



GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

# Shaping a Brighter Future - A Blueprint for Transformation and Growth



RECOVERY, GROWTH, NEW DIRECTIONS, PROGRESS, RECOVERY, GROWTH, NEW DIRECTIONS, PROGRESS

**Social Sector  
Investment  
Programme**

2017

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## Executive Summary

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The Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) reports on the annual investment of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) towards achieving the national human and social development objectives. The document outlines the initiatives of the key social sector Ministries and the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) for the 2015/2016 fiscal year, and plans for fiscal 2016/2017. The document comprises seven chapters, which are summarised as follows:

**Chapter One – The International Situation** provides a comparative analysis of the socio-economic performance of countries around the world, and of the current critical issues confronting the international environment. The indices of focus for conducting the analysis are: the Global Competitive Index, Human Development Index, Global Food Security Index, Education Index, Gender Development Index and the Environmental Performance Index. The chapter highlights the contrasting performances and the apparent inequalities among countries and regions, and references the important role of Goal 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in reducing inequalities among countries.

**Chapter Two – The Caribbean Social Situation** examines regional, economic and social development during the 2015/2016 fiscal year.

The chapter notes that the Caribbean region continued to experience slow growth, which was essentially as a consequence of the downturn of the global economy and that addressing issues such as environmental degradation and crime and security is critical to sustainable development in the region. Caribbean countries also continued to be challenged by a range of issues in the areas of health and education, among others.

With respect to the outlook for 2017, the chapter highlights the better than predicted growth in emerging

markets and developing economies, which has led to the minimisation of the expected severity of the recession. Accordingly, there is an expectation for more positive growth performance in 2017.

**Chapter Three – Trinidad and Tobago in the Context of the Caribbean** focuses on the socio-economic analysis of Trinidad and Tobago's performance compared to other countries within the Caribbean region for the period 2014 to 2016. The analysis is based on data extracted from four international reports: the Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2016, Global Gender Gap Report 2014-2016, Human Development Report 2014-2016 and the World Happiness Report 2015-2016.

Some key highlights of the chapter are as follows: Trinidad and Tobago reflected relative stability in its Global Competitiveness Index Ranking over the reporting period, 92nd (out of 148 countries) in 2014, 89th (out of 144 countries) 2015 and 89th (out of 140 countries) in 2016; the major factors negatively impacting Trinidad and Tobago's competitiveness are "crime and theft", "poor works ethics in the national workforce", "inefficient government bureaucracy" and "corruption". The majority of the countries in the region generally fall within the 'Medium High' to 'High' classification of human development; Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica have consistently maintained the status of 'High' classification. Trinidad and Tobago, which has a rank of 43rd (out of 157 countries), is commonly referred to as a 'happy' country and despite the prevailing economic condition in Trinidad and Tobago, citizens are in general, relatively contented with their situation.

The chapter concludes that considerable improvements would be necessary to facilitate higher ranking. Particular attention must be paid to the levels of GDP, life expectancy, social support and the level of corruption, among others, as these are critical factors impacting the level of 'happiness'.



**Chapter Four – The National Social Situation** outlines the gains made by key social sector Ministries in the 2015/2016 fiscal year. In this context, achievements in critical areas of the social sector such as social services delivery, healthcare, education, housing, poverty reduction and national security will be highlighted.

The chapter emphasizes that in an environment of scarce resources, occasioned by the global economic downturn, there would be a greater need for judicious use of scarce resources. Measures taken to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of social services delivery would therefore be critical. In this regard the chapter reports on the outcome of efforts to address leakages and wastage in the TCard Programme. In March 2016, the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS) embarked on a process for updating the TCard system, which significantly reduced the number of cardholders. It is envisaged that the exercise will result in annual savings to the Government of \$100 million.

Other noteworthy highlights of the chapter were as follows: In fiscal 2016 the MSDFS completed a review of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities to ensure that it is in compliance with the UN Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the Education Facilities Company Limited (EFCL), completed construction on 80 ECCE Centres, 46 Primary and Secondary Schools, and refurbishment and repair works, which not only enhanced the quality of the physical environment of the education plant, but also generated over 6000 jobs.

**Chapter Five – Overview of the Social Sector for Fiscal 2016** focuses on the budgetary allocations made by the Government towards social sector development. It also highlights the performance of selected economic indicators during the 2015/2016 fiscal year and identifies policies developed and research and evaluations undertaken.

In fiscal 2016 a total of twenty seven percent (27%) of Government's expenditure was allocated to the key social sector Ministries of Trinidad and the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly. This represented an aggregate of TT\$22.9 billion from the overall national expenditure of TT\$63.0 billion.

The chapter also recorded that the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services' fiscal 2016 allocation of TT\$4.82 billion represented an increase of 16.4% over the allocation for fiscal 2015, this increase despite the financial challenges experienced during the period.

**Chapter Six – Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for fiscal 2016** examines the initiatives undertaken by key social sector Ministries for the 2015/2016 fiscal year. This examination allows for continuous monitoring of the progress towards the attainment of the targets that have been set for the country's social development. It was observed that the key social sector Ministries, in the main, utilised 100% of their budgeted allocations.

The chapter also highlighted that the Programmes which accounted for the highest expenditures in the social sector between 2011 and 2016 were the Senior Citizen's Pension, the Government Assistance for Tertiary Education (GATE); and the Community-based Environment Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP). The 2016 Revised Estimates of Expenditure for these programmes reflect this trend, with allocations of \$3.3billion, \$ 0.65 billion; and \$0.53 billion, respectively.

The initiatives outlined in the chapter focused on a wide range of issues in the social sector including ageing; community development; poverty; crime prevention; child protection; disability; education; employment; gender; the family; social displacement; substance abuse, among others.

**Chapter Seven – The Social Sector Plans for fiscal 2017** are outlined in this chapter, which identifies the critical initiatives the Ministries in the sector and the Tobago House of Assembly plan to implement in the 2016/2017 fiscal year. Some key initiatives to be implemented in fiscal 2016/2017 include the following:

Table I: Key initiatives to be implemented in the 2016/2017 Fiscal Year

	AREA OF FOCUS	SECTOR PLANS FOR FISCAL 2016
1.	<b>Arts and Culture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening and rebranding of the Best Village Trophy Competition.</li> <li>Re-design of the Naparima Bowl.</li> <li>Upgrade of Queen's Hall.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement a School Improvement Project for the Morvant/Laventille Community.</li> <li>Establishment of a programme for the effective treatment of students with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).</li> <li>Expansion of the delivery of Religious Education.</li> <li>Training for new teachers in the implementation of the National Early Childhood Care and Education Curriculum Guide, as well as, promote continued professional development of existing teachers.</li> <li>Expansion of Technical Vocational Education and the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ).</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of a National Health Insurance System.</li> <li>Development of a Non-communicable Diseases National Strategic Plan and Monitoring Framework.</li> <li>Collaboration with education and training institutions and the Nursing Council to Strengthen the Training and Certification Components for Nursing and Midwifery.</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Gender and Child Affairs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of two Safe Houses in San Fernando.</li> <li>Establishment of a National Child Registry.</li> <li>Development and Implementation of a Registry Regime for Nurseries.</li> <li>Establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre for Women.</li> <li>Reconstruction of the Transition Home at the Salvation Army – Josephine Shaw House.</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Social Development and Family Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement in the Social Services Delivery System to enable better targeting of the poor and indigent.</li> <li>Operationalisation of the National Empowerment Centre for Persons with Disabilities.</li> <li>Implementation of a Social Mitigation Plan to cushion the negative impact of the economic downturn on the poor and vulnerable.</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Sport and Youth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilisation of the Country's Sporting Infrastructure to boost Sport Tourism.</li> <li>Upgrade of thirty six (36) community recreation grounds in Municipal regions.</li> <li>Establishment of a Youth Development and Leadership Institute.</li> <li>Establishment of a Sport Institute of Trinidad and Tobago.</li> <li>Completion of Construction of Brian Lara Cricket Stadium, Diego Martin Sport Complex, and the Multi-Purpose Youth Facility in Moruga.</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Tobago</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of a Revolving Loan Fund for Agro-processors.</li> <li>Establishment of a Tobago Business Directory.</li> <li>Continuation of funding through the Enterprise Assistance Loan and the Enterprise Assistance Grant Programme for Tobagonians to expand businesses.</li> <li>Establishment of a Tier 3 Data Centre at Cove.</li> </ul>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The document also has four appendices which outlines the following:

- The key social programmes and structural/institutional initiatives funded by the Public Sector Investment Programme in fiscal 2016 and budgeted allocation for fiscal 2017;
- The list of NGOs receiving government subventions for fiscal 2016 and 2017;
- The allocations and expenditure for social programmes and initiatives for fiscal 2016 and 2016 and actual expenditure for fiscal 2016 under recurrent expenditure by ministry;
- The status of new programmes, policies and initiative that were planned for implementation in fiscal 2016.

## Introduction

In February 2016, the Commission for Social Development concluded its 54th session (CSocD54) under the priority theme “*Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world*”. Participants underscored that the contemporary world presents new challenges, as well as opportunities for social development. It was noted that globalization, technological change, environmental degradation, weak economic growth and the end of the commodity boom, have had social consequences and emphasised the need to strengthen the social dimension of sustainable development, taking into consideration its interaction with economic and environmental pillars<sup>1</sup>.

This session was noted as an important one as it was the first session after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and focused on the importance of strong coordination and cooperation at the international, regional and national levels to strengthen social development. At the close of CSocD54, the Commission noted the achievements and challenges faced by countries and regions, including reducing poverty and inequality and creating jobs<sup>2</sup>.

At the Third Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Social development held in July 2016 in Paraguay, discussions centered around the theme “*Equity and Social Inclusion: Overcoming inequalities for more inclusive societies*.” Trinidad and Tobago participated at this meeting which addressed the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and reducing poverty with emphasis on strengthening institutional capacity<sup>3</sup>.

These meetings highlight the importance of social development and the role of the social development partners in addressing key social issues and its relationship with economic development. Social sector development in Trinidad and Tobago continues to be an area of focus in national planning, particularly at a time when the economy is undergoing a downturn as a result of a decline in world energy prices.

Given the developmental challenges facing the country, Government’s vision reflects a commitment to rebuilding the country and the economy; restoring confidence, equity and social justice; and enhancing and improving every area of national life<sup>4</sup>. The country’s draft National Development Strategy 2016-2030 (Vision 2030), outlines the priorities and thrust of government policy in all sectors, as we move toward developed country status. The focus is on achieving sustainable economic growth, as well as improving the social conditions and optimising the quality of life of citizens in an inclusive and environmentally sensitive manner.

The social sector will play an important role in the implementation of the Vision 2030 goals and objectives. Of the five overarching goals, which have been articulated in the framework, two are central to the sector. These include:

- Goal 1: Putting People First: Nurturing Our Greatest Asset
- Goal II: Promoting Governance and Service Excellence

Additionally, the Aspiration Statement speaks to ‘...a united, resilient, productive, innovative and prosperous nation with a disciplined, caring, fun-loving society comprising healthy, happy and well-educated people and built on the enduring attributes of self-reliance,

1 Summary of the High-level panel on the priority theme: Rethinking and Strengthening social development in the contemporary world- 3rd February 2016

2 <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/United-Nations-Commission-for-Social-Development-CSocD-Social-Policy-and-Development-Division/54th-session-of-the-commission-for-social-development-CSocD54.html>

3 <http://www.socialprotectionet.org/events/third-meeting-ministers-and-high-authorities-social-development-0>

4 An address to the nation, by Prime Minister Dr Keith C Rowley, delivered September 11, 2016.

respect, tolerance, equity, inclusion and integrity<sup>5</sup>. This would require, among other things, a focus on building our human resource, supporting the family as the foundation of the society, building sustainable communities, protecting the vulnerable, providing a sound, relevant education system, ensuring quality, accessible healthcare and inculcating the values, attitudes and behaviours required to advance the nation.

The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, will continue to work with other social sector agencies and development partners over the medium term, to attain the two priority goals to 2020 which have been outlined in the Vision 2030 planning framework, which are relevant to the sector. These goals involve instituting a system of local-led development to improve service delivery to meet the needs of the population, using a community-driven strategy and nation-building and restoration of the traditional values of the family and the community<sup>6</sup>.

Working toward the achievement of the priority goals would require effective collaboration and strong partnerships among all the stakeholders in the sector. In fiscal 2017 therefore, emphasis will be placed on strategic planning and the establishment of the structures and mechanisms to ensure success. Some of the areas of focus will include improving data collection and analysis to enable evidence-based policy and programming; establishing robust monitoring and evaluation systems; enhancing service delivery; fostering citizen engagement; improving the targeting of social programmes and transfers; strengthening the capacity of the NGO/CBO/FBO sector; implementing the social mitigation plan and establishing the mechanisms for greater coordination among Ministries.

This Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) outlines Government's investment and performance in the social sector on an annual basis and highlights progress and challenges experienced on the path to socio-economic development. The Report provides an overview of the international, Caribbean and national socio-economic situations; summarises initiatives implemented throughout the social sector, highlights financial allocations and expenditure on the initiatives implemented to achieve human and social development and outlines the social sector plans for the new fiscal year.

In fiscal 2017, it is expected that the Trinidad and Tobago economy and the social landscape will continue to be challenged. However, this situation provides an opportunity for innovation and greater collaboration among stakeholders towards returning the country to a state of economic and social stability. As a nation, this would require us, more than ever before, to demonstrate our watchwords: discipline, tolerance and production and to adopt and embrace a renewed sense of national pride and confidence in our ability and resilience as a people to rise above adversity towards "*Shaping a brighter future- A Blueprint for Transformation and Growth*".<sup>7</sup>

5 Draft National Development Strategy 2016-2030 (VISION 2030): "Many Heart, Many Voices, One Vision"- 29 August 2016- pg. 42

6 Ibid- pg. 77

7 Trinidad and Tobago's National Budget theme for 2017



# CHAPTER 1



## INTRODUCTION

## Chapter 1: THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

This chapter provides an analysis and comparison of the socio-economic performance of selected developed and developing countries and critical issues in the international environment which have the potential to affect the attainment of developmental goals and objectives.

### 1.1. Socio-Economic Outlook

The world is impacted by many adverse shocks that hinder the desired level of development that each

country hopes to achieve. The economic outlook for increased growth in 2017 remains bleak, as the revised forecast signifies downward adjustments for global economic growth. As indicated in Table 1.1, it can be inferred that the economic shocks have had negative impact throughout the world.

The previous forecast for the growth in world output was that it would stabilise at 3.2 % in 2017, increasing from 2.9% in 2016. The prolonged period of slow global growth reinforced forecasted decreases of -0.5% and -0.4% in 2016 and 2017 respectively, resulting in an overall world growth rate of 2.4% in 2016 and 2.8% for 2017.

**Table 1.1: World Economic Outlook Projections for 2017**

	Annual Percentage Change <sup>1</sup>		Change from WESP 2016 forecast		WESP 2016 forecast <sup>2</sup>	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>World</b>	2.4	2.8	-0.5	-0.4	2.9	3.2
<b>Developed Economies</b>	1.8	1.9	-0.4	-0.4	2.2	2.3
<b>United States of America</b>	2.2	2.5	-0.4	-0.3	2.6	2.8
<b>Japan</b>	0.5	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	1.3	0.6
<b>European Union</b>	1.9	2.0	-0.1	-0.2	2.0	2.2
<b>Developing Economies</b>	3.8	4.4	-0.5	-0.4	4.3	4.8
<b>Africa</b>	2.8	3.4	-1.6	-1.0	4.4	4.4
<b>China</b>	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.5
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	-0.6	1.5	-1.3	-1.2	0.7	2.7
<b>Least Developed Countries</b>	4.8	5.5	-0.8	-0.1	5.6	5.6

Among the developed countries, growth steadily declined for the larger countries at the end of 2015. The United States is expected to record a growth rate of 2.2% for 2016 and 2.5% in 2017. However, contributory factors to GDP, such as business investment, have lost momentum since 2015. Manufacturing and mining industries have been experiencing economic slowdowns. Amid these

changes, the United States continues to benefit from low oil prices, an appreciated currency, and core inflation remaining relatively stable at under 2%.

The projected economic growth rate for Japan is the lowest, compared to the other selected countries in this analysis. Japan's GDP growth rate reflects volatility and is negatively affected by weak household consumption.

<sup>1</sup> UN/DESA, World Economic Situation and Prospects 2016, Update as of May 2016.

<sup>2</sup> UN/DESA, World Economic Situation and Prospects 2016



Projected GDP growth remains marginal at 0.5% for both 2016 and 2017. The recent appreciation of the yen also continues to weigh heavily on the economy. The proposed consumption tax increases in April 2017 are scheduled to be postponed, however decisions to increase taxes can result in deeper recession for Japan in 2017.

The Latin American and the Caribbean countries were impacted by the effects of lower commodity prices, capital outflows and tighter monetary and fiscal policies. This region's GDP began to deteriorate in 2015, which is projected to continue in 2017, based on previous forecasts.

Within the region, the degree of severity vary significantly among the countries. Compared to the other countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, Venezuela appears to be experiencing the harshest impact of the economic downturn. That country is currently experiencing declining reserves, increasing fiscal deficits, hyperinflation, extreme food shortages, widespread electricity shortages and a breakdown of social order<sup>8</sup>.

An important “knock-on effect” of the loss of global output is an increase in global unemployment. Unemployment throughout the world is expected to increase from 2.3 million in 2016 to 3.4 million by 2017.<sup>9</sup> Global unemployment and job insecurity increases the challenges to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Projected statistics further estimate that because of the slow-down of the world's

output, development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016 – 2030, can be stymied.

It is also important to note that, the most significant recent change in the area of economic partnerships, the exit of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union, could have significant impact at the global level. Some of the major concerns identified are the impact of trade within Europe, foreign direct investment, liberalisation and regulation, industrial policy, immigration and financial services. The most recent effect is the depreciation of the United Kingdom's exchange rate.

### 1.1.1. Global Competitiveness

According to the global competitiveness index, the top 5 countries are Switzerland, Singapore, United States, Germany and the Netherlands<sup>10</sup>. Switzerland tops the global competitiveness index on account of excellent performances in innovation, education, labour markets, financial markets, public institutions and through high rankings in the areas of effectiveness and transparency. In addition, the Swiss macroeconomic environment is highly stable. Immediately following is Singapore. Singapore positioned itself as the second-ranked economy in the GCI report with a good performance in the area of efficiency in markets. Singapore ranked among the top three in terms of an efficient economy in goods, labour and financial markets. Other areas of outstanding performance were flexible and attractive labour market and higher education training system, infrastructure and a stable macroeconomic environment.

8 Venezuela's Descent Into Crisis, Global Economics Monthly May 2016

9 International Labour Office, World Employment Social Outlook 2016

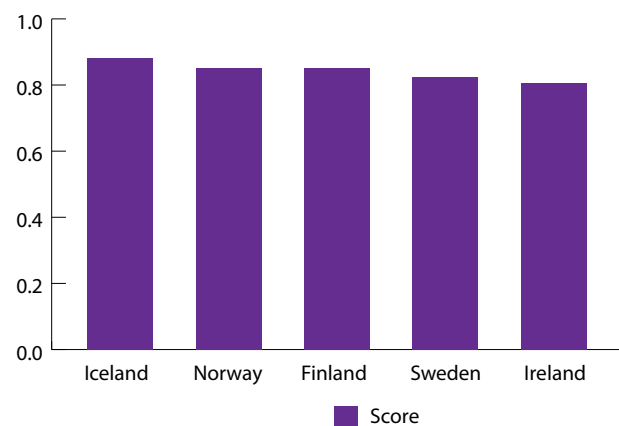
10 Global Competitiveness Report 2015 – 2016.

**Table 1.II: Global Competitiveness Index 2015 – 2016**

Country/Economy	GCI 2015-2016 Rank (out of 140)	Score (1-7)	GCI 2014-2015 Rank (out of 144)
<b>Switzerland</b>	1	5.76	1
<b>Singapore</b>	2	5.68	2
<b>United States</b>	3	5.61	3
<b>Germany</b>	4	5.53	5
<b>Netherlands</b>	5	5.50	8

A review of the Global Gender Gap Report 2015 – 2016, indicates that European and Central Asia countries ranked in the top 5 positions. Overall Europe and Central Asia have closed 72% of the overall gender gap. Iceland ranked first as a top performer country on the overall index and obtained a score of 0.881. Following Iceland, is Norway, ranking second with a score of 0.850, followed by Finland, Sweden and Ireland (See Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1: Global Gender Gap Index 2015-2016**



### 1.1.2. Human Development

Human development is about expanding human choices and prioritizing on the richness of human lives. Building on the Millineum Development Goals 2015 (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) have been created to strengthen areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. According to the Human Development Report 2015, Norway is ranked under very high human development with a score of 0.944. Proceeding Norway is Australia with 0.935. Following is Switzerland with 0.930, Denmark with 0.923 and the Netherlands, ranking a score of 0.922<sup>11</sup>. Europe and Central Asia along with Latin America and the Caribbean obtained a high HDI rank of 0.748 followed by East Asia and the Pacific with an HDI of 0.710.

### 1.1.3. Poverty

“Our dream is a world free of poverty” (World Bank). Poverty is described as having basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter not being met and can be characterized as absolute or relative poverty. Poverty reduction was achieved with the implementation of the Millenium Development Goals 2015. Despite a level of success, poverty continues to be an important concern. According to table 1.III there still remains high levels of poverty in many regions of the world. The HDI 2015 Report identifies the top 5 countries (See Table 1.III) with the highest levels of multidimensional poverty.

**Table 1.III Countries with High Multidimensional Poverty<sup>12</sup>**

Country/Year	Population in multidimensional poverty (millions)	Population in multidimensional poverty (%)
<b>Ethiopia (2011)</b>	78.9	88.2
<b>Nigeria (2013)</b>	88.4	50.9
<b>Bangladesh (2011)</b>	75.6	49.5
<b>Pakistan (2013/2013)</b>	83.0	45.6

According to the HDI report 2015, the absolute number of persons in the world who are deprived remains substantial. The proportion of the World’s population living in poverty is mostly income poor (826 Million). Other human deprivations identified within the report are chronic hunger (795 million), children stunted (161 million) and children underweight (90 million). Countries in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa account for 80% of the total number of persons living in extreme poverty globally. Subsequently, this rate is expected to rise due to new threats from climate change, conflicts and food insecurity<sup>13</sup>.

In light of these statistics, UNDP has outlined a Strategic Plan (2014 – 2017) focusing on development, aiding countries to reduce poverty, inequalities and exclusion. Another strategic aid to poverty is the Sustainable

11 Human Development Report 2015

12 Human Development Report 2015

13 <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sdgooverview/post-2015-development-agenda/goal-1.html>

Development Goals (SDGs) which focuses on ending all forms of poverty by 2030. This initiative will target and assist those living in vulnerable circumstances by providing basic resources, services and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate related disasters.

### 1.1.4. Food Security

According to the World Food Summit 1996, food security exists when all persons at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.<sup>14</sup> According to the WHO, food security is constructed on three pillars:

- Food Access: having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
- Food Availability: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.
- Food Use: appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

The Global Food Security Index, which is used for monitoring food security is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative benchmarking model, constructed from 28 unique indicators, which measures core issues of affordability, availability, and quality of food. This index ranks 109 countries and is the first ever to comprehensively examine food security across the three internationally established dimensions<sup>15</sup>. Referring to Table 1.IV, the United States ranked first among the highest ranked countries, with a score of 89.0 followed by Singapore, Ireland, Austria and the Netherlands with scores of 88.2, 85.4, 85.1 and 85.0, respectively. The five lowest ranked countries are in the African region; countries such as Congo, Sierra Leone, Chad and Burundi face extreme food security challenges. Overall, however, there has been an increase in food security with factors such as increased efficiency of food systems and improvements in the nutritional quality of the food to which populations have access, contributing to the increase.

14 World Health Organisation, <http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story028/en/>

15 <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/>

**Table 1.IV: Global Food Security Index 2015<sup>16</sup>**

HIGHEST RANKED COUNTRIES	Score/100	LOWEST RANKED COUNTRIES	Score/100
<b>1. United States</b>	89.0	<b>105. Congo</b>	30.1
<b>2. Singapore</b>	88.2	<b>106. Sierra Leone</b>	29.0
<b>3. Ireland</b>	85.4	<b>107. Madagascar</b>	28.8
<b>4. Austria</b>	85.1	<b>108. Chad</b>	27.9
<b>5. Netherlands</b>	85.0	<b>109. Burundi</b>	25.1

16 <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/>

One Global action to preserve food security is the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Amongst 16 others, Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Additionally, this goal has associated with it 8 indicators. This would provide a useful mechanism for facilitating the achievement of food security by countries across the globe.

## 1.1.5. Health and Wellness

Health can be characterised as a state of complete physical, social and mental well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO). It is a fundamental aspect of development, crucial to economic growth and the stability of a country. Global health can be defined as the impact of widespread health effects that affects a large number of persons across boundaries of geography, time and also culture.<sup>17</sup>

Within recent times (2014 – 2016), the global environment has been subjected to global health threats from the Ebola and Zika viruses. The Ebola virus in a single outbreak killed more persons than all other outbreaks combined, while the Zika virus is categorized as a public health emergency of international concern.<sup>18</sup>

There are also concerns about the rise of non-communicable lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, globally. In 2014, 422 million adults (or 8.5% of the World population) had diabetes, where more than 1 in 3 adults aged over 18 years were overweight and more than 1 in 10 were obese. It is recorded that diabetes caused 1.5 million deaths in 2012. Higher than optimal blood glucose caused an additional 2.2 million deaths by increasing the risks of cardiovascular and other diseases.<sup>19</sup>

Acknowledging that there are still some grave concerns with the health and wellness of the global population, there are several initiatives being undertaken to improve the lives of the population, including:

- Global efforts to make medicines, including for NCDs, more available and affordable.
- The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.4, which calls for reducing premature death from NCDs, including diabetes, by 30% by 2030.
- Global Health Sector Strategies (GHSS), which are being developed by the World Health Organization for consideration by the 69th World Health Assembly in 2016. These proposed strategies address three major public health issues: HIV, viral hepatitis (VH) and sexually transmitted infections (STI).

17 [http://www.who.int/tdr/capacity/gap\\_analysis/facts-and-figures/en/](http://www.who.int/tdr/capacity/gap_analysis/facts-and-figures/en/)

18 [http://www.who.int/tdr/capacity/gap\\_analysis/facts-and-figures/en/](http://www.who.int/tdr/capacity/gap_analysis/facts-and-figures/en/)

19 <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2016/world-health-day/en/>

## 1.1.6. Education

Education has been formally recognized as a human right since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. It is a major component of human development and a key determinant of a country's growth. Acknowledging the strong correlation between education and socioeconomic development, governments across the globe have generally increased the level of expenditure on education. The Global accumulation of the World's GDP per capita accounts for \$18 trillion, of which on average, 4.7% is allocated to public education expenditure.<sup>20</sup>

Despite their level of GDP, regions such as Africa allocated 18.4%, the largest share of government expenditure, to education. East Asia and the Pacific budgeted 17.5% while South and West Asia allocated 12.6% to their education system.

The Education Index is one of the key tools in measuring and determining the overall Human Development Index (HDI) of a country. The Education Index is calculated from the Mean years of schooling and the Expected years of schooling indices. As seen in Table 1.V Australia recorded the highest education index of 0.927 followed by New Zealand with 0.917.

**Table 1.V: Education Index 2015**

Country	Education Index
Australia	0.927
New Zealand	0.917
Norway	0.910
Netherlands	0.894
United States	0.890

20 State of Education in Africa Report 2015

### 1.1.7. Gender Equity

Over a series of decades, gender has been known to become subjected to different meanings. However one of the more common definition of gender is the allocation of roles and responsibilities of males and females in society. Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender. It arises from differences in socially constructed gender roles. Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development as many women and girls are subjected to this discrimination. As a consequence they are susceptible to disadvantages in the areas of health, education, political representation, and freedom of choice and employment. While women and girls have made major strides since 1990, there is still some level of concern with regard to gender equity.

Societal norms are moving toward broadening the definition of the term gender and its significance. Gender equality can be characterized as a measurable equal

representation of women and men. It does not imply men and women are the same, but they have equal value and should experience equal treatment. According to the United Nations, gender equality is a human right.<sup>21</sup>

The Gender Development Index measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men via three basic dimensions of human development: health, knowledge and living standards using the same component indicators as in the HDI. This index reflects how much women are lagging behind their male counterparts and how much women need to catch up within each dimension of human development.<sup>22</sup> Referring to Table 1.VI, the Latin America and the Caribbean region scores the highest on the gender development index followed by East Asia and the Pacific.

21 [http://www.unicef.org/gender/files/UNICEF\\_Gender\\_Policy\\_2010.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/gender/files/UNICEF_Gender_Policy_2010.pdf)

22 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi>

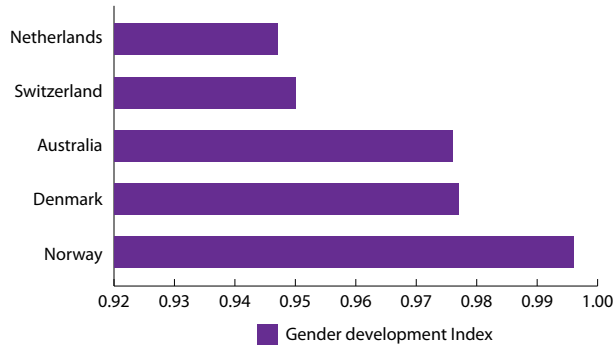
**Table 1.VI: Gender Development Index values by region, 2014**

	Human Development Index (HDI) value		Gender Development Index value (female HDI value/male HDI value)
	Female	Male	
<b>Arab States</b>	0.611	0.719	0.849
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>	0.692	0.730	0.948
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	0.719	0.760	0.945
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	0.736	0.754	0.976
<b>South Asia</b>	0.525	0.655	0.801
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	0.480	0.550	0.872

Source: Human Development Report Office calculations

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women’s disadvantage in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. As indicated in the Figure 1.II, of the five highest ranked countries, Norway and Denmark obtained the highest ranking respectively for the index.

**Figure 1.II: Gender Development Index by Countries**



### 1.1.8. Human Security

Human security can be defined as having assured priority freedom so that persons can exercise choices safely and freely and can be confident that the opportunities they have are protected. Human security brings together the ‘human elements’ of security, rights and development. Accordingly, it is an inter-disciplinary concept that displays the following characteristics: people-centered, multi-sectoral, comprehensive, context-specific, prevention-oriented.

Currently the greatest threat to global security is terrorism. There have been increases in terrorist activity by 80% in 2014, the highest according to recorded statistics. Deaths as a result of terrorist acts rose from 18,111 in 2013 to 35,685 in 2014.<sup>23</sup> According to the Global Terrorist report, 50% of all attacks and 78% of all deaths occurred in Iraq, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria. Other factors such as migration have shifted the balance of human security. Available data revealed that 3.3% or 244 million persons of the world’s population lived outside of their country of origin in 2015 in search of better economic and social opportunities. The displacement of refugees

has increased the rise of xenophobia and tightening of national borders.<sup>24</sup>

Organisations such as the United Nation Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) have played an important role in addressing human security challenges around the world. In this context the organisation embarked upon several projects including rebuilding war-torn communities; protecting persons exposed to extreme poverty, sudden economic downturns and natural disasters; and addressing urban violence, trafficking in persons, arms and illicit substances, among others.

The United Nations has also developed a Human Security Unit Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017, which aims to translate human security into actions that give rise to more effective and tangible improvements in the daily lives of people.<sup>25</sup>

### 1.1.9. Social Justice

Social justice is an underlying principle for peaceful and prosperous coexistence within and among nations. Social justice has not only a geographical representation, but sociological, political and cultural ones within which, relations between individuals and groups can be understood, assessed, and characterized as just or unjust. Social justice is the view that everyone deserves equal economic, political and social rights and opportunities. Economic justice, defined as the existence of opportunities for meaningful work and employment and the dispensation of fair rewards for the productive activities of individuals, will be treated as an aspect of social justice.

Achieving social justice relies on the elimination of social inequalities. Social inequality is the existence of unequal opportunities and rewards for different social positions or statuses within a group or society. Global inequality results mainly from the advantages of high-income countries and the disadvantages of poorer countries which then trickle down to society. The disparities stem mostly from high levels of poverty, population access to education, health care and employment opportunities.

<sup>23</sup> Global Terrorism Index 2015

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.unfpa.org/migration>

<sup>25</sup> United Nations, Human Security Unit Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017

According to the HDI Report 2015, the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index consists of two measures. The Inequality Human Development Index (IHDI) and the loss in Human development Index (HDI) due to inequalities. This index interprets the level of human development when inequality is accounted for. The difference between the IHDI and HDI is the loss due to inequality in distribution of the HDI within the country. According to the 2015 HDI report, under very high human development, Norway IHDI showed an overall loss of 5.4%, followed by Australia with 8.2%. Switzerland obtained an overall loss of 7.4% while the country of Denmark displayed a loss of 7.3%. The Netherlands obtained a loss of 6.6%.

Closing the gap of social inequality is the SDG Goal 10: Reducing inequality within and among countries. This goal aims to close or reduce the inequality gap by 2030.

<sup>26</sup> Some highlighted policy actions are as follows:

- By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- Adopt policies, such as fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

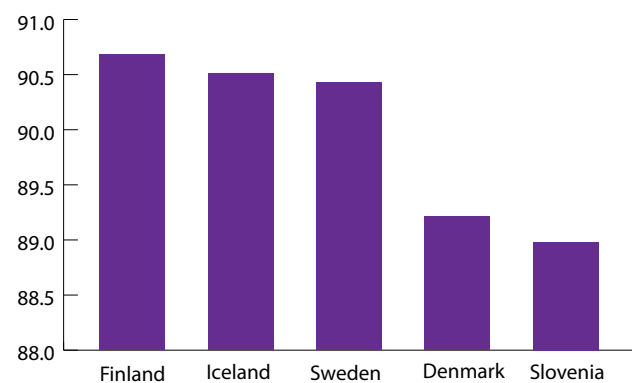
### 1.1.10. ENVIRONMENT

The environment plays an important role in society; it impacts our living standards and it contributes to our health. Recognizing the negative effects of environmental degradation, securing the environment has become one of the key goals of global development.

Recent data revealed unsafe water was responsible for 2% of global deaths (1.24 million), while poor air was responsible for 10% of all global deaths (5.52 million). Air pollution is a critical global environmental issue. One-third of those affected by air pollution reside in the East Asia and Pacific regions where, in China and

South Korea, more than 50% of their populations breathe unsafe air. In India and Nepal, the corresponding percentage is nearly 75%. In monitoring countries' ability to engender a sustainable environment, the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks countries' performances on high-priority environmental issues in two areas: protection of human health and protection of ecosystems. The EPI scores national performance in nine issue areas comprised of more than 20 indicators. <sup>27</sup> Figure 1.III shows EPI scores for the five highest ranked countries.

**Figure 1.III: 2016 EPI Rankings**



Human development is undermined by multiple shocks, vulnerabilities and sudden changes to economic and financial crises, rising food prices and insecurities, global energy shocks, health risks and epidemics, and threats to the environment. In the absence of diligent and sustained action to treat with these disturbances, progress made in the area of human development thus far can be slowed, reversed or completely derailed. Building upon the MDGs, the SDGs stands as another global strategy for achieving human development. Joint international efforts on the part of governments, development agencies, civil society organisations and communities would be useful in achieving and maintaining sustainable development.

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sdgoverview/post-2015-development-agenda/goal-10.html>

<sup>27</sup> The global metrics for the environment 2016: The Environment Performance Index ranks high priority environmental issues





# CHAPTER 2



# THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION

## Chapter 2: THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION

### 2.1. Regional Economic Development

#### 2.1.1. Economic Growth

In April 2016, The World Bank's<sup>28</sup> *Overview for Latin America and the Caribbean* (LAC) indicated that the region faced a decline in growth for the fifth consecutive year. This continuing decline was attributed mainly to the decrease in world commodity prices. The LAC, after experiencing no growth in 2015, was expected to contract by a further 1% in 2016.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) lowered its growth forecasts for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) predicting a continued recession in the region in 2016 as the wider global recovery continues to face challenges.

In April 2016, the IMF's Regional Economic Outlook<sup>29</sup> predicted a contraction by 0.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2016, "marking two consecutive years of negative growth for the first time since the Latin American debt crisis of 1982-83." Growth rate of 1.5% for 2017 is predicted for the region.

#### 2.1.2. Employment

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), within the LAC region, the average unemployment rate increased from 6.2% in 2014 to 6.7% in 2015.

The 2015 Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>30</sup> predicts that unemployment could increase further in 2016. Given the slow growth forecasts for the region in the upcoming years, the ILO estimated that the

average unemployment rate for Latin America and the Caribbean could increase further to 6.9% in 2016.

#### 2.1.3. Inflation

According to the UN ECLAC<sup>31</sup> *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2015*, inflation was generally the same in 2015 as in 2014 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

As measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), inflation in Latin America and the Caribbean was slightly higher in the first 10 months of 2015 than in the same period of 2014, with a cumulative price increase of 6.6%, compared to 6.5% in the previous year.

The inflation experience varied sharply even among sub regions. In the economies of the north of the region (Central America, Mexico and the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean), the trend of slowing inflation since 2013 became more pronounced in 2015, so that the cumulative change in the CPI for the sub-region comprising the economies of Central America and Mexico in the 12 months to October 2015 decreased from 4.3% in 2014 to 2.7% in 2015. Several countries of the sub-region's economies have recorded negative inflation rates, examples being Costa Rica (-0.9%), El Salvador (-2.3%) and Panama (-0.4%). An exception to this trend was Haiti, where inflation accelerated and prices increased by 11.7% from October 2014 to October 2015, which was 5.9 percentage points more than in the 12 months to October 2014.

In the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean inflation also slowed considerably, with average inflation to October 2015 estimated at 2.6%, as compared to 5.6% to October 2014.

28 <http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/lac/overview#1>

29 <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/04/27/storm-before-the-calm-imf-downgrades-latin-america-growth-forecasts.html>

30 [http://www.ilo.org/americas/publicaciones/panorama-laboral/WCMS\\_450098/lang-en/index.html](http://www.ilo.org/americas/publicaciones/panorama-laboral/WCMS_450098/lang-en/index.html)

31 <http://caribbean.eclac.org/content/preliminary-overview-economies-latin-america-and-caribbean-2015>

Several factors accounted for the sharp differences in the inflation rates of the economies of the region's north and south; however, a key factor has been the combined effects of changes in energy and food prices, and the variation in exchange rates in the region. In economies of the north (except Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago), the drop in energy prices has resulted in a decline in fuel prices which, given the relative stability of these economies' currencies, has meant lower energy costs and smaller price increases.

## 2.2. Regional Integration

### 2.2.1. CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME)

The nucleus of CARICOM's economic integration is the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), largely conceived as a single economic space, with potential benefits including the sustainable economic development and improved standard of living and quality of life for the citizens of the Community. The ultimate goal of the CSME is to provide the foundation for growth and development. Further, the intention is to facilitate increased opportunities for the production and trade in goods and services, and to attract investment; greater economies of scale; and increased competitiveness.

In January 2016, Prime Minister of Barbados and outgoing Chair of CARICOM, the Rt. Hon Freundel Stuart, in his end of year speech, stated that the year 2015 was indeed an important, though very challenging. He went on to say that 'in no uncertain terms' the past year demonstrated the value of regional integration, the value of which cannot be overstated; noting that "the basis of the Community's strength is its collective force".<sup>32</sup>

In looking forward to 2016, he mentioned some noteworthy achievements, including continued improvements in the operations of the CSME, the election of the CARICOM candidate to the position of Commonwealth Secretary General and the successful hosting of CARIFESTA in Haiti.

CARICOM's five year strategic plan (CSP), which was approved by CARICOM Heads of Government in

July 2014, was the main initiative towards regional integration. The plan references several high priority areas for implementation with a current focus on the CSME.

### 2.2.2. Human Capital Development

Human capital development, essentially a means of increasing opportunity for an individual's choices, has been facilitated by CARICOM's Secretariat via the Human Development Programme. Working together with Member States, Community Institutions and several regional and international partners and community groups, this programme includes elements that focus on design and implementation of policies, programmes and projects aimed at reducing social conditions that prevent individuals from reaching their full potential.

In September 2015, CARICOM reported important progress, which included improved policy and legislative framework to address the use of and demand for illicit drugs, capacity building through training and accelerated efforts towards the social integration of persons with disabilities (PWDs).

The Secretariat also indicated that implementation to address human development will continue via several initiatives that would target several communities within varied topical areas including youth, PWDs, crime, drugs and gender.

According to the World Bank/UNODC Report (2007) and the Caribbean Human Development Report (2012), "in the region over 60 % of the population is under the age of 30" and in "national contexts where at least one fifth of the citizenry are between ages of 15 and 24, young people are reported to be the main victims and perpetrators of crime and violence in the Caribbean."<sup>33</sup>

In an effort to address these phenomena, one initiative has been the CARICOM/Spain project. In May 2016, CARICOM/Spain Project: *Support for Reducing Youth on Youth Violence in Schools and Communities in CARICOM Member States*, facilitated training in entrepreneurship for out-of-school youths. The training which aimed at

32 <http://caricom.org/media-centre/communications/press-releases>

33 <http://caricom.org/about-caricom/who-we-are/our-governance/organs-and-bodies-of-the-community>

increasing their ability to earn, emphasised creativity and teamwork and was delivered via hands-on, interactive youth friendly methodologies. The *Creativity for Employment and Business Opportunity (CEBO)* model was utilised to build capacity; topics such as *Youth Entrepreneurship in the Caribbean* and *Grasping Opportunities under the CSME* were covered under the CEBO training.

CEBO which forms part of a Regional project developed by the CARICOM Secretariat aims to engage, motivate and inspire entrepreneurial interest and action among youth 15 to 29 years old. It is funded by several agencies, development partners and governments including the Government of Spain, the Government of Japan, USAID, and the Government of Italy, through the UNDP Youth Innovation Project.

### 2.2.3. Citizen Security and Justice

Situated in the midst of major drug trafficking routes, between some of the world's main drug producing countries to the South and the major consumer markets of the North, location is the main variable which fuels the very high levels of drug related crime. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) goes further to note that the general lack of adequate law enforcement capacities to monitor pervious and vulnerable coastlines, and susceptibility to exogenous shocks are some factors that account for the threat of transnational organised crime and its manifestations in the Caribbean.<sup>34</sup>

In response to these challenges, it is imperative that the states within the region cooperate and coordinate to address the related issues that affect regional security and sustainable development. CARICOM in its Crime and Security Strategy 2013 has identified and outlined Strategic Goals aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to combat transnational organised crime.

To ensure that these goals are achieved, the UNODC continues to work with the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) within CARICOM to

provide technical assistance in identified priority areas. The thematic areas within the Strategy articulated by CARICOM includes countering transnational organised crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism, countering corruption and money laundering, preventing crime and reforming criminal justice, combating drug use and focus on research, trend analysis and forensics.

CARICOM further reported that major threats within the Region include that of crime and insecurity which deprive CARICOM countries of creative potential. As a result, resources are often re-directed to non-productive activities. It is envisaged that the security and justice initiatives implemented over the next five years, will restore this imbalance. Strategies are being developed to disrupt, dismantle and defeat organised crime, therefore, regional and international partnerships are critical in this regard.

Additionally, enhancing regional resources, including capacity building, will assist in addressing cyber security and reinforcing crime prevention initiatives, such as programmes against youth-on-youth violence, as well as reform of justice systems across the region. The ultimate aim is to establish a CARICOM strategy that provides an environment that is secure for its people to live, work and play.

Some major areas for focus in 2016 were identified, with the intention of enhancing citizen security and justice. The CARICOM Community will therefore:

- Pursue functional cooperative security engagements to tackle and manage shared risks and threats
- Strengthen regional human resource and infrastructural capacity to deal with cyber threats
- Deepen crime prevention initiatives and programmes

In February 2016 CARICOM Heads of Government deliberated on the issue of crime and security and agreed to increase their cooperation and collaboration in this area. President of Guyana H.E. David Granger, signed the protocol amending the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas to formally establish the Council of National Security

<sup>34</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014). UNODC Regional Programme in support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy Preventing and Countering Illicit Trafficking and Organised Crime for Improved Governance, Justice and Security. UNODC

and Law Enforcement (CONSLE), an entity that will ultimately be responsible for the coordination of the multi-dimensional nature of security, to ensure a safe and stable Community.

