/support provided to the TTRCS.
<b>ICRC</b>	
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	The Government continues to attempt rescue of hard-hit communities. Cleanup efforts for areas impacted by landslides are still underway. Activation of 3 Collective Shelters and distribution of sandbags, cleaning agents, mattress and hampers as at 29 November.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	
<b>Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?</b>	
The ODPM is the government's lead coordinating entity. The National Society maintains key contact and coordination with the ODPM, as a member of the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and National Disaster Council, the government's coordination mechanisms. Municipal level coordination also exists through Municipal Corporations – Disaster Management Units.	

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

There has been no immediate structural damage to houses affected by flooding. However, there are at least five homes that have been deemed structurally insecure as a result of land movement and two have been totally destroyed by landslides. Several retaining walls of homes in the hilly terrain of San Juan/Laventille Regional Corporation have become unstable as a result of landslides and movement forcing families to evacuate to shelters. During initial community assessments, many homes that are built of wood suffered damage related to wood swelling and rotting. Many of these homes have been identified in "squatter" communities where residents do not have land tenure and therefore do not qualify for the government home repair grants or any other emergency relief assistance. These households will be prioritized for multi-purpose cash assistance where the family will be able to purchase materials to replace damaged parts of their homes.



## Health

As flood waters become stagnated, there has been prevalence for adults and children to enter, walk and even play in flood waters as they are unaware of the potential dangers this practice brings. The Ministry of Health has released information about the rise in leptospirosis cases as a result of the ongoing flooding during this season. However, for most, it is almost impossible to navigate around homes and in communities without having to enter flood waters as they are reaching heights where normal safety gear like rubber boots will not protect the person. While the practice of entering flood waters seems to be the norm in every community, the TTRCS is concerned about the possible spike in illness as a result of the poor hygiene practices and persons may not have the means to wash and sanitize themselves after exiting the flood waters. There is a gap on the access to health care professionals to conduct medical assessments on the field as many persons focused on clean-up and not addressing medical issues. From the field assessments we have noted persons who have developed rashes, and other skin conditions, persons are seeking care from minor injuries related to cleaning up like strains and sprains and the elderly who were trapped need check-ups for their chronic conditions. There is no medical intervention with public primary care services coming to communities.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Sanitation and hygiene promotion after floods has been the largest cause for concern. As many communities are impacted by flood waters where fecal matter is often incorporated into flood waters as a result of overflowing household septic systems and community sewerage systems, communities are not cognizant of the proper cleaning and sanitization techniques. In a few areas where water has subsided, persons are using water to clean, however there are no observed use of disinfectants or bleach to sanitize after cleaning. As the TTRCS plans to distribute cleaning supplies, a robust education programme will be needed to ensure proper disinfection is achieved as well as to strengthen persons knowledge about the dangers of flood waters and the potential long term health effects if diseases such as leptospirosis is contracted. There may also be a rise of respiratory illnesses as flood waters dries up and contaminated dust spreads across the communities. The government has mobilized to also provide a wide range of relief items in the affected communities including cleaning supplies, however the TTRCS has ensured that close coordination with local government authorities and ODPM occurred every morning to determine communities that have served and priority areas that needed assistance. This allowed the TTRCS to avoid duplicating distributions in areas that were already being served and could channel resources in more vulnerable communities. There is a clear gap in the distribution of hygiene supplies, as the TTRCS is the only organization currently distributing these items.