“The Conference adopted and opened for signature, the Protocol Amending the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas to Incorporate the Council for National Security and Law Enforcement (CONSLE) as an Organ of the Community and the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) as an Institution of the Community.

With the emergence of technologically enabled services in the Caribbean, which includes e-Commerce and e-government, the region is now also susceptible to cybercrimes. Based on assessments which were conducted in five Commonwealth Caribbean countries (Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda and Barbados), the Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative found an upsurge in cybercrime.<sup>35</sup> Cybercrimes reported in the region include the theft of US\$150 million from the Bank of Nova Scotia in Jamaica in 2014 and hacking of government websites in 2015. In the same year, Caribbean tax authorities were infected by ransomware, demanding money from users who were unable to access their systems.

In light of these findings, during the period March 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> 2016 Commonwealth ministers, cybersecurity experts and other key stakeholders met to consider the issue of cybercrime in the Caribbean.<sup>36</sup> The meeting provided a platform for participants to address challenges and to develop a coordinated regional action plan to prevent cybercrime and to improve cybersecurity. One Strategy discussed included setting up a virtual platform to share expertise and best practice.

In March 2016 representatives of Caribbean nations; Commonwealth ministers, policymakers, cyber security experts and international law enforcement bodies such as Interpol **signed off on a Cyber-crime Action**

**Plan** to strengthen regional co-operation and assist governments address cyber security vulnerabilities given rising cybercrime in the Caribbean. The meeting provided a platform for participants to address challenges and develop a coordinated regional action plan to prevent cybercrime and improve cyber security. Reported priority areas in the action plan include training, legislation, technical capacity and law enforcement.

In April 2016, CARICOM’s overview of security within the Region predicates ‘a safe and secure Community for its people where human rights and social justice underlie CARICOM’s agenda’. The Caribbean Community Strategic Plan for 2015-2019 identifies eight areas for immediate focus:

- Deepening crime prevention initiatives and programmes;
- Facilitating justice reform;
- Pursuing functional cooperative security engagements to tackle and manage shared risks and threats;
- Enhancing human resource capabilities;
- Strengthening regional security systems;
- Strengthening CARICOM borders; and
- Enhancing maritime and airspace awareness.

## 2.3. Regional Social Development

The Caribbean region, with middle income status and moderate to high human development classification (with exception for Haiti), continues to experience very slow growth. To effectively transition to a sustainable growth and development trajectory, the region must build resilience by focusing on eliminating persistent vulnerabilities such as environmental degradation and crime, which can be significant impediments to sustainable development.

35 Caribbean Community. (2016). Caribbean to Tackle Escalating Cybercrime with Regional Approach: Regional News. Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://www.caricom.org/media-center/communications/news-from-the-community/caribbean-to-tackle-escalating-cybercrime-with-regional-approach>.

36 The Commonwealth. (2016). COMMONWEALTH CYBERCRIME INITIATIVE: The Caribbean Stakeholders Meeting on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime (CSM-II), Saint Lucia 16-18 March 2016: Gros Islet Communique. The Commonwealth

### 2.3.1. Sustainable Development

The term sustainable development was unanimously agreed to by the United Nations General Assembly in 1987 and subsequently noted in the Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future*, as “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.”<sup>37</sup>

Although the international development agenda, since 1987, has deliberated on the need for sustainable development, the United Nations (UN) in 2015, recommitted focus to the movement of accomplishing this goal with defined targets that should be fulfilled internationally by 2030.<sup>38</sup>

In June 2015, in a report on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) explained that the vision of the UN for 2030, which is encapsulated in the Sustainable Development Goals, is an opportunity for the region to reverse decades of lagging performance.<sup>39</sup> This report goes further to identify for attention, some of the key areas of stymied growth or the lack of commitment in this region, such as: the economy, climate and environmental vulnerability, energy, gender equality, food and nutrition security, education and health.

### 2.3.2. Environmental Sustainability

As the implications of climate change become more apparent, environmental protection has become a priority area requiring financial resources and appropriate policy. According to the International Disaster Database (EM-DAT), between 1990 and 2016 the Caribbean region

has experienced over 500 natural disasters, which injured more than 600,000 persons and killed 293,751 persons.<sup>40</sup> These disasters have caused over two million people to become homeless and have caused over US \$4 billion in damages.

In addition to the social impact of these disasters, there are also significant economic implications because the agricultural sector and tourism industry are both directly affected by these natural disasters; these two sectors in total account for 76 % of the GDP in the Caribbean region.<sup>41</sup>

The Caribbean region is most vulnerable to natural disasters because countries within this region are exposed to the most severe physical impact and have relatively limited capacity to respond to these challenges.

In response to this peculiar situation of Caribbean countries, in 2007, the Caribbean Catastrophe and Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF SPC) was formed.<sup>42</sup> This not-for-profit risk pooling facility, owned, operated and registered in the Caribbean for Caribbean governments, is the first of its kind internationally. Some products offered include tropical cyclone, earthquake and heavy rainfall insurance. From its inception to 2015, there has been twelve pay outs totalling US \$38 million. The objective of this tool is to offer parametric insurance to limit the financial impact of natural disasters by expeditiously providing short-term liquidity when necessary.

Although the existence of a facility like the CCRIF SPC is a useful mechanism, CARICOM has recognised that there must be greater effort to “climate proof” the Caribbean. Accordingly, the Caribbean Community’s (CARICOM) Strategic Plan 2015-2019 was formulated. The Plan outlines the importance of planning to build a resilient environment. In this regard, the goal of CARICOM is to reduce vulnerability to disaster risk and the effects of climate change and to ensure effective management of

37 Drexhage, J., Murphy, D. (2010, September). Sustainable Development: From Brundtland to Rio 2012 at the High Level Panel on Global Sustainability with the International Institute for Sustainable Development, New York, United States.

38 United Nations. (2015). Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Retrieved June 10, 2016 from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>.

39 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2015, June). The Caribbean and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. Report presented for the Symposium on Sustainable Development Goals for the Caribbean within the post-2015 Development Agenda. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

40 The International Disaster Database. (2016). Emergency Disaster Database Retrieved on June 10, 2016 from [http://www.emdat.be/advanced\\_search/](http://www.emdat.be/advanced_search/).

41 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2015, June). The Caribbean and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. Report presented for the Symposium on Sustainable Development Goals for the Caribbean within the post-2015 development agenda. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

42 The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance (2014). Annual Report 2014-2015. Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

natural resources across Member States.<sup>43</sup> Consequently the following strategic objectives have been agreed to:

- Advancement of climate adaptation and mitigation,
- Advancement of disaster mitigation and management,
- Enhancement of management of the environment and natural resources.

The Caribbean Community continues to plan with the existing vulnerabilities of Caribbean states in mind.

### 2.3.3. Health

#### i. Emergence of the Zika Virus

On February 1st 2016, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, subsequent to the emergence of neonatal malformations and neurological disorders associated with the circulation of the Zika virus (ZIKV).<sup>44</sup>

Cases of ZIKV were first manifested in the Caribbean in November of 2015. This outbreak began in March 2015 in Brazil. Following Brazil, Colombia was the second country in the Americas to report cases of the virus. As at May 2016, thirty nine countries and territories have confirmed local, vector-borne transmission of ZIKV in the region.

It is noteworthy that the ZIKV pandemic has corresponded with an upsurge in the number of reported cases of fetal and paediatric microcephaly, which suggests the possibility of intrauterine transmission. Moreover, it has been explained that potential non-vector-borne modes of ZIKV transmission include sexual, transfusion-associated and perinatal transmission.<sup>45</sup> There has since

been twenty one (21) countries and territories in the Americas reporting confirmed and suspected cases of ZIKV in pregnant women as of May 12th, 2016.

There have also been cases of congenital syndrome associated with ZIKV reported in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Colombia, Martinique and Panama and reports of increases in the occurrence of a neurological disorder called Guillain-Barré syndrome in the following countries:

- Brazil
- Colombia
- Dominican Republic
- El Salvador
- Honduras
- Suriname
- Venezuela
- French Guiana
- Haiti
- Panama
- Puerto Rico
- Martinique and
- Paraguay

With the proliferation of these viruses and the implications for Caribbean states and other countries within the region, the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) held the region's first Mosquito Awareness Week to raise awareness on preventing the ZIKV from May 9 to 16, 2016<sup>46</sup>.

At the launch of this week, the Executive Director of CARPHA, Dr C James Hospedales, aptly emphasized that the spread of ZIKV and other viruses in the Region points to a weakness in national and regional health, and economic security and that prevention and control requires a community-based, technology-enabled approach.<sup>47</sup>

43 Caribbean Community. (2015). The Strategic Plan for the Caribbean Community 2015-2019: Repositioning CARICOM, Turkeyen, Guyana.

44 Pan American Health Organization. (2016). Caribbean Mosquito Awareness Week Launched to Raise Awareness on Preventing Zika. Retrieved on June 10, 2016 from [http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11994%3Acaribbean-mosquito-awareness-week-launched-to-raise-awareness-on-preventing-zika&Itemid=135&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11994%3Acaribbean-mosquito-awareness-week-launched-to-raise-awareness-on-preventing-zika&Itemid=135&lang=en)

45 Pan American Health Organization. (2016). Regional Zika Epidemiological Update (Americas) June 9 2016. Retrieved on June 9 2016 from [http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11599%3Aregional-zika-epidemiological-update-americas&catid=8424%3Acontents&Itemid=41691&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11599%3Aregional-zika-epidemiological-update-americas&catid=8424%3Acontents&Itemid=41691&lang=en).

46 Pan American Health Organization. (2016). Caribbean Mosquito Awareness Week Launched to Raise Awareness on Preventing Zika. Retrieved on June 10, 2016 from [http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11994%3Acaribbean-mosquito-awareness-week-launched-to-raise-awareness-on-preventing-zika&Itemid=135&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11994%3Acaribbean-mosquito-awareness-week-launched-to-raise-awareness-on-preventing-zika&Itemid=135&lang=en)

47 Ibid

### ii. Non-Communicable Diseases

The Caribbean region has the highest burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Americas. According to CARICOM, NCDs including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease account for 7 out of every 10 deaths in SIDS including those of the Caribbean.<sup>48</sup> As a consequence, expenditure of approximately 60% of health budgets in nearly all Caribbean countries are allotted to treating with these diseases.<sup>49</sup>

In September 2011, at a United Nations high-level meeting on NCDs, Heads of State and government formally recognised these diseases as a major threat to economies and societies, and placed them high on the development agenda. It was agreed that commitments would be made by Member States.<sup>50</sup> Accordingly, in May 2013 the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of non-communicable diseases 2013–2020 was adopted (known as the Global NCD Action Plan).<sup>51</sup> This Action Plan outlines targets and a comprehensive global monitoring framework, which includes nine voluntary global targets and 25 indicators.

In 2015, the monitoring report for NCDs was released which included country profiles for all Member States. According to this monitoring report, although some effort has been made to keep the commitments agreed to in 2011, the following table highlights statistics concerning the impact of these diseases were still very high in some CARICOM Member States.<sup>52</sup> According to the World Health Organization, *Non Communicable Disease Progress Monitor 2015*, deaths by NCDs accounted for in excess of 65% of deaths in Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, see Table 2.I.

**Table 2.I: Deaths by Non Communicable Diseases for Selected Caribbean Countries**

No.	Country	Deaths by NCDs
1.	Bahamas	72%
2.	Barbados	84%
3.	Belize	65%
4.	Guyana	67%
5.	Jamaica	79%
6.	Trinidad and Tobago	80%

Source: World Health Organization, *Non Communicable Diseases Progress Monitor 2015*

### iii. Communicable Diseases

In 2015, the WHO published the World Health Report 2015, which provides an analysis of the health situation in the Americas. According to this report, in the Latin American and Caribbean region, the tuberculosis incidence rate is 34%.<sup>53</sup> Further, the annual parasite incidence for malaria is 16.3% and the incidence rate of the Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is 9.9%.<sup>54</sup>

Prevention and control continues to be very important for States within the region, with heavy focus on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and AIDS. On November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015 in Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago, at the World AIDS Day held by CARPHA, it was reported that the Caribbean has the second highest prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS in the world after Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>55</sup>

The region continues to collaborate to combat these complex issues. The United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS) Caribbean Sub-regional Office held a consultation on March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016 for the English-speaking Caribbean and Haiti.<sup>56</sup>

This online dialogue was hosted by UNAIDS Latin American and Caribbean Offices as a continuation of the on-going stakeholder consultations, was to develop the

48 Caribbean Community. (2016). Reducing non-communicable diseases In SIDS through Climate Preservation. *CARICOM Regional News*. Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://caricom.org/media-center/communications/news-from-the-community/healthy-caribbean-coalition-chronic-non-communicable-diseases-ncds-includin/>

49 Ibid

50 World Health Organization. (2014). *Global Status Report on non-communicable diseases 2014*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

51 Ibid

52 Ibid

53 World Health Organization. (2015). *Health Situation in the Americas: Basic Indicators*. WHO

54 Ibid

55 Caribbean Public Health Agency. (2015). *World AIDS Day: Stay Negative*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CARPHA.

56 Forum for Collaborative HIV Research. (2016). *WEBEX MEETING: CARIBBEAN HLM2016 CONSULTATION*. Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://www.hivforum.org/forum-news/upcoming-events/past-events/1242-save-the-date-caribbean-hlm2016-consultation>



Caribbean Sub-regional Road Map in preparation for the 2016 High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS which was held in New York during the period June 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> 2016.

The consultation was geared towards engaging partners in the Caribbean regional HIV response on discussions related to: the continuum of care, financing, human rights and key populations. Discussions were therefore framed around issues such as: how development can impact the epidemic, exclusion and other challenges in providing treatment, the achievements to date on the journey to combat this epidemic, strategies that can be employed to fast track targets and the new opportunities for collaboration with the implementation of the global SDGs.

#### iv. Health and Wellness

In March 2016 CARICOM reported that Member States have realised significant achievements in the area of Health and Wellness Services, especially within the context of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals – Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme poverty and hunger; Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality; Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health; and Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases.

It is noteworthy that the Caribbean was the first region in the world to eliminate polio and measles through an expanded programme of immunisation. Notwithstanding, in the view of leading experts in health, several challenges still persist, which directly and indirectly impact on the health and well-being of the citizens of the region. These include:

- untimely acts of nature which reverse the health gains in very short time periods;
- the relatively high prevalence rate of people living with HIV, especially among young productive males and young women; and
- the absence of a coordinated regional resource mobilisation framework.

The development and implementation of a regional strategic and action plan for Health and Wellness Services in CARICOM, will be facilitated by engaging in a further initiative to identify the scope and make recommendations on an implementation framework.

The Health Development programme continues its focus on improving systems and developing policies and strategies to raise the standard of health across the region. In this context, it is guided by the strategic health priorities of the Community, outlined in the 1984 Caribbean Cooperation in Health Initiative (CCHI), now in its third recurrence - CCH III. It embraces eight thematic areas; communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, family health, mental health, human resource development, health systems strengthening, food and nutrition and environmental health.

Expected deliverables over the next five years as outlined in the CSP 2015 to 2019 include:

- development of a regional health insurance system with a basic package of services that includes Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), HIV/AIDS treatment services, and basic mental health screening; based on a costing of services;
- NCDs and HIV/AIDS related health education and prevention initiatives;
- regional management of pandemics;
- creating an enabling environment which facilitates inter-sectoral actions for improved health and wellness across the Community.

#### 2.3.4. Poverty Reduction

According to the current convention, poverty is a combination of deprivations that transcend economic status and includes inability to access opportunities to enhance and develop capabilities with the hope of attaining better life outcomes.<sup>57</sup>

As stated in the Human Development Report (HDR) for Latin America and the Caribbean 2016, the population weighted average poverty rate for CARICOM is 43.7%, and 24% if Haiti is excluded.<sup>58</sup> The HDR, in support of the human development approach which focuses on the

57 UNESCO on International Migration: Poverty Retrieved (2016). on August 9<sup>th</sup> 2016 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/poverty/>

58 United Nations Development Programme. (2016). *Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean 2016*. Retrieved September 26, 2016 from <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/50228-undplac-web.pdf>

richness of human lives rather than on income alone, supports measures that target and address key sources of vulnerability and deprivation and the strengthening of adaptive capabilities in the areas of education, health, training, employment opportunities, and social protection to combat multi-dimensional vulnerability and poverty.<sup>59</sup>

The report also explains that inequality continues to be a problem and that achieving economic development will not translate to better outcomes for all but may enable the existence and continuation of intergenerational inequality. Consequently, this region requires focus on investing in skills development, reduction of inequalities that have proven to be persistent and building resilient and effective financial systems that prevent over-indebtedness.

The HDR 2016 also shows that there is a distinction between lifting persons out of poverty and ensuring strategies that prevent individuals from falling back into poverty. Moreover, although quality education and employment are interventions that can be utilised to improve capacities, thereby removing persons from living in impoverished conditions, there must be safety nets that would provide a buffer for those who are vulnerable.

Against the backdrop of these findings, and bearing in mind that this region faces obstacles such as high debt burdens, vulnerabilities to natural disasters, high costs for food imports and high costs for energy, broad-based policy approach is proposed. To foster growth, the report proposes that the policy prescription should encompass the following:

1. Broadening and deepening advances in human and social development with a focus on the most vulnerable (social policies);
2. Unlocking the inclusive growth potential of the Caribbean made possible by removing persistent structural barriers (growth sectors and growth enablers); and
3. Fast-tracking efforts to achieve environmental sustainability and resilience (risk informed development planning, monitoring and

<sup>59</sup> Ibid

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evaluation); obstacles to efficacious policy making in three critical areas:

- i) evidence-based decision making, improved public participation and consultation in the process of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies; and
- iii) improved rate of implementation.

At present, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continues to focus on building structures that are able to absorb external shocks—financial crisis or natural disasters—without major setbacks. This is particularly important for the region's 200 million vulnerable people: those who are neither "poor", living below a US\$4/day poverty line, nor have risen to the middle class.

### 2.3.5. Education

Latin America and the Caribbean region has made efforts to ensure progress as it relates to universal access to primary education. In this regard, this region is cited as one that has achieved close to universal primary education.<sup>60</sup> The average net enrolment rate for Caribbean countries for the period 2010-2012, excluding Haiti, was 91.5%.<sup>61</sup>

As it relates to Secondary education, the HDR 2016 highlights that pass rates for Mathematics have been relatively low (37%) over the 2005-2013 period; similarly for English, the pass rate for which is 59%. High absenteeism from examinations (30 % or higher) has also been reported for several subjects. According to the HDR, these problems are closely related to issues of household poverty, household dwellings and neighbourhoods which are not conducive for studying and good prospects of successful examination performance, quality of schools, adolescent pregnancy, gang violence and peer pressure.

While the Caribbean strives to achieve universal primary enrolment and to reduce dropout rates, ECLAC explains

<sup>60</sup> Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2015, June). *The Caribbean and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda*. Report presented for the Symposium on Sustainable Development Goals for the Caribbean within the post-2015 Development Agenda. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid

that the broader scope of the emerging post-2015 sustainable development agenda is fully consistent with the region's own priorities with regard to education. The main concerns of the emerging agenda includes: educational quality and learning outcomes, skills development relevant to job market and employment, life-long learning and technical and vocational training.

ECLAC also notes that the Caribbean society as a whole is diminished because of the high levels of migration of tertiary graduates, which includes teachers. The High-Level Panel's Report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda noted that the "quality of education in all countries depends on having a sufficient number of motivated teachers, well trained and possessing strong subject area knowledge."<sup>62</sup> In this context, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has suggested that 1.4 million additional teachers are needed to manage the levels of enrolment required to meet targets. Therefore, a priority of the Caribbean must be to train and retain teachers and graduates to build strong knowledge-based, inclusive, equitable, competitive, and stable societies.

## 2.4. Regional Dialogue

### 2.4.1 CARICOM

In February 2016 CARICOM leaders agreed to amend the Treaty of Chaguaramas to incorporate the Council for National Security and Law Enforcement (CONSLE) as an organ of CARICOM, and the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) as an institution of CARICOM. In addition, leaders agreed to recommendations which included: a mandate to Member States that the implementation of measures that strengthen the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), the provision of updated information and intelligence to the CARICOM Watchlist and the enactment of enabling legislation that falls into alignment with these measures.<sup>63</sup>

Following the agreement to amend the Treaty of Chaguaramas, in March 2016, senior officials from the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM) and European Union (EU) held a one-day political dialogue where both entities reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen longstanding partnerships.<sup>64</sup> The dialogue featured an exchange of views on the political and economic situation in both Regions which encompassed issues related to governance and human rights matters of mutual interest. Both regions acknowledged their commitment to democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law, the protection of vulnerable groups and the advancement of gender equality.

Focus was also placed on the implementation of the Joint Caribbean-EU Partnership Strategy which articulates themes such as: Regional Integration and Cooperation in the Wider Caribbean, Reconstruction of Haiti, Climate Change and Natural Disasters, Crime and Security and Joint Action in Bi-regional and Multi-lateral Fora and Global Issues.

The implementation and programming of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP) was also discussed and both parties expressed their views on the challenges for programme implementation and the remedial action that is required. With respect to the 11th EDF CRIP, both noted the details of the 11th EDF CRIP, valued at €346 million, was signed in June 2015 which provides for: Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration at €102.0 million, Climate Change, Disaster Management, Environment and Sustainable Energy at €61.5 million, Crime and Security at €44.0 million, Caribbean Investment Facility at €135.0 million and Technical Cooperation Facility at €3.5 million.

Both bodies also highlighted the importance of accelerating regional integration to support developmental goals in the Caribbean, for the facilitation of effective implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Moreover, it was agreed mutually agreed that integration is key for the

62 Education for All (2015). *EDUCATION FOR ALL 2000-2015: achievements and challenges*. Place de Fontenoy, France: UNESCO.

63 Newsday (2016). *CARICOM National Security Council*. Retrieved on June 9 2016 from <http://www.newsday.co.tt/news/0,224159.html>

64 CARICOM (2016). *CARIFORUM-European Union Dialogue*. Retrieved on June 9 2016 from <http://caricom.org/media-center/communications/communiqués/joint-press-communique-cariforum-european-union-political-dialogue-at-the-level-of-senior-officials-15-march-2016>

advancement of common international interests such as the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the same spirit of cooperation and integration, the CARICOM Secretary-General, Ambassador Irwin LaRoque, continues to work to establish mechanisms that allow for the collaboration and development of Member States. In so doing, on June 16<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Secretary-General signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The MOU provides Member States with the access to utilise a software tool developed by the ILO for the facilitation of labour market analysis, among many other related functions. The MOU not only provides access to the tool but authorises CARICOM and its Member States to use the software free of charge for the implementation of a Labour Market Information System (LMIS) nationally and regionally.

Concerning socioeconomic development and related issues, on July 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Thirty-Seventh Regular Meeting of the Conference of the CARICOM Heads of Government was held. At this meeting, Heads of Government addressed the regional security, and economic and social issues which affect the wellbeing of the approximately 16 million citizens of the Caribbean Community.<sup>65</sup>

On the issue of health, Heads agreed to ban smoking in public places, to the banning of the advertising of potentially harmful foods which specifically target children and elevating taxes on foods high in sugar, salt and trans-fats. The Heads of Government also endorsed an initiative called Every Caribbean Girl, Every Caribbean Woman (ECGECW), which is intended to address key sexual and reproductive health concerns of girls and women in the Caribbean. The Chairman also expressed that advocacy efforts need to be increased to ensure that actions that assist in ending the AIDS epidemic in the region are maintained.

65 Caribbean Community. (2016). *Security, economics high agenda issues at 37th Heads of Government Conference 4-6 July 2016, Guyana*. Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://caricom.org/media-center/communications/press-releases/security-and-economics-high-agenda-issues-at-37th-heads-of-government-conference-4-6-july-2016-guyana>

In addition, the Fifth social media interaction was hosted by CARICOM Youth Ambassadors. This engagement was anchored at the CARICOM Secretariat and focused on education opportunities for youth, the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), human resource development in the Region and Britain's vote to leave the European Union.<sup>66</sup>

CARICOM has also continued to advance its efforts to address de-risking and its effects on the Region by taking the decision to directly approach the government of the United States. Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Honourable Andrew Holness, emphasised that correspondent banking was an important global public good and that the current de-risking strategy is discriminatory and counter-intuitive to good public policy.<sup>67</sup>

In addition to the dialogues surrounding issues of human security, in keeping with the goal of sustainable development, on July 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) partnered with the Environmental Safeguards Unit of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for a dialogue, the first of its kind in the Caribbean. This conference on Environmental Compliance and Licensing for countries in the Caribbean Region, was convened to provide an opportunity for participants to share experiences and current information on challenges and mechanisms for environmental licensing and enforcement.<sup>68</sup>

Agencies participating in the Dialogue included the CARICOM Secretariat, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Some of the lessons learned that were outlined in the presentation made by the CDB included:

- 66 Caribbean Community. (2016). *CARICOM SG, youth hold wide-ranging discussions*. Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://caricom.org/media-center/communications/press-releases/caricom-sg-youth-hold-wide-ranging-discussions>
- 67 Caribbean Community. (2016). *Region to continue robust, unrelenting advocacy against de-risking*. Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://caricom.org/media-center/communications/press-releases/region-to-continue-robust-unrelenting-advocacy-against-de-risking>
- 68 Caribbean Development Bank. (2016). *CDB Teams up with IDB for Regional Dialogue*. Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://www.caribank.org/news/cdb-teams-idb-regional-dialogue-environment>

- (i) The need for capacity-building interventions to be continuous;
- (ii) The need for better targeting of employees to receive associated training—regional consultants as well as public sector employees at various levels (technical and policy) should be included;
- (iii) Specific needs assessments of the agencies tasked with leading projects and other supporting agencies as well as existing capacity assessments are required and the strategy should have clear realistic outcomes; and
- (iv) Awareness/education is needed en route to establishing a “compliance culture.”

## 2.4.2. Latin America and the Caribbean

Beyond CARICOM, Latin American and Caribbean countries have convened several meetings in an effort to secure the needs of the present, bearing in mind and considering the generations of the future. On January 27<sup>th</sup> 2016, Heads of State of Latin America and the Caribbean, who joined for the Fourth Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), reaffirmed the commitment to prioritise the consolidation and implementation of the CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication.

Leaders approved a special Declaration on Food Security. The declaration recognised the direct effects and contributions of family farming to food and nutrition security and sustainable development. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director General, José Graziano da Silva endorsed the adopted statement and assured the Organization’s commitment to support its implementation. The region’s leaders also reiterated their request for FAO to support the design and implementation of a gender strategy to ensure the empowerment of rural women, made at the Second Meeting of the CELAC Working Group on the Advancement of Women.

In July 2016, the Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions for Latin America and the Caribbean was also held.<sup>69</sup> This dialogue aimed to offer

a regional platform for the exchange of experiences in preparing for National Determined Contributions (NDC) implementation. The agenda was based on the results of a recent United Nations Development Programme survey of developing countries that identified key capacity building needs in the context of NDC implementation. The sessions focused on arrangements for institutional strengthening necessary for implementation, building monitoring systems to track NDC progress, developing implementation plans and formulating funding strategies for NDC implementation.

Following the NDC dialogues, the Regional Policy Dialogue on Environmental Permitting and Compliance in the Caribbean was held in Jamaica. The Dialogue provided an opportunity for the IDB Caribbean member countries, along with several Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) members and multilateral partner organisations, to reflect on the status of environmental impact assessment policy and practices across the region.<sup>70</sup>

On May 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) held a regional policy dialogue and training workshop on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Caribbean.<sup>71</sup> At the dialogue, the ‘Sustainable Energy in the Caribbean’ project was discussed. This project was implemented by the UN-ECLAC and seeks to enable resilience as it relates to the securing of financing for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, as well as enhancing the policy framework for the sustainable development of the energy sector.

The Secretariat of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) has also continued its efforts to promote the sustainable development of the Greater Caribbean

*bean*  
Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://mitigationpartnership.net/regional-dialogue-nationally-determined-contributions-latin-america-caribbean-0>

70 Inter-American Development Bank. (2016). Regional Policy Dialogue on Environmental Permitting and Compliance in the Caribbean  
Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://events.iadb.org/calendar/eventDetail.aspx?lang=En&id=5140>

71 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2016). *Regional Policy Dialogue and Training Workshop: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Caribbean* Retrieved from <http://www.cepal.org/en/events/regional-policy-dialogue-and-training-workshop-energy-efficiency-and-renewable-energy>

69 International Partnership on Mitigation. (2016). *Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions - Latin America & the Caribbean*

through “consultation, cooperation and concerted action.” The VII Summit of the ACS Heads of State convened on June 4<sup>th</sup> 2016 with the theme “Together for a Sustainable Caribbean.”<sup>72</sup> This summit was marked as a continuation of the cooperative efforts to revitalise the vision of a stronger and more united Greater Caribbean and to promote sustainability.

One of the key focal areas of the summit was the protection and preservation of our common heritage, the Caribbean Sea. In this regard, discussions included Coastal Erosion, Eradication of Sargassum Seaweed and the Conservation and Preservation of the Caribbean Sea. Other important topics covered in this Summit included strategies to collectively combat the negative impacts of climate change and the development of programmes for trade, transport, disaster risk reduction and sustainable tourism.<sup>73</sup> Leaders also discussed how to improve air and maritime connectivity between islands and countries and how this will serve to boost inter-regional tourism.

## 2.5. Outlook for 2017

On July 19<sup>th</sup> 2016 an update on the World Economic Outlook was released. According to the International Monetary Fund, the vote of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union (Brexit) was a surprise to the global financial markets, materialising a downside risk to the world economy. As a result, the global outlook for 2017 worsened with the rise of uncertainty which has been projected to adversely affect confidence and investment, thereby, complicating macroeconomic forecasting.<sup>74</sup> This change has led to the revising of the baseline global growth to 0.1% age points down, as compared to a 0.1% age point upward revision envisaged for 2017 before Brexit.

In the aftermath of the vote, the pound sterling fell, leading to economic volatility in global markets, which included Latin America. In the Latin American region, many countries witnessed the precipitous depreciation of their currencies.<sup>75</sup> Despite these direct impacts, the volatility in the region was relatively short-lived as several major central banks around the world implemented monetary policies aimed at mitigating financial contagion.

In addition, an inflation estimate for the region calculated by Focus Economics indicated an increase from 21.3% in May 2016 to 22.8% in June 2016, the highest since 1995. Based on these calculations, analysts are forecasting an inflation rate of 26.9% in the region by the end of 2017.

Despite these calculations, the indicators of real activity show that output growth was better than predicted in emerging markets and developing economies. Accordingly, the expected severity of the recession has been abated, hence an expectation for positive growth in 2017.

72 Association of Caribbean States. (2016). “Together for a Sustainable Caribbean” VII ACS Summit Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://www.acs-aec.org/index.php?q=press-center/releases/2016/%E2%80%9Ctogether-for-a-sustainable-caribbean%E2%80%9D-vii-acs-summit-%E2%80%93-havana-cuba-%E2%80%93-jun>

73 Association of Caribbean States. (2016). *Working Together for a Sustainable Caribbean* Retrieved on June 9, 2016 from <http://www.acs-aec.org/index.php?q=press-center/releases/2016/working-together-for-a-sustainable-caribbean>

74 International Monetary Fund. (2016). *World Economic Outlook*. Retrieved on August 26 2016 from <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/update/02/pdf/0716.pdf>

75 Focus Economics. (2016). *Economic Snapshot for Latin America* Retrieved on August 26 2016 from <http://www.focus-economics.com/regions/latin-america>

# CHAPTER 3



## TRINIDAD & TOBAGO IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CARIBBEAN

## Chapter 3:

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CARIBBEAN

This chapter focuses on the ranking of Trinidad and Tobago in the context of the Caribbean by providing a comparative analysis of the socio-economic performance of Trinidad and Tobago, compared to other countries within the Caribbean region for the period 2014 - 2016. Four (4) international reports would be utilised in the analysis: Global Competitiveness Reports 2014-2016, Global Gender Gap Report 2014-2016, Human Development Reports 2014-2016 and the World Happiness Report 2015-2016.

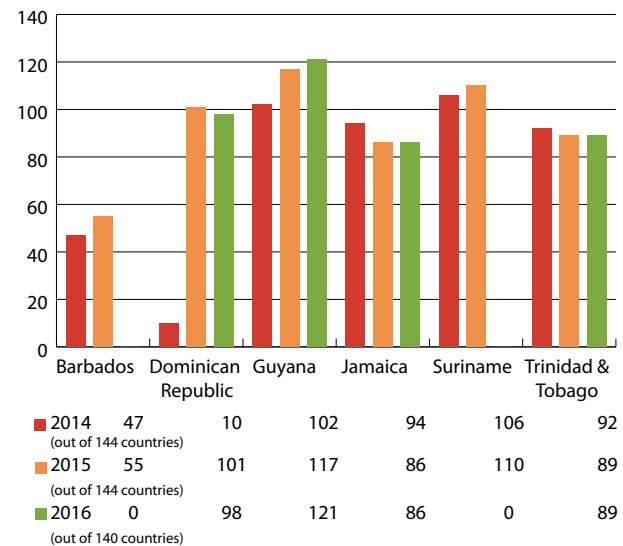
### 3.1. Global Competitiveness

The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) is produced annually by the World Economic Forum (WEF), which bases its competitiveness on institutions, policies and factors which assist in determining a country's productivity level. The GCR provides a comprehensive analysis based on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI).

The Caribbean region continues to experience challenges to maintain steady growth as the region is being repeatedly plagued by relatively low competitiveness and high public debt, among other impediments. As indicated in Figure 3.1 Trinidad and Tobago recorded relative stability in its competitiveness from 2014 to 2016. In 2014 the country recorded a ranking of 92 (out of 148). In 2015, the GCS of 3.95 increased Trinidad and Tobago's ranking to 89 (out of 144). This was maintained in 2016 as the country ranked 89th out of 140 countries.

However, in the recently published 2016-2017 Global Competitiveness Rankings, Trinidad and Tobago's ranking declined to 94th (out of 138 countries). Jamaica and Barbados placed higher at ranks 75th and 72nd, respectively.

**Figure 3.1: Global Competitiveness Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2014 - 2016**



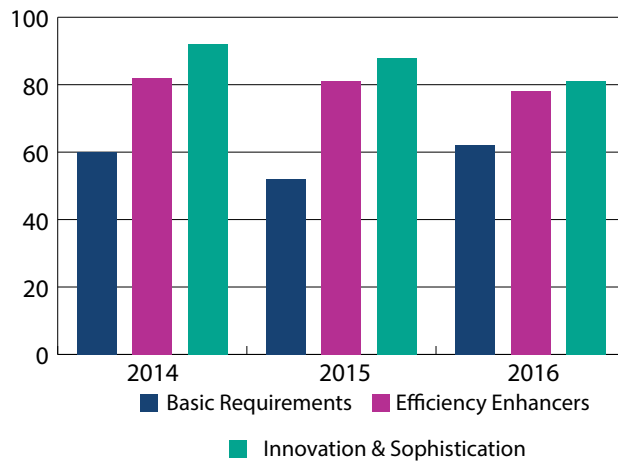
Barbados suffered a decline from a rank of 47 in 2014, to a rank of 55 in 2015. Barbados did not participate in the GCS in 2016. Jamaica has a completely opposite experience compared to Barbados, as Jamaica improved gradually over the period under consideration, increasing its ranking in 2015 with a GCS of 86, gaining a higher GCS than Trinidad and Tobago for the first time and maintaining it in 2016.

The Dominican Republic shared a similar experience to Jamaica as that country improved by four ranking points to 101 in 2015, with a further improvement to a rank of 98 in 2016. By comparison, Suriname continued to regress on the Global Competitiveness ranking scale. The country ranked 106th in 2014 and 110th in 2015, but did not participate in 2016. Guyana's experience mirrors that of Suriname, as it too recorded a decline in its ranking. Guyana ranked at 102 in 2014 but declined sharply to 117 in 2015, with a further decline to 121 in 2016. Of all



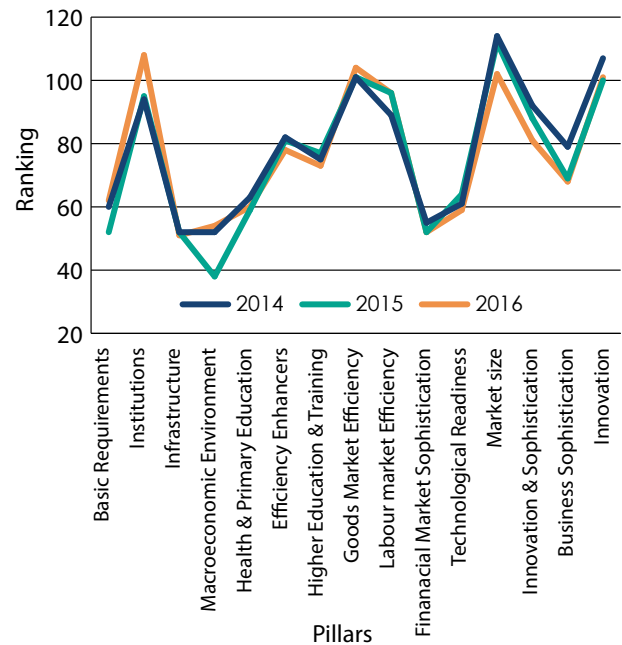
the Caribbean countries, Jamaica showed the steadiest and most significant improvement by being able to consistently increase its ranking, thus maintaining the lead.

**Figure 3.II: Trinidad and Tobago's Sub-Indices for the period 2014 - 2016**



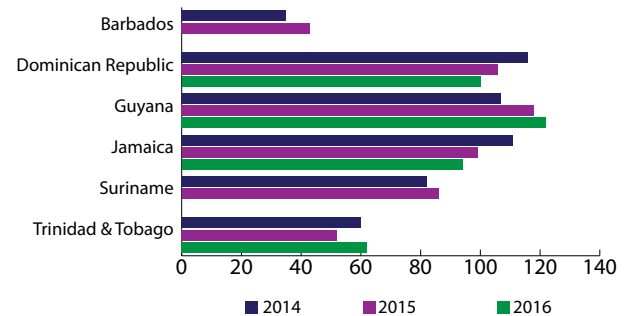
It should be noted that throughout the 2014 to 2016 period, Trinidad and Tobago's sub-indices exceeded its overall indices (see Figure 3.II). The 'Basic Requirements'; 'Efficiency Enhancers' and the 'Innovation Factors' scores have been more favourable than the overall GCR score. These sub-indices can be further broken down into smaller indices or pillars which give a clearer picture of Trinidad and Tobago's economic situation. Under the 'Basic Requirements' index, the factors that are used to determine the score are Institutions, Infrastructure, Macroeconomic environment and Health & Primary Education. The 'Efficiency Enhancer' index uses Higher education & training, Goods market efficiency, Labour market efficiency, Financial market sophistication, Technological readiness and Market size as its main factors to determine its score. Finally, the sub-index of 'Innovation & Sophistication' displayed in **Figure 3.III**, is determined by the score assigned for Business Sophistication and Innovation.

**Figure 3.III: Trinidad and Tobago's Sub-Indices Pillars for the period 2014 - 2016**



**Figure 3.IV** indicates that Trinidad and Tobago generally ranked higher than all the countries (except Barbados), in terms of the Basic Requirements Sub-Index. It showed, however, that there were improvements for both Jamaica and Dominican Republic in this sub-index in 2016.

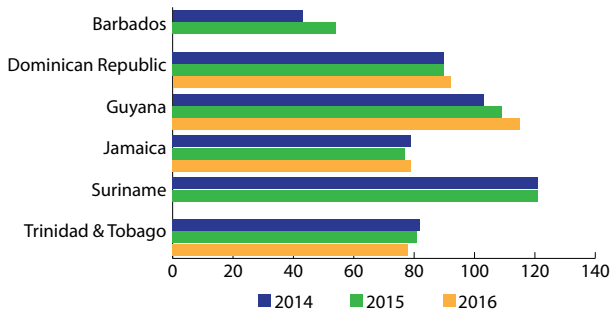
**Figure 3.IV: Basic Requirements Sub-Index**



With respect to the Efficiency Enhancers Sub-Index, (**Figure 3.V**), Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are relatively on par with each other. Jamaica performed

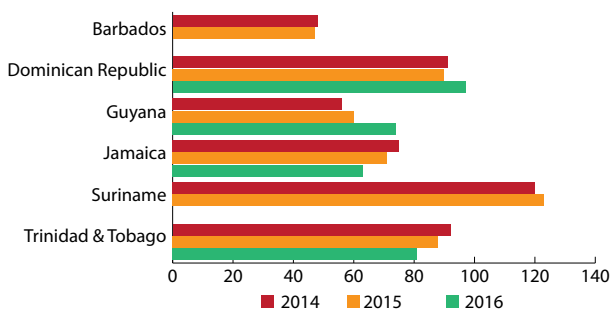
marginally better than Trinidad and Tobago in 2015 under this sub-index.

**Figure 3.V: Efficiency Enhancers Sub-Index**



**Figure 3.VI** indicates that Jamaica out-ranks Trinidad and Tobago in Innovation and Sophistication Factors.

**Figure 3.VI: Innovation & Sophistication Factors Sub-Index**



It is noteworthy that Trinidad and Tobago was able to remain relatively strong and continue along its developmental growth path. **Table 3.I** shows that Trinidad and Tobago is the only country within the region to reach Stage 3 of developmental growth during this period. The country was able to maintain this status of being 'Innovation Driven' throughout 2014 to 2016. Suriname also experienced some degree of developmental growth during this period, transitioning from Stage 2 to Stage 3. Barbados continued to maintain its previous position as 'Transitioning from Stage 2 to Stage 3'; Dominican Republic, Guyana and Jamaica maintained their previous positions at Stage 2.

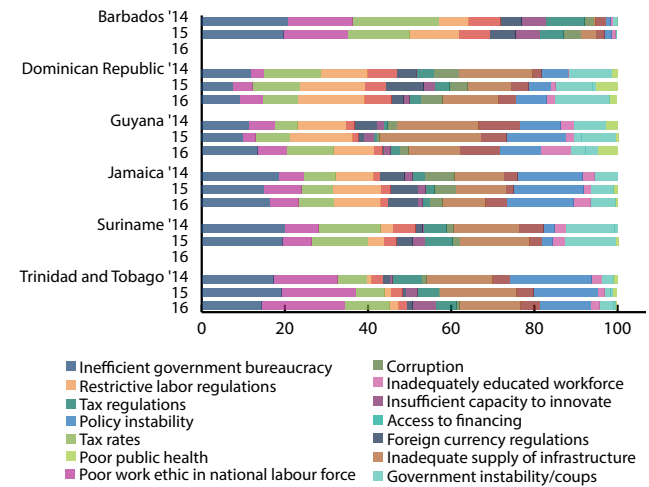
**Table 3.I: Stages of Development for the Period 2014 - 2016**

Stage	2014	2015	2016
Factor Driven (Stage 1)	-	-	-
Transitioning from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-
Efficiency Driven (Stage 2)	Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname	Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica	Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica
Transitioning from Stage 2 to Stage 3	Barbados	Barbados, Suriname	-
Innovation Driven (Stage 3)	Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad & Tobago

## CHAPTER 3: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CARIBBEAN

There are a number of factors which could negatively impact doing business in any country. **Fig. 3.VII** shows the main problematic factors which relate to the Caribbean region for the period 2014 – 2016. The top factors debilitating Trinidad and Tobago’s competitiveness are “crime and theft”, “poor work ethic in national workforce”, “inefficient government bureaucracy” and “corruption”. Over the years these same factors tend to be the most detrimental to the country’s ability to attract business. Barbados’ main problematic factors are “poor work ethic in national workforce”, “access to financing” and “inefficient government bureaucracy”. Though the percentages may vary during this period, these three remain the top factors that impede competitiveness. Dominican Republic’s problematic factors are “corruption”, “access to financing”, “tax rates” and “inefficient government bureaucracy”. In 2014 corruption was the main problem; however, in 2015 and 2016, high tax rates replaced corruption as the main determinant. Guyana’s main factors consist of “tax rates”, “crime and theft”, “corruption”, “inadequately educated workforce” and “inefficient government bureaucracy”. Jamaica’s main problematic factor for most of this period was “crime and theft”. There were also the issues of “inefficient government bureaucracy”, “corruption” and “access to financing”. Suriname is plagued with “inefficient government bureaucracy”, “corruption”, “access to financing” as well as “inflation”.

**Figure 3.VII: Factors Affecting Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2014 – 2016**



**Table 3.II** highlights the need for improvements in the main factors affecting business in Trinidad and Tobago if sustainable development is to be achieved. Action must be taken to address poor work ethics, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of public services, and inculcate strong moral and ethical behaviours in the citizenry.

**Table 3.II: Top Three Factors Affecting Business in Selected Caribbean Countries in 2016**

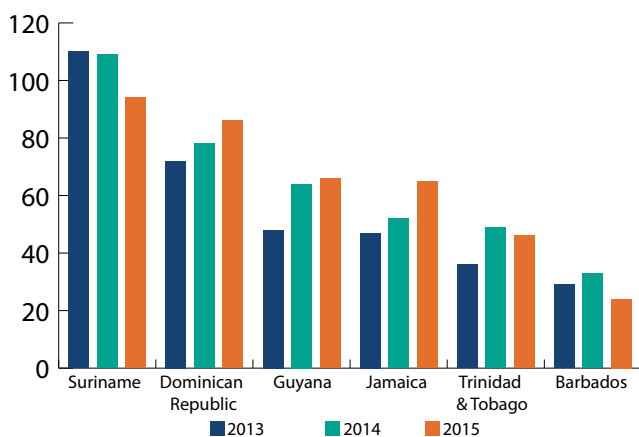
Factors	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	GUYANA	JAMAICA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
1 <sup>st</sup>	Tax rates	Inefficient government bureaucracy	Inefficient government bureaucracy	Poor work ethic in national workforce
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Corruption	Corruption	Crime and Theft	Corruption
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Inadequately educated workforce	Access to financing	Tax rates	Inefficient government bureaucracy

### 3.2. Global Gender Gap

The World Economic Forum (WEF) also publishes the Global Gender Gap Report, which provides a framework that captures the extent of gender-based disparities; allows countries' progress to be tracked over time; and designs effective measures for reducing gender-based disparities. The report ranks countries for the purpose of effective comparisons across regions and income groups. It is done through examinations of national gender gaps on benchmark categories including sub-indices listed as 'Economic Participation and Opportunity', 'Political Empowerment', 'Educational Attainment' and 'Health and Survival' within its criteria. It is designed to "measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual countries rather than the actual levels of available resources and opportunities in those countries".<sup>76</sup> This approach is very useful, given that, although a country may have an abundance of resources in absolute terms, some citizens may not have access to them due to gender inequalities.

The report shows that the Caribbean region accounts for having closed just over 70% of the overall gender gap. It is the third-best performing region on the overall Index after North America and Europe and Central Asia. The region is also the best performer on Health and Survival and second on Educational Attainment. **Figure 3.VIII** provides the Global Gender Rank Scores for selected Caribbean countries for the period 2013-2015.

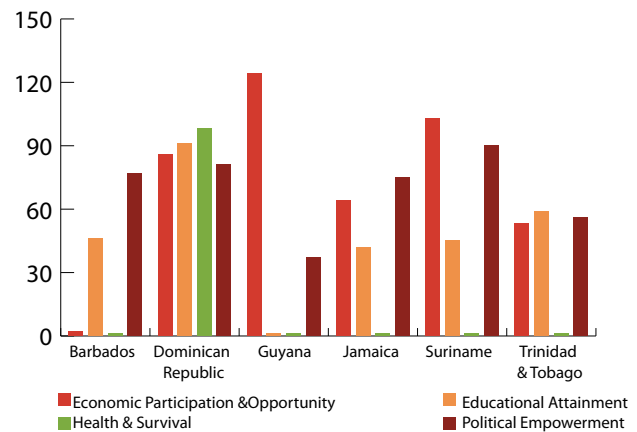
**Figure 3.VIII: Global Gender Gap Rankings of selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2013-2015**



76 All information for this section was taken from Global Gender Gap Reports 2013-2015.

As indicated, Barbados recorded significant improvement, increasing its ranking from 33 in 2014 to 24 in 2015. Trinidad and Tobago increased its ranking from 49 in 2014 to 46 in 2015. Trinidad and Tobago was able to maintain its number one rank under the sub-index of 'Health and Survival' (**Figure 3.IX**). Jamaica experienced a significant fall to 65 in 2015 from 52 in 2014, but was able to maintain its number one rank under the sub-index of 'Health and Survival' for 2015. Guyana declined in its rankings as it scored 66 for 2015, while Suriname showed improvement in its rankings with a score of 94, up from being 109 in 2014. Dominican Republic experienced a decrease to a rank of 86 from its 78th position in 2014.

**Figure 3.IX: Sub-Indices' Rankings of Global Gender Gap Report 2015**



The six countries were able to close gender gaps in one or more areas over the period examined. Barbados was able to keep the gap closed for 'Health and Survival' but declined under 'Educational Achievements' in 2014 and was unable to close the gap again in 2015. Trinidad and Tobago was able to close the gap for 'Health and Survival' in 2014 and maintained that performance in 2015. Guyana was able to keep the gap closed for 'Educational Attainment' and for 'Health and Survival' in 2015. Dominican Republic has not been able to close any of the gaps in 2015. Jamaica continued to close the gap for 'Health and Survival' in 2015. Finally, Suriname was able to maintain its closed gap status for 'Health and Survival'. This performance appears to generally indicate that in the region there is a satisfactorily high level of commitment towards efforts to reduce the gender gaps.

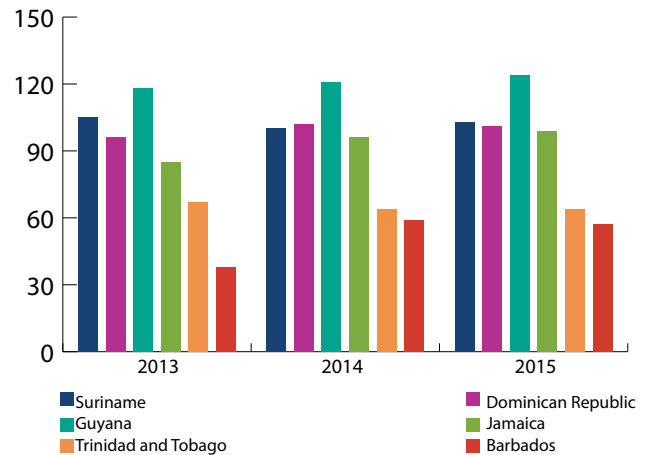
### 3.3. Human Development

The Human Development Report (HDR) <sup>77</sup> is published annually by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The basis of the analysis in the HDR is the Human Development Index (HDI). Each HDR monitors human developmental progress predominantly utilising the Human Developmental Index (HDI). The HDI focuses on healthy lifestyles, level of education and decency in the standards of living. Health is determined through the assessment of life expectancy, education is measured by averaging the amount of years of schooling, and the standard of living is measured by gross national income per capita.

**Figure 3.X** shows the Human Development Rank Scores for selected Caribbean countries for the period 2013 – 2015. Barbados has the highest rank within the Caribbean region for 2015 with a rank of 57, which was an improvement from its 2014 rank of 59. Trinidad and Tobago maintained its rank of 64 in both 2014 and 2015. Jamaica’s HDR rank declined from 96 in 2014 to 99 in 2015. Guyana and Suriname also experienced declines in their rankings, with Guyana dropping to 124 from 121 and Suriname from 100 to 103. Dominican Republic recorded marginal improvement in its rank from 102 in 2014 to 101 in 2015.

The majority of the countries in the region generally stay within the ‘Medium High’ to ‘High’ classification of Human Development. Barbados was the first country in the Caribbean region to have attained the category of ‘Very High’ Human Development but have since dropped to the ‘High’ category. Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica have consistently maintained the status of ‘High’. Dominican Republic and Suriname migrated to the category of ‘High’ in 2014 and maintained that category in 2015. Guyana consistently maintained its status of ‘Medium High’.

**Figure 3.X: Human Development Report Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries 2013 – 2015.**



### 3.4. Happiness Index

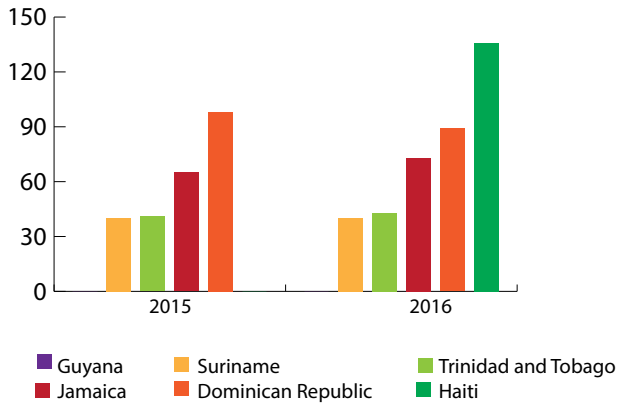
The World Happiness Report (WHR) is an annual report which was first published in 2012 to demonstrate the extent of ‘happiness’ across the world. The WHR measures respondents’ emotional happiness, which is cross-referenced to their satisfaction with life. Each country is then rated according to the value of the index generated. The calculation of the index is based on six factors: ‘levels of GDP’, ‘life expectancy’, ‘generosity’, ‘social support’, ‘freedom’, and ‘corruption’. These factors are used because they have been broadly identified in the literature to be important in explaining nation-wide happiness.

**Figure 3.XI** shows the ranks of selected Caribbean countries for 2015 and 2016. Given that the World Happiness Report is a relatively new report, some countries may not be represented in any year, whilst there may be others which have not been represented for the entire period of the publication. Guyana was represented in 2012 only, with a ranking of 45 out of 156 countries. Suriname participated in 2015 and 2016 with a consistent rank of 40 in both years. The Dominican Republic has shown improvements in happiness rankings as it went from 98th (out of 158) in 2015 to 89th (out of 157) in 2016. Jamaica experienced a decline from 65 in 2015 to 73 in 2016. Trinidad and Tobago decreased from 41 in 2015 to 43 in 2016. Suriname was the highest ranking among the countries represented, followed by Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, in that order. It should be noted that Barbados

<sup>77</sup> All information for this section was taken from Human Development Reports 2010-2015 and the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index.

has not participated thus far and Haiti was included in the 2016 report with ranking at 136.

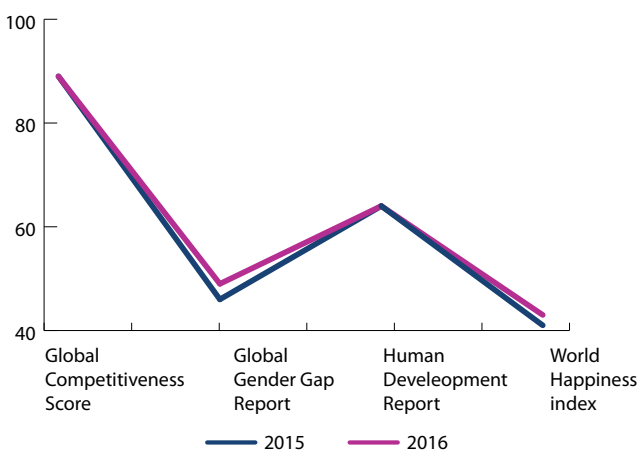
**Figure 3.XI: World Happiness Report Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries 2015 – 2016**



### 3.5. The Overall Situation for Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago performed creditably on the international stage in comparison with other countries within the Caribbean region. However, the GCR score of 89th (out of 140 countries), (see Figure 3.XII), indicates that more can be done in the area of international competitiveness.

**Figure 3.XII: Trinidad and Tobago's Current Situation**



The Global Gender Gap score of 46th (out of 145 countries) has shown that Trinidad and Tobago continues to be successful in closing gender gaps. By attaining gender equality in all aspects, especially 'Economic Participation and Opportunity', the country would continue to enhance its development profile. Researchers contend that, involving more women in economic activities would be beneficial, as it is believed that women can intuitively maximise outputs/outcomes with limited resources. Therefore, increasing gender equality would be extremely beneficial for Trinidad and Tobago in its quest to achieve developed country status.

Currently, Trinidad and Tobago is ranked at 64th (out of 188 countries) in the Human Development Report, 2015. This is an indication that the country has paid attention to the development of its human resource.

Trinidad and Tobago has always in many instances been referred to as a 'happy' country. In reference to the World Happiness Index, the country is ranked at 43rd (out of 157 countries). This shows that despite the prevailing economic situation, citizens are, in general, relatively contented with their situation. Considerable improvements would be necessary to facilitate higher rankings. Particular attention must be paid to the levels of GDP, life expectancy rates, generosity, social support, freedom, and corruption levels within the country, as these directly impact the level of 'happiness'.

# CHAPTER 4



## THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION

## Chapter 4:

# THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION

This chapter outlines the achievements in the social sector for the 2015/2016 fiscal year. In this context, the gains made in the following areas will be highlighted: Efficient Delivery of Social Services, Poverty Reduction, Social Protection, Community Development, Labour, Culture, Sport, National Security, Healthcare, Education, Food Security and Housing.

### 4.1. Efficient Delivery of Social Services

The economic downturn, which intensified during 2015 and continued into 2016, brought into focus the need for a more judicious use of scarce resources. In the context of the social sector, this required that measures be taken to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the social services delivery arrangements to ensure, inter-alia, not only that social services of the highest quality reaches the greatest number of persons, with the given resources, but that the services are targeted at and reach those who are most in need. In this context, the following initiatives were implemented in the 2015/2016 fiscal year.

#### 4.1.1. Improved Efficiency in the TCard Programme

The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS), in an effort to provide more effective and efficient services and to minimise leakages and wastage, embarked on a process of updating the TCard system in March 2016. Following this process the Ministry was able to remove from the system, cardholders who could not be verified. This exercise resulted in savings estimated at \$100 million annually.

#### A. Rise Up Component of the TCard Programme

RISE-UP (Rights to Individuals to Social and Economic Security, Universal Prosperity) is the developmental component of the TCCTP (Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme). RISE-UP provides assistance to clients in the areas of income, employment, housing, family dynamics, health, personal identity, safety and security.

In 2015, a situational analysis of the programme was undertaken, based on which a revised framework was developed. The new structure proposes revised programme objectives, revised minimum conditions linked to programme objectives, a rationale for the proposed minimum conditions, existing gaps and stakeholder involvement, a RISE-UP Client database and a number of other revisions geared toward a more effective and efficient delivery of the programme.

#### 4.1.2. Expansion of the Office of the Prime Minister

In fiscal 2016, the portfolios of Gender and Child Development were placed under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The OPM has determined that in order to fulfil its mandate of contributing to the overall development of Trinidad and Tobago in the areas of Gender and Child Development, it would take steps towards improvement in service delivery. To this end, the OPM embarked upon the construction of two Safe Houses, a Male Transition Home and the two Regional Assessment Centres. These facilities will be completed and commissioned in fiscal 2017. Refurbishment works were also completed at statutory homes and orphanages as follows:

- St. Mary's Children's Home
- St. Dominic's Children's Home
- St. Michael School for Boys
- St. Jude's School for Girls



The OPM continues its partnership with external agencies which includes international development partners such as UNICEF, UN Women, and UNDP, and national partners such as the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Ministries and others, to advance the work in the area of gender and child development.

### 4.1.3 Development of a Social Mitigation Plan

Unprecedented drops in energy prices over the last year has seen Trinidad and Tobago's economy experiencing very little growth. As the Ministry responsible for protecting the society's most vulnerable groups, the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services was tasked with developing a National Social Mitigation Plan to curb the effects of the economic downturn. The plan, which was themed "Building Resilience to secure our Nation", used a structured approach to strengthen the existing social protection system, enhance competitiveness through productivity and innovation, as well as promote action in both community and civil society toward building resilience in the society. The MSDFS hosted a series of national consultations in June, July and August 2016 to solicit feedback from key stakeholders such as Non-Governmental Organisations, existing clients in receipt of social support and persons already affected by the economic downturn, namely retrenched workers. Additional feedback was sought through focus groups and survey/interviews. The data are being analysed to inform the Plan.

## 4.2. Poverty Reduction

### 4.2.1. Survey of Living Conditions (2014)

In 2014, a Survey of Living Conditions was conducted to provide information on living standards, poverty and aspects of wellbeing across Trinidad and Tobago. The survey comprised a randomly selected sample of 5,946 households and includes information on demographic characteristics, economic activity, employment status, housing characteristics, education, health, crime and violence, perceptions of poverty, consumption

expenditure and income. A previous survey was done in 2005. This study was completed and 3 Reports were finalised. They are: A Poverty Report for Trinidad and Tobago, A Poverty Report for Tobago, A living Conditions Report for Trinidad and Tobago. The SLC reports are currently awaiting approval by Cabinet and are expected to be made available for public consumption by the end of 2016. The information collected through the SLC can inform the development of interventions that are geared toward the sustainable development of Trinidad and Tobago.

### 4.2.2. Regional Poverty Profiles

In 2015, the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services partnered with the UNDP to conduct a Regional Poverty Profile for Arima. The Ministry is now in the process of developing Poverty Profiles for the other municipal districts of Trinidad and Tobago. Each will attempt to profile poverty at the regional and community level, collate community assets and needs, ascertain public and private sector services, programmes, infrastructure, facilities, amenities, institutions and civil organisations for one municipal region, with a view to streamlining programmes and projects and the allocation of resources to effectively meet the needs of the poor. It is expected that profiles for several other communities will be completed by the end of the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

### 4.2.3. National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS)

The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, with the Support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is in the process of facilitating a multi-disciplinary, inter-sectoral effort to articulate a national strategy that will allow for the rationalisation, improved targeting and monitoring and evaluation of the country's poverty reduction strategies. This revised strategy will be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and articulated within the Vision 2030 document as the direction for the country towards the reduction of poverty, vulnerability and inequality by 2030.

Public consultations are being utilised to generate feedback from the populace on the “lived reality” of poverty. Additionally, the ministry is targeting other key stakeholder groups such as high level Ministry officials, Agencies responsible for designing and implementing poverty reduction programmes, as well as civil society organisations

This strategy will also increase efficiency in the social sector in general, rationalise programmes and projects, articulate clear roles for all stakeholders and provide time-bound targets necessary for transparent monitoring and evaluation. It is expected that this strategy will lead to the necessary poverty reduction programme coordinating and management structures needed to facilitate monitoring and reporting on progress towards poverty reduction and eradication.

#### 4.2.4. Child Poverty Study

The MSDFS, in collaboration with UNICEF, is in the process of conducting a “Child Poverty and Disparities Study” for Trinidad and Tobago. This research seeks to measure the levels of poverty experienced by children in the country. In April 2016, a technical workshop was held with the various stakeholders such as the Ministry of Health, the Children’s Authority, the Child Protection Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, as well as the Health Economics department of the UWI among others. At this workshop members of UN-ECLAC provided insight to strengthen the capacity of the GORTT in Child Poverty measurement, as well as providing guidance in the selection of the most appropriate multidimensional Child Poverty methodology to use in the study.

### 4.3. Vulnerable and Excluded Groups

#### 4.3.1. Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

During the fiscal year, the National Aids Coordinating Committee (NACC) was established in the Office of the Prime Minister. The NACC will provide strategic direction on the HIV/AIDS effort in Trinidad and Tobago. This will facilitate the most effective implementation of initiatives targeting people living with HIV/AIDS. With respect to

the social response, the HIV Coordinating Unit of the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services is responsible for integrating the national HIV/AIDS response into the Ministry’s processes, including poverty reduction strategies budgeting and sectoral initiatives.

For the period October 2015-June 2016, the HIV Coordinating Unit of the MSDFS undertook a number of initiatives as follows:

- Hosting an education fair on the Brian Lara Promenade, which included information booths of the various key delivery units of the ministry so that infected/affected persons as well as the general public, would be apprised of the range of support services offered to them.
- A voluntary counselling and testing initiative was facilitated by the Family Planning Association and Medcorp Limited; 152 persons were screened for HIV. There was additional testing for glaucoma, blood pressure, cholesterol and vision testing.
- Public sensitisation sessions in which approximately 200 members of the public received information materials in commemoration of World AIDS Day 2015.
- Outreaches were held at various locations around the country in order to target specific groups such as: Senior Citizens at senior activity centres located at Penal, Maloney, Chaguanas, and Rio Claro among others, Persons with Disabilities (Cascade school for the Deaf, We Care Deaf Support and the Leonard Cheshire Foundation Home for the Physically Disabled among others), Social Welfare Clients located in POS, Tunapuna, Chaguanas and Princes Town among others.

The Ministry of Health hosted a “Like Yuhself” Campaign to Sensitised youths on the risk factors for developing lifestyle diseases and communicable disease as well as to build greater awareness of key protective practices and health seeking behaviours that reduce the transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS. The campaign visited 14 schools and hosted a camp entitled “Make it Happen”, during the period July 25th -29th 2016.

The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts continued its “Community Awareness and Sensitisation” programme in 2016. This programme

provides a platform for the dissemination of information on social, economic and other issues and developments that impact upon the day to day lives of people in local communities. The programmes serve to assist individuals and groups in particular, in making the choices that improve their lives, and by extension their communities. Some of the issues dealt with include sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS as well as other lifestyle diseases such as obesity and diabetes. This programme has impacted positively in all strata of our society. For fiscal 2016, 220 programmes were conducted, providing training for a total of 6370 persons.

The National HIV/ AIDS Workplace Advocacy and Sustainability Centre (HASC), a unit in the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development, was established in 2009 to mount a strategic response to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS on the work environment. In January 2016, the HASC signed a MoU with the Employers' Consultative Association (ECA)<sup>78</sup>, which signaled the intent and willingness of the ECA to develop and implement HIV and AIDS workplace policies. It also indicated their commitment to developing appropriate programmes to de-mystify the stigma associated with HIV and AIDS. In March 2016, a draft National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS was developed<sup>79</sup>. The policy sets minimum standards for managing the impact of HIV and AIDS issues in the workplace. It is strategically designed to ensure consistency and equity in the treatment, care and support of all workers, whether or not they are infected and/or affected by HIV and AIDS.

### 4.3.2. Persons Living with Disabilities

#### A. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

In June 2015, the GORTT ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). In fiscal 2016, the MSFDS completed a review of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities to ensure that it complied with the UN Convention on the Rights

of Persons with Disabilities. In addition, the Ministry completed a policy brief, which will provide the basis for drafting of legislation pertinent to PWDs.

#### B. The Elderly and Differently Abled Mobile Service (ELDAMO)

The ELDAMO provides a para transit (wheelchair enabled) transportation for the elderly and persons with disabilities. The service enables persons in the target group to have greater mobility and a higher quality of life.

#### C. Disability Assistance Grant

The Ministry continued the provision of the Disability Assistance Grant, a critical income support, to approximately 24,000 persons with disabilities.

#### D. Special Child Grant

In addition to the Disability Assistance Grant, the government provides a Special Child Grant for children who are severely disabled and are not in receipt of Public Assistance. Approximately, 150 such cases were provided with assistance.

#### E. Medical Equipment

As part of the suite of services under the General Assistance Programme, the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services provides assistive devices to persons with disabilities in order to assist in providing enhanced functioning and an improved quality of life for those affected. Approximately 720 persons with disabilities were provided with special beds, spectacles, specialised wheelchairs and prosthetics.

#### F. Dietary Assistance Grant

Due to illness, many persons are required to be on a special diet. A Dietary Assistance Grant is offered where the person has to purchase food and other such items that is outside of what they would normally purchase and where they are unable to meet the cost of these items. In 2016, the Ministry provided assistance to 193 persons.

78 <http://www.molsmed.gov.tt/Portals/0/HASC%20Press%20Release%20-%20MOU%20Signing%20-%20ECA.pdf>

79 <http://www.molsmed.gov.tt/Portals/0/Documents/Draft%20National%20Workplace%20Policy%20on%20HIV%20and%20AIDS.pdf>

### 4.3.3. Victims of Domestic Violence

#### A. National Family Services Division

The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, through the National Family Services Division (NFSD), offers psychosocial support to individuals and families affected by domestic violence. The NFSD networks with 800-SAVE to assist with placements at shelters. This hotline provides a 24-hour listening and referral service for victims of domestic violence. The service provides information, active listening support, referrals to rapid intervention by the police, shelters and counselling services. Referrals are made to the Social Welfare Division and the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP), where necessary. In circumstances where victims are in immediate danger, the NFSD liaises with the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service to assist the victims in relocation to a place of safety. This programme seeks to reduce the incidence of violent acts related to domestic violence. It provides a platform for services such as the provision of information and referrals for victims and provides a facility for anyone to access help in a situation of crisis. In addition to the basic services provided, the data collected is utilised to inform the development of policies, programmes and projects that directly treat with issues of domestic violence.

#### B. Trinidad & Tobago Central Registry on Domestic Violence

In March 2016, the government initiated the establishment of a central registry on domestic violence. The registry is a centralised location that captures, stores and allows for the retrieval of reports on domestic violence. The initiative provides an efficient and effective method of monitoring domestic violence in the country. It reduces duplication of services by informing practitioners of all agencies involved in a particular case and, by extension, reduces the duplication of costs and service delivery. The registry allows the early identification of needs, timely responses and effective interventions through its ability to review historical data, trend analysis and other statistical reports. This also allows for effective evidence-based policy and programme development.

#### C. Domestic Violence Training/Sensitisation

The MSDFS conducted several training sessions which raised awareness of domestic violence in communities and provided primary support for victims of domestic violence. Training sessions were conducted in Arima, Rio Claro, Barataria/San Juan and Diego Martin. These communities now have a cadre of trained persons able to respond to situations of domestic violence.

### 4.3.4. Older Persons

#### A. Senior Citizens' Pension

In 2016 the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services implemented an adjusted schedule of payments for senior citizens' pension which resulted in an increase in the pension for over 28,000 persons. These older persons are now in a better position to overcome some of the many financial challenges that affect them as a group. The adjustment resulted in an increase in the combined total income (personal income plus Senior Citizens' Pension) to \$5000.

#### B. Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme

The Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP) is an intensive short-term, intergenerational training programme aimed at equipping young persons between the ages of 17-30 years with geriatric care skills. Trainees are actively engaged in classroom sessions and supervised in field placements in private homes and institutions. Some of the areas being taught include: Nursing Aid Skills, Nutrition and Home management and Life Skills. GAPP also conducts monthly visits to clients where caregivers are monitored and assessed by the Field assessment officer.

#### C. Community Care Programme

The Community Care Programme (CCP) was established to de-institutionalise patients who have been discharged but remain as residents at the Port of Spain and San Fernando General Hospitals, St. James Infirmary and the St. Ann's Mental Hospital and require social care. In 2015, the Ministry disbursed \$1,162,433.00 which represented reimbursements to four (4) RHAs for cost incurred for

accommodation of previously placed patients. An additional 15 persons were placed in care by the Division of Ageing during fiscal 2016, which brought the total number of clients in receipt of care at 16 Homes across the country to 60. For fiscal 2016, \$2,346,933.00 was disbursed to Homes providing accommodation for patients.

#### **D. Retiree Adolescent Partnership Programme (RAPP)**

The Retiree Adolescent Partnership Programme (RAPP) provides a platform for learning enrichment and mentoring. It is geared towards helping adolescents, especially 'at-risk youths', to appreciate the learning experience by providing a stimulating environment for positive social interaction. RAPP utilises the expertise of skilled retired persons to provide support services at the community level in the areas of academic assistance, sport, art, craft, music, academics, life skills, and general guidance. In 2016, 274 participants were enrolled.

### **4.3.5 Families**

#### **A. National Parenting Programme**

The National Parenting Programme (NPP) seeks to strengthen and support families in Trinidad and Tobago through the provision of information, education and support. The programme hosts a number of workshops throughout the country that seek to increase knowledge of parenting issues and enhance skills in managing the parenting role and self. These workshops encourage positive parenting practices and behaviour that promotes the optimum development of the child. In 2016 several workshops were held in communities across the country including Belmont, Mayaro, Couva and Point Fortin.

#### **B. Radio Programme: It's Family Time, Let's Talk**

In 2016, the National Family Services Division (NFSD) continued to host its radio programme entitled: "It's Family Time, Let's Talk", a one hour weekly session comprising a half hour discussion on the day's topic. The programme is geared toward disseminating information

on issues of importance to healthy family functioning as well as to encourage dialogue on various aspects of family life. Some of the topics discussed include: HIV/AIDS, Domestic Violence, Effective Parenting, Teenage Pregnancy and Ageing.

#### **C. Celebrating National Family Month**

The MSDFS celebrated the family in a month of activities during May 2016. The 15<sup>th</sup> of May is recognised as the International Day of Families and the NFSD coordinated a number of events to commemorate the occasion including: Three "Family and Health Fairs" and a one day seminar on "Balancing Work Life and Parenting Responsibilities". Awareness and sensitisation was a key component of this initiative and in this regard, a centre spread in three (3) daily Newspapers on May 15, 2016 was done which included an Address by the Honourable Minister, a Calendar of Events, two (2) client success stories from the NFSD, an article on Fatherhood and tips for effective parenting.

### **4.3.6. Children and Youth**

#### **A. Children with special needs**

The National Child Policy, which includes a section on "Guidelines for Children with Disabilities", is currently being developed. In addition, a National Action Plan for persons working directly with children with disabilities is being developed.

#### **B. Violence in Schools**

The Ministry of Education commenced the development of a National School Violence Elimination/Prevention Action Plan. The Plan will address, among other related issues, approaches to "reduce incidents of violence, bullying and indiscipline in schools". Additionally, there is an expansion of school violence reduction campaigns to be delivered in all schools through mechanisms such as the "Train the Trainer" initiative.

#### **C. Child Friendly Spaces**

The Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) commenced the development of a "Child

Friendly Spaces” manual as well as guidelines to assist in the development of spaces such as play areas and quiet reading/drawing areas within the workplace and other settings. It is envisaged that through the use of this manual, there will be effective management of child friendly spaces including play parks and other recreational green spaces.

#### **D. National Strategy for Protection and Promotion of Child Rights**

This strategy promotes the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities throughout all sectors that are focused on promoting children’s rights. The strategy aims to give visibility to children’s rights, coordinate related activities, strengthen capacity and promote a comprehensive and integrated agenda for the realisation of children’s rights. To date, there have been a number of activities to increase national awareness on child rights, including a televised launch of the “Fair Play” initiative, which was designed by the West Indies Cricket Board (WICB) and UNICEF. It integrates cricket and education to create a heightened awareness of abuse with the “Being a Hero” against child abuse campaign. There have been several school sensitisation visits where child rights and sexual abuse were discussed.

#### **4.3.7. Gender Development**

The Office of the Prime Minister’s Gender and Child Affairs Division has developed a National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGD). The goal of the policy is to advance the principles of gender equality and equity and to identify strategies to incorporate those principles into the work of all government Ministries. This policy will be critical in implementing government’s gender equality priorities across all national spheres, building coherence among all stakeholders and securing the necessary resources to address critical gender issues. The policy aims to improve the quality of life of women and men as well as girls and boys, at all levels of society through the promotion of gender equality and equity. It will reinforce the links between gender equality and sustainable development goals in national development. In addition, it seeks to promote gender mainstreaming in all government sectors and civil society to ensure the

achievement of gender equality and equity in all spheres. In 2015 the document was updated by the Gender Affairs Division to include up to date information on gender issues. The draft policy is currently before Cabinet.

### **4.4. Education**

The quality and level of education of a country has implications for its economy and the diversification of its labour force. There is also an inverse relationship between education and poverty, that is, the higher the level of one’s educational attainment the less likely one would be to fall into poverty.

The GORTT of Trinidad and Tobago places high priority on access to quality education at the early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Vision 2030 advocates that the education system must be modernised; it must become more inclusive, accessible and relevant for all, including persons with disabilities. Modernisation of the education sector involves establishing a sustainable plan to ensure that basic school infrastructure is maintained and upgraded.

During fiscal 2015/2016 the following developments in education occurred at the pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary levels:

#### **4.4.1. Early Childhood Education**

An Early Childhood Care and Education Centre provides the learning support, care and developmental services for children in the 3 to 5 years age group. Early Childhood Services (ECS) refers to all settings offering informal programmes to children under five, and include: Day Care Centres, Preschools, Kindergartens, Early Childhood Care and Education Centres and Nurseries.

Currently there are 109 Government and Government Assisted ECCE Centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago, which offer free education to children in the 3 to 5 years age group. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has adopted a three-pronged approach to the provision of universal ECCE through:

- Construction of new ECCE Centres
- Utilisation of excess capacity in under populated primary schools
- Public/Private partnership

The table below highlights summary information on the ECCE Centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago for Term III (April to June) 2016.

**Table 4.1: Gov't & Gov't Assisted (Including Servol) ECCE Centres, Summary Term III 2015/2016**

Educational District	No. Centres	No. Centres	Capacity of centres	Total Teaching Staff (not inclusive of Cluster Administrators)
Port of Spain	13	439	595	34
St. George East	31	1,256	1,774	107
North Eastern	10	416	479	34
Caroni	31	1,012	1,598	92
Victoria	25	895	1,335	78
South Eastern	13	442	553	47
St. Patrick	14	560	705	47
<b>Sub Total Trinidad (Gov't Gov't Assisted ECCE Centres excluding SERVOL)</b>	137	5020	7039	439
<b>SERVOL</b>	61	2215	2470	230
<b>TOTAL ECCE CENTRES INCLUDING SERVOL</b>	198	7,235	9,509	669

Initiatives implemented during fiscal 2015/2016, to enhance the quality of Early Children Education were as follows:

- A Workshop entitled "Early Detection, Assessment and Intervention for At-Risk Children" was held on July 27, 2016;
- Transition Workshops were conducted at 141 ECCE Centres with parents of Government and Government Assisted ECCE children;
- A two-day transition Workshop was also held with ECCE and Primary School Teachers entitled "Bridging The Gap from ECCE to Primary" where 60 persons attended;
- ECCE Curriculum Professional Development Sessions were conducted within the period September - December 2015, January - March 2016 and April - July 2016.
- An Orientation Session was conducted for 50 new Teachers /Teacher Assistants

## 4.4.2. Primary and Secondary Education

### A. Student's Performance

#### The Secondary Entrance Examinations (SEA)

The Secondary Entrance Assessment (SEA) Examination facilitates the placement of students in Secondary Schools throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The SEA comprises three papers in the subject areas of Creative Writing, Mathematics, and Language Arts and covers the national curriculum for Primary-level education with a focus on Standards 3-5. Students who are in Standard 5 and have not yet attained the age of 15 are eligible to write the SEA.

A total of eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty (18,180) students, from five hundred and forty three (543) public and private primary schools wrote the Examination on in May, 2016.<sup>80</sup> Of the top 200 places, 140 were girls while 60 were boys. With regard to the national average scores attained, there was a marginal increase in the average Mathematic scores from 60.4 per cent in 2015 to 60.9 per cent in 2016; the average for English Language decreased from 61.7 per cent in 2015 to 55.5 per cent in 2016.<sup>81</sup>

#### Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC)

CSEC subjects are examined for certification at the General and Technical Proficiencies. These provide students with the foundation for further studies and entry to the world of work. The Council now offers a total of 33 subjects, that is, twenty-eight (28) subjects at General Proficiency and five (5) at Technical Proficiency. The Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examination is offered in January for re-sit and private candidates, and in May/June for in-school and private candidates.<sup>82</sup>

In the CSEC examinations, 58.1 per cent of the Form Five students who wrote the examination attained full certificates (i.e. five and more passes).<sup>83</sup> Some 54.1 per

cent of the CSEC students passed mathematics in 2016, a decrease from 61.1 per cent in 2015. Of those who wrote English A in 2016, 72 per cent passed, an increase from 64.6 per cent in 2015.

#### Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE)

The Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE) is designed to provide certification of the academic, vocational and technical achievement of students in the Caribbean who, having completed a minimum of five years of secondary education, wish to further their studies. The examinations assess the skills and knowledge acquired by students under a flexible and articulated system where subjects are organised in one-Unit or two-Unit courses with each Unit containing three Modules.<sup>84</sup>

In Unit One of the CAPE, written by Lower Sixth Form students, 94.6 per cent of those who wrote the exam achieved a passing grade. In Unit Two, written by Upper Sixth Form students, 94.1 per cent passed the examination.<sup>85</sup>

### B. Learning Environment

Senior officials from the Education Ministry engaged with personnel from the Education Facilities Company Limited (EFCL) to assess the current challenges in the School Repair Programme. These engagements were triggered by a situation where schools were being opened although lacking the necessary infrastructural requirements.<sup>86</sup>

To date one hundred twenty one (121) new Facilities ranging from ECCE Centres to Primary and Secondary Schools and District Education Offices have been constructed or repaired under the Project Management of EFCL.

80 <http://moe.edu.tt/messages-releases/item/733-release-of-the-2016-sea-results>

81 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2016-07-08/govt-concerned-about-low-sea-performance>

82 <http://www.cxc.org/examinations/csec/>

83 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2016-08-18/govt-award-400-scholarships>

84 <http://www.cxc.org/examinations/cape/>

85 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2016-08-18/govt-award-400-scholarships>

86 <http://news.power102fm.com/the-education-ministry-prepares-to-meet-with-efcl-amid-continued-concern-over-the-school-repair-programme-39502>



Table 4.II: Work completed by the EFCL in Fiscal 2015/2016<sup>87</sup>

FACILITY	STATUS
Early Childhood Care and Education Centres	80 completed
Primary Schools	36 completed
Secondary Schools	10 completed
National Libraries	At the design stage for the San Juan Public Library. EFCL has been mandated to construct 8 Public Libraries
Repairs and Maintenance Works	6,061 jobs completed
Annual Textbook Rental Programme	2,325,489 Textbooks procured and distributed
District Education Offices	1 constructed and major refurbishment of another

87 <http://www.efcl.co.tt/projects.htm>

During the fiscal year, the EFCL completed construction of 80 ECCE Centres, 46 Primary and Secondary Schools, and completed repairs and refurbishment, which generated over 6,000 jobs. Construction of schools including the Baratara North Secondary, Carapichaima West Secondary, Mt Hope Secondary, Siparia East Secondary and St Joseph Secondary Schools is expected to be completed in the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

### C. Discontinuation of Laptop Distribution Programme

Students who enter the Secondary School system at Form One, will no longer be receiving free personal laptops. The GORTT has revamped the laptop distribution programme and will instead equip all secondary schools with fifty (50) high-quality laptops, which will be available for use within the confines of the school compound. Under this arrangement, 12,600 laptops will be purchased for use by form one and two students, of which 6,300 will be for the use of form one students and 6,300 for students in form two. This change in the programme is expected to save approximately \$30 million dollars annually.

### 4.4.3. Tertiary Education

The GORTT considers access to tertiary education a top priority and is therefore committed to developing initiatives and funding programmes aimed at sustainably developing a rich, diverse, highly capable and versatile human resource pool.<sup>88</sup> These initiatives promote a smooth and seamless transition from primary and secondary education to tertiary education.

The major developments in tertiary education for the fiscal 2015/2016 are as follows:

#### A. Restructuring of the Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE) Programme

The Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses Programme (GATE) is managed by the Funding and Grants Administration Division of the Ministry of Education's Tertiary Education Division, Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>89</sup>

88 <http://test.gov.tt/About>

89 <http://test.gov.tt/Services/GATE>

The objectives of the GATE programme are:

- To make tertiary education affordable to all so that no citizen of Trinidad and Tobago will be denied tertiary education because of their inability to pay.
- To widen access to tertiary education that will support economic development and promote social equity.
- To build and strengthen a national quality tertiary education sector through both public and private tertiary level institutions.

In March 2016, Cabinet appointed a 16-member task force, to explore strategies to reduce the cost of GATE and to recommend what programmes and which institutions should qualify.<sup>90</sup>

In August 2016, based on the recommendations of the task force, Cabinet agreed that the GATE Programme will remain available at 100 per cent funding for the majority of students currently enrolled in tertiary programmes for the academic year 2016 to 2017. New students over 50 years would no longer be able to access the facility. However, continuing students over the age of 50 will be granted funding to complete their programmes. In the 2017/2018 academic year, 100 per cent funding will no longer be applicable across the board to all students entering tertiary level programmes.<sup>91</sup>

The state of health of the citizenry and the efficiency and effectiveness of the healthcare system is critical to the economy as whole, as it ensures more active labour participation and greater educational attainment. Good health in childhood enhances cognitive functions and reduces school absenteeism and early drop-out rates. Hence, children with better health can be expected to attain higher educational levels and therefore be more productive in the future. Moreover, healthier individuals with a longer life expectancy would have more incentives to invest in education and training, as they can harvest the associated benefits for a longer period.

The GORTT of Trinidad and Tobago has placed sound healthcare and well-being of its citizens as a top priority. Accordingly, the Government's short-term priority areas of focus in relation to Health Care according to the Vision 2030: National Development Strategy (2016-2030) are as follows:

- Improvement in the performance of the health sector agencies;
- Ensuring the sustainable funding of the health sector;
- Improvement in the access to healthcare services; and

GATE Changes Effective 2016	GATE Changes Effective 2017
<p>Students will only be funded for one undergraduate programme and one post-graduate programme.</p> <p>The loan ceiling for students at local institutions will be raised to \$35,000 annually, with the \$75,000 for international students, as currently in force.</p> <p>Students over the age of 50 years, will no longer eligible for Gate funding.</p> <p>Government will discontinue funding of new students in the medical programme at the St Georges University in Grenada.</p>	<p>Students enrolled at medical programmes outside of the University of the West Indies will be funded at the level of the funding given to UWI students.</p> <p>Funding for post-graduate degrees will be available to students whose programmes are "in alignment with country's development needs".</p> <p>Students from households making under \$10,000 per month would be eligible for 100 per cent funding.</p> <p>Students from households earning over \$10,000 would pay 25 per cent of tuition fees.</p> <p>Students from households earning over \$30,000 monthly will be required to pay 50 per cent of tuition fees.</p>

90 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2016-06-16/minister-changes-gate-soon>

91 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2016-08-03/major-gate-changes-take-effect-next-year>

- Promotion of preventative health care

This would involve ensuring that a higher standard of patient care is maintained where health care professionals' awareness and adherence to Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) are improved. Additionally, in order to ensure continued provision of quality healthcare services, the GORTT views it as necessary to have greater financial sustainability in the healthcare system. This would involve healthcare modernisation, that is, ensuring that equipment and infrastructure are maintained and upgraded, and that new systems are applied, where necessary, to improve service delivery. The GORTT aims to ensure that the healthcare services provided are more equitable and that special consideration would be given to geography, gender and age. Additionally, continuous information on healthy lifestyle choices will be disseminated and health policies will be mainstreamed across all sectors to ensure that healthy lifestyle choices are inculcated in the various aspects of daily life in the community, the workplace and within schools.

#### 4.5.1 Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, is a medical condition or disease that is, by definition, non-infectious and non-transmissible among people. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. The 4 main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.<sup>92</sup>

Some key global facts on NCDs according to the World Health Organisation are as follows:

- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) kill 38 million people each year.
- Almost three quarters of NCD deaths - 28 million - occur in low- and middle-income countries.
- Sixteen million NCD deaths occur before the age of 70; 82% of these "premature" deaths occurred in low- and middle-income countries.

- Cardiovascular diseases account for most NCD deaths, or 17.5 million people annually, followed by cancers (8.2 million), respiratory diseases (4 million), and diabetes (1.5 million).
- These 4 groups of diseases account for 82% of all NCD deaths.
- Tobacco use, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diets all increase the risk of dying from an NCD<sup>93</sup>

One of the key priority areas of focus, as reflected in the GORTT's thrust towards "higher standards of health care", is the prevention, treatment and control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).

A Five Year National Strategic Framework and Action Plan for NCDs, approved by Cabinet on July 28, 2016, outlines four (4) key strategic priorities for implementation which are the following:

1. Risk factor reduction and Health Promotion
2. Integrated comprehensive care for NCD management
3. Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation and Research
4. Governance, policy and advocacy

The Ministry of Health has also undertaken several initiatives including the "Fight the Fat Campaign", "the Healthy Me Childhood Obesity Prevention Camp" and the "Love Yourself Campaign" to educate and encourage citizens to make better eating choices and to exercise regularly in order to lead healthier and more fruitful lifestyles.

#### A. Multilateral Linkages towards NCD Prevention

In 2015, Cabinet approved the payment of a national voluntary contribution to Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO) in the amount of USD 500,000 for technical assistance to Trinidad and Tobago over three years in the areas of maternal mortality and morbidity, infant and child mortality and injury and violence and salt consumption and cardiovascular disease. Payment of the first year's tranche (USD 333,000) was made in

92 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23946874>

93 <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>

August 2015. Funding of the project continued in fiscal 2015/2016.