## Multi purpose cash grants

Many nationals of Trinidad and Tobago qualify for a grant under a national scheme called the Emergency Relief Fund. However there are many requirements to access this grant and persons must own their own their own homes as well as proof of land tenure. Based on the areas impacted, several communities have "squatter" areas where persons occupy state lands without authorization. Notably many of these squatter areas a close to or on river banks and are highly exposed to disasters. While the need for financial support is great, the TTRCS will target and give priority to persons who cannot access these government grants. Other persons who will not qualify for the government grants will be renters, migrants, and persons who do have access to the documents for their properties such as a deed. The TTRCS targeting criteria will focus on persons who do not qualify for the government grant, but also are in need of financial support to either repair their homes, this is especially the case for squatters who live in wooden homes which were damaged, or lost small household items such as clothing, school supplies for their children or even to replace food items. A feasibility study and market assessment is needed to quantify the transfer value.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Plan of Action, the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross aims to provide disaster response relief to approximately 1,250 people (250 families) impacted by flooding and landslides in targeted communities to be identified flowing assessments coordinated with the ODPM across 5 districts.

## Operation strategy rationale

The scale of the intervention will be defined based on the Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA) that is being conducted as well as by impact data from Government authorities. The intervention will therefore be informed by data and official reports that will be in line with the needs of the affected population.

Initial rapid assessments indicate that the needs of the communities are associated with flooded household items, food and water, and the need for cleaning of dwellings. While persons continue to undertake cleaning, given prior rainfall and continued forecast for same in coming days, support remain an urgent priority. The proposed operation strategy/plan will comprise of three components:

1. Distribution and Replenishment of existing stock: Based on initial assessments, the main needs are for cleaning kits, hygiene kits and blankets. The National Society has started an initial distribution of same from its warehouse. The current stock of these items is as follows:

Cleaning kits - 150

Hygiene kits - 224

Blankets - 250

The balance of these items to meet the target population of 250 families will be procured locally:

Cleaning kits - 100

The replenishing of the stock which TTRCS initially distributed will be done through the support of the IFRC procurement system.

2. Distribution of relief assistance in areas of:

Shelter: The TTRCS through its relationship and requirements of its auxiliary role to support local government actions

in preparation for shelters according to the national response framework would have initially mobilized 250 blankets to the Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government - Disaster Management Coordinating Unit who would take responsibility to distribute them to their subordinate units in the municipalities in anticipation of shelters being open to house displaced persons as a result of the extent of flooding in communities. This pre-positioning allowed the resource to be immediately available to the affected residents in the three activated shelters which are currently open. The un-used resources will remain at the centres that have not been activated for future use. TTRCS plans to recoup these assets through replenishment via IFRC.

**Multi-purpose Cash (Basic Needs):** A one-off Cash or Voucher Programme will be undertaken to assist families meet basic household needs including food, hygiene or replace household items. 100 families will be targeted. In Trinidad and Tobago, nationals qualify for a range of emergency support and relief grants through the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services. (<https://social.gov.tt/msdfs-flood-relief/>) however access to these grants have a range of requirements and persons who reside in rental apartments or who cannot prove land ownership such as squatters will not qualify for any state support as disaster relief grants are specifically tied to losses related to a legal tenured ownership of a house. The TTRCS planned intervention will specifically cater to families who fall within this category and would not qualify for the state disaster relief grant.

In the 2018 DREF Operation, the TTRCS successfully implemented a CVA programme for 490 families, utilizing a pre-paid VISA Debit Card system as part of the global IFRC VISA agreement. In keeping with local social support mechanisms and average grants issued under disaster assistance such as Clothing Grant (TTD\$1,000), School Supplies Grant (TTD\$1,000) and Emergency Food (TTD\$550) the average family can claim approximately USD 376 which excludes the claim for furniture and appliances. Therefore, it is recommended that the target population for intervention be 100 families, each receiving a pre-paid Visa debit card valued at CHF 350 to meet their immediate needs. This is in keeping with the current social protection mechanisms and does not create disparity for persons who may qualify for the TTRCS multi-purpose cash grant compared to those who receive state support. The DREF Plan of Action includes a feasibility study and market assessment which can be used to further validate the proposed transfer amount. Based on the needs assessment, the multi-purpose cash grants will be beneficially to households living in squatter communities and the home is constructed of wood. We have seen these families to be in worst of situations as they do not qualify for any government assistance and do not have the means to repair their homes.