Additionally, a Trinidad and Tobago delegation, participated in a meeting entitled the Pan American Forum for Action on NCDs: A Dialogue on how to advance multi-sector approaches to NCDs in the Americas, Washington D.C. from December 3 - 4, 2015.

### 4.5.2 Communicable Diseases

A communicable disease is an infectious disease transmissible (as from person to person) by direct contact with an affected individual or the individual's discharges or by indirect means, for example, as by a vector.<sup>94</sup> Examples of communicable, or infectious, diseases include hepatitis, measles, influenza, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. These diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites are capable of spreading among people through the air, blood and other bodily fluids.<sup>95</sup> Developments on communicable diseases as it pertains to Trinidad and Tobago in the 2015/2016 fiscal year were as follows:

#### A. Mosquito Borne Diseases

The Ministry of Health, following consultation with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), confirmed, as of August 25th, 2016, the number of cases of the Zika Virus in Trinidad and Tobago at 335. Ten of these cases were in Tobago. The number of Zika positive pregnancies was 170.<sup>96</sup>

The laboratory confirmed cases of Chikungunya and Dengue as at July 15, 2016 were 38 and 23, respectively.

**Table 4.II** shows the distribution of confirmed Zika cases in Trinidad and Tobago. St. George East, St. George West, St. George Central, Caroni and Victoria accounted for the majority of the cases; these counties together account for 296 (or 88 %) of the 335 cases. This distribution would be useful in determining where resources for addressing the Zika challenge should be concentrated.

**Table 4.III: Confirmed Zika Cases in Trinidad and Tobago as at August 25, 2016**

County	Number of confirmed Zika cases
St George West	120
St. George East	55
St George Central	35
St. Andrews/St. David	6
Caroni	25
Victoria	61
St. Patrick	16
Nariva/Mayaro	0
Tobago	10
Not stated	6
Non-Citizens	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>335</b>

#### B. Yellow Fever Vaccination

Yellow Fever Vaccination was propelled as a major issue during the 2015/2016 fiscal year when, in June 2016, a global advisory was issued that persons travelling to countries within the regions, the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa and Asia, were required to have an updated vaccination for yellow fever. Travellers were also required to present their International Immunisation Card, showing proof of having been vaccinated for yellow fever when travelling to the above-mentioned regions.<sup>97</sup> As a result, of this new travel requirement, an enormous amount of persons sought the vaccinations at public health centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>98</sup> This resulted in shortages of the vaccinations at the public health facilities, and as a consequence persons resorted to obtaining the vaccine at private facilities, in many instances, at substantial cost.

However, there was some easing of the situation when an advisory was subsequently issued by the Ministry of Health informing that booster doses or revaccination for Yellow Fever were no longer required for citizens who had

94 [www.merriam-webster.com/medical/communicable%20disease](http://www.merriam-webster.com/medical/communicable%20disease)

95 <https://www.reference.com/health/examples-communicable-diseases-863b4322daf8749#full-answer>

96 <http://www.health.gov.tt/news/newsitem.aspx?id=685>

97 <http://www.health.gov.tt/news/newsitem.aspx?id=665>

98 <http://www.health.gov.tt/news/newsitem.aspx?id=661>

already received the vaccine at some point during their life. Nonetheless, the International Immunisation Card was still required and travellers were advised to visit their County Medical Offices of Health within two (2) weeks prior to travel. The International Immunisation Card was estimated to be available within two (2) business days of request.

### C. HIV/AIDS

Trinidad and Tobago participated in a High Level Meeting (HLM) on 'Ending HIV and AIDS' held in New York, USA, which was hosted by UNAIDS from 8-10 June, 2016. An outcome of the 2016 HLM focused primarily on the importance of a Fast-Track approach to the AIDS response over the next five years.<sup>99</sup> The UNAIDS Fast-Track approach aims to achieve critical targets by 2020, including:

- Fewer than 500 000 people newly infected with HIV.
- Fewer than 500 000 people dying from AIDS-related causes.
- Elimination of HIV-related discrimination.

According to the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development's National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS, revised in March 2016<sup>100</sup>, it was noted that between 1983 and December 2014, an estimated 27,207 persons diagnosed with HIV were living in Trinidad and Tobago. Newly diagnosed cases increased from 1284 in 2012 to 1053 in 2014, and the number of AIDS cases identified was 47 in 2012 and 46 in 2014. AIDS related deaths were reported to have increased from 55 in 2012 to 101 in 2014. In 2014, males accounted for 50.1% of new HIV cases while females accounted for 42.9% and 6.9% were of unknown sex.

For the period 2015/2016, the Ministry of Health engaged in the following activities, in an effort to strengthen capacity in the fight against HIV/AIDS:

- **Training/ Workshops:**
  - HIV Estimates and Projects Workshop, October 23-25, 2015

- HIV Continuum of Care data analysis Training, January 25-29, 2016
- National Blood Transfusion Training Course, January-March, 2016

- **Meetings:**

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Caribbean Regional Office Partners Meeting December 8-10, 2015
- U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief's (PEPFAR's) Regional Operational Plan (ROP) Review/ Approval Meeting, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, June 1 to 3, 2016
- 2016 High level Meeting on Ending AIDS, New York, USA, June 8-10, 2016

### 4.5.3. Access to Health Care Services and Expansion of Health Facilities

#### A. Supply of Cancer Medication

There was a reported shortage of medication for cancer patients in August 2016. This generated serious concerns as the cost of obtaining such medication privately is very expensive.

In response to the situation, the Ministry of Health requested NIPDEC (the National Insurance Property Development Company Limited) to facilitate procurement of the cancer medication. Supply was regularised by September, 2016.

#### B. Amendment of Health Legislation

The Regulation 27 of the Public Health (Yellow Fever) Regulations 1979 made pursuant to section 105(1) of the Public Health Ordinance, Chapter 12 No. 4, was amended, to increase the fine for a breach of the regulation from \$500 to \$3500. A concurrent jail term of six months is also applicable to persons found in breach of the regulation.

99 <http://www.unaids.org/en/aboutunaids/unitednationsdeclarationsandgoals/2016highlevelmeetingonaids>

100 <http://www.molsmed.gov.tt/Portals/0/Documents/Draft%20National%20Workplace%20Policy%20on%20HIV%20and%20AIDS.pdf>

### C. Construction and Outfitting of the Outpatients Building with Colposcopy suite at Mount Hope Women's Hospital.

The Ministry of Health facilitated the construction of new Outpatients Clinics Building with a Colposcopy Suite and Family Planning Offices comprising of two (2) connecting buildings. All Clinics and Colposcopy services at the Mount Hope Women's Hospital, will be provided at this new facility which include ultrasound services. The construction phase was completed and handover and commissioning of the facility was conducted in August 2016.

Below are other ongoing expansion and construction projects that are currently being facilitated by the Ministry of Health:

- Renovation of the Arima District Health Facility
- Functional Sangre Grande Enhanced Health Centre
- Construction of the New Chaguanas Health Facility
- Construction of the Point Fortin Hospital
- Construction of the Arima Hospital
- Construction of the National Oncology Centre
- Upgrade Works at Mt Hope Women's Hospital
- Roof Refurbishment at St Ann's Hospital
- Upgrade works at Caura Hospital

## 4.6. Housing

The GORTT has affordable and accessible housing as one of its top priorities. In keeping with this priority, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Development (MHUD) has introduced various mechanisms to increase the options to allow prospective home owners, despite income levels, to obtain affordable housing.

The Housing Development Corporation (HDC) fulfils its mandate of affordability and accessibility by implementing various policies of the MHUD, designed to improve the opportunities for lower and middle income earners to access housing<sup>101</sup>. These policies include:

- Lower interest rates - 2% interest rate is offered to persons earning \$8,000 and less per month.
- Increased financing - 100% financing for persons earning \$8,000 and less per month for property valued up to TTD\$625,000.
- Significant increases in geographical site options
- Provision of substantial Government subsidies - Government subsidises the cost of land, infrastructure and construction in order to keep homes affordable.
- Various options to accessing housing - Prospective homeowners are offered the option to purchase, rent-to-own or rent, according to the financial means.

As at August 31<sup>st</sup> 2016, four hundred and eighty-one (481) housing units were distributed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) through the Housing Development Corporation (HDC). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development proposes to deliver twelve hundred (1,200) units in the 2016/2017 fiscal year to qualifying applicants through its facilitating agency, the Housing Development Corporation. As the Ministry looks to the future, arrangements are being put in place to advance the cause for greater Public-Private Partnerships within the housing sector. This thrust towards greater private sector engagement in public housing construction is considered timely, relevant and critical to creating much needed opportunities within the economic landscape.

Some of the achievements in the housing sector within fiscal 2015/2016 are as follows:

- A Key Distribution Ceremony was hosted by the Housing Development Corporation (HDC) in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development on Saturday 19 March, 2016. Recipients were allocated housing units in developments within the La Brea/Point Fortin area, which were under construction since 2005, namely, Pier View, La Brea; Southern Gardens and La Fortune.<sup>102</sup>
- Sixty (60) deserving families were recently allocated units at developments throughout Trinidad. The

101 <http://hdc.gov.tt/Home-Ownership>

102 <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/hdc-distributes-keys-housing-developments-south-west-trinidad#.V9m4VkrJHE>

event took place on Saturday 07 May, 2016 at the Enchanted Gardens Entertainment Facility (formerly Simplex), of New Grant, Princes Town.<sup>103</sup>

- A Turning of the Sod ceremony was held on September 07, 2016 at the brand new housing development site at Bon Air South, Arouca. This new housing development will seek to reduce the housing shortage along the East West Corridor.
- For the fiscal 2015/2016, seven hundred and fifty three (753) Home Improvement Grants were disbursed at a cost of TT \$11.3 million.
- Three hundred and eighty five (385) persons interested in building their own benefitted from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Home Construction Subsidy.

## 4.7. National Security

The maintenance of national security and law and order continues to be among the top priorities for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

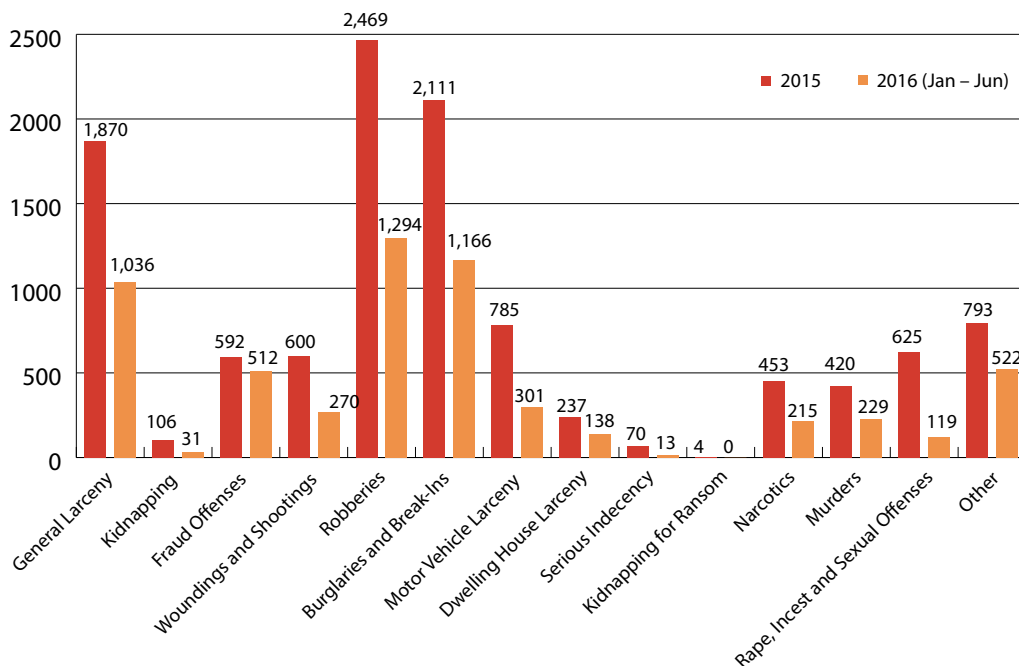
The Table 4.I and Figure 4.I describe the distribution of serious crimes for the period October 2015 to May 2016.<sup>104</sup> Over the period, there were 3,223 robberies, 2,736 burglaries and break-ins, 2,424 general larcenies and 323 murders; these were the most prevalently reported serious crimes during the reporting period.

**Table 4.IV: Serious Crime Reports in Trinidad and Tobago for the period October 2015 to June 2016**

TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER REPORTED
Robberies	3,223
Burglaries and Break-ins	2,736
General Larceny	2,424
Murders	323

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Crime Statistics

**Figure 4.I: Comparison of Serious Crimes between 2015 and 2016**



103 <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/housing-minister-distributes-keys-fairfield-housing-development-new-grant#.V9haOvkrJD8>

104 <http://www.ttps.gov.tt/Statistics/Crime-Totals-By-Month>

The 2016 Global Peace Index (GPI) ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. The GPI is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and now ranks 163 independent states and territories, covering 99.7 per cent of the world's population. The index gauges global peace using three broad themes: *the level of safety and security in society; the extent of domestic or international conflict and the degree of militarisation*.<sup>105</sup>

As it pertains to Trinidad and Tobago, the country saw a rise in its regional, as well as global ranking, due to a reduction in the number of incarcerated persons per 100,000 population. In 2015, Trinidad and Tobago received a score of 2.070 and was ranked 97<sup>th</sup> out of 162 countries. According to the 2016 Global Peace Index, Trinidad and Tobago rose 13 places to rank 84<sup>th</sup> out of 163 countries with a score of 2.056. Of the countries within the Central America and the Caribbean region, Trinidad and Tobago was ranked the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) most peaceful.

In fiscal 2016, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago implemented several measures in an effort to promote law and order in the society. Noteworthy initiatives were captured under the following: Enhancing Law Enforcement, Community and Youth-Based Initiatives, National Security Conferences and Workshops, Reform of Justice and the Government Legislative Agenda for the Social Sector.

#### 4.7.1. Enhancing Law Enforcement

##### A. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

In keeping with efforts to strengthen the police service, one hundred and eighty-three (183) additional officers were recruited to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service in May 2016.<sup>106</sup>

105 [http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/GPI%202016%20Report\\_2.pdf](http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/GPI%202016%20Report_2.pdf)

106 [http://www.news.gov.tt/content/minister-national-security-makes-feature-address-ttps-passing-out-exercise#.V9jf92\\_krJD9](http://www.news.gov.tt/content/minister-national-security-makes-feature-address-ttps-passing-out-exercise#.V9jf92_krJD9)

Additionally, the National Security Council authorised a US\$17.5 million major equipment purchase to upgrade the intelligence gathering capacities of the police. This is expected to significantly enhance evidence gathering and crime detection, as this would significantly enhance the law enforcement capabilities of the security agencies.

##### B. Addressing Human Trafficking

The Ministry of National Security's Counter Trafficking Unit (CTU) continued to achieve success in countering Human Trafficking; five persons were charged during 2015/2016.<sup>107</sup>

In July 2016, two (2) company directors appeared before the Port of Spain Magistrate's Court on thirteen (13) criminal charges, one of which included trafficking in children. Persons convicted of such crimes are liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000,000 and imprisonment of not less than 20 years

In the area of awareness, the Counter Trafficking Unit (CTU) also gave priority to educating and sensitising the general public on the crime of Human Trafficking.<sup>108</sup> The CTU provided support funding for a locally-produced feature film titled 'Trafficked', which created awareness of the inner workings of the international drug trade and of the vulnerability of the Caribbean region to drug and human trafficking. The film is currently being used as a training and public awareness tool by the Counter Trafficking Unit.

##### C. \$1 Million Compensation Package

Approval was granted for the provision of compensation to families of members of the protective services who would have died in the line of duty. The following security agencies would benefit from this initiative: Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (TTDF), Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS), Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service and Trinidad and Tobago Fire Service (TTFS).<sup>109</sup> This arrangement will serve to recognise the sacrifices

107 [http://www.news.gov.tt/content/minister-national-security-makes-feature-address-ttps-passing-out-exercise#.V9jf92\\_krJD9](http://www.news.gov.tt/content/minister-national-security-makes-feature-address-ttps-passing-out-exercise#.V9jf92_krJD9)

108 <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/ministry-national-security-continues-educate-issues-drug-and-human-trafficking#.V9gjTPkrJD8>

109 [http://www.news.gov.tt/content/minister-national-security-affirms-govt-1million-compensation-package#.V9Jj4\\_krJhE](http://www.news.gov.tt/content/minister-national-security-affirms-govt-1million-compensation-package#.V9Jj4_krJhE)



that officers of the protective services make on a daily basis to defend and protect the citizens of the country.

#### D. Acquisition of a Modern Digital Public Safety Communication System

In an effort to further enhance law-enforcement for the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Ministry of National Security's radio communication network has fully migrated from analog to digital effective 7<sup>th</sup> September 2016. This system change provides law enforcement with a means of secured, encrypted audio and data communication over a separate platform independent of any other third party or agency.

#### E. Construction of Police Stations

Design and construction activities were executed for the following Police Stations:

	Project	Status
1	Old Grange	Design completed.
2	Roxborough	Design completed.
3	Matelot	Design completed. Recommendations to proceed by 30th September, 2016.
4	Matura	Design being finalised. Recommendations to proceed by 22nd September, 2016.
5	Manzanilla	Design completed. Recommendations to proceed by 22nd September, 2016.
6	St. Joseph	Design and Construction 93% completed
7	St. Clair	Design: 70% completed. Construction: 7% completed
8	Maracas-St. Joseph	Design and Construction: 83% completed
9	Besson Street	Design and Construction: 94% completed

### 4.7.2. Strengthening the Nation's Security

#### A. Opening of National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) in Mautica

The Ministry of National Security's Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) commemorated the construction of its National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) in Mautica in August, 2016.

The initiative represents a partnership between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Government of the United States of America, which assisted in the funding of the construction of the facility, with the ultimate aim of strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's National Security architecture.<sup>110</sup>

#### B. Restructuring of Intelligence Agencies

The Strategic Services Agency (SSA) has been restructured to incorporate the National Operations Centre (NOC) and the National Security Training Academy (NSTA).

This reconfiguration will facilitate an enhanced integrated approach to intelligence gathering, dissemination and improve inter-agency operability. Prior to the restructure, critical intelligence were kept in silos, and as such intelligence gathered by one agency was not readily available to another. This new integrated approach will close such gaps and to allow critical intelligence to be gathered in a central location with a robust integrated nationwide system for co-ordination and communication within the national security domains.<sup>111</sup>

### 4.7.3. Community and Youth-Based Initiatives

#### A. Office of Law Enforcement Policy (OLEP) and the Oratory Foundation Programme

In a continued effort to promote developmental opportunities for the nation's at-risk youth, the Ministry of National Security's Office of Law Enforcement Policy (OLEP) in July 2016 partnered with the Oratory

110 <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/opening-national-emergency-operations-centre-neoc-mautica#.V9cJzvkrJD8>

111 <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/national-security-agencies-noc-and-nsta-be-incorporated-strategic-services-agency#.V-kwzvkrJD8>

Foundation Programme, in which sixteen children, ranging in age from seven (7) to twelve (12) years old and selected from Primary Schools, Homework Centres and Sunday Schools in the East Port of Spain area, participated in the programme. The children were introduced to the principles of oral interpretation, dramatic poetry in performance, choral speaking, and the works of Shakespeare. The primary objective of the programme was to equip the participants with the necessary skills and training to aid in their development as responsible citizens.<sup>112</sup>

### B. Citizen Security Programme Collaboration with the Hearts and Minds Programme

The Citizen Security Programme (CSP) plays a critical collaborative role in contributing to the reduction of crime and violence within “high needs” communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The CSP has worked collaboratively with the Hearts and Minds Programme for over five years in the Laventille community. In June 2016, the Citizen Security Programme sponsored a new bus for the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Inter-Agency Task Force’s Hearts and Minds Programme.

#### 4.7.4. Strengthening of the Justice System

The criminal justice system of Trinidad and Tobago consists of a set of agencies and processes established by the GORTT to control crime and impose penalties on those who violate laws. Some of the developments achieved by the Ministry of National Security in an effort to strengthen the justice system and the institution therein, are outlined below:

- An Implementation Committee was developed and work has continued in fiscal 2016 to aid in the establishment of an Electronic Monitoring Programme pursuant to the Administration of Justice Act 2012. The committee which includes various stakeholders critical to the implementation of the system. The stakeholders include Ministry of National Security, Attorney General, Police Service,

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Judiciary, Prison Service, and Director of Public Prosecution;

- An Implementation Committee has been formed to expedite the establishment of the National Forensic DNA Databank pursuant to the Administration of Justice (DNA) Act, 2012. Work has continued in fiscal 2016 and involved the development of regulations; identification and outfitting of an office location; recruitment of personnel; acquisition of specialised software from the United States Government and the official accreditation of the Forensic Science Centre Laboratory;
- Improvement Works to the Gold Grove Prison- the construction of a Ration Room and the design, supply, installation and commissioning of a CCTV system at Golden Grove;
- Enhancement Work at Maximum Security Complex- Construction of a laundry commenced in fiscal 2016 and is estimated to be completed in 2017;
- Refurbishment of the Youth Training Centre- Three dormitories were refurbished in 2016 and the remaining 10 are to be refurbished in 2017;
- Construction of a new Remand Prison at Golden Grove- the project is in the preliminary design phase;
- Construction of a Video Conferencing Facility at Remand Yard Prison, Golden Grove- this facility will allow for case management hearings via video link;
- Construction of a new Multi-Purpose Prison Facility in Hope Tobago- project at preliminary design phase; and
- Construction of a new-state-of-the art facility for Forensic Laboratory and Pathology Services- the project is at the initial stage of acquisition of the land from the Commissioner of State Lands.

#### 4.7.4. National Security Conferences and Workshops

The International Conference: “National Security in the Caribbean: Emerging Threats, Dynamics and Challenges” was held at the Trinidad Hilton on Tuesday 14th June 2016. It was hosted by the University of the Southern

112 <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/ministry-national-securitys-office-law-enforcement-policy-partners-oratory-foundation#.V9cLzfrkJD8>

Caribbean, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Security.

The objectives to the conference were to:

- Raise awareness of the critical security challenges facing the country and the region.
- Provide solutions and proposed mechanisms for dealing successfully with the security challenges.
- Propose new methods of training for security personnel and will discuss the newest technology available in intelligence and information gathering.

#### 4.7.5. Legislative Agenda for the Social Sector

The following Bills, which are expected to address crime and justice, were presented in Parliament and assented during the 2015/2016 fiscal year:

- The Family and Children Division Bill, July 2016
- The Strategic Services Agency (Amendment) Bill, May 2016

The Miscellaneous Provisions (Anti-Gang and Bail) Bill, 2016 was also presented in Parliament in fiscal 2016.

### 4.8. Community Development

The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts (MCDCA) is the main government agency responsible for the development of sustainable communities which are safe, peaceful, self-reliant, and contribute to national development. During fiscal 2016 the MCDCA continued implementation of its various community-based training initiatives geared towards developing communities and individuals within communities. In this connection the Ministry implemented the following initiatives:

- Community Education (Short Skills Training) Programme
- Grants – sought to support civil society in their active and innovative pursuit of national developmental goals.
- Community Development Fund (CDF)

- Mediation and Social Work Intervention Cases
- Public Education, Awareness and Sensitisation

### 4.9. Culture

The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts continued to demonstrate its commitment to enhancing the professional skills and capabilities of individuals involved in culture and the related activities through the following initiatives:

#### 4.9.1. On-Going Initiatives

Initiatives that had previously been implemented and were expanded in fiscal 2016 were as follows:

- *The National Registry of Artists and Cultural Workers* – Sixty-one (61) persons were registered as at June 30, 2016. In fiscal 2016, additional incentives geared towards the holistic development of prospective applicants as well as existing registrants were introduced
- *Culture Works Connections*
- *Treasures from the Hideaway*
- *Music Schools in the Community* – this initiative seeks to increase the music literacy and competencies of musicians in a variety of instruments. The programme sought to reclaim neighbourhoods and foster peace while imparting the musical skills and knowledge of experienced musicians to novices.

#### 4.9.2 New Initiatives

New cultural initiatives were implemented in fiscal 2016 as a signal of the government's commitment to the sector. These include the following:

- *Art and Design 2016, Department of Creative & Festival Arts, Visual Arts Unit, Degree Exhibition* – was an exhibition by final year students at the University of the West Indies' Department of Creative and Festival Arts. It included films, installation works, drawings and paintings. This exhibition served to introduce new artistes and designers and was a culmination of the Visual Arts Degree Programme. The objectives of the exhibition included promotion

of an appreciation of art, and provision of an avenue where the body of artistic work can be exposed to the general public

## 4.10. Sport

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago recognises that the country possesses an abundance of sporting talent, as evidenced by the accomplishments of the nation's athletes in various sporting disciplines. Sport is a major area for the expression of human capacity and an avenue for the development of the children and youth of the country. The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs is committed to implementing initiatives that would revolutionise the development, management and promotion of sport, especially for the benefit of the youth of Trinidad and Tobago.

### 4.10.1. Development and Refurbishment of Sporting Facilities

One of the key approaches to promote sport nationwide, involves the maintenance and upgrading of existing sporting facilities and the planned expansion of the sport plant. The responsibility for operational management of the plant is shared between the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs and its implementing agency, the Sport Company of Trinidad and Tobago, (SporTT). Infrastructure works to support sport development is on-going towards the completion of three (3) national facilities:

- National Aquatic Centre in Couva
- National Tennis Centre in Tacarigua
- National Cycling Centre in Couva

Restoration and development of various community recreation grounds, swimming pools, indoor sporting arenas and stadia was undertaken to ensure that the quality of sport facilities were maintained.

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### 4.10.2. Implementation of National and Community Sporting Programmes and Initiatives

The Government continued to implement National and Community Sporting Programmes and Initiatives. These include the following:

- *Elite Athlete Assistance Programme*, which involved the expansion of the policy to include athletes competing in Non-Olympic Sports, providing financial support for teams, use flexible ranking in determining grant eligibility and strengthening the arrangement for monitoring and evaluating athletes' performance.
- *Youth Exposition*, which served as a platform to showcase the talent and skills of young persons in various disciplines.

### 4.10.3. Policy Review

An important activity on the agenda in 2016 was the commencement of a review of the National Sport Policy and the Policy Governing Financial Assistance to Athletes and Sport Entities. In this regard, a revised draft of the National Sport Policy was developed. The document highlighted key issues in sport including:

- Ineffective financial management;
- Absence of research and development;
- Poor asset management.

A review of the policy for the administration of grant funds to support initiatives such as elite athlete and team funding, National Governing Bodies/Sport Serving Bodies, coaches' assistance, as well as medical, retirement and funeral assistance was conducted. These draft policy documents will be subjected to nation-wide consultation with stakeholders, and will facilitate the adoption and effective implementation of policy frameworks that will propel Trinidad and Tobago as a sporting nation.

#### 4.10.4. Provision of Financial Assistance for Youth Leadership Development

In fulfilment of Government's thrust to encourage youth to become leaders in their communities, the Ministry provided financial assistance to nine (9) students for participation in the 2016 Global Young Leaders Conference.

As part of youth development, youth training programmes were conducted at the Chatham and Persto Praesto Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres. Graduation Ceremonies for the trainees were held in March 2016.

### 4.11 Labour

The focus of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED) is to ensure that the aspirations of workers. The Ministry remains cognizant of the significant changes and impacts on the labour market including changes in employment relationships and the organisation of work, the changing industrial relations climate, the changing characteristics of the labour force which increasingly comprises the migrant worker, differently-able workers, workers infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS, women employed in non-traditional occupations, advancing workplace technologies, environmental changes and crises, amongst other factors. As a consequence, the labour market would be comprised of diverse issues and interests which must be taken into account in the development and implementation of labour-related initiatives.

#### 4.11.1 Industrial Relations

There were several initiatives in the 2015/2016 fiscal year which contributed to enhancing industrial relations. These include the following:

##### A. Tripartite Engagement

In keeping with the commitment to foster dialogue, regular consultation and interaction towards enhancing

tripartite and multipartite relations, the following activities were undertaken:

- The Minister of Labour and Small Enterprise Development held a series of meetings with employers' organisations as well as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Decent Work Team and Office for the Caribbean to discuss areas of collaboration and to synergise objectives.
- The Minister met with the National Trade Union Centre of Trinidad and Tobago (NATUC) and the Joint Trade Union Movement (JTUM) to discuss critical labour matters, inclusive of the continuation of the tripartite mechanism for dialogue and developing labour relations, and amendment to the Industrial Relations Act (IRA) and other issues. A decision was also taken to host bi-monthly meetings with JTUM and quarterly meetings with NATUC.
- The backlog in trade disputes and breakdowns in negotiations has been significantly reduced. From September 2015 to August 2016, the Conciliation Division received 1373 trade disputes, of which 974 disputes have been disposed. There were 413 matters settled and 561 disputes were sent to the Industrial Court as Unresolved.

##### B. National Consultations on Labour Legislations

In-keeping with the commitment to undertake a comprehensive review of labour legislation in Trinidad and Tobago, the Ministry undertook broad consultations on the Industrial Relations Act (IRA), Chapter 88:01 and the proposed Bill to amend the Co-operatives Societies Act, Chapter 81:03. These two (2) major pieces of legislation aim to improve the governance of labour and the co-operative sector in Trinidad and Tobago.

In February and April 2016, the Ministry hosted two (2) public consultations on the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill with stakeholders (Employers, Trade Unions, Civil society). A two (2) day consultation was held at the National Energy Skills Centre in Trinidad and a one (1) day consultation in Tobago. The Consultations informed the development of the Policy to guide the amendment of the IRA.

### C. HIV and AIDS Sustainability Centre

During the fiscal year, the HIV and AIDS Sustainability Centre (HASC) introduced twelve (12) organisations to the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS, eight (8) of which were in the Private Sector and four (4) in the Public Sector. Follow-up engagements have been completed with eight (8) of these organisations in the reporting period and HASC continues to maintain contact with all organisations.

For the 2016 year, the Ministry through HASC has engaged 25 organisations - 15 in the private sector; 9 Government and state agencies and 1 worker organisation. These organisations include: Rinalda Therapeutic Institute Ltd, Family Planning Association; Best Smart; Caribbean Nazarene College; CAISO; Rhand Credit Union; TECU Credit Union, Maxi Taxi Association; Pita Pit Trinidad, Abel Solutions Ltd, Naparima Bowl, Ministry of the Attorney General, Employers Consultative Association, Ramkaran Construction Ltd, Chaguaramas Development Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, PTSC, Value Optical Ltd.

The Ministry has sensitised 1,205 workers on the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS and HIV as a workplace issue. As at April 2016, the discussions have led to two (2) Memoranda of Understanding being signed with the MLSED - one with the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries and the other with the Employers' Consultative Association of Trinidad and Tobago (ECA). The signing of an MOU establishes a formal engagement for the development of HIV and AIDS Workplace Policies.

Following the signing of the MOU with the Employers' Consultative Association, a group sensitisation session with the theme "Making the Workplace a Supportive Environment," was conducted in April 2016 with member companies of the ECA.

### D. Formation of an Occupational Health and Hygiene Working Group

According to the ILO, globally, occupational accidents tend to be more focused than occupational illnesses and diseases, since accidents usually have more visibility and are easier to remedy. The ILO, however, has stated that the cost of damage caused by occupational accidents is 1/10 that of occupational illnesses and diseases. OSHA has moved to form an Occupational Health and Hygiene

Working Group whose task comprises the review of all occupational safety and health cases.

### E. International and Regional Obligations and Commitments

Trinidad and Tobago has ratified twenty (20) ILO Conventions, nineteen of which are currently in force. These include the eight (8) core or fundamental Conventions, which address the issues of abolition of forced labour, elimination of child labour, elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation and freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. In this context, the MLSED undertook the following:

- Participation in the 325th, 326th and 327th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO
- Participation in 105th Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) of the ILO, June 2016
- Reviewed the Model Bilateral Investment Agreement of Trinidad and Tobago
- Held discussions with the team from the ILO Decent Work Team and Office for the Caribbean and obtained support on a number of initiatives, including consultations on labour laws (IRA, Retrenchment and Severance Benefits Act, Basic Terms and Conditions of Work Code), Workshop on Contract Employment, and implementation of the Ten Point Plan on Unemployment (hosting of Jobs Expo, training of Manpower Officers).

### F. Development of a National Policy on Co-operatives

Following the National Stakeholder Consultations on Co-operatives held in January 2016, the MLSED sought to develop a draft National Policy on Co-operatives which is aimed at providing a framework to guide the development of the Sector to 2020 and beyond. The Policy will also guide the reform of legislation to support Co-operative development in Trinidad and Tobago. The draft Policy was disseminated to key stakeholder groups for their review and comments.

## 4.11.2 Income and Social Protection

### A. The National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT)

The National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT) continued to be at the forefront of strengthening and extending social protection to workers and their dependents.

The NIBTT's performance served to assure stakeholders that the National Insurance Fund remained secure and well-managed. In its new strategic plan 'Vision' 2019, six (6) strategic objectives were identified and deemed as critical for continuing on the path of growth and success, namely:

- Maximisation of Contribution Income
- Maximisation of Investment Income
- Alignment of contributions and benefits to enhance long-term actuarial balance of the NIS
- Optimisation of Earning Potential of Subsidiaries
- Minimisation of Operating Cost of the Fund
- Enhancement of Service Delivery to Improve Customer Satisfaction

The achievements for fiscal 2015/2016, were as follows:

- Total beneficiaries were 175,172
- The number of long-term beneficiaries stood at 142,191
- New claims determined for payment totalled 48,796
- 18,650 new insured persons were registered
- 2,819 new employers were registered
- Payments were received from almost 18,000 employers
- Payments were received on behalf of more than 500,000 active contributors

The 9th Actuarial Review of the National Insurance System (NIS) was completed in Fiscal 2015. The report of the review was subsequently laid in Parliament on November 27, 2015 and approval for some of the

proposed changes to the NIS contained within the report was granted by the Minister of Finance in fiscal 2016. Among the changes included the following:

- An increase in the contribution rate from 12% to 13.2%
- An increase in the minimum and maximum insurable earnings to \$867 (from \$789) and \$13,600 (from \$12,000) per month, respectively.
- Earned benefits already in payment will not be increased in accordance with the increase in insurable earnings, however those qualifying for benefits after the changes take effect from September 5th will be granted the increase.

### B. National Insurance Fund Performance

During the Financial year, the size of the investment portfolio funds decreased by \$732Mn from \$24.84Bn to \$24.10Bn, and the total return also declined from 2.59% to 1.40%. The decrease in the value of the fund was attributable to lower market values for the equity and mutual fund portfolios.

## 4.11.3 Retrenchment

The MLSED has taken a holistic approach to the issue of unemployment and has developed a Ten-Point Plan titled "Empowering Unemployed Persons: Turning Adversity into Opportunity." The objective of this Plan is to provide immediate, short- and medium-term assistance to retrenched workers and, where necessary, their families, to mitigate against the negative financial, social, physical and psychological effects of unemployment and empower them towards re-integration into decent work in the shortest possible time, either through job placements or support in establishing their own businesses or Co-operatives. The Ministry recognises that the implementation and realisation of the objectives of the Plan will require support and partnering with key Governmental and private sector organisations.

## 4.12. Agriculture

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago gives priority to the progression of the Agriculture sector. The goal is to achieve food security for the country. The Action Plan for 2012-2015 had been developed by the Ministry of Food Production, Land, and Marine Affairs. The Ministry was given the task of augmenting the country's food and nutrition security.<sup>113</sup> In addition to food security, a modernised, internationally competitive productive and export-oriented Agriculture sector would be critical with regards to that sector's overall performance and its contribution to the GDP.<sup>114</sup>

### 4.12.1 Food Inflation

At the beginning of 2016, the level of food inflation increased by 1.8% above the December 2015 level. By February 2016 there was a sharp increase in the food price inflation rate, from a reported 4.5% in January 2016 to 9.4%. The inflation rate has since generally fluctuated in the range, 8.6% to 10%.

### 4.12.2 Contribution to the Economy

The slowdown in performance of the Energy Sector has brought into focus the need to diversify the economy, and the critical role of agriculture in that regard. Presently, Agriculture's contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP is relatively low.

### 4.12.3 Initiatives in 2015/2016

In keeping with the efforts to increase the contribution of Agriculture, the following initiatives were implemented in 2015/2016 fiscal year:

- The Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting programme was launched at the Marper Farm facility in Manzanilla. The objective of this project is to cultivate an ecological coconut-based enterprise.
- The Agricultural Incentive Programme was designed

to provide support to the various agricultural sub-sectors based on the requirements identified and the recommendations of the stakeholders, with the intention of boosting the overall efficiency and productivity of the agricultural sector.

- The Extension and Training Programme entailed the provision of guidance courses and demonstrations, by the Extension Training and Information Services (ETIS) Division, providing farmers and all other interested persons with information on aspects of agriculture and related issues.
- The Development of agricultural access roads aimed to provide reasonable access to farmers along 240km of roads that facilitate agriculture production of targeted commodity and strategic crops. Rehabilitation of these roads were to significantly increase agricultural production in the communities and support the thrust towards national food security.
- Development of water management and flood control infrastructure to provide for the irrigation needs of the farming community by the provision of ponds on farmers holdings.
- Development of the Fisheries Sub-sector to contribute to the enhancement of both food security and food safety, through the provision of infrastructure and facilities at various landing sites that meet both local and/or international standards, in accordance with the practice of responsible fisheries.
- The Development Programme of the Forestry Division included: Forest Regeneration, Forest Management, Forest Protection, and Management of National Parks.
- Land management initiatives involved a combination of projects including, the acquisition of sites for non-agricultural development purposes, survey and subdivision of state lands for distribution to farmers, the survey plans restoration project, the production of nautical charts for the Gulf of Paria, Aerial and LIDAR survey of Trinidad and Tobago and development of a terrestrial laser scanning system.
- Development of marketing infrastructure and services executed by the National Agricultural

<sup>113</sup> <http://www.agriculture.gov.tt/pdf/National%20Food%20Production%20Action%20Plan%202012-2015.pdf>

<sup>114</sup> <http://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Medium-Term-Policy-Framework-2011-14.pdf>



Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO) to foster the development of a sustainable, competitive sector by the provision of programmes that will provide safe, healthy foods to the local and international markets, build capacity of our farmers, and provide market information for timely decision making and marketing services.

- Provision of agricultural and horticultural services facilitates the production and sale of seeds and planting material for a range of commodities. These activities were undertaken by the Agricultural Services Division of the MALF as a service to the farming community<sup>115</sup>

115 Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries - Major Policies, Projects and Programmes Implemented During 2015/2016



# CHAPTER 5



## OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2016

### Chapter 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2016

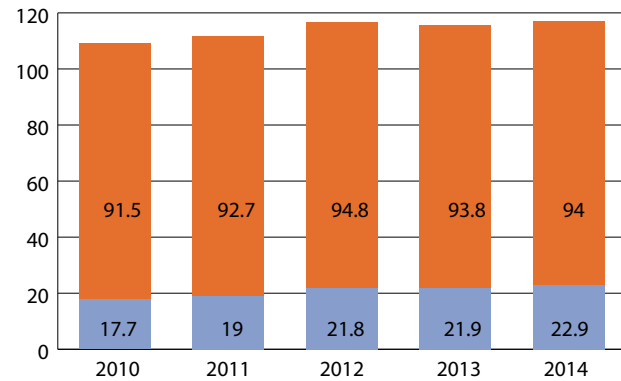
In the face of a global economic recession, continued investment in the social sector of Trinidad and Tobago is essential if the country is to maintain the gains made in human development. It is important to ensure that the country's scarce resources are allocated efficiently within this sector and are targeted to those that are most in need. This chapter focuses on the budgetary allocations made by the Government towards social sector development. It also highlights the performance of selected economic indicators during the 2016 fiscal year and identifies policies developed and research and evaluations undertaken during the fiscal year.

#### 5.1 Budgeted Allocations to the Social Sector

In the face of a global economic recession and declining revenues from the energy sector, the Trinidad and Tobago economy stagnated in 2015<sup>1</sup>. In the National Budget Statement 2016, social sector policies were identified for Health and Healthcare; Housing; Arts and Culture; Social Safety Net; and People with Disabilities. Some of the social support measures implemented were increases in Old Age Pension, creation of a Retirees' Benefits Programme, a 20% increase in On-the-Job (OJT) Training Programme stipends, a Graduate Recruitment Programme and exemptions in the agricultural sector.

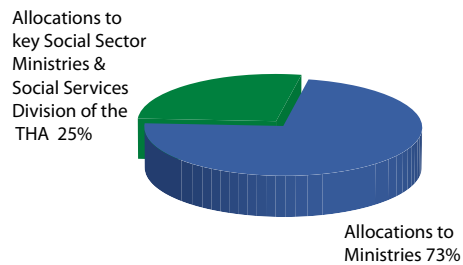
Figure 5.I highlights the allocations to key social sector Ministries and the Division of Social Services of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) in relation to the GDP for 2011 to 2015. The key social sector Ministries and the THA received TT\$17.7 billion (19.3% of GDP) in 2011, as compared to TT\$22.9 billion (24.3% of GDP) in 2015.

**Figure 5.I: Allocation to the Key Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the THA in Relation to GDP (2011-2015)**



In addition, as illustrated in Figure 5.II, in fiscal 2016 a total of twenty seven percent (27%) of Government's expenditure was allocated to the key social sector Ministries of Trinidad and the Division of Social Services of the THA. This represents an aggregate of TT\$22.9 billion from the overall national expenditure of TT\$63.0 billion.

**Figure 5.II: Percentage of the Budget Allocated to Key Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2016/2017**



<sup>1</sup> Budget Statement 2016, Ministry of Finance

Figure 5.III shows the percentages apportioned to each social sector Ministry or the Social Services Divisions of the THA. Government's commitment to human capital development is manifested in the largest allocations apportioned to the Ministry of Education (36%) and Ministry of Health (24%). The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (21%) received the third highest allocation demonstrating the continuation of its mandate to address the social challenges of poverty, social inequality and social exclusion in Trinidad and Tobago. The MSDFS fiscal 2016 allocation of TT\$4.82 billion represented an increase of 16.4% over the allocation for fiscal 2015 of TT\$4.14 billion.

CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2016

Figure 5.III Budget Allocations for the Key Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2015/2016

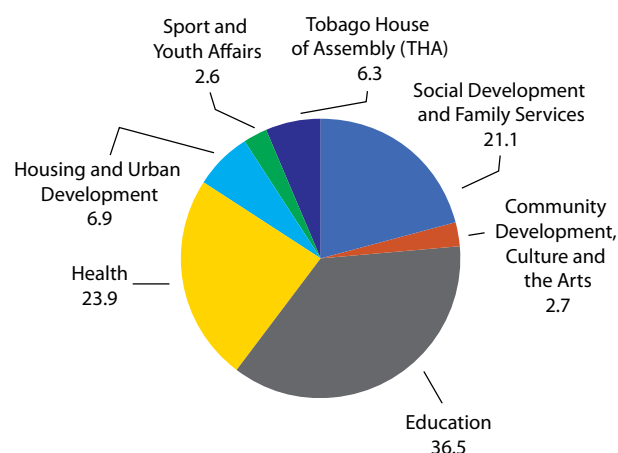


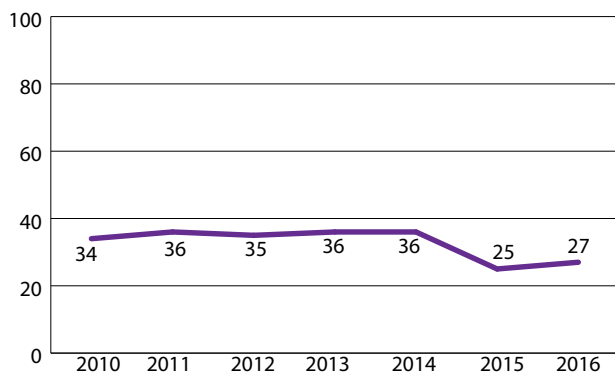
Table 5.I provides a financial breakdown of the allocations to each of the key social sector Ministries and THA divisions.