The use of multi-purpose cash in the local economies will also stimulate local businesses which have also been impacted by the floods and who are recovering economically from the longer impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**3. Health in Emergencies Activities:** The National Society will assess health and safety needs of the affected population and target 200 families for innovative health education and support services intervention(s). The TTRCS has noted the approaches made by the health authorities to educate the public on safe practices around flood waters, but there has been not real adherence to that information. The TTRCS is seeking support with a surge officer who can help develop "innovative approaches" which will be culturally sensitive, but also impactful in changing the culture around health and hygiene, especially for younger children do develop good, safe practices around floods and the potential health impacts the flood waters may bring.

In April 2021, the TTRCS opened its primary health clinic to serve the needs of vulnerable groups as a result of limited access to public health institutions operating at full capacity as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. An extension service of the clinic to conduct regular community outreach, taking health care to the community. As a result of the floods and persons disregard for their own protection as it relates to traversing in flood waters, several cases of skin rashes, infections of wounds and possible rise in leptospirosis cases have been highlighted. The proposed health in emergencies strategy will be to mobilize health teams to accompany the TTRCS response and assessment teams to address the immediate health needs of the community. Doctors will be on hand to provide quick assessment in their field of potential illnesses or infections and give advice or issue prescriptions for needed medications. TTRCS volunteers who have been trained in epidemic control and eCBHFA will be mobilized to provide support in sharing information to the community about the potential effects on health as a result of the flooding and a community-based monitoring system will be implemented through existing hotlines (Phone and WhatsApp) where community members can contact for advice on dealing with medical issues that can be provided by the TTRCS medical team.

All assessments will be conducted in coordination with the ODPM to increase efficiency and reduce duplication of efforts.

The CEA Minimum Standards will be followed to ensure the community is effectively engaged:

- Provide information as aid to the external and internal community (external: affected population; internal: staff and volunteers).
  - o In Health: released information about the rise in leptospirosis cases.
  - o WASH: messages on cleaning and disinfecting.
  - o Disasters: Evacuation sites, shelter' information, prevention of disasters and how to act in case of other situation happens.
- Continue with the evaluation of necessities through surveys, focus groups and interviews.
- Feedback mechanisms: Implementation of at least two systems call center and WhatsApp Line.
- CVA-CEA strategy: TTRCS will create a CEA strategy for the multi-purpose cash and will include information desks on delivery days, a feedback mechanism in case people have questions, a satisfaction survey after the cash is delivered to know what's the opinion of the community about if the process and in what they spent their money or any other necessities.
- Exit Strategy: TTRCS will create clear communication and actions with the community in order to have a good close-out. There will also be a lessons learned workshop to include the community.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS) intends to address the needs of 250 vulnerable households/families (approximately 1,250 people) affected by the floods (including associated landslides):

- 125 families to be reached with shelter support (blankets or other bedding items)
- 100 families to be reached with cash assistance to meet their basic needs (transfer value of approximately \$350 USD)
- 200 families to be reached with health education and primary-care services based on need
- 250 families to be reached with hygiene kits
- 250 families to be reached with cleaning supplies/cleaning kits

Priority will be given to families mostly affected by floods, and who lack the necessary coping mechanisms to deal with the situation such as those without flood insurance, and those who do not qualify for state grants such as renters and squatters. Persons who live in squatter communities, whose homes are constructed of wood and have been impacted by two or more feet of water are higher priority as they do not have access to grants for home repairs and from the assessment will need support to change out building materials. These families will be prioritized for multi-purpose cash grants.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The affected areas consist of mixed income-level individuals/families with varied employment status/categories and mixed sized households (average 5 persons per household – 2 adults with 3 children). Assessment results will be used to identify the most vulnerable groups targeted for this intervention.

Vulnerability criteria include:

- Households with children under the age of five, older adults, pregnant women, people with disabilities and/or people with chronic diseases
- Households whose main source of livelihoods have been affected
- Single parent (or head of household) with children
- Families who reside in squatter communities

## Total Targeted Population

Women:	415	Rural %	Urban %
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Girls (under 18):	223	65.00 %	35.00 %
Men:	398	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	214	1.50 %	
Total targeted population:	1,250		

## Risk and security considerations

### Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Logistical delays in accessing resources from Regional Office such as shipping delays and customs clearance as this is peak year-end season.	The TTRCS can perform local procurement, if necessary, as many needed items are readily available on the local market which exceeds required specifications.
Impacts from other tropical cyclones as storms can still occur outside the official Atlantic Hurricane Season. Continuous rainfall is possible/likely and could delay operations as well as cause further flash flooding. The Caribbean Institute of Meteorology & Hydrology (CIMH) has forecast for rains into the Christmas season.	Continuous monitoring of the events and necessary precautions to ensure the safety of volunteers, staff, and community members. If necessary, raise the corresponding alerts to increase the risk category of the current response. Additionally, risk communications efforts, temporary shelter preparedness and continuous follow up of evolving situation.
Lack or poor of integration of communities in the implementation of actions.	Ensure community engagement and accountability (including feedback mechanisms), participation, and proper local organization involved.


### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation


Whilst humanitarian interventions do not face major security threats, all relief work will be undertaken during the day. The risk of COVID-19 remains a threat on the island and complications may arise from increased exposure of volunteers to persons possibly infected with COVID-19. There is expectation from those affected that the TTRCS will provide for all their needs. Established infection and disease prevention control measures will be maintained throughout the operations, while maintaining the dignity and rights of individuals, and the existing government protocol.

Another risk arises from the politicizing of response in the communities. This will be reduced through humanitarian diplomacy, and emphasis on humanitarian principles and role of the as auxiliary by the TTRCS.


In keeping with the National Society security guidelines, all staff and volunteers will be encouraged to complete the Stay Safe security course and abide by the Code of Conduct. All relief activities will be conducted during the day and within the Safer Access action framework. Necessary visibility and protection measures will also be implemented.

# Planned Intervention


	<b>Shelter Housing And Settlements</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 7,056
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	250
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Percentage of targeted population reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner		100	
Number of families to receive blankets		125	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		1) Assessment of housing needs, capacities, and gaps 2) Coordination with government and other stakeholders. 3) Procurement and distribution of 250 blankets (includes replenishment of stock) - 2 per family.	


	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 43,452
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	500
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of families who successfully receive and access cash for basic needs		100	
Percentage of families satisfied (able to meet basic needs according to their priorities) with cash assistance programme		100	
Percentage of people targeted reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner		100	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		1) Cash Feasibility Study and Mapping, Market assessment 2) Induction for volunteers to conduct Market assessment survey and cash distribution 3) Design and Distribution of Multipurpose Cash Assistance programme 4) Monitoring and evaluation of cash transfer programme	


	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 13,845
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		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	200
		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Number of people reached with primary health care services		200
	Number of Public Health Education and promotion workshops		5
	Percentage of targeted population satisfied with conduct, access, and relevance of public health interventions		100
	<b>Priority Actions:</b>	1) Conduct community health outreach activities that complement the assessment where primary health care services are offered - 5 communities 2) Public health education and promotion workshops – 5 communities	

	<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 23,378
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	1250
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>		
	Number of families reached by hygiene activities and kits in the response period		250
	Number of families reached by cleaning activities and kits in the response period		250
	Percentage of targeted population reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable and participatory manner		100
	<b>Priority Actions:</b>	1) Assessment of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs, capacities and gaps. 2) Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities. 3) Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response. 4) Procurement and distribution of 250 family hygiene kits (includes 224 for replenishment of stock) - 1 per family. 5) Procurement and distribution of 250 cleaning kits (includes 150 for replenishment of stock) - 1 per family. 6) Safe WASH practices information distribution.	