Table 5.I: Budgeted Allocations for the Key Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2015/2016

Key Social Sector Ministries	Development Programmes TTD	Recurrent Expenditures TTD	Total TTD
<b>Social Development and Family Services</b>	65,100,000	4,752,128,472	<b>4,817,228,472</b>
<b>Community Development, Culture and the Arts</b>	157,800,000	564,593,326	<b>722,393,326</b>
<b>Education</b>	1,104,445,000	7,221,768,421	<b>8,326,213,421</b>
<b>Health</b>	742,800,000	4,708,984,248	<b>5,451,784,248</b>
<b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	312,500,000	1,271,517,035	<b>1,584,017,035</b>
<b>Sport and Youth Affairs</b>	127,600,000	475,207,924	<b>602,807,924</b>
<b>Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</b>	158,200,000	1,287,185,200	<b>1,445,385,200</b>
			<b>22,949,829,626</b>
<b>Social Divisions of the THA:</b>			
Settlements and Labour	51,700,000	19,458,900	<b>71,158,900</b>
Education, Youth Affairs and Sports	68,800,000	424,326,200	<b>493,126,200</b>
Community Development and Culture, Welfare Services	16,000,000	104,591,600	<b>120,591,600</b>
Health and Social Services	21,700,000	738,808,500	<b>760,508,500</b>
Social Infrastructure	158,200,000	1,287,185,200	<b>1,445,385,200</b>

Figure 5.IV illustrated the percentage of Government's investment in the social sector for the past six years. For the period 2010 to 2016, financing within the social sector ranged between 25% and 36% of the National Budget.

**Figure 5.IV: Percentage of Budgeted Allocations to the Key Social Sector Ministries in Trinidad and the Social Services Divisions of the THA for the period 2010-2016**



## CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2016

In fiscal 2016, the combined budgeted allocations for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming decreased from TT\$12.6 billion in 2015 to TT\$12.3 billion in 2016. This represented a 2.6% reduction for social infrastructural development and the provision of social services and programmes. Table 5.II details the Budgeted Allocation for Social Infrastructure and Programming from 2012 to 2016; see Appendices I and III for a further disaggregation of the data.

**Table 5.II: Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming for Fiscal Period 2012-2016**

Year	Social Infrastructure TTD	Social Programming TTD	Total TTD
2012	3,560,919,000	7,868,139,338	11,429,058,338
2013	3,311,782,000	7,834,008,994	11,145,790,994
2014	3,395,467,000	7,945,008,757	11,340,475,757
2015	3,585,377,000	8,997,769,044	12,583,146,044
2016	2,369,145,000	9,891,660,141	12,260,805,141

The percentage of the overall social sector budget allocated to Social Infrastructure and Programming is illustrated in Table 5.III.

**Table 5.III: Percentage of Social Infrastructure & Programming Allocated to Social Sector Ministries and the THA**

Year	Budgeted Allocation to Key Social Sector Ministries and the THA TTD	Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming TTD	Percentage of Social Infrastructure & Programming to Allocations to Social Sector Ministries and the THA %
2012	19024192,847	11429058,338	60.08
2013	21845828,178	11145790,994	51.02
2014	21133241,942	11340475,757	53.66
2015	21961339,938	12583146,044	57.30
2016	22949829,626	12260805,141	53.42

## 5.2. New Programmes/ Projects Developed in Fiscal 2016

In the second quarter of fiscal 2016, Ministries and government agencies were asked to reduce overall expenditure by 7% from initial estimates of expenditure identified in the first quarter as a result of decreases in the country's financial resources. This propelled government agencies to become more efficient in utilizing its human and capital resources in delivering its mandate and programmatic agenda. Box 5.I identifies new programmes and projects developed/implemented during fiscal 2016 given the presenting socio-economic challenges.

### Box 5.I: New Programmes, Projects and Initiatives developed/implemented in Fiscal 2016

- A Ten-Point Plan titled '*Empowering Unemployed Persons: Turning Adversity into Opportunity*' (MLSED)
- Establishment of National Register of Unemployed Persons (MLSED)

## 5.3. Social Policies Developed in Fiscal 2016

### 5.3.1. The Inter-Ministerial Social Policy Committee (I-Mspc)

The Inter-Ministerial Social Policy Committee (I-MSPC) is responsible for coordinating policy development and implementation, monitoring and assessment throughout

### CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2016

the social sector. It was first established in 2008 and reconstituted in 2013 and 2016 for a two year term. The I-MSPC continues to function under the purview of the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services and is currently updating the Social Policy Agenda with inputs from relevant social sector Ministries. This Agenda identifies priority areas for policy development, in light of Government's social objectives and identifies policies that are scheduled to be completed/implemented within the next two years. Box 5.II highlights key policy initiatives developed or finalised in fiscal 2016.

### Box 5.II: Policies Developed and/or Finalised in Fiscal 2016

- Finalisation of the Interim Policy Guidelines for the Administration of Grants in the Ministry (MCDCA)
- Finalisation of the Interim Policy and Guidelines for the use of Community Facilities and Provision of support to the Museum Sector in T&T (MCDCA)
- Development of a National Policy on Co-operatives (MLSED)

## 5.4. Research Conducted in Fiscal 2016

### 5.4.1. The Inter-Ministerial Research Council (I-MRC)

The Inter-Ministerial Research Council is tasked with the coordination of the overall national social research agenda in Trinidad and Tobago. This would include monitoring research activities being conducted within the social sector. Key research activities conducted during fiscal 2016 are highlighted at Box 5.III below:

**Box 5.III: Research Conducted and/or Finalised in Fiscal 2016****Ministry of Health**

- A National Health Survey
- Assessment of key health indicators and preparation of a Health Fact Sheet
- Research on the different Models of Care in various regional and international jurisdictions to determine the type of services, governance structure and innovative ways of delivering quality health care services to the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.
- Evaluation of National Health Services to determine the impact of these services, cost-benefit as well as whether these services are delivering value for money
- Mental Health – Contributing factors to Mental Health

**Ministry of Education**

- Guidance document on the Ministry of Education's state of research
- Comparative Analysis of Leading Education Systems
- Rapid Assessment of the Continuous Assessment Component (CAC)

**Ministry of Social Development and Family Services**

- Research into the impact of the downturn in the economy on citizens of T&T (MSDFS)

**A. Research into the impact of the downturn in the economy on citizens of T&T.**

In March 2016, an Internal Planning Team of the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS) was convened to develop a National Social Mitigation Plan to minimise the negative impacts on vulnerable populations, as a result of the downturn of the Trinidad and Tobago economy. The Plan is expected assist in cushioning the impact of the economic downturn on citizens, primarily vulnerable groups, as well as, reposition affected persons, in the short to long term, on a path of stability and productivity given their particular situation resulting from the country's economic situation.

**CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2016**

To develop this Plan, the MSDFS adopted an inclusive and participatory approach. The collection of primary and secondary data is a critical aspect of this initiative and the MSDFS garnered the input and feedback of key stakeholders in relevant sectors of the society to inform various elements of the Plan. This was achieved through a series of data collection activities which began in July 2016 and were completed in August 2016, and included:

The conduct of rapid interviews to residents in Mayaro/ Rio Claro and other communities in Trinidad;

- Completion of a questionnaire by social sector Ministries and other key stakeholders;
- Hosting of four national social dialogues geared towards the public: three (3) in north, south and central regions of Trinidad and one (1) in Tobago;
- Focus group discussions with stakeholders in T&T, including older persons, youth, persons with disabilities, NGOs and FBOs, and academia;
- Interviews with key informants in the business and labour sectors; and
- On-line feedback from citizens.

A Report on the data collection activities as well as the Social Mitigation Plan is expected to be completed within the first quarter of fiscal 2017.



# CHAPTER 6



## REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES 2016

**Chapter 6:****REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES  
AND INITIATIVES FOR 2016**

This section examines the initiatives undertaken by the key social sector Ministries for fiscal 2016. This review allows for continuous monitoring of the progress towards the attainment of the targets that have been set for the country's social development. The initiatives are listed under their respective Ministries.

Among the primary areas of focus by the GoRTT for 2016 were human capital development, poverty eradication and security. Table 6.1 lists the Key Focus Areas under which the recorded initiatives are relevant:

**Table 6.1: Key Focus Areas**

KEY FOCUS AREAS
Art and Culture
Education
The Environment
Food Security
Gender Affairs
Health Care
Housing
Labour
Local Government
National Security
People with Disabilities
Small Business Development and Entrepreneurship
Social Sector Programmes
Sport
Youth Development

In fiscal 2016, it was observed that the key social sector Ministries expended, in several cases, 100 percent of their budgeted allocations. Table 6.11 shows a comparison of estimates of expenditure and revised estimates of expenditure (i.e. recurrent expenditure) on social programmes and initiatives of key social sector Ministries and the Social Services Division of the Tobago House of Assembly for fiscal 2016.

**Table 6.II: Comparison of Estimates of Expenditure and Revised Estimates of Expenditure for Social Programmes (Recurrent) for Fiscal 2017, Key Social Sector Ministries and Key Social Services Divisions within the Tobago House of Assembly**

MINISTRY	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	% OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	
			2016	2015
<b>Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts</b>	401,341,284	340,449,936	85	101
<b>Ministry of Education</b>	1,112,716,361	632,638,380	57	101
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	605,076,000	612,456,000	101	94
<b>Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>	565,200,000	423,700,000	75	101
<b>Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs</b>	187,810,000	135,560,000	72	104
<b>Ministry of Social Development and Family Services</b>	4,537,154,296	4,380,405,824	97	98
<b>Tobago House of Assembly</b>	119,482,400	119,313,271	99	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,528,780,341</b>	<b>6,644,523,411</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>98</b>

SOURCE: Budget Division, Ministry of Finance September, 2016

In fiscal 2016, a total of twenty seven percent (27%) of Government's expenditure was allocated to the key social sector Ministries of Trinidad and the Social Services Divisions of the THA. This represented an aggregate of TT\$22.9 billion from the overall national expenditure of TT\$63.0 billion.

For the period 2011 to 2016, Government's spending on nine (9) key programmes under the social safety net, ranged between TT\$5.2 billion to TT \$6.5 billion.

The Senior Citizens' Pension, administered by the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services accounted for the highest expenditure among the social programmes during the 2011 to 2016 period, with total expenditure ranging from TT\$2.4 billion to TT\$3.31 billion. The lowest expenditure was recorded in 2014 and the highest in 2016. The Government Assistance for

Tertiary Expenses (GATE) Programme, administered by the Ministry of Education recorded the second highest programme expenditure, with figures ranging between TT\$625 million to TT\$726 million during the period. The highest figure was recorded in 2013 and the lowest in 2011. The Programme's 2016 expenditure was TT\$650 million. The Community-based Environment Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP), recorded the third highest expenditure with programme allocations ranging between TT\$366 million and TT\$606 million. The lowest expenditure was recorded in fiscal 2011 and the highest in 2015. The Programme's expenditure for 2016 was \$531 million.

Table 6.III provides a comparison of expenditure for these selected programmes.

Table 6.III: Actual Expenditure for Selected Programmes for the years 2011 -2015 and Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2016

PROGRAMME	Actual Expenditure 2011	Actual Expenditure 2012	Actual Expenditure 2013	Actual Expenditure 2014	Actual Expenditure 2015	Revised Estimates of Expenditure 2016
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	366,114,000	494,419,288	584,039,642	532,557,459	606,200,000	531,000,000
Disability Assistance Grant (DAG)	386,822,690	359,992,200	397,135,500	371,682,763	379,506,550	465,000,000
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	625,000,000	650,000,000	726,130,316	635,678,144	712,000,000	650,000,000
National Schools Dietary Services Limited (Trinidad) (formerly School Nutrition Programme)	35,707,800	248,000,000	252,855,000	258,660,000	250,000,000	234,300,000
On the Job Training (OJT) Programme	201,155,701	78,284,919	260,000,000	307,025,030	308,000,000	300,820,000
Public Assistance Grant (PAG)	284,890,650	294,974,200	307,188,440	288,743,006	409,500,000	430,300,000
Senior Citizens' Pension (SCP)	2,769,089,395	2,521,376,199	2,583,476,945	2,434,803,838	2,861,470,500	3,319,554,016
Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (Food Support Programme)	173,000,000	239,000,000	224,059,758	270,486,521	294,000,000	288,000,000
Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)	404,465,772	423,639,154	406,976,868	572,518,625	717,500,000	355,700,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,246,246,008</b>	<b>5,309,685,960</b>	<b>5,741,862,469</b>	<b>5,672,155,386</b>	<b>6,538,177,050</b>	<b>6,574,674,016</b>

## Review of Social Programmes

This section provides a review of the social programmes and initiatives undertaken by the GoRTT for fiscal 2016.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is of the view that people are integral to the nation's development and as such, continues to focus on the development of the nation's human capital and improving the living conditions of the poor and disadvantaged, whilst addressing the issues of crime prevention and community empowerment.

The programmes and initiatives outlined in this chapter highlight several established Government social programmes in the areas of: ageing; artistic and community development; community empowerment and crime prevention; child protection; disability affairs; education; employment; families; gender issues; health care and services; housing; sports; skill development; social displacement and substance abuse and their impact on sustainable human development.

### Box 6.1: MINISTRIES/DIVISIONS REPRESENTED

- Ministry of Community Development (MCD)
- Division of Health and Social Services (Tobago House of Assembly -THA)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Development) (OPM)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MoHUD)
- Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development (MLSED)
- Ministry of National Security (MNS)
- Ministry of Public Utilities (MPU)
- Ministry of Public Administration and Communications
- Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS)
- Ministry of Works and Transport (MoT)

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</b>	<p><b>CULTURAL CAMPS: SUPPORTING A CULTURE OF PEACE</b></p> <p>These cultural camps serve as platforms for re-formation and re-establishment of national cultural pride, through learning and sharing of traditions. The purpose of these camps is to preserve the various cultural art forms in T&amp;T.</p> <p>The intent is to create the cultural 'Citizen of the Future', along with providing a forum for further development of the nation's next generation and to provide an alternative, creative use of leisure time.</p>	<p>Children (17 years and under) and Youth (18 – 25 years)</p>		<p>For the Fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conventional Vacation Camps for children (9 – 17 years) were conducted during the July/August vacation period. Attendees were exposed to workshops inclusive of media, visual, literary and performing arts. <b>Approximately 756 young persons benefited</b> from these Camps held across the country;</li> <li>A total of 8 Technical Camps commenced in June and are will be completed in September. <b>Approximately 114 persons were registered</b> in programmes such as drama, design and craft, and media.</li> </ul>	<p>A more Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy.</p>
	<p><b>COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND SENSITISATION PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This initiative provides a platform for the dissemination of information on social, economic and other issues that impact upon the day to day lives of members of local communities. As a consequence, individuals, groups and communities are provided with the necessary tools that allow them to make informed choices and decisions.</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>To organise and implement sensitisation programmes via lectures, discussions and workshops.</p>	<p>For fiscal 2016:  <b>The programme was conducted in 101 communities throughout the nation. Approximately 6,370 persons benefited</b> from the information shared via discussions, lectures and workshops on topics such as, Family Life, Crime and Safety, Conflict Management, Consumerism and Disaster Preparedness.</p>	<p>Members of communities will be knowledgeable on issues that impact their community.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</b></p>	<p><b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)</b> The CDF is a poverty alleviation programme mandated to provide civil society organisations and communities with grants to implement projects that improve the economic and social well-being of communities.</p>	<p>Communities</p> <p>New micro enterprises established within communities.</p> <p>Improved physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Recipients of community-based training and education.</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>nine (9) sustainable poverty alleviation projects were approved and implemented</b> in communities across the country including: Parlatuvier, Icacos, Barrackpoire, La Brea and Felicity;</li> <li><b>Fifteen (15) infrastructure projects were implemented</b> under the Community Enhancement and Regeneration Programme component of the CDF, with two (2) projects still on-going;</li> <li>A total of <b>19 organisations</b>, including the Couva Children's Home, Rape Crisis Society, Raffa House Children's Home, Mathura Women's Centre and the Tobago Agri-Business Cooperative Society, <b>benefited from capacity building workshops</b> during the period. In total, <b>over 500 persons benefited</b> from the various projects executed under the CDF.</li> </ul>	<p>Self-reliant and sustainable communities.</p>
<p><b>COMMUNITY EDUCATION (SHORT SKILLS TRAINING) PROGRAMME</b> This Programme provides basic and advanced training in a variety of marketable skills geared towards home based production of goods and services and employment generation. The overall objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generate self and wage employment opportunities.</li> <li>2. Provide domestic support.</li> <li>3. Allow for more effective use of scarce financial resources.</li> </ol>	<p>Communities</p> <p>Recipients of community based training and education.</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <p><b>A total of 82 skills training programmes were conducted</b> in communities across the country. A total of <b>1,109 persons benefited from the training</b> as a result.</p>	<p>Self-reliant and sustainable communities.</p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</p>	<p><b>COMMUNITY MEDIATION PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme offers free mediation services to selected communities throughout the country as an alternative to the litigation/Court process and as a mechanism to address some of the behavioural issues that give rise to conflicts in our society. Among the core role and functions of the Community Mediation Services Division (CMSD) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of solutions to current conflicts in a non-threatening atmosphere that encourages mutual respect, understanding and compromise.</li> <li>• The implementation of outreach programmes which would assist in ensuring sustained positive behavioural change in communities and the restoration of good quality relationships among individuals in families and communities.</li> </ul>	<p>Families Communities Individuals</p>	<p>Social Programmes to prevent crime.</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016 the following sub-initiatives listed below were provided by the Programme:</p>	<p>Reduction in crime against property and person.</p>



	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Parenting Support Groups</b></li> </ul> <p>These groups are therapeutic in nature and comprise clients from mediation and social work interventions; persons referred from other agencies; and general members of the public experiencing difficulties in the management of their families. Members are allowed a secure space to sharpen their parenting skills, as well as seek out support, information and supportive relationships to cope with and better manage domestic situations.</p>	<p>Parents/Families Communities</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parenting Support Groups continued to conduct their quarterly meetings and <b>34 meetings were held with approximately 500 persons in attendance overall.</b> A range of topics were discussed/presented including: 'Fears of a Parent', 'Self-care', 'Spousal Abuse', 'the Power of an Apology', 'Parenting Styles', 'Grief and Loss', and 'Discipline'. A cumulative increase of 16% in Group membership was recorded.</li> <li><b>Two (2) annual Parenting Support Workshops were held and approximately 240 persons</b> were in attendance. Over 80% of attendees indicated that the information and topics shared will enhance their parenting ability and skill.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>An insufficient complement of social workers on staff has made it difficult to increase the amount of support groups. Additionally, the slow pace of identification and lease of space for the establishment of centres has also been listed as a hindrance.</p>	

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Education Awareness and Sensitisation</b> The initiative is aimed at:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminating information on issues such as bullying, anger management and conflict resolution</li> <li>Encouraging behaviour modification towards positive conflict management</li> <li>Building partnerships and encouraging stakeholder and citizen involvement</li> <li>Building awareness of the benefits of mediation and of the services offered by the Division and how they can be accessed</li> <li>Creating champions for peace building</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Sensitisation programmes to promote awareness on conflict issues.</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 20,000 brochures, pamphlets and booklets on bullying, abuse, parenting, family violence as well as community and school violence were distributed;</li> <li><b>27 Workshops/Seminars</b> on relevant issues including: Juvenile Indiscipline and Misbehaviour in the Age of Social Media and Mobile Electronics, Parenting and Decision Making, Anger Management and Bullying, and Managing Conflict and Effective Communication were conducted. Institutions impacted included: ASJA Primary School, Biche High School, Rose Hill Primary School, Chaguanas North Government Secondary and Palmiste Government Primary School;</li> <li><b>25 Community walks, Outreaches and Open Houses</b> were held. <b>Approximately 733 persons attended</b> these events;</li> <li>Additionally a <b>total of 31 meetings</b> with Civil Society Organisations, Ministries and Other State Agencies were hosted/attended by the Mediation Division.</li> </ul>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</p>	<p><b>Mediation and Social Work Intervention Cases</b></p> <p>The objectives of this initiative are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase the use of mediation as a conflict resolution mechanism,</li> <li>2. Meet the social and psychological needs of clients presented at mediation, and</li> <li>3. Increase the use of mediation as an alternative to litigation.</li> </ol>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <p>A total of <b>5,184 persons were served</b> at the Community Mediation Centres nationwide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The total number of cases categorised by type during the period was 765 (200 Civil cases and 565 Family cases);</b></li> <li>• <b>The total number of cases categorised by referral source was also 765 (240 court-referred cases and 525 self-referred cases);</b></li> <li>• <b>607 mediation sessions were scheduled during the period with 327 court referred cases and 58 self-referred cases being mediated;</b></li> <li>• <b>A total of 441 counselling sessions were conducted and 18 cases were referred to other agencies.</b></li> </ul> <p>The following outcomes were recorded from the cases mediated during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Full agreements were achieved in 76 cases;</b></li> <li>• <b>Partial agreements were achieved in 52 cases;</b></li> <li>• <b>No agreements were reached in 51 cases; and</b></li> <li>• <b>107 cases are ongoing.</b></li> </ul>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Peer Mediation</b></p> <p>The objectives of this initiative include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ignite our youth to create a country where peace, mutual respect and tolerance are embedded nationally;</li> <li>• To build life skills in conflict management through good communication, negotiation, mutual consideration and goodwill;</li> <li>• To equip children with the skills and competencies to be effective peacemakers in their environments; and</li> <li>• To reduce the level of truancy and delinquency among youth</li> </ul>	<p>Children 14 years and under and Youth 15-25</p>		<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The peer mediation programme was initiated in five (5) institutions. These institutions were assessed for Institutional Readiness and three (3) were prepared to support the programme namely: St. Jude's Home for Girls, Cunupia Government High School, and Toco Government Secondary School;</li> <li>• The curriculum was completed and programme implementation initiated at two institutions (St. Jude's Home for Girls and Toco Government Secondary School). A total of <b>67 students/residents completed the course</b> at these institutions, with <b>33 of them being appointed as peer mediators</b>;</li> <li>• Approximately <b>13 Meetings with key stakeholders</b> were held including, the Executive of the Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers' Association, the Executive of the National Parent Teachers' Association, parents, staff and administration of Institutions, to acquire programme support and participation;</li> <li>• Additionally, revised teacher training manuals, as well as student workbooks were printed and used in programme execution;</li> <li>• A total of <b>66 persons completed training as coordinators and facilitators</b>;</li> <li>• A Peer Mediation Implementation Manual is to be completed by August 2016 to treat with policy and other issues that may hinder programme implementation at the institutions; and</li> <li>• Administrations at the various institutions are no longer responsible for Programme implementation. The Community Mediation Division now implements, manages, monitors and maintains the programme at the institutions.</li> </ul>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</b>	<p><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This initiative provides a training platform to address the competencies of voluntary community leaders. It aims to reinforce the essential elements of group leadership and group management, while at the same time bringing to the fore new knowledge and experiences that promote growth and development.</p>	<p>Community-based organisations</p>	<p>The organisation and implementation of leadership development programmes for CBOs.</p>	<p>For the fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☐ <b>Two hundred and sixty-four (264) leadership development programmes were conducted</b> in communities across the country;</li> <li>☐ <b>A total of 2,396 persons benefited</b> from the programmes administered via lectures, discussions and workshops.</li> </ul>	<p>Improved community leadership.</p>
	<p><b>MUSIC SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to contribute to the holistic, professional development of musicians via the increase of music literacy and competency across a multiplicity of instruments.</p>	<p>Children (14 years and under) and Youth (15 – 25 years)</p>	<p>Increased availability of Music Schools.</p> <p>Increased Number of Musically Literate Persons.</p>	<p>During fiscal 2016:</p> <p><b>Approximately 290 students were involved in the initiative</b> with the following orchestras/organisations: Potential Symphony Steel Orchestra, Panjammers Steel Orchestra, Sangre Grande Cordettes, Golden Hands Steel Orchestra and Amaryioth Sabha Mandir Music School.</p>	<p>A more Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy.</p>
	<p><b>MENTORING BY THE MASTERS</b></p> <p>The Mentoring by the Masters Programme creates a space for knowledgeable transfer from senior, accomplished artists and cultural workers (the "Mentors"), to up-and-coming peers in their respective fields leading to the increased sustainability of the Cultural Sector.</p> <p>The 4<sup>th</sup> instalment of the programme was launched on June 22, 2016.</p>	<p>Artistic Practitioners and Groups and Cultural Workers</p>		<p>As at June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately <b>145 artists nationwide were expected to benefit from Developmental Workshops in 5 areas.</b></li> <li>• The Mentors for the period were as follows: <b>Kenwyn Crichlow</b> (Professional Arts), <b>Glendon Morris</b> (Copper Arts), <b>Stephen Derek</b> (Carnival Arts), <b>Rudlynn De Four-Roberts</b> (Heritage Architecture) and <b>Rivandranath Maharaj</b> (Preservation and Festival Development).</li> <li>• Audio-visual data to document the project is being collected and will later be used to market the programme and the Ministry. Public Showcases are scheduled for each mentor group to display the work of programme participants</li> <li>• An Award Ceremony in tribute to the participating Mentors is also scheduled to be held at the conclusion of the workshops.</li> </ul>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p align="center"><b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL REGISTRY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL WORKERS</b></p> <p>This Initiative aims to create a database of registered artists and cultural workers, as well as organisations and certified workers to facilitate development of cultural industries.</p>			<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of sixty-one (61) applications were approved.</b> Tax Allowance and Trade Agreement Certificates were also generated for each member of the Registry.</li> <li>• Assessment policy guidelines for applicants continue to be reviewed and have been incorporated into the application process.</li> <li>• Additionally, incentives/initiatives that serve as motivators to potential applicants and already registered artists, including entrepreneurial development workshops, have been introduced.</li> <li>• The online platform for the Registry continues to undergo development.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>PRIME MINISTER'S BEST VILLAGE TROPHY COMPETITION (PMBVTC)</b></p> <p>The Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition is a social interactive initiative, designed to provide an opportunity for communities to be more conscious about their environment and to participate in exercises that will enhance their surroundings whilst at the same time developing a sense of worth.</p> <p>It also encourages a sense of national pride and community spirit through healthy competition and social interactions. The creativity of our communities in food and artistic talents, the retention of the Folk Art and the general promotion of the arts are also encouraged.</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Recipients of community-based training and education.</p>	<p>For the fiscal period the following was achieved under the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>450 participants received training in 40 community workshops</b> in the areas of Dance, Drama, Music and Drumming;</li> <li>• Training was also provided in Folk Theatre, Folk Presentation and Handicraft for participating communities in the 10 Administrative Districts. <b>Approximately 850 combined classes were conducted at the Preliminary, Semi-Final and Final levels with 224 groups participating overall;</b></li> <li>• <b>953 Children participated in the Junior Best Village Competition</b> which was conducted in the 10 Administrative Districts in July, 2016;</li> <li>• <b>52 Communities participated in the 'Clean and Beautify' competition</b> held to promote environmental awareness within the communities;</li> </ul>	<p>Self-reliant and sustainable communities.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (TDCs)</b></p> <p>The Transformation and Development Centres (TDCs) formerly called Relief Centres, were established in October 1995. The objective of the TDCs was to address concerns such as hunger, homelessness, unemployment and the absence of marketable skills among vulnerable citizens of the nation. At present, the focus of the Programme is on addressing the issue of hunger through the provision of daily meals to destitute persons.</p> <p>During the pilot phase of the Programme, three Centres were established and have since remained in operation as follows: South Port of Spain Centre, Spree Simon Centre and Cocorite Centre. The Centres are operated by Non-Governmental Organisations.</p>	<p>NGOs and vulnerable persons within the community</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 235 meals were prepared for clients on a daily basis</b> from the three (3) Centres located in Port of Spain, Laventille and Cocorite.</li> <li>• <b>Consequently, 71,550 meals were served</b> to clients during the period.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>
<p><b>BREAK THE SILENCE/BUILDING HEALTHY FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS</b></p> <p>This initiative encourages children to speak out about Sexual Abuse and seeks to assist men and fathers to understand their role and function in the family.</p>	<p>Families</p>		<p>For the period April to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approximately 115 persons benefited</b> from counselling, social and housing assistance provided under the programme. Additionally, <b>approximately 100 fathers attended Men's Empowerment Workshops</b> during the period and <b>approximately 80 persons (parents, guardians, guidance counsellors) attended the launch of the Break the Silence Initiative.</b></li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CULTURE AND THE ARTS

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY)

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY)</b></p> <p><b>DISABILITY AFFAIRS UNIT - TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL CENTRE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES</b></p> <p>The Disability Affairs Unit is dedicated to the inclusion and empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) through implementation of targeted programs and activities in collaboration with key stakeholders. The Objectives of the Unit include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promotion of family, financial, social/welfare services and other opportunities for PWDs;</li> <li>2. Engaging in disability research and needs assessments</li> <li>3. Facilitating the direct provision of disability aids/equipment, programmes and activities towards mobility, full inclusion and empowerment of PWDs</li> <li>4. Promotion of the rights, abilities and concerns of PWDs</li> </ol>	<p>Persons with Disabilities</p>		<p>For the period April to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Unit interviewed/referred/followed-up with a total of 97 clients</b> (including 30 students of the Technical Vocational Centre -TVC);</li> <li>• <b>30 clients benefited</b> from equipment loans and maintenance/repair services from the Unit's Equipment Bank;</li> <li>• <b>30 Students received skills training and further educational development</b> from the TVC;</li> <li>• <b>Students of the TVC participated in the Annual Powergen Sports winning 29 medals at the event;</b></li> <li>• One (1) student enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Weekly visits are made to ensure the student receives the necessary support during training.</li> <li>• Students also benefited from a 2-month Music Therapy Programme and performed at a Music Festival in collaboration with the Consortium of Disability Organisations.</li> <li>• Additionally, students continue to receive training in a variety of subject areas including: Computer Studies, Remedial Math and English, Health Education and Personal Development, School Leaving Classes Physical Education and Independent Living/Life Skills.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b> Financial, staffing and space constraints at both the Unit and the Centre have impacted upon Programme activities.</p>	



	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY)</p>	<p><b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT - THE WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT CENTRE (WE-TEC)</b></p> <p>The Women's Economic and Technological Empowerment Centre (WE-TEC) is a Domestic Violence Shelter operated by the Division of Health and Social Services. The project aims to empower women and families through sensitisation and access to shelter and safety. The Programme's objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide shelter to women and their children who experience domestic violence in their homes;</li> <li>2. Establish a crisis Intervention Hotline; and to</li> <li>3. Sensitise the public about Domestic Violence and related issues.</li> </ol>	<p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p>		<p>For the period April to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>9 persons benefited from resident accommodation</b> at the WE-TEC shelter;</li> <li>• <b>9 persons (6 children and 3 women) also benefited from counselling sessions</b> facilitated by the Social Work Unit;</li> <li>• <b>35 representatives</b> of various stakeholder groups, Units within the Division of Health and Social Services of the THA and members of the public participated in a Workshop entitled 'Break the Silence';</li> <li>• <b>40 representatives</b> from various organisations including the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Coast Guard and Regiment, participated in a workshop on Human Trafficking;</li> <li>• <b>Representatives from 10 organisations</b> attended a round table discussion entitled, 'Domestic Violence – a Tobago Perspective'. The event, hosted by the Centre in conjunction with the United States Embassy, was held in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women; and</li> <li>• The WE-TEC and the Gender Affairs Unit appeared on several media platforms to highlight the issues of Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence.</li> </ul> <p>The Centre is currently operating with an inadequate staff complement to support its 24-hr shift system. Additionally financial constraints also hinder the Centre's operations.</p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>PROBATION HOSTEL</b></p> <p>The Probation Hostel, a temporary place of residence for children between the ages of 10 to 18 years was initially developed to facilitate children from unstable family structures. The children, who are placed at the Hostel through the Magistrates' Court, are regarded as beyond control, abandoned and sexually/physically abused. Residents are also juveniles awaiting decisions relative to custody.</p>	<p>At-Risk Children aged 10 to 18 years</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of children</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to September 2016, the Hostel provided psycho-social and psycho-educational interventions and assessments for approximately 8 residents. As a consequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>2 children were enrolled/re-enrolled in school;</b></li> <li><b>8 children were enrolled in literacy classes;</b></li> <li><b>6 children completed counselling;</b></li> <li><b>8 children were re-integrated with their families;</b> and</li> <li><b>2 residents were able to secure employment.</b></li> </ul>	
<p><b>PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT MOTHERS (PAM)</b></p> <p>The Programme for Adolescent Mothers is a developmental and Educational programme which provides the necessary support systems for adolescent mothers and their babies. The programme assists adolescent mothers who are school dropouts acquire the skills of mothering, while continuing their education. It also seeks to equip them with technical skills as a means of employment. The programme is intended to decrease the number of repeated pregnancies among young women and break the cycle of inter-generational poverty which may emerge among the target group due to early pregnancy.</p> <p>The Programme components include training in: Life Management, Moral/Spiritual Education, Parenting Education, Childcare, Mathematics, English Language and Social Studies. Technical skills include: Cosmetology, Food and Nutrition, Computer Literacy and Sewing. The programme also provides counselling, day care services and training in pre and post natal childcare.</p>	<p>Adolescent mothers</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to July 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately <b>20 adolescent mothers (including 7 new enrollees) were registered under the Programme</b> and benefited from lectures/classes in Parenting Education and Family Planning. Nursery facilities were also provided for 16 babies.</li> <li>• <b>4 mothers returned to school to complete their secondary education.</b> One student recently completed the 2016 CXC examinations and 3 are currently enrolled in lower forms. Regular follow-up is being conducted to track their progress.</li> <li>• <b>13 students of the Programme sat the School Leaving Examination</b> and results received indicated students passed with distinctions and credits to their name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additionally,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mothers received Christmas hampers of baby supplies donated by non-Governmental Organisations;</li> <li>• Adolescent and elderly mothers were treated to manicures, pedicures, facials and hairstyles over 'Two Days of Pampering' sponsored by the Programme.</li> </ul>	

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY)

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>REALISATION AND ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENT PROJECT (REAP)</b></p> <p>The objectives of this programme are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote self-empowerment, entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency</li> <li>Equip the vulnerable and disadvantaged with marketable skills</li> <li>Reduce unemployment, under-employment and dependency in communities</li> <li>Encourage the establishment of micro-businesses</li> </ol>			<p>For the period April to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>25 persons</b> accessed and attended training sessions in entrepreneurship</li> <li><b>15 persons</b> benefited from information disseminated at expositions and lectures</li> <li><b>71 persons</b> received grants/seed funding to operationalise their business endeavours.</li> <li>Post-grant client evaluations continue to be conducted by the Division</li> </ul>	
<p><b>THE TOBAGO REHABILITATION AND EMPOWERMENT CENTRE</b></p> <p>The objectives of the Centre are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services;</li> <li>Assist clients in regaining their ability to function without the use of drugs; and</li> <li>Provide services that will assist clients in their social reintegration.</li> </ol>	<p>Substance abusers and their Families</p>		<p>For the period April to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Approximately 41 persons</b> benefited from services provided by the Centre;</li> <li>Of the 20 residential clients, <b>18 completed counselling classes and individual sessions</b> ranging in duration from six weeks to nine months;</li> <li><b>6 persons were exposed to skill and vocational training</b> at the Metal Industries Company in preparation for Caribbean Vocational Qualification;</li> <li><b>6 persons received employment and are living independently;</b></li> <li><b>Approximately 200 persons participated</b> in a Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Expo as well as a Walk Against Drugs;</li> <li>The Unit also collaborated with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (ADAPP) to host an Annual Drug Awareness Week programme.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b> Shortage of critical staff, and lack of official transport facilities.</p>	

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY)

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>	<p><b>FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE STUDIES PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme is a government initiative designed to assist students in the pursuit of a post-secondary qualification or first undergraduate qualification. The assistance is given in the form of a grant and acts as a supplementary fund to which applying does not guarantee funding.</p> <p>The grant can be accessed only once as it works in tandem with the student's existing financial plans. Successful awardees would be required to enter into an agreement with the government to work within the territory of Trinidad and Tobago for a period specified. Any breach in the agreement on the part of the student would result in the grant being converted to a loan.</p>	Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	Provision of Financial Assistance	<p>During the fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Payment of Tranches were made to 51 awardees</b> under the Programme;</li> <li>• <b>Letters regarding the fulfilment of the contractual obligation to the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago were issued to 57 awardees</b>, who had completed their programme of study.</li> </ul>	A well-developed, well-educated, qualified cadre of citizens
	<p><b>GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR TUITION EXPENSES (GATE)</b></p> <p>The Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses Programme (GATE) is managed by the Funding and Grants Administration Division (FGAD) of the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>The Programme seeks to provide financial assistance to cover the cost of tuition fees to all qualified citizens of Trinidad and Tobago pursuing approved tertiary level programmes at local and regional public and private institutions. Persons benefitting from the programme are expected to provide a period of national service linked to the value of the grant.</p>	Students of undergraduate and postgraduate level programmes at public, pre-approved private and regional Tertiary Level Institutions (TLIs)	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses	<p>During the fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Task Force comprising of: a Management Consultant; and representatives from the Universities of Trinidad and Tobago and the West Indies, Ministries of Education; Finance; Planning and Development; Labour and Small Enterprise Development; Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association; Division of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport (THA); Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD); Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; and Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association was established to review the Programme;</li> </ul> <p><b>NB:</b> Details of these changes are contained in the Chapter entitled "the National Social Situation" which appears earlier in this document.</p>	A well-developed, well-educated, qualified cadre of citizens

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>NATIONAL SCHOOL DIETARY SERVICES LIMITED: (SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAMME)</b></p> <p>The School Nutrition Programme provides deserving students throughout Trinidad and Tobago with breakfast and lunch to ensure that they achieve a head start in their quest for academic excellence.</p> <p>The provision of school meals contribute to 1/4 and 1/3 of the child's recommended dietary allowances for breakfast and lunch, respectively. The programme seeks to:</p> <p>Improve the nutritional status of the needy child thereby enhancing the child's ability to learn; and</p> <p>Further stimulate the agricultural sector by utilising local produce wherever possible in the meal plan.</p>	<p>Primary and Secondary School Students</p>		<p>During the fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately <b>59,264 breakfast meals and 91,837 lunches were provided to students of primary and secondary schools.</b></li> </ul> <p>Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Seventy-six (76) contracted caterers were hired</b> to supply meals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>A reduction in budgetary allocation resulted in fewer supply days for meals.</p>	
<p><b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL ENERGY SKILLS CENTRE (NESC)</b></p> <p>The NESC was established in 1997 to build the human resource capacity of Trinidad and Tobago by training persons in the (local) energy and energy related industries. Though focused mainly on the training needs of the Energy Sector, NESC training seeks to covers all sectors. The objectives of the Programme are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide industry relevant skills training across Trinidad and Tobago;</li> <li>Develop and execute skills training programmes leading to sustainable (long term) employment;</li> <li>Retool workers with the requisite skills in order to take advantage of employment opportunities;</li> <li>Fill gaps in the industry with respect to specific skill shortages; and</li> <li>Provide training and accessibility to Information Technology and Communication Tools.</li> </ol>	<p>Persons interested in technical/ technological skills training for a career in the energy and industrial sector</p>		<p>For the fiscal period:</p> <p><b>A total of 975 Trainees graduated from the NESC in the following 12 programmes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heavy Equipment Operator;</li> <li>Advanced Welding;</li> <li>Air Conditioning &amp; Refrigeration;</li> <li>Autotronics;</li> <li>Construction Craft;</li> <li>Industrial Electrical Installation;</li> <li>Information Technology Specialist;</li> <li>Machine Shop;</li> <li>Microsoft Office Specialist;</li> <li>Pipefitting &amp; Fabrication;</li> <li>Shielded Metal Arc Welding (Full Time); and</li> <li>Sound Recording and Music Production.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, <b>104 apprentices received training</b> under the Point Lisas Industrial Apprenticeship Programme (PLIAP).</p>	<p>A cadre of quality graduates in Technical, Vocational Programmes</p>

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION (SSSD) (CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION)</b></p> <p>This Initiative seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish Inter-Agency protocols between the Student Support Services Division (SSSD), the Children's Authority and Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS);</li> <li>2. Provide intervention for at-risk cases, thus ensuring safety and protection of the child; and</li> <li>3. Advocate for care and protection, alternative placement in the school system, special consultations, and external agency intervention.</li> </ol>	<p>Students of both Primary and Secondary schools</p>		<p>During the fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>10,818 primary school students</b> received direct Social Work intervention whilst <b>688 new cases</b> from primary schools received intervention;</li> <li>• <b>256 cases</b> of suicide ideation/attempt/self-mutilation were addressed;</li> <li>• <b>37 cases</b> of teenage pregnancy received support;</li> <li>• <b>9,232 secondary school students</b> received direct social work intervention with <b>974 new cases</b> from secondary schools received intervention; and</li> <li>• <b>School Social Workers provided rapid response and follow up interventions for approximately 958 cases of crisis.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b> Lack of funding, resources and staff have been listed amongst the constraints of the Initiative.</p>	<p>Improved student performance</p>
	<p><b>TEXTBOOK RENTAL LOAN PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to Provide textbooks and other learning materials to students at primary schools, (Infants 1 and 2) and secondary schools, (Form 1). This includes the full replacement of existing workbooks/combination books at the primary level along with a replenishment of the existing stock of textbooks. Similarly, a top up would also be provided at the secondary level to replenish the existing stock and the provision of special education resources, as requested.</p>	<p>Primary school students (ages 5 – 8) and Secondary school students (ages 11-13)</p>		<p>For the fiscal period :</p> <p>The provision of textbooks and other learning materials to students at primary schools (Infants 1 and 2 levels) and secondary schools (Form 1 level) was approved. <b>A total of 210,014 textbooks and learning materials were procured</b> by the Education Facilities Company Ltd (EFCL) for distribution/use as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary - 196,864</li> <li>Secondary - 9,890</li> <li>Special Education - 3,260</li> <li>Regular - 3,009</li> <li>Manipulatives - 6</li> <li>Large Print - 245</li> </ul>	<p>Improved student performance</p>

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER (GENDER AND CHILD AFFAIRS)	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>DEFINING MASCULINE EXCELLENCE</b></p> <p>This programme promotes psycho-educational activities specifically designed for males that are aimed at addressing/reshaping the attitudes and behaviours associated with some of the negative, contemporary concepts and perceptions of masculinity. The overall objectives of the initiative are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Foster improved gender relations between men and women;</li> <li>2. Reduce the incidence of domestic and other forms of violence;</li> <li>3. Allow men the space to share their concerns and feelings openly and non-violently; and to</li> <li>4. Encourage males to pursue excellence in their private and personal undertakings.</li> </ol>	<p>Males (14 years and over)</p>	<p>Improve life skills</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <p><b>A total of 98 men in the communities of Port of Spain and environs, Sangre Grande and Point Fortin attended workshops</b> in "Improving Gender Relations between Men and Women" as well as forums aimed at reducing domestic violence crimes.</p>	
	<p><b>FOOD PREPARATION AND HOME MANAGEMENT FOR MEN AND BOYS</b></p> <p>The objectives of this programme are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide men with knowledge/skills of basic cooking techniques.</li> <li>2. Assist males in fostering family bonding and support.</li> <li>3. Sensitise males on the roles that can be shared in the household.</li> </ol> <p>Each programme consists of training for two days over a five week period aimed at providing males ages 9 years and over with knowledge and competencies in life skills, culinary arts, non-violent conflict resolution, male health and sexuality and gender relations.</p>	<p>Males 9 years and over</p>	<p>Recipients of Community Based Training and Education.</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approximately 200 men and boys participated in the programme</b> which was conducted in 10 communities throughout the country including Malabar; Fifth Company, Moruga; Barataria and Toco. The programme ran for a period of 5 weeks from May to June 2016.</li> <li>• Evaluations are being conducted to determine what other features can be added to the programme in the next financial year.</li> <li>• Financial constraints and challenges in securing venues to conduct the programme were listed as limitations.</li> </ul>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER (GENDER AND CHILD AFFAIRS)	<p><b>INTERNATIONAL COMMEMORATIONS</b></p> <p>International Commemorations are held annually to promote gender equity and equality in Trinidad and Tobago and to increase gender awareness amongst the population of Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>International Women's Day (IWD)</b></li> </ul> <p>International Women's Day seeks to celebrate advances in addressing, and raising awareness of, women's issues. IWD is celebrated annually on March 8<sup>th</sup>.</p>	<p>General public</p> <p>Women</p>		<p>During the period October 2015 to March 2016, the following observances were commemorated:</p> <p>To commemorate International Women's Day 2016, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) participated in a Rally and Information fair hosted by the Network of NGOs on the Brian Lara Promenade. The OPM's annual 5K Walk/Run was also held at the Queen's Park Savannah on March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2016 where approximately 2000 participants were in attendance.</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A Youth Focus Seminar</b> was held for schools in North Trinidad. Nine (9) schools participated.</li> <li><b>Care Packages</b> were donated to women currently residing in Domestic Violence Shelters. Over 1200 items were collected for distribution from Civil Society Organisations and staff members of the OPM.</li> <li>An online <b>Work Life Balance</b> survey was conducted to identify the work-life balance challenges facing working women. There were a total of approximately 800 responses.</li> <li>Support was also given to other Ministries, Agencies and Civil Society Organisations in their commemorative efforts of IWD via lectures, presentations and information dissemination on the programmes, projects and support services offered by the OPM.</li> </ul>	



INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women</b></li> </ul> <p>The observance of International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (IDEVAW) is significant as it highlights the activism and advocacy efforts aimed at stemming the scourge of gender based violence. Through this initiative it is envisaged that all sectors of the society will be informed of the issues involved in violence against women and that non-violent forms of conflict resolution are promoted.</p>	Women		<p>This event was commemorated on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2015. The following events were held.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outreach programmes were held with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) MilLAT and Servol training Centres throughout Trinidad. Approximately <b>500 persons</b> were reached through these initiatives;</li> <li>An Information Fair, promoting the services available to victims of violence was held on the Brian Lara Promenade in conjunction with several non-governmental and civil society organisations. Educational literature and other items were disseminated.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>International Men's Day</b></li> </ul> <p>International Men's Day is an occasion for men to celebrate their achievements and contributions, in particular their contributions to community, family, marriage, and child care while highlighting the discrimination against them. It is celebrated on November 19<sup>th</sup> each year.</p>	Men and Boys		<p>Roving Men's Health Forums were carried out in November and December, 2015 in three communities, Guayaguayare, Talparo and Cedros. An average of 350 men and boys from these and neighbouring communities participated in the initiative.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Human Rights Day</b></li> </ul> <p>The objectives of this observance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an awareness of the issues related to human rights;</li> <li>To sensitise citizens on universal human rights and responsibilities;</li> <li>To encourage national dialogue and stimulate public action towards adhering to human rights.</li> </ul> <p>It is commemorated on December 10<sup>th</sup> each year.</p>	All citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on human rights was disseminated as part of activities held during sixteen (16) days of activism which included celebrations for International Men's Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.</li> </ul>	

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER (GENDER AND CHILD AFFAIRS)

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER (GENDER AND CHILD AFFAIRS)</b></p> <p><b>WOMEN IN HARMONY PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme aims to economically empower single female heads of households between the ages of 26 to 45 years, with low/no skills, who face challenges because of their socio-economic status.</p> <p>It seeks to facilitate their overall development and improve their employability by offering training courses in Elderly Care or Agriculture/Landscaping for a duration of three (3) months.</p>	<p>Single, female heads of households between the ages of 26- 45 years</p>	<p>Recipients of Community-based Training and Education.</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <p>A total of 68 women, from the communities of Cumaná, Vessigny and St. Joseph, were enrolled in the programme. The Programme, which commenced in May 2016, concluded in August 2017 with a graduation exercise.</p>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities.</p>
<p><b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b></p> <p><b>CARDIAC PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>In addition to cardiac care provided at public sector hospitals, the Ministry of Health through its Adult Cardiac Programme also purchases cardiac services from private health care providers on behalf of citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. These services include Angiograms, Angioplasties, Transesophageal Echocardiograms and Open Heart Surgeries.</p>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Facilitation of medical procedures to private institutions</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A <b>total of 1,501 patients</b> accessed medical procedures from private institutions via the Ministry of Health. Approximately <b>829 patients were approved for cardiac procedures</b> as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>485 Angiograms:</b> (279 male and 206 female);</li> <li><b>52 Angioplasty procedures:</b> (36 male and 16 female);</li> <li><b>174 Coronary Artery Bypass Grafts:</b> (127 male and 47 female);</li> <li><b>50 Electrophysiology procedures</b> (25 male and 25 female); and</li> <li><b>68 other medical procedures</b> (37 male and 31 female).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Efficient and Quality Healthcare System.</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>	<p><b>CHILDREN'S LIFE FUND AUTHORITY (CLFA)</b></p> <p>The Children's Life Fund Authority (CLFA) is the body bestowed with the responsibility to operate, manage and administer the Children's Life Fund. The vision of the CLFA is to provide the most vulnerable in our society with access to life-saving medical treatments not available locally. The CLFA facilitates this provision by ensuring that all eligible applicants to the Fund are carefully considered by a team of highly Specialised Doctors and Medical Social Workers to ensure that the best care plan is determined and carefully executed. The CLFA's priority is the well-being of the children and their families.</p>	<p>Children 15 years and under</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to July 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of sixty (60) children between the ages of 11 days to 15 years received specialised medical treatment abroad for life threatening illnesses.</b></li> <li>• Treatments received included: Open Heart Surgical Repair, Bone Marrow Transplants, Fontan Procedures and Cardiac Catheterisation/Pulmonary Conduit and VSD closures.</li> <li>• A total of 99% of applicants to the Fund were assisted with a 99.1% survival rate recorded for the period.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>CHRONIC DISEASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CDAP)</b></p> <p>The objectives of this programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To offer patients afflicted with a chronic disease, convenient, faster and improved access to medication.</li> <li>2. To reduce the burden on public dispensaries and patient waiting time by providing additional private dispensing facilities across the country.</li> <li>3. To reduce the cost of healthcare.</li> </ol>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Illness.</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to December, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme provided medication for a <b>total of 428,451 patients</b>. Of this total, <b>10,921 were new to the programme</b></li> <li>• <b>A total of 292 Pharmacies</b> were active under the programme.</li> <li>• The process for the implementation of the National Health Card is underway.</li> </ul>	<p>Efficient and Quality Healthcare System.</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>	<p><b>EXTERNAL PATIENT PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme is aimed at ensuring that quality and timely healthcare is delivered to all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. It aims to meet the demands of the public health care system by providing an efficient service to patients whilst reducing the patient waiting list at public health institutions. Surgical services are provided in the areas of Cataract removal, Joint Replacements, CT/MRI Scans and Histology services with the Regional Health Authorities.</p> <p>Applicants must be registered patients of a public health facility for a minimum of three (3) months awaiting the service applied for.</p>	<p>All citizens</p>	<p>Facilitation of medical procedures to private institutions</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <p>A total of <b>1,692 patients</b> accessed the services under the public health care system with the following medical procedures being approved/closed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>13 Angiograms;</b></li> <li>• <b>233 Cataract removal surgeries;</b></li> <li>• <b>318 CT/MRI scans;</b></li> <li>• <b>5 Joint Replacements;</b> and</li> <li>• <b>100 Other procedures</b> deemed urgent and necessary.</li> </ul> <p>This amounted to approximately 40% of all cases.</p> <p>The Programme has been extended for an additional three years.</p>	<p>Efficient and Quality Healthcare System.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Programme offers HIV Counselling and Testing via Public Health Facilities and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that have a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health to provide the service. The overall objective of this initiative is to increase the percentage of the population that has received an HIV test and know the results.</p>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Illness.</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016 <b>approximately 25,257 persons</b> (male and female) <b>received HIV testing and counselling and know their statuses.</b></p> <p><b>NB: Data is incomplete and does not represent testing at all hospital sites – (MoH)</b></p> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Trinidad Public Health Laboratory has suffered down time due to a fire in June 2015. Consequently, the quality of the testing system has been affected</li> <li>• Lack of systematic procurement of testing supplies by relevant authority.</li> <li>• The hours of HIV testing at Public Health Facilities are not conducive to attaining high client uptake.</li> <li>• Non-receipt of HIV Testing Service reports from all public hospital laboratories as well as from public health facilities in Tobago that performed the service.</li> <li>• Some Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) have insufficient public health facilities offering HIV same day testing. It is required that testing be offered at least one day per week at all health centres within the respective RHAs.</li> </ul>	<p>Efficient and Quality Healthcare System.</p>
<p><b>MEDICAL AID PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme aims to provide medical financial assistance to patients through the public-patient initiative. Its objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet the demands of the public health care system; and</li> <li>• Provide an efficient system to patients of the public health care system.</li> </ul>	<p>All citizens</p>	<p>Facilitation of medical procedures to private institutions</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>7,400 patients</b> accessed monthly dialysis services. This translated to approximately 59,000 dialysis sessions being facilitated;</li> </ul> <p>Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the 84 applications received for prostheses, <b>23 patients were approved;</b> whilst</li> <li>• <b>326 patients received approval for assistance</b> for other procedures deemed urgent and necessary.</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE AND PREVENTION PROGRAMME (NADAPP)</b></p> <p>The National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP) is the central coordinating agency with responsibility for Drug Demand Reduction in Trinidad and Tobago. NADAPP liaises with State agencies as well as the NGO and private sectors, to develop programmes geared towards reducing the use and abuse of licit and illicit drugs, through treatment and rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>National Primary and Secondary School Drug Prevention Initiatives</b></li> </ul> <p>This Initiative seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent and/or reduce the negative impact of alcohol, drug abuse and HIV on the lives of students and youth by utilising a wide range of media</li> <li>Educate and equip all primary and secondary school students with the necessary knowledge and skills to resist the temptation to use/abuse drugs.</li> <li>Encourage participants to take responsibility for their health.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Treatment and Rehabilitation</b></li> </ul> <p>The objectives of this initiative include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring continuous access, by drug dependent individuals, to treatment, rehabilitation and social re-insertion services</li> <li>Minimising the adverse health, social and economic impact of drug dependency on the population.</li> <li>Ensuring minimum standards of care to the national population.</li> </ol>	<p>General population of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>The following sub-initiatives listed below, were undertaken during the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <p><b>Approximately 3,700 students participated</b> at 18 outreach programmes conducted during this period <b>at five (5) primary and ten (10) secondary schools as well as three (3) tertiary level institutions.</b></p> <p>Staffing issues continue to hamper the facilitation of more school outreach activities during the period.</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>
<p><b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b></p>	<p>Students of Primary and Secondary Schools and Tertiary Level Institutions</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p> <p>Recipients of School-Based Training and Education.</p>	<p><b>Approximately 72 clients (52 male and 20 female) benefited</b> from residential and non-residential services provided by Rebirth House, Helping Every Addict Live (HEAL) Centre, and Serenity Place Empowerment Centre for Women.</p> <p>Clients also benefited from walk-in (street-based) services of the OASIS Harm Reduction Centre.</p> <p>Staffing shortages continue to impact Programme output.</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Education and Information Campaign</b></li> </ul> <p>The overall objective of this initiative is to sensitise and educate the national community, specifically vulnerable groups, on the dangers of the use and misuse of licit and illicit substances.</p>	National Population	Improved Access to Social Protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing support was given for the airing of the Radio Programme 'Eye on Dependency' – about 24 programmes aired on 91.1 FM, every Sunday, from 10:00 am to 12 noon with repeats airings at 10:00 p.m. on Mondays;</li> <li>Financial support for the magazine programme 'Moving On' continued and enabled the airing of 17 programmes on CTV on Sunday afternoons during the period;</li> <li><b>Approximately 5,000 members of the public benefited</b> from the distribution of brochures and other materials;</li> <li>Several community outreaches held during the period, including Drug Awareness Week in Tobago, presented the opportunity to interact with approximately <b>1,000</b> persons.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b> Key staff positions remain unfilled.</p>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Workplace Education and Institutional Strengthening</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the development of a drug-free culture in the workplace through education and technical assistance</li> <li>Facilitate, through training, the effective and efficient operations of the therapeutic and care-giving community to ensure acceptable standards of care for persons in treatment and rehabilitation programmes.</li> </ol>	National Population	Improved Access to Social Protection.	<p><b>Three hundred and seventy-six (376) members of staff benefited</b> from eight (8) Workplace Education and Institutional Strengthening/Sensitisation Interventions.</p>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>	<p><b>PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION PROGRAMME (PMTCT)</b></p> <p>Programme Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To achieve and subsequently maintain a maximum 2% Mother-to-Child Transmission rate (i.e. no more than 2 babies out of every 100 live births by HIV positive (+ve) pregnant mothers are HIV +ve by 2015);</li> <li>To ensure a minimum of 95% of all antenatal attendees in both the public and private sector are screened for HIV;</li> <li>To provide anti-retroviral drugs for prophylaxis before, during and after delivery to a minimum of 95% of all HIV +ve mothers attending ante-natal clinics; and</li> <li>To ensure that all HIV exposed infants receive their first virological screening within two months of birth.</li> </ol>	<p>Pregnant women, New attendees, HIV exposed infants – treated after birth</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Illness.</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to March 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Of the sixty-five (65) live births tested for HIV infant exposure, results received for twenty-nine 29 infants at the time of reporting indicated that one (1) infant received a HIV positive result.</b> Hospital audit reports indicate that the mother defaulted on therapy;</li> <li><b>6,406 pregnant women were screened. Of this total, 5993 (approximately 94%)</b> know their HIV status. <i>(NB: Data represent public sector only and include 10 of 10 Administrative counties);</i></li> <li>From a total of 51 HIV infected mothers attending ante-natal clinics, approximately 44 women (86%) received anti-retroviral drugs during the period. (NB: Data does not include Tobago);</li> <li><b>Sixty-four (64) live births to HIV-infected women were recorded with twenty-one (21) infants (32%) receiving a virological test for HIV within 2 months of birth.</b></li> </ul> <p>Constraints included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inability to locate mothers and infants to ensure that HIV status of all exposed infants is known;</li> <li>There have been intermittent periods of infant replacement formula shortages as less than the forecasted quantities have been purchased by the relevant authority. As a consequence of the aforementioned situation, there may be an increase in the mother to child transmission rate.</li> </ul>	



INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The objectives of this programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct hearing screening on 100% of all Primary School Entrants in both public and private schools with an aim to identify students with possible hearing problems.</li> <li>• Identify and refer students with hearing problems for further intervention and follow-up care.</li> <li>• Conduct vision screening on 100% of entrants and Standard 4 students in both public and private primary schools, with the aim of identifying students with visual problems.</li> <li>• Refer students identified with visual problems for eyeglasses or follow-up care.</li> </ul>	<p>Children 14 years and under</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out of an estimated 19,604 1<sup>st</sup> year Entrants (aged 5-7 years) to all public and private primary schools, <b>10,130 students (approximately 51.7%) received hearing screening. Of this total, 547 students were referred to Health Centres</b> to be seen by a Medical Officer. <b>257 students were referred to DRETCHI</b> for hearing tests with <b>114 actually received hearing tests and 7 students being fitted with hearing aids;</b></li> <li>• <b>9,772 1<sup>st</sup> year entrants (approximately 50%)</b> received vision screening with <b>644 being referred to Health Centres</b> to see a Medical Officer;</li> <li>• <b>Vision screening was also conducted on 8,797 students (approximately 47%) out of a total population of 18,816 students</b> in Standards 4 and 5 in all public and private primary schools in Trinidad and Tobago; out of this total, <b>998 were referred</b> to Medical Officers at Public Health Centres with <b>141 of these students being recommended for eye-glasses;</b></li> <li>• The Eyeglasses Project continues to be in progress with eligible students receiving vouchers from the Ministry to purchase eyeglasses;</li> <li>• The Programme was audited and reaproved as a training unit for Health Screening Level II certification by the National Training Agency; and</li> <li>• Assessments for the third cohort of School Health Screening Assistants were conducted during the period in the Regional Health Authorities both in Trinidad and Tobago.</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<p><b>EAST PORT OF SPAIN COMMUNITY IMPACT CENTRES</b></p> <p>East Port of Spain Community Impact Centres (facilitated by the East Port of Spain Development Company) are intended to facilitate the delivery of training and development directly to the East Port of Spain community. It involves the creation and outfitting of existing community spaces so that training can be readily delivered by various government and non-governmental agencies. There are currently three (3) Centres (Beetham Gardens, Sealots West and Basilon Street, Youth Facility) in which services are currently being offered.</p>	<p>At-risk/vulnerable communities</p> <p>Unemployed youth</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An average of 124 persons benefited</b> from programmes offered at the Centres which included: Boxing, Computer and Life Skills, Spoken Word, Homework/Remediation, Home Décor and Fitness;</li> <li>• The level of proficiency of boxers enrolled in the Programme have improved significantly <b>with a total of 7 young persons earning places on the Trinidad and Tobago National Amateur Boxing Team;</b></li> <li>• A boxing and spoken word demonstration event entitled "Doing it With Words" was held in December 2015. The event (which was well attended and incident free) showcased opportunities for positive interactions among all three communities.</li> </ul> <p>Plans for improved data collection are soon to be implemented.</p>	
	<p><b>EMERGENCY SHELTER RELIEF GRANT</b></p> <p>This programme's overall objective is to provide property restoration grants to persons whose homes have been damaged or to assist with the rebuilding of homes that have been destroyed by unforeseen disasters.</p>	<p>Families</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016;</p> <p><b>Twenty seven (27) applicants from 12 communities each received a grant in the sum of \$15,000.</b></p>	
	<p><b>HOME IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme is delivered by the Housing Policy Facilitation and Implementation Unit. The main objective is to improve the existing housing stock through the provision of grants to low income families and persons with disabilities (up to a maximum of \$15,000) to undertake improvement works on their homes. Clients must show proof of legal land tenure or permission to occupy with their gross monthly household income not exceeding \$5,000.</p>	<p>Families and physically challenged persons</p>	<p>Homes Improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An average of 1,001 Homes were improved from the Grants disbursed.</b> Of this total, <b>158 Grants were to persons with disabilities.</b></li> <li>• Also, in order to improve customer service delivery, an Automated File Transfer System was developed to facilitate speedier field investigations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Due to staff and financial shortages, many grants which were approved for disbursement could not be accommodated.</p>	<p>Access to Adequate and Affordable Housing</p> <p>Reduction in the annual national demand for new homes</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>LAND FOR THE LANDLESS POLICY AND RESIDENTIAL LOTS PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Programme provides affordable, serviced residential State land lots to landless citizens who are willing and have the means to construct their own homes. It also facilitates the relocation of families in accordance with law and policy.</p>	<p>Families</p>		<p>During the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <p><b>Four (4) construction start-ups</b> were in progress.</p> <p>Additionally steps are being taken to change the focus and name of the programme including a review of the pricing policy to make lands more affordable and reducing the income ceiling in order to target specific low and middle income groups.</p>	
<p><b>NEIGHBOURHOOD UPGRADING PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>Under this Programme, the cost of building new homes and repairing existing structures is subsidised for home owners, who fall into the low income bracket.</p>	<p>Adults 18 years and over</p>		<p>Over the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <p>Approximately <b>151 persons (84 women) and (67 men)</b> received subsidies. Of this total, <b>approximately 25 were older persons.</b></p> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process Streamlining systems were implemented to ensure that all applications can be tracked from submission to completion.</li> <li>• A document to capture the client's contribution (sweat equity) to the cost of the project was introduced.</li> </ul>	<p>Access to Adequate and Affordable Housing</p>

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<p><b>BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES</b></p> <p>This initiative provides advice on each business sector to both clients and non-clients of the National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO) Ltd and also supports entrepreneurs in business structure, planning and growth.</p>	<p>Persons 17 years and over</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector.</p>	<p>Over the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 145 clients accessed Business Advisory Services from the company in over 40 communities</b> across the country including: Port of Spain, Barataria, Diego Martin, Santa Cruz, Marabella, Fyzabad, Goiconda, Santa Flora, Princes Town, Point Fortin, Tacarigua, Santa Rosa, Malabar, Toco and Whim Village in Tobago.</li> <li>• Assistance was also provided to groups/organisations including: the Sweet Briar Credit Union, Tunupuna Regional Corporation and students at Servol, Metal Industries Company and various Secondary schools.</li> <li>• Outreaches were also held across the country to promote the services of the NEDCO.</li> </ul>	<p>Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Partnership.</p>
	<p><b>ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING</b></p> <p>Training to NEDCO clients is offered by the Entrepreneurial Training Institute and Incubation Centre (ETTIC) and is designed to equip entrepreneurs within the Small Enterprise industry to be successful within their chosen business segment. Training is provided in key areas such as: Entrepreneurship; Business Start-up; Recordkeeping and Cash Management; Savings and Investments; and Costing and Pricing.</p>	<p>Adults aged 25 and over</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector.</p>	<p>Over the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 115 persons received training</b> at the Centre in the various programmes provided.</li> <li>• Additionally, training proposals were received from the Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST) and Persons Associated with Visual Impairment (PAVI) for training in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Customer Service</li> <li>- Entrepreneurial Skills Training and</li> <li>- Steps to Starting your Business</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Outreaches were also held across the country to promote the services of the ETTIC.</li> </ul>	<p>Economic growth, Job Creation, Competitiveness and Innovation.</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<p><b>FAIRSHARE PROGRAMME</b> The FairShare Programme (FSP) was created to provide Government procurement opportunities to qualifying Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and cooperatives. It aims to assist MSEs through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The creation of an online database of MSEs.</li> <li>2.Publishing an updated listing of procurement opportunities of up to \$1 million from Government Ministries, statutory boards, state agencies and regional corporations.</li> <li>3.Offering specialised training programmes to all certified FairShare businesses.</li> <li>4.Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme to ensure its effectiveness.</li> </ol>	<p>Owners of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) aged 18 and over</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 247 clients</b> (owners of small and micro enterprises) were registered under the Programme.</li> <li>• <b>71 Government Ministries/Agencies</b> were registered in the FairShare web portal.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Follow-up Training Survey was conducted in February 2016 to identify the impact of training courses conducted in 2014 to FairShare clients; and</li> <li>• A Post Training Survey was conducted in March 2016 to gauge participant satisfaction with training provided.</li> </ul>	<p>Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Partnership</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	<p><b>NATIONAL HIV/AIDS WORKPLACE ADVOCACY AND SUSTAINABILITY CENTRE (HASC)</b></p> <p>The overarching objective of the HASC is to eliminate discrimination in the workplace against persons living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>It seeks to implement the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitising workplaces in the public, private and informal sectors and the general public about the National Workplace Policy, and</li> <li>Advocating for and assisting with the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of workplace policies and programmes on HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	General public	Sensitisation programmes on HIV/AIDS.	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of twenty-eight (28) organisations (14 Public Sector, 11 Private Sector, 2 Civil Society and 1 Trade Union) were sensitised</b> on the following: the mandate of the HASC, the National Workplace Policy and how its implementation can be beneficial to both organisation and workers; and</li> <li><b>Two (2) organisations (1 public, 1 private) signed Memoranda of Understanding to formalise the partnerships with the HASC.</b> The MOU outlines what support and training the HASC will provide and indicates that the organisations have agreed to work with the HASC to develop HIV workplace policies in their respective organisations.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work continued on the review and revision of the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS. In this regard, <b>four (4) public stakeholder meetings were held; three (3) in Trinidad and one (1) in Tobago</b> and the Draft Policy was completed as a result.</li> <li>Occupational Safety and Health and Labour Inspectors received training on HIV and workplace issues.</li> <li>Members of the Employers' Consultative Association were sensitised on the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Staff retention proved challenging due to the uncertainty of contract renewal.</p>	The Elimination of Stigma and Discrimination against Persons Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS.

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR, AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<p><b>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (NES)</b></p> <p>The NES allows individual job seekers to search for careers online. It consists of a network of eight (8) employment centres, strategically located at Port of Spain, Chaguana, Tunapuna, Sangre Grande, San Fernando, La Brea, Siparia and Tobago. The Overseas Placement Section - the recruiting and processing office for the local leg of the Commonwealth Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Programme – also forms part of the Service.</p> <p>The NES One Stop Career Resource Centres (OSCRC) facilitate the traditional job referral activities and provide a walk-in service through which job seekers can directly access vacancies through bulletin boards and online postings. Manpower Officers also offer personalised assistance and training to job seekers in resume writing and conducting job searches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Commonwealth/Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Programme</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative was established under a Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Canada and Commonwealth Caribbean countries to supply agricultural workers to Canadian farmers. Since 1968, Trinidad and Tobago has provided workers for the farmers of the provinces of Ontario and Alberta.</p> <p>Persons are employed on contract for periods ranging from 6 weeks to 8 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Short Term Employment Programme</b></li> </ul> <p>The programme supplies staff to Ministries in Professional, Administrative Managerial, Clerical, Secretarial and Manipulative classes for periods of three (3) to six (6) months.</p>	<p>Persons seeking employment</p>		<p>The undermentioned achievements were recorded by the following NES programmes during the fiscal period:</p>	
		<p>Men and Women between the ages of 21 – 45 years</p>	<p>Job placement of qualified nationals.</p>	<p>For the period January to March 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>One hundred and seventy-four (174)</b> workers (144 men and 30 women) were employed under this programme.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: The work period normally runs from January to September each year)</b></p>	
		<p>Young persons aged 17 and over</p>	<p>Placement of young persons in identified short-term contracts</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of 63 persons</b> (15 male and 48 female) <b>were employed on short-term contracts</b> at various Ministries.</li> </ul>	<p>Unemployment relief</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL INTEGRATED BUSINESS INCUBATOR SYSTEM (IBIS)</b></p> <p>IBIS is a programme developed with the goal of assisting budding entrepreneurs to develop and nurture innovative business ideas into successful small and microenterprises by providing the necessary training and access to a range of services to support a successful venture. It provides entrepreneurial development training and support to Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) owners who aim to function in sectors with the potential for high growth and profitability.</p> <p>Specifically, <b>IBIS</b> assists MSEs by providing assistance in the areas of mentoring, infrastructural support, information technology, operational support, financing, as well as networking opportunities for access to local and foreign markets.</p> <p>The Business Incubation Process is comprised of three main stages: Pre-incubation (Phases 1–4); Incubation (Phase 5) and Post Incubation (Phase 6)</p> <p>Financing is also provided upon successful completion of the Programme's final training component.</p>	<p>Existing and aspiring entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector</p>	<p>As at March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 162 persons were benefitting from the Programme</b> at all three levels. Of this total 38 were in the Pre-incubation phase and 124 in the Incubation phase of the programme. <b>57 new applicants were received</b> into the Programme with the total number of Mentors currently providing support to clients totalling 40.</li> <li>• <b>4 business incubators were in operation with recruits coming from 11 communities</b> across the country.</li> <li>• <b>Approvals were received for 71 seed capital financing loans and 65 equipment financing loans.</b></li> <li>• Additionally, <b>84 clients registered businesses during the period</b> with <b>35 employing one or more persons</b> in their businesses.</li> </ul>	<p>Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Partnership</p>



MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>ON-THE-JOB-TRAINING PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The On-the-Job Training Programme (OJTP) is a pre-employment programme which offers participants between the ages of 16-35 an induction into the world of work and focuses on the acquisition of occupational skills.</p> <p>The Programme, which was formerly assigned to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education was re-assigned to the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development with effect from September 2015.</p>	<p>Persons aged 16-35 who are graduates of secondary and technical/vocational or tertiary institutions without work-based experience</p>	<p>Workforce Ready Population</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>2,608 trainees (1,769 women and 839 men) received employment placements.</b> Additionally, in keeping with its objective to ensure that persons have opportunity to acquire requisite competencies, a Graduate Trainee Programme in collaboration with Petrotrin was being developed.</li> <li>• Other achievements included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The commencement of a restructuring exercise for the Programme;</li> <li>- The commencement of de-linking the Programme from under the aegis of the National Training Agency (NTA).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Existing vacancies in key management positions necessary to lead change management during the process of de-linking from the NTA was listed as a major constraint during the period.</p>	<p>Improved system of Entrepreneurship, Apprenticeship and Internship</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b></p> <p><b>CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME (CSP)</b></p> <p>This programme involves three (3) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based programming that will address risk factors for crime and violence in 32 selected partner communities.</li> <li>Provision of support to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service including: psycho-social support for victims and officers and training in Information Technology.</li> <li>Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of National Security (MNS) including data analysis, surveys and media campaigns to influence national attitudes and behaviours.</li> </ul> <p>Its overall objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the levels of homicides, robberies and woundings in partner communities.</li> <li>Increase the perception of safety in partner communities.</li> <li>Reduce the incidence of crimes related to (i) firearms, (ii) child maltreatment, (iii) domestic violence and (iv) youth violence in partner communities.</li> <li>Increase the collective efficacy of partner communities to prevent and treat with violence.</li> </ol>	<p>Communities deemed to be High Risk</p>	<p>Social Programmes to Prevent Crime</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <p>Approximately <b>2,334 persons</b> including children, youth and adults in <b>32 partner communities benefited from community based-programming</b> during the period.</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>170 representatives from approximately 62 NGOs and CBOs</b> benefited from institutional strengthening;</li> <li><b>214 members</b> of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, including Crime Scene Investigators, benefited from training;</li> <li><b>Approximately 1,100 residents</b> benefited from Community Based Social Interventions (CBSIs) geared to reduce risk factors for crime and violence;</li> <li><b>13 Crime and violence prevention initiatives were implemented</b> in collaboration with Government or partnering CBOs;</li> <li><b>277 persons</b> completed Community Violence Prevention Training;</li> <li>A 24-seater bus was provided for the Inter-Agency Task Force; and</li> <li>Two evaluation reports on Social Interventions were completed.</li> <li>As at June 2016, the Programme also recorded the following reduction in crime rates, per 100,000 in partner communities, gauged against a 2008 baseline: <b>Murder</b>: reduced from 98 to 48.7; <b>Wounding/shooting</b>: reduced from 120 to 84.6 and <b>Domestic violence</b>: from 57.4 to -20.7. <b>(NB: Figures were based on 29 assessments conducted at the time of reporting.)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Dependence on external parties for required input and signing of MOUs brought about critical delays in implementation. Additionally, the uncertainty of the programme's continuance caused a slow-down in mobilisation.</p>	<p>Reduction in Crime Against Property and Person</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b></p> <p><b>CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC)</b></p> <p>The CCC which operates through the Ministry of National Security offers introductory training, life skills development and on-the-job training to at-risk youth.</p> <p>The programme aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raise the self-esteem of young persons deemed to be at-risk;</li> <li>2. Initiate interventions that would assist in fostering socially desirable behaviours among youth;</li> <li>3. Train and develop unemployed/unemployable persons in the target group to prepare them for employment;</li> <li>4. Foster a sense of national pride in participants;</li> <li>5. Provide temporary employment for unemployed young persons.</li> </ol>	<p>Young persons between the ages of 18-25 years</p>	<p>Recipients of community-based training and education</p>	<p>For the fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approximately 1,313 young persons</b> (641 males and 672 females) between the ages of 15 to 24 received training under the programme;</li> <li>• Approximately <b>148 Graduate trainees were employed</b> as Assistant Team Commanders, and Team Supervisors under the programme;</li> <li>• <b>Eight (8) older persons</b> received weekly meals (Monday to Friday) and students continued to maintain a kitchen garden at several Homes for the Aged; and</li> <li>• <b>Twenty-three (23) persons</b> (particularly socially displaced and victims of domestic violence) received assistance with house repair, food items, furniture and clothing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additionally:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Painting, repairs and general maintenance were provided for over 200 communities;</li> <li>• Assistance was provided to several NGOs through the provision of transport and meals for children;</li> <li>• Supervision was provided to young persons completing Community Service;</li> <li>• Approximately 96% of trainees showed improved confidence levels, anger management skills, discipline and participation in national events. The same percentage was recorded for those successfully completing On-the-job-Training, and graduating from the CCC.</li> <li>• Steps have been taken to introduce a course in Basic Counselling as part of the staff orientation programme.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Lack of adequate training facilities and limited transport resources.</p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	<p><b>MILITARY-LED ACADEMIC TRAINING (MILAT) PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Ministry of National Security commenced the MILAT Programme in April, 2007. The objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the loss of potentially productive human capital from the national skills base;</li> <li>• Transform the attitudes and behaviours of at-risk youth between the ages of 15-24, in a routine, disciplined and academic environment.</li> </ul> <p>The programme targets at risk-youth who, among other things may: be socially excluded, have an absence of effective parental/guardian influence, display an interest in receiving training and obtaining marketable skills and relevant job experience.</p>	<p>Young persons at-risk between the ages of 15 - 24 years</p>	<p>Recipients of community-based training and education</p>	<p>As at June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>220 young persons (male) were enrolled</b> in the programme;</li> <li>• All cadets enrolled were able to sit CSEC examinations. The target for full certification was set at 70% <i>(Results were not available at the time of reporting)</i></li> <li>• <b>Approximately 198 cadets (90%) were recorded as displaying good behaviour towards teachers and instructors; whilst 80% (approximately 176 cadets) displayed high levels of discipline, deportment and conduct.</b></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>NATIONAL MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME (NMP)</b></p> <p>This is a volunteer programme which provides structured support and guidance to young persons between the ages of 9 and 25. It is a sustained one-year relationship between a trained adult and a youth, where the adult offers support, guidance and assistance, as the youth goes through difficult periods or faces new challenges. The programme provides quality, site-based, one-on-one, same gender mentorship, to young people at the community level, through trained non-parental adults. It seeks to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth empowerment,</li> <li>• Informed youth decision making,</li> <li>• Enhanced social, educational and occupational functioning,</li> <li>• Positive mental health and</li> <li>• Good citizenship.</li> </ul>	<p>At risk youth between the ages of 9-25. Families and communities</p>	<p>Social Programmes to Prevent Crime</p> <p>A System for Career Support and Guidance</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>31 mentors and mentees (out of a targeted 40) maintained relationships during the period</b> – this represented a 77.5% achievement rate.</li> <li>• <b>17 mentors and mentees</b> will be included in the graduation ceremony carded for the latter part of 2016.</li> <li>• Parents and mentees also participated in parent support and focus group sessions.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Three (3) Mentee Development Programmes were implemented</b> with attendance ranging from 58% to 60%. Positive feedback was obtained from mentees on the Programmes.</li> <li>• Career Development Support opportunities <b>were provided for 20 mentees with one (1) mentee launching a business</b> as a result.</li> <li>• Mentees also completed <b>6 community volunteerism projects</b> during the period.</li> </ul> <p>An independent evaluation of the Programme began in November and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.</p>	<p>Reduction in Crime Against Property and Person</p> <p>Improved Alignment of Students to their Prospective Best-Fit Jobs and Promotion of Career Establishment</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>POLICE YOUTH CLUBS</b></p> <p>The Police Youth Club (PYC), is an initiative of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). The initiative is designed to positively engage youths between the age 5 – 25 years in activities that guide them away from crime and criminal activities, towards a positive and productive lifestyle that is beneficial to themselves, their families, the communities and ultimately the country.</p> <p>Objectives of the PYC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote a feeling of nationalism amongst the youth of the nation;</li> <li>• To prepare youths for a positive role in the nation's development;</li> <li>• To provide an effective machinery through which the youths would be appreciative of the value of good discipline, self-respect, and respect for others; and</li> <li>• To prepare youths for the responsibilities of adulthood.</li> </ul>	<p>Youth between the ages of 5-25 years</p>	<p>Social Programmes to Prevent Crime</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five (5) new clubs were formed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- October - Mt. Pleasant PYC and Tarouba PYC</li> <li>- January - IATF Beetham PYC and San Raphael/Brazil, PYC</li> <li>- April - Maracas Bay PYC</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Approximately 10,500 youth benefited</b> from various holistic programmes and activities conducted in the various Clubs throughout the country including workshops on Capacity Building, Financial Management and Mental Health. Clubs also participated in Anti-Crime walks, and marches against Domestic and other forms of Violence and Child Sexual Abuse. Additionally, Parental workshops were conducted and topics ranged from: 'Parenting and Child Development' to 'Bullying' and the 'Dangers of the Internet';</li> <li>• Clubs also engaged in academic and vocational training, environmental conservation, sporting events and family days;</li> <li>• The Roxborough PYC was awarded the 2015 Express Community Youth Group of the Year;</li> <li>• Various PYCs participated in national religious and cultural events including the National Junior Panorama competition and the Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy competition. Club members also performed in Community Concerts organised by the Trinidad and Tobago Police Band;</li> <li>• <b>Nine (9) Easter Camps were also conducted;</b></li> <li>• Steps are being taken to strengthen the Clubs by improving the existing framework and conducting training for Youth Club Leaders.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Inadequate funding, facilities and lack of equipment have been listed among the constraints of the initiative.</p>	

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</p>	<p><b>THINKING FOR A CHANGE</b></p> <p>A cognitive behavioural intervention based on the principle that thinking (an internal behaviour) controls overt actions (external behaviour) which allows the increase of awareness of self and others. The Programme is administered by the The Probation Services Division</p> <p>The objectives of the initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the ills which contributed to the Offender's delinquent behaviour</li> <li>• Impact the lives of parents and offenders by providing training in cognitive self-change</li> <li>• Offer encouragement and support for re-integration into the community</li> </ul>	<p>Young First Time offenders</p>	<p>Social Programmes to Prevent Crime</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 41 persons benefited from the Initiative.</li> <li>• Additionally, research began on the implementation of an internal mentorship programme for the participants of the Initiative.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Inadequate funding and staffing were listed among the programme's constraints.</p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b></p> <p><b>VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT UNIT</b></p> <p>The Victim and Witness Support Unit initiative, a civilian unit, was developed in 2008 as part of the transformation of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). It aims to bridge the gap between the Police Service and the victims and witnesses of crime. Its efforts also focus on improving the relationship between the Police Service and communities thereby raising the levels of trust and public confidence.</p> <p>The Objectives of the Initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate clients and other stakeholders with the intention of minimising the risks of secondary victimisation;</li> <li>Collaborate with other agencies with the aim of enhancing the Unit's policies and programmes;</li> <li>Develop a network system to harmonise governmental and non-governmental initiatives which promote victim and witness support; and</li> <li>Assist in promoting respect for the human dignity of victims through their interaction with all elements of the Police Service and by extension the Criminal Justice System.</li> </ul>	<p>Victims and witnesses of crime</p>		<p>During the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Approximately 1,100 clients (adults and minors) were seen</b> for cases including alcoholism, domestic violence, homicides, suicides, bullying, anger management, child abuse matters and sexual offences.</li> <li>The Unit networked with several agencies including the Police, National Family Services Division, Family and Magistrates' Courts, Child Protection Unit and Rape Crisis Society. As a result, <b>over 200 clients</b> received referrals for additional support in the accessing of grants/benefits and long-term counselling;</li> <li>Therapeutic interventions were conducted for the victims of crimes. These included Systems Theory, Narrative Theory and Trauma Focused Cognitive-Behavioural Theory;</li> <li>The Unit also partnered with the Community Police, Child Protection Unit, the Student Support Services Division and school Principals to intervene in cases of student delinquency and student absenteeism;</li> <li>Workshops/presentations on Domestic Violence and seminars on a variety of topics including: Child Trafficking Awareness and Prevention and Dealing with Adolescents were conducted in several schools.</li> </ul>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<p><b>RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIFICATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Programme is targeted to low income households and is aimed at improving their social and economic welfare. It also seeks to accelerate residential access to an adequate supply of electricity in a safe and reliable manner, by providing house wiring assistance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• home owners whose homes have never been wired;</li> <li>• home owners whose homes are at a risk of electrical fires and are in urgent need of rewiring as a pre-requisite to accessing electricity.</li> </ul>	Low Income Home-owners	A safe and reliable supply of electricity	For the reporting period October 2015 to March 2016: A total of <b>54 electrical wiring/re-wiring projects, were completed</b>	Efficient and Accessible Social System



INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES</b></p> <p><b>UTILITIES ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (UAP)</b></p> <p>The UAP is a social intervention, introduced by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in 2010, which provides financial assistance to eligible citizens to ensure their continued access to basic utilities such as water and electricity.</p> <p>The major components of the Programme are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bill Assistance Programme</b> provides financial assistance through the provision of a subsidy to low income customers of the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) and the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC) to ensure that they have continued access to these basic utilities;</li> <li>• <b>Solar Panel Assistance:</b> which is aimed at providing solar panels to low-income households in remote communities that are unable to access the electricity grid; and</li> <li>• <b>Water Tank Assistance:</b> which provides a water tank and fittings to low-income households and community-based facilities to ensure access to safely stored water.</li> </ul>	<p>Low-income Customers of WASA and T&amp;TEC who are also recipients of Senior Citizens Pension, Disability and other specific Grants</p>	<p>Provision of Social Assistance to the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The total number of persons who received assistance</b> under the Bill Assistance component of the Programme <b>was 13,170</b>. Of this total <b>212 were new beneficiaries;</b></li> <li>• <b>A total of 62 households</b> were approved to receive Water Tank Assistance with <b>9 installations being completed to date;</b> and</li> <li>• <b>Three (3) low-income households</b> thus far, were approved for the installation of Solar Panels, with <b>four (4) additional projects in progress.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Contractors under the Solar Panel Assistance component have experienced challenges accessing the reduced duty on solar panel components during the importation process.</p>	<p>Efficient and Accessible Social System</p>