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 11,183
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	1250
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of surge missions or deployments		1	
Percentage of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures		100	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		1) Deployment of one surge personnel: 1 x Public Health Coordinator 2) Lessons Learned workshop. 3) Development and implementation of communications strategy. 4) Monitoring of operations (implementation activities and financial procedures).	

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 24,551
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Percentage of resources use for effective support to NS activities in response operations		100	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		1) Provision of Volunteer Insurance. 2) Volunteers are briefed on safety and security. 3) Disaster Management Officer – 60% dedicated to the DREF operation. 4) PMER Officer – 60% dedicated to the DREF operation. 5) Finance Officer – 60% dedicated to the DREF operation. 6) Community Liaison Officer - 60% dedicated to the DREF operation. 7) Comms/CEA Officer - 60% dedicated to the DREF operation.	

	<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 10,224
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	500
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Percentage of people satisfied with receiving distributions in good quality and with dignity		100	

### Priority Actions:

- Post Distribution Monitoring Surveys
- Providing information as aid
- Continued evaluation of the situation through focus groups, surveys
- Feedback Mechanisms via call center and whatsapp lines
- CVA CEA strategy including printed materials, info desks, hot-lines
- Exit Strategy including lessons learned workshop
- IFRC CEA Support

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS) will assign a dedicated team from the National Society to manage the planned disaster relief operation. This positions include a Disaster Management Officer, a PMER Officer, a Finance Officer, a Community Liaison Officer and a Comms/CEA Officer who will dedicate 60 per cent of their time to the management of this DREF operation. In addition, 75 volunteers are expected to be involved in the implementation of this DREF Plan of Action.

The TTRCS also has competent support (staff and volunteers) who has received training and awareness in disaster management, health in emergency, WASH and PMER, among other sector-based areas in the RCRC movement.

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

SURGE support is required for this operation. The profiles to be recruited include:  
1 x Public Health Coordinator for 1 month.

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's standard procurement procedures, National Society financial SOPs and Sphere Standards for household item purchases. The National Society and IFRC CCD will coordinate with the Americas Regional Logistics Unit for any major procurement (replenishment). TTRCS enjoys tax exemption on imported goods, however, there may be delays in reimbursements. The National Society will make local procurement of some NFIs (for local context and traditional supplies) and for operational support services such as transports (but not limited to).

### How will this operation be monitored?

Reporting on the operation will be conducted in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards. A final report will be issued within three months of the operation's completion. The results of past lessons learned will also be presented to the implementation team, and the corresponding reports' preparation will be monitored. The IFRC POS CCD will also assign a dedicated Project Manager to support the National Society. The IFRC's PMER and finance team will also provide necessary support and guidance to the National Society operations team to ensure that IFRC policies and procedures are followed during the implementation of the planned activities under the DREF. The possibility of the deployment of a Finance Officer from the IFRC is also being considered.

### Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The TTRCS Communications Officer/Focal Point will provide general coverage of the operations activities through press releases, dissemination on social networks, videos, interviews etc. When possible media houses will be invited to the field during implementation of distributions. The National Society social media platforms will also serve as a hub for accurate and timely information on the operation. The Communication Officer for the Dutch & English-Speaking Caribbean will also provide support the communications regarding the operations.

# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRTT002 - Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society Trinidad and Tobago Floods - Nov 2022

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>97,954</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	7,056
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	43,452
Health	13,845
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,378
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	10,224
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>35,733</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	11,183
National Society Strengthening	24,551
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>133,688</b>

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

# Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Jill De Bourg, President, presidentttrcs@gmail.com, +18687086699
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Abdul Nasir Khan, Operations Coordinator, nasir.khan@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Horace Glaze, Disaster Management Coordinator, horace.glaze@ifrc.org
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Horace Glaze, Disaster Management Coordinator, horace.glaze@ifrc.org
- **Media Contact:** Trevesa DaSilva, Communications Officer, trevesa.dasilva@ifrc.org, +18768188575

[Click here for the reference](#)