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOME BOUND LIBRARY SERVICE</b></p> <p>This Initiative delivers library services to home-bound, older persons unable to visit and utilise public library services, with the intention of continuing their mental stimulation through reading. The Initiative caters particularly to live-in residents at Homes for Older Persons.</p>	<p>Older persons 60 years and over</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <p><b>Approximately 600 older persons residing at 32 Homes</b> for Older Persons were visited.</p>	<p>Older persons trained in the use of new technology</p>
	<p><b>FREE PUBLIC WI-FI (TT WI-FI)</b></p> <p>The Free Public WiFi Initiative aims to provide access to a free, island-wide, public broadband wireless network (starting with free public hotspots) in popular areas. The Initiative will be rolled out in three (3) Phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Phase 1</b> – Deployment on 13 Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC) Buses</li> <li>- <b>Phase 2</b> – Deployment in public places via the mandatory universal service obligation of the ISP</li> <li>- <b>Phase 3</b> – Public Offices of various Ministries and identified Public Areas in Port of Spain, San Fernando and Scarborough</li> </ul>	<p>General Public</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>As at July 29 2016, TT Wi-Fi became available on 13 (thirteen) specific Public Transportation Service Corporation (PTSC) buses: twelve (12) in Trinidad and one (1) in Tobago.</b> Via the service, citizens are able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access government websites and e-services;</li> <li>- Check e-mail;</li> <li>- Connect using preferred social media apps;</li> <li>- Keep in contact with friends and family via Instant Messaging apps; and</li> <li>- Check the latest news.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Significant inter-Ministerial collaboration and engagement continues in order to ensure that the service rollout is successful</li> </ul> <p><b>NB:</b> Livestream and video are not supported by the service</p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>	<p><b>STAR.TT COMMUNITY-BASED ICT ACCESS CENTRES</b></p> <p>The Star.TT Access Centres were established to provide access to ICT and related services (most notably high-speed or broadband Internet) in select communities in predominantly underserved and underserved areas throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The overall objectives of the Centres are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enable closing of the digital gap in these communities;</li> <li>2. Act as a front end channel for government e-services;</li> <li>3. Foster a collaborative approach between communities and the corporate sector;</li> <li>4. Encourage corporate citizens to undertake socially responsible projects in the ICT sector, a conduit for social transformation.</li> </ol>	Underserved Communities		<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ICT access was provided to approximately 4,400 persons</b> in the following communities: Penal, Cumana, Marac and Guayaguayare;</li> <li>• <b>Training in ICT was provided to approximately 920 persons.</b> This training was geared towards how to access the TT-Connect facility and other online government services;</li> </ul> <p>Additionally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Internet service from FLOW Trinidad was provided whilst the Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT) laid fibre cable to facilitate the provision of broadband access to the Centres and surrounding communities;</li> <li>• Employment and entrepreneurship was created as two (2) Community Centre Cafés were opened to facilitate users of the Access Centres.</li> <li>• Four (4) Centres located at Waterloo, Navet, Sisters Road and Barrackpore were constructed during the period and are soon to be opened. Construction of additional Centres have been halted pending a review of the Initiative.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>SERVICES TO VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS USING ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY</b></p> <p>This Initiative, delivered through the National Library and Information System Authority (NALIS) is designed to equip visually impaired persons with skills to assist them to become independent.</p> <p>The major objective of the initiative is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Offer services and technological access to information for the visually impaired.</li> </ol>	Visually Impaired Citizens		<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approximately 250 visually impaired persons</b> accessed information services provided via this initiative.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New equipment was acquired to upgrade the services offered at the public libraries. Additional Assistive equipment and software have been ordered to further improve the service. However, delivery of the current equipment order has been delayed due to the current shortage of US currency.</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>YOUTH LITERACY PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Youth Literacy Programme was designed to impact the literacy level of young persons between the ages of 12 and 15 years with reading and writing challenges. The main objective of the Programme is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve the literacy rate in Trinidad and Tobago through the design and delivery of a programme of effective.</li> </ol>	<p>Young Persons 12 to 15 years in need of Improved Literacy Skills</p>	<p>Improved literacy levels of the target group</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:  <b>A total of 145 students completed the programme.</b></p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	<p><b>ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This Programme provides free educational opportunities to Adults to complete Primary and Secondary Education; Technical/Vocational Skills Training and Literacy Skills.</p>	Adult Men and Women	Certification in CXC, NEC, Primary School Leaving.	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2,794 persons (2,096 women and 698 male)</b> were enrolled in the programme.</li> <li>• <b>49 students</b> received free tuition in Literacy</li> <li>• <b>62 students</b> sat Primary School Leaving Examinations</li> <li>• <b>1381 students</b> received tuition in CXC Examinations</li> <li>• <b>1302 students</b> received free tuition and certification for 20 Level 1 NEC Courses</li> </ul>	The promotion of lifelong learning among citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b></p>	<p><b>DISABILITY AFFAIRS UNIT</b> The Disability Affairs Unit (DAU) was established in 1999 and serves as a resource and referral centre for information pertaining to disability matters. In addition to coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities, the Unit also coordinates, develops and implements comprehensive programmes to assist citizens of Trinidad and Tobago with disabilities.</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Increased Public Awareness/ Sensitisation toward change in attitude with respect to the vulnerable.</p>	<p>The Unit recorded the achievements below for the period October 2015 to July 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>(See also report from Ministry of Works and Transport later in this chapter).</b></li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Registry for Persons With Disabilities</b> The establishment of a national register on persons with disabilities is to ensure that socio-economic planning and programming for the national community of persons with disabilities is evidenced –based, which would enable greater precision in the targeting of programmes, improved allocation of resources, and an elevated standard of living for citizens with disabilities.</li> </ul> <p>It will ensure that resources of the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services are more effectively allocated for programmes for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to September 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The disability registry continued to be operationalised with Phase One involving the extraction of data on persons with disabilities from the files of the Social Welfare Department. As at September 2016, the Proposal for the Implementation of the National Registry was amended and a meeting was held with relevant stakeholders to decide on a planning framework.</li> <li>• It is envisaged that the Registration of Non-Government Organisations will begin by October 2016.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD)</b> The UNCPRD offers sufficient standards of protection for the civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights of persons with disabilities on the basis of inclusion, equality and non-discrimination. It makes clear that persons with disabilities are entitled to live independently in their communities, to make their own choices and to play an active role in society.</li> </ul>	<p>Persons with disabilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A plan of action to advance the inclusion of persons with disabilities including the levels of physical and infrastructural access under Articles 9, 19, 24, 25 and 30 of the UNCPRD, was established.</li> <li>In addition, a reporting Matrix was developed to monitor and ensure continuous implementation of projects and programmes regarding building and infrastructural access. All Ministries represented on the Committee are required to report quarterly. In particular, physical and infrastructural access have been improved in the following areas: Schools and Universities, Hospitals, Sporting and Recreational facilities, Tourism and Leisure facilities, Court Buildings, Public Housing and Public Libraries.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Legislative Policy Framework</b> This Legislative Policy aims to provide for subsequent legislation for persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Persons with disabilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Unit continued working towards having the Equal Opportunity Act amended to address all aspects of discrimination and inequality for persons with disabilities in Trinidad and Tobago.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The National Policy on Persons with Disabilities</b> This project seeks to update the existing policy framework that guides the inclusion of persons with disabilities in accordance with international best practice, evolving disability-related tenets and growth of the domestic community of persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Persons with disabilities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Unit prepared a Revised Draft of the Policy document to ensure synchronisation with the content of the UNCPRD document. External consultations with key stakeholders including the International Labour Organisation are scheduled to be conducted in the new fiscal year for finalisation of the document.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
	<p><b>AGEING:</b> The Division of Ageing is the umbrella agency with overall responsibility for the coordination of initiatives on ageing in Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	<p>Senior Citizens</p>	<p>Increased Public Awareness/ Sensitisation toward change in attitude with respect to older persons.</p>	<p>The following initiatives listed below were undertaken by the Division during the period October 2015 to August 2016:</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>AGEING</b> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Older Persons Information Centre (OPIC)</b></li> </ul> <p>The OPIC Help Desk, was originally established to serve as a referral facility for information on activities, initiatives, programmes, services and products for older persons in Trinidad and Tobago. The centre has evolved into a facility that also deals with welfare issues, elder abuse and provides social work intervention on a regular basis. Given the spectrum of cases now recorded by OPIC, it has developed significantly into an information hub concerning the needs, issues and impact of social change and public policy on the elderly community in Trinidad and Tobago. Among its key functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing information about Homes for the Aged;</li> <li>Referring older persons to age-related goods and services;</li> <li>Offering information on legislation related to older persons;</li> <li>Following up on elder abuse cases.</li> </ul>	Senior Citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>OPIC received approximately 114 calls</b>, with a monthly average of fifteen (15) elder abuse cases that required mediation and/or the intervention of the community police or medical social workers for resolution.</li> <li>Approximately <b>ninety-nine (99) of these calls were resolved</b> using these intervention options.</li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Community Care Programme (CCP)</b></li> </ul> <p>This programme was first established in 2007 to de-institutionalise Levels 1-3 patients aged 60 years and over (from the Port of Spain General Hospital, San Fernando General Hospital, St. James Infirmary and the St. Ann's Mental Hospital), who required social care. The Programme which was formerly administered by the Ministry of Health was placed under the ambit of the then MPSD in 2010.</p>	Senior Citizens		<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>15</b> clients were successfully placed in respective Homes for the Aged. This brings the number of patients placed in 16 Homes across the country to 60.</li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable	



INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p align="center"><b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b></p>	<p><b>AGEING</b> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Salutation to Centenarians and Nonagenarians</b></li> </ul> <p>The Programme, which commenced in 2013, is multi-pronged as it seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) update the Division of Ageing's ongoing survey on nonagenarians and centenarians in Trinidad (the Tobago House of Assembly conducts its own programmes for their centenarians);</li> <li>(ii) showcase the elderly to highlight their unique perspective and wisdom about life; and (iii) serve as an opportunity to salute the contributions and achievements of the centenarians of Trinidad.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Senior Activity Centres</b></li> </ul> <p>The Senior Activity Centres Programme is one of the components of the Continuum of Health and Social Support Services for Older Persons, which facilitates the establishment of multi-service facilities. The Centres provide an enabling environment, which is conducive to the development of functional social support systems as a means of reducing loneliness, isolation and depression. The Centres also create opportunities for social interaction, camaraderie and feelings of self-worth, which displace elements of social isolation and loneliness that often threaten the mental and physical health of seniors.</p>	<p>Senior Citizens</p>	<p>For the Fiscal period, <b>ninety-two (92) tokens and Certificates of Appreciation were designed for distribution to the recorded beneficiaries aged 95 years and over</b>, at their residences. Eight (8) centenarians received their awards in December 2015, February and September 2016, from the Prime Minister, Honourable Minister of Social Development and Family Services, and Members of Parliament respectively. Presentations by the Honourable Minister in September 2016 are scheduled for the remaining honourees.</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
	<p>Senior Citizens</p>		<p>As at July 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are <b>ten (10)</b> established Senior Activity Centres located in the following areas: Maloney, Chaguana, Rio Claro, Barataria, La Horquetta, Princes Town, Pointe-a-Pierre, Penal, Gasparillo and Preysal. <b>A total of 2,000 persons benefit</b> from the services and educational/recreational activities conducted at the Centres.</li> <li>A Report on the biennial evaluation of the Programme was submitted to Cabinet in July 2016.</li> <li>Cabinet Approval was also obtained in July 2016 to increase the number of Centres in operation. Since then, requests for proposals for the operation of the Centres were advertised. It is expected that three (3) Senior Activity Centres would be established in the next fiscal.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>GERIATRIC ADOLESCENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (GAPP)</b></p> <p>The Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP) is an intensive short-term Intergenerational Training Programme which imparts knowledge and skills in elder care to young persons. It also aims at empowering young persons to respond to the growing and complex needs of an ageing population. Its objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Instil in young people a sense of national pride and civic mindedness.</li> <li>2. Sensitise young people to the needs of the elderly and in so doing, gain knowledge and understanding of the ageing process.</li> <li>3. Foster national consciousness.</li> <li>4. Equip young persons with basic skills in caregiving.</li> <li>5. Provide young persons with the tools to make appropriate life choices.</li> <li>6. Instil discipline in young persons through training and service to the elderly.</li> <li>7. Improve intergenerational relationships.</li> <li>8. Improve the quality of life of the elderly.</li> </ol> <p>Students receive training at two levels. Level I (for young persons between the ages of 17-25) and Level II (for young persons between the ages of 18-30). Graduates of the programme provide elder care to senior citizens.</p>	<p>Young persons and adults between the ages of 17-25 and persons 60 years and over</p>	<p>Young persons who are knowledgeable and skilful in elder care.</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to July 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Field Assessment Officers and Coordinators conducted 81 visits to elderly clients</b> at their homes and provided assistance to families regarding the care of their elderly. Visits were also made by Officers assigned to monitor and evaluate Caregivers;</li> <li>• GAPP's Home Care Placement Agency assigned Caregivers to provide daily home care and assistance with medical appointments in the following regions as follows: <b>East (116); South (137); Central (147); Northeast (53); Northwest (99).</b></li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each of the three Level II Centres (Mayaro, Bon Air and Ste. Madeleine) hosted special elective training sessions for Level II Trainees which included retraining for Caregivers in each region. The training focused on Palliative Care and Patient and Occupational Therapy. The Training Programmes were conducted for selected caregivers from each district at the Mayaro Youth Facility and Bon Air-West Community Centre. Trainees also engaged in one day of practicum work during the retraining period at the Ste. Madeleine Regional Complex.</li> <li>• Staff of the Programme participated in 5 Outreach- es hosted by the Ministry during the month of July at the following locations: Rio Claro, Success/Laventille, San Fernando Hill, Vessigny Beach Facility, and Fyzabad Community Centre. Attendees were sensitised on the services offered by the GAPP programme.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p align="center"><b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b></p>	<p>Members of staff of the MSDFS and members of the Public</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Unit coordinated the formation of the HIV symbol (the red ribbon) involving students from UNESCO's associated school programme and with the assistance of key units of the Ministry of National Security, in commemoration of World AIDS Day. Additionally in December 2015, the Unit hosted an education fair on the Brian Lara Promenade featuring key delivery Units of the MSDFS. Information on HIV/AIDS and their related issues as well as the range of the Ministry's support services were disseminated to members of the public. Other participating entities included Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, and Civil Society organisations that provide care and support for those living with and directly affected by HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the following was achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Approximately 300 members of staff</b> attended HIV sensitisation programmes executed by the Unit. Furthermore, the Unit designed and disseminated approximately 20,000 Information, Education Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) brochures to members of staff.</li> </ul> <p>This initiative was facilitated by the Family Planning Association (FPA) and Medcorp Limited.</p> <p><b>Staff members were tested as follows:</b></p> <p><b>HIV Testing – External : 85 tests</b></p> <p><b>Internal: 67 tests</b></p> <p>Additional testing was also offered for World AIDS Day 2015 as follows: Glaucoma Testing: 60 persons; Vision Screening: 50 persons; Blood Pressure Testing: 50 persons; and Cholesterol Testing: 50 persons.</p>	
<p><b>HIV/AIDS AWARENESS UNIT</b></p> <p>The HIV Coordinating Unit of the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services is responsible for integrating the national HIV/AIDS response into the Ministry's operations, including poverty reduction strategies, budgeting instruments and sectoral programmes/initiatives and projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Staff Sensitisation Sessions</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative involves the coordination and execution of programs/workshops/initiatives for the delivery of HIV/AIDS education services for staff of the MSDFS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>VCT (Voluntary Counselling &amp; Testing)</b></li> </ul> <p>Under this initiative, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) as well as Pap smear and Prostate testing is conducted in collaboration with the Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago for staff of the Ministry.</p>				

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	<p><b>HIV/AIDS AWARENESS UNIT</b> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Sensitisation Sessions</b></li> </ul> <p>This involves the coordination and execution of programs/workshops/initiatives for the delivery of HIV/AIDS education services for clients of the MPSD.</p>			<p><b>Approximately 2,000 members of the public</b> received materials/information and referrals during sensitisations and outreaches held in commemoration of <b>World AIDS Day 2015</b>.</p> <p>HIV Sensitisation programmes were conducted in various Senior Activity Centres (SACs) during the period May-June, 2016. <b>One hundred and sixty-four (164) persons benefited</b> as follows: Penal SAC: (20 persons); Pearl Gomes James SAC: (30 persons); Maloney SAC: (25 persons); Chaguanas SAC: (37 persons); Rio Claro SAC: (32 persons); and Margaret Crandahl SAC: (20 persons).</p> <p>HIV Sensitisation programmes were conducted for the community of persons with disabilities during the period Feb. - April, 2016. <b>One hundred and ten (110) persons benefited</b> as follows: Cascade School for the Deaf: (15 persons); We Care Deaf Support: (45 persons); Leonard Cheshire Foundation Home for the Physically Disabled: (20 persons); The Autistic Society of T&amp;T: (15 persons); and T&amp;T Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired: (15 persons)</p> <p>HIV Sensitisation programmes were also conducted for Social Welfare Clients during the period April - May, 2016. <b>A total of three hundred (300) clients benefited</b> as follows: Port of Spain: (50 persons); Tunapuna: (60 persons); Chaguanas: (35 persons); Aranguez: (35 persons); Rio Claro: (15 persons); Sangre Grande: (55 persons); and Princes Town: (50 persons).</p> <p>Approximately 4000 IEC and BCC materials were distributed throughout the public sensitisation sessions.</p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p align="center"><b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b></p>	<p><b>main - PEOPLE'S ISSUES RESOLUTION COORDINATING UNIT</b></p> <p>The m-PIRCU seeks to facilitate a bottom-up and participatory approach to governance, where the national development agenda is informed by citizens' needs. The unit ensures that needs of citizens are better analysed and addressed. This is done through inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of a high level of quality customer service;</li> <li>• Liaising with the relevant Ministries, Government agencies and other stakeholders to ensure the resolution of complaints</li> <li>• Intelligence gathering in communities as a means of being proactive in anticipating problems and responding to the needs of citizens.</li> <li>• The development of an Electronic Based Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for the Resolution of People Issues</li> </ul>	<p>National community</p>	<p>Improved Governance Structures</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Unit participated in outreaches in the following communities: Guayaguayare, Mayaro, Rio Claro, Biche, Union, Cedros, Chaguanas, Bonnase, Brasso Seco and Bois Bourgh Village. <b>Approximately 1200 clients were attended to as a result.</b></li> </ul> <p>The following summary of issues/cases was recorded by the Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>55 cases in the Customer Relationship Management system were resolved;</b></li> <li>- <b>190 cases are pending</b> – (client documents were submitted to the relevant office for approval); and</li> <li>- <b>31 cases were closed</b> as the clients were no longer interested in the service or were unable to be contacted over a three-month period.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additionally,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>169 Fire Victims were assisted; and 104 Families received counselling.</b></li> <li>• The Make a Smile Shine (MASS) Initiative, which provides clothing and other personal effects for victims of disasters, was placed under the purview of the m-PIRCU.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</p>	<p><b>NATIONAL FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION (NFSD)</b></p> <p>The National Family Services Division (NFSD) is the primary institution in Trinidad and Tobago providing a range of programmes and services to promote healthy family functioning. The NFSD provides rehabilitation through group, family and individual counselling and other support with its ultimate goal being the empowerment of vulnerable individual/s and families in order to sustain healthy social functioning.</p>	<p>Children and Families</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>During the reporting period: The Division coordinated activities for National Family month. To this end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Three (3) "Family and Health Fairs" were held</b> at the: Brian Lara Promenade, Port of Spain, Harris Promenade, San Fernando and the Chaguana Market Lay-By;</li> <li>• A one-day seminar on 'Balancing Work Life and Parenting Responsibilities' was hosted; and</li> <li>• An address by the Honourable Minister, together with client success stories and relevant parenting articles were published in the print media.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Division provided <b>psycho-social counselling to approximately 2,480 persons;</b></li> <li>• <b>Training for Lay Responders to Domestic Violence</b> was conducted in Arima, Rio Claro, Barataria/San Juan and Diego Martin. Its intent was to raise the trainees' awareness of: domestic violence in their communities; how to provide primary support for victims; and how to effectively refer victims to requisite resource agencies. <b>A total of 80 persons received certification;</b></li> <li>• <b>National Parenting Programme:</b> Parenting workshops were conducted in 10 communities including: Belmont, St. Joseph, Mayaro, and Sangre Grande. These workshops provided information on positive parenting practices and behavior and sought to promote optimum child development through greater parental knowledge and better self-management. <b>A total of 129 persons benefited</b> from the Programme;</li> <li>• <b>The Radio Programme, "It's Family Time, Let's Talk"</b>, continued to air and disseminate information on issues relevant to healthy family functioning. It also served to provide a forum for discussion on various aspects of family life.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p> <p>Strengthened parent/child relationships</p>

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>NATIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The National Social Development Programme (NSDP) is a social intervention strategy that was established to ensure that needy citizens and underdeveloped communities of Trinidad and Tobago have access to the following categories of services in an effort to raise their standard of living and quality of life. The NSDP officially began its operations in the Ministry in October 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>House Wiring Assistance</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative provides electrification for households throughout Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minor House Repair Assistance</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative provides persons with materials and/or labour for roof repairs and other minor structural repairs to their homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sanitary Plumbing Assistance</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative provides assistance towards the purchase of materials based on an assessment of individual circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Electrification and Lighting of Community Facilities</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative is aimed at providing a safe, reliable and economical supply of electricity. Facilities provide include: electrification and lighting of residential and community facilities and electrification and illumination of road ways and desolate areas</p>	<p>Vulnerable persons and communities</p>	<p>Improved community and household infrastructure</p>	<p>The following achievements listed below, were recorded by the various components of the Programme during the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p> <p><b>A total of sixty-nine (69) House Wiring Assistance projects were completed</b> during the period. <b>Four hundred and one (401) persons benefited</b> as a result, (350 in Trinidad and 51 in Tobago).</p> <p>Materials were provided for the completion of thirty-eight (38) <b>Minor House Repair projects</b> during the period. <b>One hundred and twenty-six persons (126)</b> benefited as a result.</p> <p><b>A total of thirteen (13) Sanitary Plumbing Assistance Projects</b> were completed during the period with <b>forty-one persons (41) benefitting</b> (39 in Trinidad and 2 in Tobago).</p> <p>No projects were undertaken for this component during the period of reporting as consideration was being given to the transfer of this component to the Ministry of Public Utilities.</p> <p><b>NB:</b> The Programme has been hindered by severe staffing constraints, which hindered operation.</p>	

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND ERADICATION PROGRAMME-COORDINATING UNIT (NPREP-CU)</b></p> <p>The National Poverty Reduction and Eradication Programmes Coordinating Unit (NPREP-CU) was created in 2012 to facilitate the delivery of key poverty eradication projects that would address poverty, vulnerability and sustainability at the individual and community levels. The former Poverty Reduction Programme was divided into a delivery and a policy arm. NPREP-CU provides oversight for the following initiatives: the Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL), the Regional Micro Project Fund (RMPF), the Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) formerly the Micro Enterprise Grant (MEG), and the Multi-purpose Community Based Telecentres.</p>	<p>Unemployed persons and community based organisations</p>	<p>New Micro Enterprises established within Communities</p> <p>Recipients of Community-Based Training and Education</p> <p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>The following sub-initiatives listed below were undertaken under this programme for the period October 2015 to June 2016:</p>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</p> <p>An efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>



	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	<p><b>NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND ERADICATION PROGRAMME-COORDINATING UNIT (NPREP-CU)</b> (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Micro Enterprise Loan Facility (MEL)</b></li> </ul> <p>This facility is a community empowerment and poverty reduction initiative which equips CBOs, NGOs or FBOs with funding to provide micro-credit to vulnerable persons in communities who are interested in starting up or expanding a micro-enterprise. A maximum of TTS 10,000.00 can be loaned to each individual wishing to access this fund.</p>	Community Micro-Enterprise Owners	<p>New Micro Enterprises established within Communities</p> <p>Trained Entrepreneurs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of 44 loans amounting to \$354,000</b> were disbursed to vulnerable clients to start or expand their micro enterprises through four (4) MEL facilities located at Roxborough, Tobago; St. Madeleine; Four Roads Tamana; and Mayaro/Guayaguayare.</li> <li>Additionally, <b>five (5) Community-Based Organisations collaborated with the Unit</b> to review the policy and processes of the programme. They also identified their training needs and areas for additional support in order to build their capacity. These recommendations/areas will be considered to chart the way forward for the initiative.</li> <li>An impact assessment is being developed to evaluate the procedures and operations of the MEL in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness and to ensure that organisational goals and objectives are achieved.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequacy of the current MEL Facilities to serve the growing needs of the population in the accessing of loans</li> <li>Lack of a legal framework for repayment of loans by delinquent beneficiaries</li> </ul>	Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Multi-purpose Community Based Telecentre Project</b></li> </ul> <p>Multi-purpose Community-based Telecentres were developed to enhance individual and community development through the use of Information Technology and to limit the 'digital divide'. These centres provide citizens with access to free Computer Facilities, training in Basic Computer Literacy, Business and Internet Services</p>	Communities	Recipients of Community based training and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>487 persons were trained in Basic Computer Literacy whilst 5,595 persons accessed free business services</b> at Telecentres located in the following municipal regions: Penal/Debe, Tunapuna/Piarco, Piparo, San Juan/Laventille, Couva and Princes Town.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Non-functional, outdated or slow computer systems, Limited funding and inadequate human resources.</p>	Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<p><b>NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND ERADICATION PROGRAMME-COORDINATING UNIT (NPREP-CU)</b> (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) (formerly the Micro Enterprise and Training Grant (MEG))</i></b></li> </ul> <p>This Grant provides funding in the form of equipment, business training or a combination of the two to poor and vulnerable persons (18 years and over) who are interested in expanding or initiating a micro-enterprise. It is used as a mechanism to transition individuals from the informal to the formal economy through a multi-pronged system that also includes mentorship and monitoring. Client funding is available up to a maximum of TT\$ 15,000.00.</p>	<p>Poor and vulnerable citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>New Micro Enterprises established within Communities</p> <p>Recipients of Community based training and Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of 450 clients received funding</b> to start/expand micro businesses in 12 municipalities across Trinidad and Tobago. <b>Funds disbursed amounted to \$2,853,174.07;</b></li> <li><b>462 beneficiaries</b> across the 12 municipalities received training in Record Keeping and Cash Management;</li> <li><b>75 clients in Tobago were monitored during the period</b> with respect to their socio-economic and psycho-social situations as well as their business growth and progress. With approximately 85% of the micro-businesses operational, this was done to identify strengths, weaknesses, areas for improvement and corrective actions to be taken;</li> <li>Fifteen (15) SEED Success Stories Videos were produced to highlight the beneficiaries while simultaneously creating a platform for wide-scale product promotion and advertisement;</li> <li>Also, <b>approximately 21 clients</b> received specialised training in Hair Treatment and Nail Technology</li> <li>Additionally, the initiative's policy and framework is currently being revised to include more evidenced-based programming and training tailored to client needs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b> Limited funding has contributed to a backlog of SEED clients awaiting disbursements.</p>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</p>

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Regional Micro-Project Fund</b> The Fund provides micro grants up to but not more than <b>TT\$50,000.00</b> per project to Community Based, Faith Based, Non-Governmental, and other organisations to implement skill-based projects targeted to the poor and vulnerable in communities across the country. The RMPF is focused on strengthening the capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to deliver key poverty reduction projects in each municipal region through consultation, organisational training and education.</li> </ul>	<p>Poor and vulnerable citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>New Micro Enterprises established within Communities</p> <p>Recipients of Community based training and Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>five (5) Regional Micro Project Fund Grants to the value of \$242,564.91 were disbursed</b> for the implementation of community-based skill enhancement programmes.</li> <li><b>A total of 219 persons (142 males and 77 females)</b> benefited from the training programmes conducted.</li> <li>Fifty <b>(50)</b> Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) contributed and benefited from a RMPF Consultation held to promote their participation in targeted community based poverty-reduction activities.</li> <li>Three <b>(3)</b> RMPF groups were featured in a video production to showcase their success and sustainability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b> Non-functioning and under functioning Regional, Social and Human Development Councils and Civil Society Networks in the different regions made it difficult for micro-projects to be implemented, monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>For the period October 2015 to August 2016, the NGO Unit recorded the following achievements listed below:</p>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGO) UNIT</b> The NGO Unit was established in May 2013 in the then Ministry of the People and Social Development to manage the Ministry's relationship with partner NGOs in the delivery of social services in communities. The objectives of the Unit are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote value for money in the delivery of social services;</li> <li>Partner with the NGO sector towards a decentralised approach for the delivery of social services to vulnerable groups in society;</li> <li>Foster a collaborative approach to capacity building for the effective delivery of social services in communities;</li> <li>Promote good governance in the achievement of government policy on Social Sector programmes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>General population of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>		

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<p><b>NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGO) UNIT</b> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Subventions to NGOs</b></li> </ul> <p>Under this initiative, financial assistance is given to NGOs for recurrent expenditure payable over a specified period.</p>	Non-Governmental Organisations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>33 Non-Governmental Organisations</b> received subventions which amounted to <b>\$44,906,143.00</b>;</li> <li>The Unit also reviewed the contractual arrangements as well as the Cabinet mandates of all NGOs in receipt of subventions to ensure compliance with established criteria;</li> <li>A standardised Quarterly Programme Status Reporting template used by the Unit was updated and training on its usage was provided to NGOs;</li> <li>A Performance Measurement tool to measure NGO alignment with UN Sustainable Development Goals was created as well as categorical Monitoring and Evaluation indicators.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Contributions and Donations to Organisations</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative provides one –off financial assistance (Contributions and Donations) from the Ministry to qualifying Community-Based, Faith Based or Non-Governmental organisations for a specific project or activity valuing under \$10,000</p>	Non-Governmental, or Faith-Based, or Community-Based Organisations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>43 non-profit institutions</b> were awarded funding (financial assistance) which amounted to <b>\$271,276.13</b>;</li> <li>The Unit implemented the use of a post-event Project Completion Template for use by organisations in order to assist in monitoring and evaluation of projects;</li> <li>Additionally, information sharing with the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts was implemented in order to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure Organisations were duly registered; and</li> <li>minimise 'double dipping' by shared clients.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>One-off Grants</b></li> </ul> <p>Under this Initiative, financial assistance (over \$10,000.00) is provided from the Ministry to qualifying Organisations for a specific project or activity</p>	Non-Governmental, or Faith-Based, or Community-Based Organisations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>18 non-profit institutions</b> were awarded funding (one-off grants) that totalled <b>\$672,641.80</b>.</li> </ul>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<p><b>RETIREES ADOLESCENT PARTNER-SHIP PROGRAMME (RAPP)</b></p> <p>This programme is a community-oriented programme which seeks to provide assistance and supervision at the community level to "young, at-risk" persons in order to minimise the delinquency and drop-out rate in the nation's school population.</p> <p>It seeks to provide a common platform geared towards improving learning skills, developing and enhancing social skills, building self-esteem and finding mutual ground for purposeful and productive living.</p> <p>It also seeks to give retired experts an opportunity to work in partnership with young adults and as a result, bridge the generation gap.</p>	<p>Children (14 years and under) and Youth (15-21 years) identified as 'at risk' and retired older persons (60-75 years), NGOs as well as 'at-risk' Communities also benefit from the programme</p>	<p>Community-Based Training and Education.</p>	<p>As at June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>272 participants were registered in the Programme in five (5) communities (Belmont, La Horquetta, Valencia, Laventille and Couva);</b></li> <li>• 86% of participants (233) showed improvement in behaviour and attitude with peers and parents, whilst all participants recorded improvement in academics;</li> <li>• 85% of participants (231) showed improved enthusiasm, creativity and initiative; and 95% (258) showed improvement in relationships with mentors.</li> <li>• <b>36 persons representing 5 non- governmental organisations provided oversight of the RAPP programmes with 18 of these persons between the ages of 60-75 years;</b></li> <li>• <b>24 persons were registered with the programme as Coordinators/ Facilitators with 11 between the ages of 60 – 75 years.</b> Other volunteers (skilled persons and professionals) assisting with the Programme <b>totalled 67 with 21 of these persons falling within the age category of 60 to 75 years.</b></li> </ul>	<p>An Improved System of Support for Youth.</p>
	<p><b>SOCIAL DISPLACEMENT UNIT (SDU):</b></p> <p>The Social Displacement Unit of the MPD plans and coordinates activities pertinent to the empowerment and rehabilitation of socially displaced persons. The Unit currently provides direct social work services to the client population and ensures that the services and programmes provided by treatment and care centres are appropriate to the needs of the socially displaced.</p>	<p>Socially displaced persons</p>	<p>Establishment of Social Services Facilities and Facilities for the Socially Displaced</p> <p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>The following achievements, listed below, were realised during the fiscal period:</p>	<p>Self-Reliant and Sustainable Communities</p> <p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the poor and vulnerable</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<p><b>SOCIAL DISPLACEMENT UNIT (SDU):</b> (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Elderly Relocation Programme</b></li> </ul> <p>Under this initiative, elderly persons are relocated to Homes for Older Persons where they will receive relevant special care. The Ministry subsidises monthly payments for those clients who have no income or payment is borne by both the client and the Ministry for those in receipt of grants from the Ministry.</p>	Socially displaced older persons	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p> <p>No. of elderly clients receiving appropriate care</p> <p>No. of elderly clients relocated from assessment Centre</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to August 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of 28 elderly clients were placed in care at Hernandez Place</b>, a facility which provides treatment and care for elderly socially displaced persons.</li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the poor and vulnerable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rehabilitation of the Strictly Homeless at New Horizons</b></li> </ul> <p>A residential life and employment skills development facility for adults. The programme provides rehabilitation services geared towards the social, emotional and financial development of persons with a view to preparation for independent living.</p>	Socially Displaced persons	Establishment of Social Services Facilities and Facilities for the Socially Displaced	<p>During the fiscal period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of 28 persons were placed in care at the New Horizons Facility.</b></li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Centre for Socially Displaced Persons – Riverside Car Park</b></li> </ul> <p>This facility provides a shelter for homeless persons and acts as transitional housing during the assessment and initial intervention stage after they are removed from the streets.</p>	Socially Displaced persons	Establishment of Social Services Facilities and Facilities for the Socially Displaced	<p>For the period January to August 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sixty (60) persons (53 males and 7 females)</b> entered the facility.</li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<p><b>SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION</b></p> <p>The Social Welfare Division (SDU) is concerned with reducing the incidence of poverty among vulnerable groups and offers a range of financial assistance/grants to persons in need. The core services provided are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Citizens Pension</li> <li>• Public Assistance Grant</li> <li>• Disability Assistance Grant</li> <li>• General Assistance Grant</li> </ul>	<p>Vulnerable citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>The following Grants were distributed during the fiscal period October, 2015 to September 2016:</p>	<p>An efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p> <p>Reduction in the incidence of Poverty</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disability Assistance Grant</b></li> </ul> <p>This grant of TTD 1,800,00 is intended for persons who have a disability and are unable to earn an income as a result. A person is entitled to receive Disability Assistance if in the opinion of the Local Board, he/she is so disabled that he/she is unable to earn a livelihood and has been certified by a Government Medical Officer as being so disabled. The disability must be permanent in nature.</p>	<p>Persons 18-64 years of age who have been certified by a Government medical officer as having a disability and as a consequence unable to earn a livelihood.</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>Approximately <b>24,058 persons</b> were in receipt of the Disability Assistance Grant. Of this total, <b>1,626 persons were recorded as new clients</b> to the Programme.</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>General Assistance Grant (Urgent Temporary Assistance)</b></li> </ul> <p>This grant was established to assist persons/households traumatised and rendered needy as a result of natural/other disasters. The grants are currently used to provide assistance to individuals/households living in poverty and to clients of the SWDF and other delivery units of the MSDFS who cannot otherwise help themselves. Cases are assessed by social workers of the Ministry.</p>	<p>Victims of natural disasters and clients of the Ministry</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>A total of <b>3,570 persons were assisted under this Grant</b> with purchases of household furniture and appliances, rental, funeral expenses and other necessary support services.</p>	

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME															
<p><b>SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION</b> (Continued))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Assistance Grant</b></li> </ul> <p>This grant provides financial aid to persons who are unable to support themselves or to earn a living because of ill health. It is also granted on behalf of necessitous children where the father or both parents is/are dead, incarcerated, disabled from earning or has/have deserted the family and cannot be found.</p> <p>The Grant is administered as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 person: \$1,150</li> <li>2 persons: \$1,400</li> <li>3 persons: \$1,600</li> <li>4 or more persons: \$1,750</li> </ul> <p><b>These payments were increased w.e.f October 2014</b></p>	<p>Unemployed, persons unable to work, or who have little means of financially supporting themselves and guardians of necessitous children.</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>As at September, 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>25,906 persons</b> were in receipt of the Public Assistance Grant. <b>Of this total 4,877 were recorded as new clients for the period.</b></li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Senior Citizens' Pension (SCP)</b></li> </ul> <p>The Senior Citizens' Pension provides financial assistance to persons aged 65 and who meet the other qualifying criteria for the grant. In 2016, the schedule of payment was adjusted resulting in an increase in the SCP. This adjustment resulted in an increase in the total income, (other personal income and SCP) to \$5000.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Income Band</th> <th>Pension</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$0-\$1,500</td> <td>\$3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;\$1,500.01 - \$2,000</td> <td>\$3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;\$2,000.01 - \$2,500</td> <td>\$2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;\$2,500.01 - \$3,000</td> <td>\$2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;\$3,000.01 - \$3,500</td> <td>\$1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;\$3,500.01 - \$4,000</td> <td>\$1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;\$4,000.01 - \$4,500**</td> <td>\$ 500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>** Statutory limit increased in 2016 from \$3,500 to \$4,500 per month.</b></p>	Income Band	Pension	\$0-\$1,500	\$3,500	>\$1,500.01 - \$2,000	\$3,000	>\$2,000.01 - \$2,500	\$2,500	>\$2,500.01 - \$3,000	\$2,000	>\$3,000.01 - \$3,500	\$1,500	>\$3,500.01 - \$4,000	\$1,000	>\$4,000.01 - \$4,500**	\$ 500	<p>Eligible Senior Citizens</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>As at September, 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>90,800 senior citizens</b> were in receipt of the Senior Citizens' Pension. <b>Of this total, 9,058 were new beneficiaries.</b></li> <li><b>Approximately 75% of persons</b> in receipt of the SCP receive the maximum pension of \$3,500 per month.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
Income Band	Pension																			
\$0-\$1,500	\$3,500																			
>\$1,500.01 - \$2,000	\$3,000																			
>\$2,000.01 - \$2,500	\$2,500																			
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>\$4,000.01 - \$4,500**	\$ 500																			



	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<p><b>TARGETED CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME (TCCTP)</b></p> <p>The TCCTP is a short-term food assistance and developmental programme, aimed at providing social protection by promoting nutritional and food security for vulnerable households. The Programme is comprised of the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Long Term Food Support Card</b></li> </ul> <p>This is the cash transfer component of the TCCTP, which is currently implemented via a debit card (TT Card™). It aims to enable families in need to purchase nutritious basic food items;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Temporary Food Card</b></li> </ul> <p>This system provides immediate food relief to the extremely vulnerable by bridging the gap between eligibility determination and actual receipt of the TT Card. The Temporary card is valid for up to three months and is also given to victims of disasters and in emergency situations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RISE-UP</b></li> </ul> <p>Rights to Individuals to Social and Economic Security, Universal Prosperity (RISE-UP) is the developmental component of the Programme and provides assistance to families in need in the (8) critical areas of: Income, Education, Employment, Housing, Family Dynamics, Health, Personal Identity, Safety and Security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Make a Smile Shine (MASS):</b></li> </ul> <p>This project seeks to provide suitable clothing to persons in need (e.g. fire victims and victims of natural disasters).</p>	<p>Indigent and vulnerable households</p>	<p>Recipients of Community-Based Training and Education</p> <p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 - June 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were <b>24,636 households receiving funds</b> under the Programme.</li> <li>• A Policy on the administration of Temporary Food Cards was revised and is undergoing Executive review.</li> <li>• Under the RISE-UP component of the Programme, a Proposal to host Life Skills Training for staff of the TCCTP was developed together with a revised Programme Framework.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Biometric Smart Card System, which was embarked upon to harmonise and streamline the delivery of Social Service Grants, continues to be implemented. To date approximately 62,000 clients of the MSDFS have been enrolled (approximately 35% of the total grant population). Enrollment figures were recorded as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food Card recipients – <b>29,861</b>;</li> <li>- Senior Citizens Pensioners – <b>15, 288</b>;</li> <li>- Public Assistance recipients – <b>10, 532</b>; and</li> <li>- Disability Assistance Grant recipients – <b>6,347</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Self-reliant and sustainable communities</p>
				<p><b>Approximately 440 persons</b> in need benefited from clothing donations.</p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>	<p><b>ELITE ATHLETE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Elite Athlete Assistance Programme facilitates the development of High Performance Sport through the provision of financial assistance to outstanding athletes, in support of their preparation for and participation in international competition.</p> <p>The main objective of this programme is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage elite athletes in their quest to develop and compete successfully at the international level through the provision of financial assistance to meet expenses related to participation in international competitions, specialised training and nutrition and medical services.</li> </ol>	Athletes	<p>Financial support to Athletes</p> <p>Increased Involvement in Sporting and Recreational Activities</p>	<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>19 Elite Athletes</b> (15 male and 4 female) <b>received assistance under this initiative</b> in the following disciplines: Cycling, Track and Field, Sailing and Swimming.</li> <li>• Funds disbursed totalled approximately \$1,550,000.00</li> <li>• The Ministry is currently reviewing its existing funding policies with a view to addressing deficiencies in order to keep abreast of current trends, best practices and to improve its delivery of services.</li> </ul>	Athletes with International Performance Standards

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>	<p><b>NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND APPRENTICESHIP CENTRES (YDAC)</b></p> <p>The Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres (YDAC) are residential developmental training institutions that facilitate the holistic development of “at risk” youth, who have either dropped out of the formal education system and/or come from especially challenging circumstances. Training is provided through the delivery of quality social and developmental programmes over two (2) years in a residential setting.</p> <p>The initiative aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and deliver quality programmes and services that contribute to the empowerment and holistic development of the students;</li> <li>• Prepare trainees to meet demands of everyday life; and</li> <li>• Prepare trainees to meet demands of the labour market via certification in both technical and soft skills.</li> </ul> <p>There are currently two centres located at Peristo Praesto and Chatham.</p> <p><b>SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COACHING</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to provide coaching services to schools and communities across the nation to ensure that island-wide opportunities are available in various sporting disciplines.</p>	<p>Young men who have been deemed “at risk” and are between the ages of 15- 18 years</p>	<p>Vocational training programmes.</p>	<p>As at March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Centre at Peristo Praesto recorded <b>an enrolment of 57 students</b>.</li> </ul> <p>During the period, 30 students attained NEC Level 1 certification as well as passed the School Leaving Examination, whilst 12 students received training in Creativity for Employment and Business Opportunity (CEBO).</p>	<p>Skilled, Empowered Young men.</p>
				<p>During the period October 2015 to March 2016: A total of <b>960 persons</b> were engaged in the Ministry’s school and community sport programmes conducted by <b>16</b> coaches in the following disciplines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hockey</b></li> <li>• <b>Track and Field</b></li> <li>• <b>Basketball</b></li> <li>• <b>Cricknet</b></li> <li>• <b>Netball</b></li> <li>• <b>Volleyball and</b></li> <li>• <b>Tennis</b></li> </ul>	<p>Greater participation in Sport Towards Healthy Lifestyles</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>	<p><b>SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY SWIM PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This initiative facilitates the conduct of structured and recreational programmes that provide opportunities for students and adults to learn to swim.</p> <p>It provides instructional skills in basic swimming and water safety and facilitates the development of potential athletes.</p>	<p>Children 14 years and under; Youth aged 15 – 24 years and adults</p>	<p>Persons trained in basic swimming</p>	<p>During the period October 2015 to March 2016:</p> <p>A total of <b>2,778 persons</b> participated in "Learn to Swim" classes and recreational swimming activities at the Ministry's six (6) Community Swimming pools in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Couva</b></li> <li>• <b>Cocoyea</b></li> <li>• <b>Diego Martin</b></li> <li>• <b>La Horquetta</b></li> <li>• <b>Sangre Grande</b></li> <li>• <b>Siparia</b></li> </ul>	<p>Greater participation in Sport Towards Healthy Lifestyles</p>
	<p><b>YOUTH RESOURCE AND INFORMATION CENTRES (YRIC)</b></p> <p>The YRIC is a unique, innovative youth friendly facility/space with computers, study areas, meeting/training rooms, and comfortable areas for conversations/discourse, where young people are provided with youth-related information, given access to computer technology for their personal and professional development, and provided with guidance counselling and advice.</p>	<p>Young Persons between the ages of 15 to 17 years</p>		<p>During the period October 2015 to March 2016, <b>approximately 147 youths</b> participated in discourses held at the Information Centres in a variety of areas including HIV/AIDS, the significance of various religious holidays celebrated in Trinidad and Tobago and sexual harassment.</p> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Due to funding limitations, the programme had to be conducted on a smaller scale.</p>	

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>"ELDAMO" – Elderly and Differently Abled Mobile-</b> a collaborative effort with the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services.</p> <p>This is a Multi-stakeholder Initiative designed to provide Para Transit, wheelchair enabled transportation for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>The objectives of the Programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide point to point transport services to the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities who are unable to utilise other fixed route forms of transportation;</li> <li>• Provide wheelchair lift enabled buses to persons assisted by wheelchairs;</li> <li>• Enable persons within the target group to have greater mobility and a higher quality of life and participation;</li> <li>• Contribute to capacity and nation building through the participation of all citizens.</li> </ul>	<p>Older persons and persons with a disability</p>		<p>For the period October 2015 to March 2016, a <b>total of 10,896 passenger trips were recorded</b>. There was an average of 2,000 trips monthly. <b>The service benefited approximately 626 persons</b> as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately <b>113 children</b> (14 years and under).</li> <li>• Approximately <b>32 young persons</b> (15 to 24 years).</li> <li>• Approximately <b>265 adults</b> (25 to 60 years)</li> <li>• Approximately <b>216 older persons</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Consultations continue with respect to increasing service capacity as supply currently outweighs demand. Data and support is also provided to the general PTSC service as steps are being taken toward an inclusive transportation model.</p>	



# CHAPTER 7



## SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR 2017

## Chapter 7: SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS

The chapter highlights critical initiatives that the key social sector Ministries and the Tobago House of Assembly plan to implement in fiscal year 2017, aimed at achieving the goal of sustainable human development in Trinidad and Tobago. The draft National Development Strategy 2016-2030 (Vision 2030) will be the road map guiding government policy from fiscal 2017 and beyond.

The draft Vision 2030 framework outlines five overarching goals for the attainment of developed country status. Two of the goals are integral to the mandate of the social sector. These are, **Goal 1: Putting People First: Nurturing our Greatest Asset** and **Goal 2: Good Governance and Service Excellence**. Over the next five years, sub-goals under these overarching goals have been identified as follows:

Sub-Goals for **Goal 1: Putting People First: Nurturing Our Greatest Asset**, are as follows:

- Social Services Delivery will be improved to better serve the needs of the vulnerable.
- Citizens will have access to adequate and affordable housing.
- The healthcare system will be sustainable and modern and deliver higher standards of healthcare.
- The people will be empowered to lead healthy lifestyles.
- The family will be protected and supported.

- A modern, relevant and accessible education and training system.

**Sub-Goals for Goal 2: Good Governance and Service Excellence**, are as follows:

- Our governance approach will be based on principles of participation and inclusion.
- The public service will have modern, effective and efficient public management systems.
- Public service delivery will be customer focused.

The various stakeholders in social sector will be required to commence planning for the attainment of the short-term priorities of the Vision 2030 plan. One of the major activities will be the development of Vision 2030 Ministry/ Department Plans and performance frameworks to monitor and evaluate progress. The development of mechanisms for collaboration among the various Ministries and agencies will also be of importance for successful implementation of the plan.

In fiscal 2017, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago will maintain its focus on quality service delivery in the social sector. The investment in fiscal 2017 has however been reduced in view of the changes in the economic landscape. For fiscal 2017, there will be an investment of \$10.6 billion towards social infrastructure and social programming. This figure represents a 17.4% decrease from the investment made in fiscal 2016. (See Table 7.1)



Table 7.1: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure & Programming – 2016-2017<sup>3</sup>

Sector Component	Estimates of Expenditure 2016	Estimates of Expenditure 2017
Social Infrastructure*	2,840,695,000	1,881,030,000
Development Programme	1,003,245,000	485,330,000
Infrastructure Development Fund	1,837,450,000	1,395,700,000
Social Programming	9,894,814,141	8,660,937,562
<b>TOTAL ALLOCATION</b>	<b>12,735,509,141</b>	<b>10,541,967,562</b>

\* Social Infrastructure is the sum of Development Programme and Infrastructure Development Fund

3 Social Sector Investment Programme 2016

## 7.1 Ministry of Agriculture, Land And Fisheries

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries has responsibility for, *inter alia*, the management and standardisation of agricultural products, food security, land management, agricultural land development, agriculture entrepreneurship, and agriculture extension services. In fiscal 2017, the Ministry proposes to undertake the following initiatives:

- **Agricultural Incentive Programme.** This programme seeks to ensure that all available agricultural lands are kept under constant production by providing incentives to encourage farmers to continue and further expand their current production.
- **Implementation of the Extension and Training Programme.** This involves the provision of guidance courses and demonstrations providing farmers and other persons with an interest in agriculture, with information on aspects of agriculture and related issues.

### Other Initiatives:

- Development of agricultural access roads.
- Development of water management and flood control infrastructure.
- Development of the Fisheries Sub-sector.
- Development of the Forestry Sub-sector.

- Land management initiatives.
- Development of marketing infrastructure and services.
- Provision of agricultural and horticultural services.

The Research Division of the Ministry will also conduct agricultural research and development into projects related to cocoa, coconuts and citrus fruits.

## 7.2. Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts

The mandate of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts (MCDCA) is to develop communities with a view to building resilience, self-reliance and socio-economic sustainability towards national development and prosperity for all. In the area of Culture and the Arts, the Ministry focuses on fostering artistic growth, and leveraging the country's rich and varied cultural, historical, religious and national heritage. The proposed initiatives for fiscal 2017 are as follows:

### A. Establishment of a Mobile Community Mediation Service

This initiative involves the procurement of two specially configured buses for the Community Mediation

Programme. The buses would be used to deliver mediation and related services to remote communities. This arrangement would also be used to intensify and broaden education, sensitisation and outreach services. One bus was acquired during fiscal year 2016 and the second will be acquired in fiscal 2017.

### B. National Patriotism Campaign

The following activities under this campaign will continue in the 2017 fiscal year:

- Unity in Diversity Radio Promotion
- Public Relations Campaign on Patriotism
- Amateur Photography Competition
- Essay Competition
- Text the Right Answer Competition
- Public Speaking Competition for Children on the value of Patriotism
- National Patriotism College Quiz
- Exposé on Local Artistes
- Development of a National Policy on Patriotism
- Promoting Brand T&T
- Promoting Economic Patriotism
- Honouring of 'Unsung Heroes'
- What your Country means in Art Form
- Institutional Programmes Promoting Patriotism
- Civic and Citizenship Education Programme

### C. Strengthening and Rebranding of the Best Village Trophy Competition

This initiative will continue in the new fiscal year and involves implementation of key recommendations of the Evaluation of the Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition (PMBVTC) and the PMBVTC Symposium 2014. The key recommendations include enabling the programme to be a mechanism for community and social transformation, and to developing artistic expression among participants so as to ensure their seamless entry into professional careers.

### D. Development of Competencies in the Visual, Literary and Performing Arts

- *Music School in the Community*: this programme aims to establish 20 Music Schools in communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago.
- *Cultural Camps*: This programme engenders interest in the arts, heritage and a culture of peace and also facilitates development of professional level skills in young adults.

### E. Development of Cultural Industries

- *Mentoring by the Masters*: programme activities will continue involving the transfer of knowledge from senior accomplished artists and cultural workers to emerging practitioners in the creative sector.
- *Professional Development Training for Stakeholders*: capacity development in the cultural sector will continue under this programme in the new fiscal year.
- *Establishment of the New Vision for Support*: an art fund will be created to foster access to industry opportunities including education and training initiatives.
- *Establishment of the National Cultural Information System*: activities in the new fiscal will include conduct of research, development of web applications and publication of information on the internet.

### F. Festival Development

- *Festival Development Agenda*: this initiative includes the Festival Interventions in Music, Contemporary Dance and Theatre, Literature and Visual Arts and will comprise the development of strategies for improved marketing towards increased audiences, heightened production and artistic values, documentation and archiving towards heritage preservation and cultural references.
- *Cultural Exchanges*: Cultural Exchanges programming will engage in all matters related to cultural exchanges as it relates to policies – internal (exchanges coming into T&T) external (exchanges going out of T&T), domestic (exchanges between local organisations and communities).

- *Establishment of the Trinidad and Tobago Cultural Institute in China and Nigeria:* This institute will seek to establish a deeper connection and drive demand for local culture on the Asian and African Continent initially, by exposing them to our art-forms. It will also complement the agenda for greater diplomatic, cultural and trade ties between our country and these continents.

#### G. Heritage Preservation

- *National Exhibition Series:* this initiative will continue in 2017 and involves a year-long programme of exhibitions that provide information on our major celebratory days, significant landmarks, cultural practices and respected Icons.
- *Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding, Preservation and Promotion:* as a signatory to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Ministry will develop inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in Trinidad and Tobago.
- *Development of the National Centre for the Arts (formerly Arts Centre at Agostini):* acquisition and development of this facility to serve as a cultural cluster for the ongoing state initiatives in the arts and heritage. In fiscal 2017, it is expected that the property will be acquired and renovated for purpose.

#### H. Professional Arts (National Performing Arts Companies)

- *National Philharmonic Orchestra:* this is a group of professional musicians brought together under the auspices of the MCDCA to perform local and international music at the highest level. During the next fiscal, activities will be undertaken to develop the following initiatives such as recruitment of staff and implementation of performance and non-performance activities and implementation of a programme of work.
- *National Steel Symphony Orchestra:* this group constitutes 23 music-literate pannists who put on performances using the national instrument to audiences from China to Martinique

- *National Theatre Arts Company:* this company was formed to develop theatre arts in Trinidad and Tobago while preserving and exploring forms of folk and street theatre embedded in the cultural landscape.

### 7.3. Ministry of Education

The key initiatives proposed by the Ministry of Education for fiscal 2017 are as follows:

#### A. School Improvement Project for the Morvant/Laventille Community. This project will focus on the following key areas:

- a) Infrastructure and aesthetics
- b) Literacy and teacher training and development
- c) Student violence and indiscipline
- d) Parenting in education

#### B. School-based Management. This involves a comprehensive plan to treat with the issue of indiscipline

#### C. Learning Enhancement Centres. This initiative will provide a safe and nurturing space for suspended and at-risk students to receive assessment, information and intervention to help to equip them with the skills and tools to make responsible choices and avoid inappropriate behaviours

#### D. Literacy. This involves a targeting approach to literacy development from Infancy to Standard 3 and at Form 1

#### E. The Numeracy Project. The numeracy plan will target numeracy development in both primary and secondary schools

#### F. Primary Curriculum Rewrite. This will address deficits in primary education through the adoption of an integrated approach to teaching and learning; literacy and numeracy; differentiated instruction; and the infusion of ICT in all areas.

#### G. Universal ECCE Curriculum Training. This activity seeks to train new teachers on the implementation of the National Early Childhood Care and Education

Curriculum Guide, as well as, promote continued professional development of existing staff.

- H. Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme.** This will provide financial assistance to students whose resources are not sufficient to meet the cost of post-secondary/undergraduate education
- I. Expansion of Technical Vocational Education and the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ)**
- J. Provision of Special Education Services for students at the primary and secondary levels.** This speaks to early diagnosis of students with special needs in order to provide more effective education at the earliest possible stage. This will include: (1) diagnostic testing, (2) speech and language assessment and therapy, (3) psychological assessment and treatment, and (4) physical occupational therapy.
- K. Programme for the effective treatment of students with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)**
- L. Child Care and Protection Programme**
- M. Parenting in Education.** This programme seeks to provide a framework with culturally appropriate initiatives to help build families' capacity to support their children's learning
- N. Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2016.** PISA seeks to assess students during secondary education with the aim of finding out whether they have acquired some of the necessary knowledge and skills required for participation in society
- O. Expansion of the delivery of Religious Education**
- P. Integrated Arts Project.** This speaks to exposing students' cultural skills by way of public displays and performances
- Q. Pan for Blue.** This will highlight steel pan skills learnt by primary schools in the southern and central educational districts
- R. Science Technology Research Engineering Arts Mathematics (STREAM) Initiatives.**

- S. NASA International Internship (I2) Programme.** NASA I2 is a structured educational exchange programme that allows international students to partake in research under the mentorship of a member of NASA's science and engineering workforce at the NASA Ames Research Centre in California, USA.

## 7.4. Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health is responsible for oversight of the entire health system in Trinidad and Tobago. Its focus is to develop a patient-centred health care system including modern infrastructure and scientific evidence-driven health care strategies. There would be focus on the following priority areas of health in the new fiscal year:

- Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases
- Maternal and Child Health
- Care of the Elderly
- Outreach Visits to vulnerable populations such as prisons and bedbound patients
- Allied Health Care & Support Services such as Physiotherapists; Occupational, Therapists; Psychologists, Social Workers, Dieticians and Counsellors in the prevention and treatment and care
- Dental Health
- Mental Health
- Environmental Health

In keeping with the priority areas identified above, the following initiatives are proposed for the 2017 fiscal year:

- A. Expansion and Improvement of the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme (CDAP).** This involves implementation of a health card system to enhance the efficiency of the CDAP system.
- B. Creation of a National Health Insurance System**
- C. Non-Communicable Diseases National Strategic Plan and Monitoring Framework.** This framework entails a review of NCD prevention and management systems in the Health sector and the development of a mechanism for strengthening the country's NCD response

- D. Development of National Dietary Guidelines for T&T.** This speaks to dietary guidelines for infants and young children to promote optimal growth and development and prevent obesity
- E. Training of Health Care Workers in Perinatal Information Systems**
- F. Development of Oral Health Personnel Capacity (ongoing)**

- G. Decentralisation of Dental Services to the RHA (ongoing)**
- H. Work in collaboration with educational institutions and the Nursing Council to strengthen the training and certification components for nursing and midwifery**

**Box 7.4.1 – Policy Initiatives for the Ministry of Health for fiscal 2016/2017**

- Men's Health Policy
- National HIV/AIDS Policy
- Revision of the HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing Policy
- Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV Policy
- Development of a National Vision Policy
- Revision of the Tuberculosis (TB) Policy
- Revision of the Public Health Policy
- National Mental Health Policy (ongoing)
- National Alcohol Policy
- Breastfeeding Policy/Infant & Young Child Feeding Policy
- Childhood Obesity Prevention Policy
- Optometry Policy/Optical Policy
- Immunisation Policy for Health Professionals
- Revised HIV Counselling and Testing Policy
- Anti-Microbial Policy
- Oral Health Policy
- National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases
- Non-Nationals Accessing Health Care Policy
- Policy on Universal Health Coverage
- Policy on National Health Insurance
- Adverse Events Policy
- National Blood Transfusion Service Policy
- Adolescent Health Policy
- Policy on Primary Health Care
- National Bioethics Policy
- Maternal and Child Health Policy
- Men's Health Policy

**Box 7.4.2 – Research Initiatives for the Ministry of Health for fiscal 2016/2017**

- Revision of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Plan
- Development of a Child Development Plan
- Review of the World Health and Regional Health Plan
- Undertake Cost Benefit Analyses of Health Programmes/Projects
- Analysis of the Epidemiological profile of Trinidad and Tobago
- Development and implementation of the Electronic Health/Medical Records
- Consolidation of all of the indicators from Health and Government Policy Framework and development of a core set of health indicators for the Health Sector
- Global School Health Survey (GSHS) and Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)
- Assessment of key health indicators and preparation of a Health Fact Sheet
- Analysis of the Epidemiological Profile of Trinidad and Tobago
- Evaluation of National Health Services to determine the impact of these services, cost benefit as well as whether they deliver value for money
- National Health Survey

**Box 7.4.3 – Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of Health for fiscal 2016/2017**

- National Ionizing Radiation Protection and Security Authority Bill, 2015
- The Ionizing Radiation (Protection of Employees)
- The Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations, made pursuant to the National Ionizing Radiation Protection and Security Authority Bill, 2015
- The Health Care Accreditation Authority of Health Data Protection Bill, 2015
- Medical Board Amendment Bill
- Medical Board (Continuing Education) Regulations, 2015
- Nursing Personnel Amendment Regulations

## 7.5 Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development

The Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development will undertake the following initiatives in fiscal 2017:

### A. Establishment of Community-Based Business Incubators

The Ministry will continue to expand its incubator operations at all its established centres. It is intended that focus would be on enhancing the existing centres through the disbursement of seed capital and equipment financing as well as further mentoring and developmental training.

### B. National Enterprise Investment Fund (EIF)

The EIF will continue to support a wide range of programmes such as marketing, networking, encourage innovation and creativity, mentoring and the development of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism that would track progress and effectiveness.

### C. Establishment of New Business Clusters

This programme will allow entrepreneurs to reach their full potential and enhance global competitiveness.

### D. Implementation of Green Enterprise Development Policy

This programme will create and support viable micro and small enterprises that operate at recognised standards of

environmental sustainability for the purpose of creating a vibrant green enterprise sector.

### E. Establishment of the National HIV/AIDS Workplace Advocacy and Sustainable Centre

This project relates to addressing HIV and AIDS issues in the workplace. Accordingly, it advocates for the rights and responsibilities of employees and employers to reduce and prevent discrimination and stigma in the workplace on the basis of perceived or real HIV status; for ensuring safe workplaces through the facilitation of workplace education programmes on HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention; and for increasing access to prevention, care, support and treatment services.

### F. Development of a Modernised Labour Market Information System

This involves the strengthening of the data collection and evidenced-based decision making for the labour market.

### G. Nationwide Awareness of Workplace Rights and Responsibilities

This involves the promotion of proper industrial relations principles and practices and ensuring the application of these principles in the workplace.

### H. Implementation of the Ten Point Plan

In an effort to implement its Ten Point Plan, the Ministry will develop a Workforce Development Framework for Unemployed and Retrenched Workers. This Framework seeks to facilitate the implementation of the Plan by coordinating a network of support services for unemployed persons and retrenched workers. These services will include job matching through the National Employment Service, small business development, financial counselling, family support services, training, re-training and up-skilling.

#### Box 7.5.1: Policy and Research Initiatives for Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development in Fiscal 2017

- Implementation of the MSE Development Policy – The MSE Portal
- Development of a Child Labour Policy
- Determination and Impact of the Minimum Wage Level on the Economy

**Box 7.5.2: Legislative Agenda for Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development in Fiscal 2017**

- Reform of Labour Legislation

## 7.6 Ministry of National Security

In fiscal 2017, the Ministry of National Security proposes to undertake the following initiatives:

### A. Citizen Security Programme

The overall objective of the CSP is to reduce crime and violence in selected 'high needs' pilot communities in Trinidad & Tobago, through the financing of preventative interventions addressing the most proximal and modifiable risk factors. The specific objectives of the Programme are (i) the reduction in the levels of homicides, robberies and wounding in partner communities; (ii) to increase the perception of safety in the partner communities; (iii) to reduce injuries related to firearms, child maltreatment, domestic violence and youth violence; and (iv) increase the collective efficacy to prevent violence in the partner communities. For fiscal 2017 the CSP will continue implementation of key projects which commenced in 2016 and earlier. Some of these projects are as follows:

**B. Cure Violence (Project Reason)** This project is aimed primarily at reducing gun violence in EPOS. The contracts with the local implementing partner and University of Illinois technical support end in November 2017 and May 2018 respectively.

- **Youth Friendly Spaces** (in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development) The Project commenced in 2015, with the engagement of an engineering firm to provide architect's drawings and bills of quantities. Refurbishment/construction works are planned for community centres, and will require the Ministry of Community Development's approval.
- **Community Media Production (Videography) Programme** This programme will provide training to young persons in basic Videography and equip them with employable

skills and a foundation for further development in this field. It is expected to conclude in February 2017.

- **Continued Community Engagement** in the original 22 pilot communities and new EPOS communities.
  - **Establishment of an Injury surveillance system.** This system is to be established at the Port of Spain General Hospital and a key component is data collection on shootings, woundings and other injuries from persons seeking medical treatment at the hospital.
  - **Refurbishment of seven (7) police stations.** These stations will house interview rooms for victims of crime, violence, domestic violence and abuse.
  - **Violence Prevention Training** including Conflict Management & Mediation Training for CSP community residents in Arima, Sangre Grande, Chaguanas, San Fernando, St. James, Diego Martin and EPOS.
  - **Public awareness campaign.** A project to disseminate and publicize the work of the CSP and promote messages of peace and lawfulness.
  - **Ongoing Community Based Social Interventions** including NGO contracts in CSP communities to address risk factors for crime and violence.
  - **Community Safety Planning** to develop five year safety plans for CSP communities.
- B. Improvement works to Prison Buildings.**
- C. Construction at Maximum Security Complex.**
- D. Refurbishment of Buildings at Youth Training Centre.**
- E. CCTV Surveillance system for all Prisons.**
- F. Programme for the rehabilitation of young offenders.**
- G. Upgrade of Carrera Convict Prison: Installation of a direct water supply.**
- H. Construction of a new Remand Prison at Golden Grove.**

- I. Construction of a video conferencing facility at Remand Yard Prison, Golden Grove.
- J. Construction of a correctional facility at Hope Tobago.
- K. Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Infrastructural Projects.

The need for upgraded, refurbished and expanded facilities continues to be a key objective for the Police Service as it seeks to adequately accommodate new and expanding Units, Sections and Branches. Some of the proposed works include:

- Improvement Works to Police Stations
- Upgrade of Scarborough Police Station
- Establishment of Divisional Interview Suits
- Expansion of Valencia Police Station
- Establishment of Police Youth Club Facilities
- Establishment of a Document Storage Facility
- Establishment of Facilities – Justice Protection Unit
- Expansion of Polygraph Suites
- Upgrade of Police Hospital
- Construction of Additional Dormitories – Police Training Academy
- Construction of a Mock Court Room – Police Training Academy

The following research initiatives will be conducted by the Ministry of National Security in fiscal 2017:

**Box 7.6.1: Research Agenda for the Ministry of National Security for fiscal 2016/2017**

- Social Vulnerability to Disasters
- Safer School Programme (Phase 2)
- National Early Warning Systems (EWS) Assessment (UNDP – ODPM Project)
- Women and Crime in East Port of Spain (collaboration with National Drug Council and WINAD)

## 7.7. Ministry of Social Development and Family Services

In fiscal 2016/2017, the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services will continue to deliver the services and grants under its purview. These initiatives will ensure that the most vulnerable populations in Trinidad and Tobago are given the opportunity to achieve an enhanced standard of living and quality of life. In this regard, focus will be placed on:

- A. Preparation of the Ministry's Strategic Plan
- B. Implementation of the Social Mitigation Plan
- C. Establishment of a Unit for Quality Assurance Citizen Engagement
- D. Continued implementation of **monthly transfers** such as:
  - Public Assistance
  - Senior Citizens' Pension
  - Disability Assistance
  - Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer.
- E. Continued provision of **one-off grants** and other support services, to foster micro-entrepreneurship and improvement in the living conditions of vulnerable persons, such as:
  - Grants under the Urgent Temporary Assistance
  - Assistance under the National Social Development Programme
  - Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development
  - Micro-Enterprise Loan Facility
  - Regional Micro-Project Fund
- F. Improvement in the **Social Service Delivery System to enable better targeting** of the poor and indigent via:
  - Implementation of the Biometric System as the foundation for the Central Beneficiary Registry
  - Adoption of a Universal Means Test
  - Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System (ISEMS)



- Integration of the Ministry's services
- Establishment of Structures for Citizen Engagement
- Implementation of a Robust Customer Service Plan

**G. Social Integration** and inclusion of special groups in society such as persons with disabilities, socially displaced persons, persons living with HIV/AIDS and the elderly through the following initiatives:

- Operationalisation of the National Empowerment Centre (NEC)**, Carslen Field to provide rehabilitative services to persons with disabilities; facilitate independent life skills programmes and socially interactive activities through a Day Activity Centre. The NEC will also function as a resource Centre to accommodate non-governmental organisations. It is intended that the therapeutic services to be provided at the Centre will support similar services at various health facilities. Other phases of this project will include the offer of opportunities for vocational training and employment as well as, provide a variety of services for persons with Autism, inclusive of diagnosis, assessment and early intervention; residential services which includes respite, group homes and in-home supports; community outreach; children and adult day programmes; habitation services and employment services including job coaching.
- Implementation of the Rehabilitation & Re-Integration Programmes:**
  - **Upgrade of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons**, Riverside Car park through the refurbishment of the building to accommodate assessment and referral services.
- Provision of financial support to non-governmental organisations** and civil society partners in the delivery of support services to persons with disabilities. In 2016/2017, MSDFS is expected to provide financial assistance to the Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired to meet the cost of redevelopment and refurbishment of the Diagnostic Research,

Educational and Therapeutic Centre for the Hearing Impaired (DRETCHI) at the current facility on Wrightson Road, Port-of-Spain. This Centre houses both the Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired and DRETCHI. It has been determined that the Centre cannot adequately fulfil all its functions as originally intended. The Centre will be fully refurbished to allow for DRETCHI to focus on the diagnostic and therapeutic functions of the T&TAHI. The replacement of the Roof of the Administration Building has been deemed a priority based on discussions with TTAHI. These works will be executed in Fiscal 2017 at an estimated cost of \$2-Mn. Mobilisation by the contractor commenced in fiscal 2016.

- Advocating for inclusion of the elderly by:**
  - Developing the Building Codes for Homes for the Elderly in collaboration with Ministry of Planning & Development
  - Reviewing the National Policy on Ageing
  - Assisting in the formulation of the National Policy on the Family
  - Assisting in the finalisation of the Draft National Population Policy Manpower Planning for T&T in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning & Development
  - Assisting in building the capacity of the Friendly Societies in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour & Small Enterprises Development
  - Establishing Standards in collaboration with T&T Bureau of Standards for (i) standards of care; and (ii) universal access to public buildings for the elderly and disabled
  - Commemorating International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) annually on October 1
  - Commemorating World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD) annually on June 15
  - Assisting the evaluation of the ELDAMO Programme in collaboration with PTSC

- j. Extending the Community Care Programme for elderly displaced persons
- k. Continuing to implement the following MSDFS annual initiatives:
  - (10) Senior Activity Centres and (3) additional Centres to be established
  - Retirement Planning Seminar for MSDFS staff aged 20-30 years
  - Salutation to Centenarians & Nonagenarians
  - Older Persons Information Centre (OPIC) at #800-6742
  - Assistance to Homes for Older Persons & Seniors' Organisations
  - (9) Homes for the Aged in receipt of government subventions
- **Advocating for persons living with HIV/AIDS** through continuation of the following initiatives:
  - i. Dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) materials as an appropriate strategy in encouraging behaviour change.
  - ii. HIV educational and awareness programme for the persons living with disabilities. The relationship between HIV/AIDS and disability is an emerging issue and cause for concern as persons with disabilities are at higher risk of exposure to HIV. Additionally, persons living with HIV/AIDS are also at risk of becoming permanently disabled. In collaboration with the Disability Affairs Unit, these programmes are intended to highlight HIV concerns and issues among persons living with disabilities.
  - iii. Prison and Deportees Sensitisation: In collaboration with Vision on Mission, the HIV Unit developed a HIV Sensitisation Programme for

## CHAPTER 7: SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS

these key populations where the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs presents significant challenges. These initiatives will help inmates to understand their sexual health and prepare them for relationships outside of the prison system. Additionally, it will provide information on making responsible decisions in relation to HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections.

- iv. HIV Sensitisation for Senior Citizens: This initiative targets the Ministry's clients of Senior Activity Centres. Contrary to popular belief older adults do engage in sexual activities and are being diagnosed HIV positive.
- v. HIV Sensitisation for Ministry Clients: The Ministry's mandate speaks to addressing those persons in our society living in relative/absolute poverty. These individuals are more susceptible to contracting HIV; as such, specific HIV programmes will be executed targeting the clients of National Family Services, Social Welfare, TCCTP, PIRCU, Social Displacement (CSDP), Piparo Empowerment Centre and New Horizon.
- vi. Commemorating World AIDS Day 2016 in collaboration with key stakeholders: This coordinated multi-sectoral response is aimed at reducing new infections in the country as well as mitigating the impact of the epidemic among persons infected and affected by HIV.
- vii. Conduct of the annual HIV Quiz for Out of School Youths: Young people run the highest risk of HIV infection, and represent the greatest challenge for the prevention of new infections. This initiative focuses on educating and raising the awareness of HIV among young adults using an obstacles course which comprises physical and

mental activities to test participants' knowledge.

- viii. Life Skills Programme for adolescents living with HIV: Life Skills workshop will be conducted for young PLWHIV (at Cyril Ross Nursery, St Michael's Home for Boys & St Jude's Home for Girls) which will address specific issues and challenges they face which encompasses stigma and discrimination, disclosure in relationships, self-esteem, anger management and conflict resolution.
- ix. Training workshop for the Ministry's Service Providers: This workshop is designed for staff that interact with clients. This is to ensure that staff are aware of the best practices when addressing the needs of those clients living with HIV and AIDS.
- x. Research: The unit intends to conduct a qualitative research project aimed at facilitating a deeper understanding of the socio-cultural factors which contribute to the vulnerability of persons ages 50-70 in contracting HIV.

**H. Implementation of a National Social Mitigation Strategy** to mitigate against the social fallouts of the economic downturn in the country. This Strategy will be implemented using joint collaboration from key social partners from Ministries of Education, Health, National Security, Labour and Small Enterprise Development and Civil Society Agencies.

**I. Upgrade of MSDFS facilities/offices** in compliance with the recognised accessibility and building codes for Persons with Disabilities and the elderly. Upgrade all facilities in offices located in the North region to include ramps, railings and ADA Bathrooms.

**J. Facilitate evidence-driven programming** through the conduct of Research projects namely:-

- **Survey of Living Conditions 2017**

It is proposed to:

- Conduct qualitative assessment of poverty;
- Conduct fieldwork for 2017 SLC; anthropometric survey;
- Procure materials and supplies;
- Identify training venues;
- Assess other missing dimensions.

- **Development of a National Poverty Reduction Strategy**

In Fiscal 2017, the Ministry proposes to:-

- To undertake the development of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS)
- Conduct Workshops/nationwide consultations on definitional clarification on poverty and policies; and vulnerability
- Conduct an Impact analysis of programmes and Capacity Building
- Print and disseminate publications of the Strategy.

- **Development of Poverty Profiles to facilitate targeted and pointed poverty reduction intervention**

In 2016/2017, the Ministry proposes to develop community poverty profiles and:-

- Conduct Qualitative Focus Groups and Regional Consultations
- Procure venues for focus groups; purchase Materials and Supplies for consultations

**K.** Provision of educational opportunities as an empowerment tool through the:

- Establishment of educational spaces at the **Multi-Purpose Community-based Telecentres (MCT)** to increase accessibility to computer facilities to rural persons across Trinidad and Tobago.
- **Provision of school certification opportunities for adults through the Adult Education Programme**
- **Mentoring of young persons with the assistance of retired persons** through academic after-school training in academics, sport and life-skills through RAPP

I. Delivery of family support services for the promotion of healthy functioning families through the implementation of the following family-focussed programmes:

- **Continuation of activities to commemorate the International Day of Families celebrated annually on May 15th**

The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services will support the central theme as recommended by the United Nations.

- **Training For Lay Responders To Domestic Violence In Communities**

Workshops will be conducted to train volunteers to respond to incidents of domestic violence in communities throughout the country. Participants will be equipped to serve as listeners and lay responders in instances of domestic violence, they would be provided information on relevant laws, safe homes or shelters, medical treatment facilities, psychological assistance facilities and the protective services.

- **Radio Programme –“It’s Family Time: Let’s Talk”**

This is an interactive radio programme that provides information to the national community on a wide range of issues impacting on family life. Information will be disseminated on issues related to healthy family functioning to a wide cross section of the society to encourage dialogue on various aspects of family life.

- **National Parenting Programme 2017**

Parenting workshops will be continued to increase the knowledge of parenting issues and to enhance skills in parenting. These workshops serve as a means of providing information on positive parenting practices and behavior that promotes the optimum development of a child. Other proposed activities for the National Parenting Programme will include the continuation of parenting workshops in communities, the establishment of Parent Support Groups in communities (particularly those in which parenting workshops were hosted) and the development of brochure and messages for the media pertaining to parenting and family life.

#### Box 7.7.1: Research Agenda for Ministry of Social Development and Family Services for Fiscal 2017

- A follow up qualitative study on the quantitative baseline data on the HIV Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviours and Perceptions study conducted by the HIV Unit in 2011
- An HIV Assessment/Situational analysis of the Ministry to update the analysis conducted in 2008
- Gap Analysis on Social Sector Policy Implementation
- A Study on Social Welfare Recipients to identify their needs and develop Exit Strategies
- A study on TTPCard Recipients to identify their needs
- Profiling recipients of Public Assistance in Trinidad and Tobago
- Measure participants’ (students) academic improvement on attending the RAPP Centre
- Child poverty study
- A demographic profile of the TCCTP’s existing clientele to better target developmental interventions
- A Longitudinal Study on past residents of Piparo Empowerment Centre
- Calculation of client population (street dwellers) existing throughout the country
- Socio/economic status of older persons (60 years and older disaggregated by age)
- Socio/economic status of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by age)
- Research into Public Assistance
- Comparative Street Count Exercise of Street Dwellers in North and South

#### Box 7.7.2: Policy Agenda for Ministry of Social Development and Family Services for Fiscal 2017

- Policy on Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

## 7.8. Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs

The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs will continue its mandate for the development, management and promotion of sport and youth advancement in Trinidad and Tobago. In fiscal 2017, the Ministry will undertake the following initiatives:

- A. Sport Infrastructure for Economic Development.** This involves the use of the following three national stadia: the Cycling Velodrome, the Aquatic Centre and the Multi-Purpose Sport and Indoor Facility in Sangre Grande, for boosting the country's sports tourism drive.
- B. Upgrading of Corporation Grounds.** This initiative entails the development of thirty six (36) community recreation grounds in the next fiscal year.
- C. Establishment of a Youth Leadership Development Institute.** This Institute will be responsible for the development, coordination, and management of the overall certification and education system developed for youth workers.
- D. Establishment of a Sport Institute of Trinidad and Tobago.** This institute will be housed at the Tarouba Stadium and will involve the collaboration of a diverse group of professionals from every discipline to guide sport development initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago.
- E. Upgrade and improvement of existing sport-related infrastructure and facilities.** This initiative involves upgrading of the Ministry's six community swimming pools and seven indoor sporting arenas.
- F. Completion and construction of existing and new sport and youth facilities.** This involves the completion of construction of the Brian Lara Cricket Stadium, the Diego Martin Sporting Complex and the Multi-Purpose Youth Facility in Moruga.

### Box 7.8.1 – Key Research and Policy Initiatives for the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs for fiscal 2016/2017

- Review of the National Sport Policy
- Development of a Youth Employment Policy
- Engendering a policy framework to encourage and support participation of Primary and Secondary school children in various sporting disciplines
- Development of a Domestic Sport Research Database
- Participation in Sport and Exercise among School Children in Trinidad and Tobago
- Sport Youth Camps Participation Survey
- Sport Expenditure Survey

## 7.9. Office of the Prime Minister – Gender and Child Affairs

The following initiatives will be undertaken by the Gender and Child Affairs Division in the OPM in fiscal 2017:

- A. Construction of two Safe Houses in San Fernando**
- B. Establishment of a National Children's Registry**
- C. Digitisation of Adoption Records**
- D. Customisation and Outfitting of an Assessment Centre in Tobago**
- E. Establishment of Places of Safety**
- F. Development and Implementation of a Regulatory Regime for Nurseries for use by the Children's Authority**
- G. Data Management System Expansion.** This project will support a fully integrated database management system to store and manage all cases and case-related files on children.
- H. Development of IT Infrastructure – Establishment of a Government Content Management System (GCMS).** This will facilitate data sharing and process automations across Ministries to increase efficiency and reduce errors and retrieval/processing times.

- I. Outfitting of Three Domestic Violence Shelters (Security Fencing)
- J. Establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre for Females
- K. Modernisation of St Michael's School for Boys
- L. St. Mary's Home for Children (SMCH) – Modernisation Programme
- M. Reconstruction of the Transition Home at the Salvation Army - Josephine Shaw House

**Box 7.9.1 – Policy and Research Initiatives for Office of the Prime Minister: Gender and Child Affairs for fiscal 2017**

- National Child Policy:
  - The Child Protection Policy with a National Strategic Framework for Child Protection
  - Children in Alternative Care Policy
  - Nursery Policy
  - Early Childhood Development
  - Framework for Children with Disabilities
- Conduct of Key Research Studies on child care and development to guide policy, procedures and legislation:
  - Tracer Study on Former Residents of Community Residences in Trinidad and Tobago

## 7.10. Tobago House of Assembly

The fiscal 2017 Budget Presentation for the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) was delivered on Tuesday June 22, 2016. The theme for this budget is “Maximizing Opportunities in a Challenging Economic Environment”.

### Priorities for Fiscal 2017

The THA has identified the following priorities for fiscal 2016/17:

- Economic expansion and job creation
- Support for critical economic sectors – tourism and agriculture
- Social sector development – education, health and housing
- Human capital development with a focus on youth development
- Environmental sustainability
- Community empowerment
- Strategic investment in physical infrastructure.

### 7.10.1. Economic Expansion and Job Creation

The THA considers activities at the Business Development Unit, Enterprise Development Company of Tobago (E-IDCOT), Tobago Information Technology Limited (TITL) and Tobago Venture Capital Company as critical to its strategy of economic expansion and job creation in the private sector. In the new fiscal year, the Division of Finance and Enterprise Development will continue to make funding available to Tobagonians to establish and expand businesses, through the Enterprise Assistance Loan and the Enterprise Assistance Grant Programme.

#### A. Agriculture and Business Sector

The Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment is in the process of developing a Demonstration and Training Centre at Goldsborough, which will assist in making commercially viable crops available to farmers and in utilizing new, efficient crop production techniques.

In addition, the sector will be boosted by the establishment of a Revolving Loan Fund of up to \$0.5 million for agro-processors, and the establishment of a special agricultural incentive grant of \$50,000. There will also be support for product testing and development to facilitate expansion and export.

- **Agricultural Sector**

The Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment having completed its Strategic Plan will undertake the following initiatives in fiscal 2017:

- Development of a Model Farm at Friendship
- Development of a Citrus Orchard at Long Bed, Kendall
- Development of a Herb and Spice Industry at Goldsborough
- Revitalisation of the Tobago Cocoa Industry
- Expansion of the Hope Farm Genetic Centre
- Expansion of the Poultry Industry and Egg Farming in Tobago
- Expansion of the Small Ruminant and the Small Livestock Industry.

In recognition of the linkages between the agricultural and tourism sectors the Division will concentrate on improving collaboration within both sectors.

- **Other initiatives to support businesses in Tobago include:**

- Hosting and facilitating capacity building for local entrepreneurs in areas such as research and development and marketing
- Expanding the School Business Education Programme
- Facilitating the participation of our local entrepreneurs in national regional and international trade shows, expos and conferences
- Establishment of a Tobago Business Directory.

- **Tobago Information Technology Limited (TITL)**

The new fiscal year will see the TITL complete the Innovation Centre which would result in significant expansion of its ICT training portfolio. This initiative would introduce certification training in ICT services. In addition, establishment of an international certified testing centre would also provide seamless certification at the Information Technology Centre.

## 7.10.2. Social Sector Development

### A. Education

- **Infrastructure**

In the new fiscal year the Division of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport will undertake the following infrastructural initiatives:

- Repairs and upgrades to all existing primary and secondary schools
- Construction of five (5) new ECCE Centres
- Construction of the new Scarborough RC School, relocated from Bacolet to Smithfield
- Construction of a new school for the hearing impaired

- **Training in Education**

In fiscal 2017, the Division will continue to provide:

- Training in professional development
- Training in the Continuous Assessment Component of the SEA
- Training in selected subject areas in CSEC and CAPE
- Specialist training for Technical Vocation Education teachers
- Training workshops and caravans to assist parents and students to understand their roles in the educational system.

- **Education and Technology**

The Division of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport will expand network infrastructure at 16 ECCE Centres and 15 primary schools in the new fiscal year. Other initiatives for the period include:

- The creation of additional Homework/After School Programmes geared towards support for both primary and secondary school students
- The installation of CCTV cameras in Primary and Secondary Schools in Tobago
- The establishment of a Curriculum Unit in the Division of Education
- Educational outreach programmes to promote healthy lifestyles
- The continued expansion of Library Services especially to remote areas in Tobago
- The Expansion of the Pan in School Programme
- The upgrade and computerisation of all school libraries in Tobago.

## B. Health

In fiscal 2017, the Division of Health and Social Services will undertake the following:

- Upgrades to health centres including Roxborough, Canaan and Plymouth
- Construction of a new health centre in Moriah
- Make ultrasound and x-rays available at health centres
- Improve therapy services including speech and language therapy at health centres
- Expansion of district dental services at Canaan and Charlotteville
- A comprehensive programme that looks at diet, education, awareness and exercise to combat lifestyle diseases
- The expansion of the Oncology Centre and expanded Oncology Services
- The Expansion of Mental Health Care Services to the Community Level
- Improvements to the Cardiac Catherisation Laboratory
- The establishment of an Integrated Waste Management Facility at Studley Park
- The implementation of a Waste Minimisation and Recycling Programme.

## C. Housing

The Division of Settlements and Labour will continue its work in the housing sector. In Adventure Phase II, the remaining 32 of 94 townhouse units are nearing completion and will be distributed by the December 2016. Additionally, the Division will commence work on the Shirvan Road Land Development and the Friendship Land Development. Development works will continue at Courland, Belle Garden, Adventure Phase II and Blenheim Phase II. Financial assistance to home owners will continue through the Home Improvement Grant, the Home Improvement Subsidy and the Home Completion Programme. The Division will continue to make land available through the Beneficiary Owner Land Programme. A Public Private Partnership (PPP) land arrangement is being pursued to help reduce the backlog in demand for housing. The RFP for this initiative will be completed by December 2016.

### 7.10.3. Human Capital Development

The Assembly will continue to provide financial assistance to Tobagonians to pursue tertiary level studies through the Financial Assistance Programme administered by the Department of Advance Training and Advisory Service (DATAS). The Youth Department in the Division of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport will expand the Discipline for Boys Programme to facilitate the 42 primary schools in Tobago.

#### A. Youth and Entrepreneurship

The Division of Finance and Enterprise Development will continue the work of the Youth Energised for Success Programme (YES) in the new fiscal year, with continuation and expansion of the following initiatives:

- Life Skills Workshop.
- Resume Writing and Interview Skills Workshop.
- Professional Development Workshop.
- Youth Entrepreneurship Programme.
- Summer Internship Programme.
- Sourcing internship for Tobagonians in national and regional agencies.



- Youth entrepreneurship in secondary schools and communities.

### **B. University in Tobago**

With the completion of the report on this initiative, the university will be established to focus on business and applied sciences. It will comprise the Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute (THTI), the Kendal Farm School, and the Buccoo Reef Trust: Tobago Marine Research Centre focused on Environmental and Marine Science.

### **7.10.4. Environmental Sustainability**

In fiscal 2017, the Department of Environment will focus on three critical environmental issues: forest degradation, the beaching of Sargassum and coastal erosion. It will expand the existing Tobago Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme from 3 to 10 areas, with special emphasis on the Courland Watershed. The Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment under its Tobago Sargassum Response Plan will address the response effort to beach Sargassum build up, as well as a research agenda, disposal sites and proposed by-products. The Department of Environment will address coastal erosion under the Coastal Processing Modelling Programme. The programme will look at greater data collection, deeper analysis and modelling of coastal processes with a view to predicting the impact on coastal morphology and built developments.



## APPENDICES

## Appendix I:

Key Social Programmes and Structural /  
Institutional Initiatives Funded by the Public Sector  
Investment Programme (PSIP)

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	986,004	0	0	0
Decentralisation of Social Services	0	0	0	0
Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities/ Challenges	1,907,657	0	0	0
DRETCHI – Refurbishment/Reconfiguration	0	0	0	0
Emergency Transitional Facility	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo	542,785	0	0	0
Establishment of a Data Centre and Storage Area Network	1,132,432	0	0	0
Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	332,823	0	0	0
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres –Queen and Duncan Streets	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Penal	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Point Fortin	0	0	0	0
Expansion of the Community-based Micro Credit Programme Expansion System (Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility)	192,725	0	0	0
Expansion of the Community Based Telecentres Project	432,844	0	0	0
Food Support Programme - Conditional Cash Transfer	0	0	0	0
Governance Service Centres	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS Co-ordinating Programme	0	0	0	0
Ministry of the People – Establishment of Units	1,179,461	0	0	0
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	0	0	0	0
Poverty Reduction Programme	0	0	0	0
The Street Dwellers Rehabilitation & Re-Integration Project	1,265,616	0	0	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Strengthening of Social Service Delivery in T&T	0	0	0	0
Support for the Social Safety Net Reform Programme	72,240	0	0	0
Survey of Living Conditions	1,182,491	0	0	0
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	1,702,841	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association	0	0	0	0
Vision on Mission Development Programme	747,799	0	0	0
Construction of a Probation Hostel	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,677,718</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>				
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	0	0	0	0
Decentralisation of Social Services	0	0	0	0
Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities/ Challenges	0	5,500,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
DRETCHI – Refurbishment/Reconfiguration	0	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,000,000
Early Childhood Development Policy	0	100,000	0	0
Establishment of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo	0	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,000,000
Establishment of a Data Centre and Storage Area Network	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres –Queen and Duncan Streets	0	3,000,000	200,000	1,000,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Penal	0	1,000,000	0	0
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Point Fortin	0	500,000	0	500,000
Establishment of Places of Safety	0	1,000,000	0	0
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	0	10,000,000	0	0
*Establishment of Transition Homes for persons leaving Orphanages and Children's Homes	0	3,000,000	0	0
*Modernisation of St. Michael's School for Boys	0	2,500,000	0	0
*Refurbishment of St. Dominic's Home for Children-Old Bethlehem	0	3,000,000	0	0
*Refurbishment of the Inter-Disciplinary Child Development Centre - Couva	0	800,000	0	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
*Outfitting of three (3) Safe Houses	0	1,000,000	0	0
Expansion of the Community Based Telecentres Project	0	500,000	200,000	0
Governance Service Centres	0	500,000	0	0
Ministry of the People – Establishment of Units	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	0	500,000	500,000	200,000
National Strategy for Promotion and Protection of Child Rights	0	500,000	0	0
National Child Policy	0	400,000	0	0
* Reconstruction of St Mary's Home for Children	0	4,000,000	0	0
The Street Dwellers Rehabilitation & Re-Integration Project	0	1,500,000	612,000	4,000,000
Support for the Social Safety Net Reform Programme	0	0	0	0
Survey of Living Conditions	0	1,000,000	326,000	2,000,000
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	0	2,000,000	400,000	2,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association	0	2,000,000	0	0
Construction of a Probation Hostel	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,300,000</b>	<b>8,638,000</b>	<b>24,700,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DIVERSITY &amp; SOCIAL INTEGRATION</b>				
Establishment of Community Museum Services	55,921	0	0	0
National Museum Development	154,992	0	0	0
Establishment of a Sugar Museum	992,770	0	0	0
Establishment of a Civil Society Board	376,323	0	0	0
Establishment of Transitional Youth Facilities	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Transitional Facilities for Rehabilitated Drug Addicts	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,580,006</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND THE ARTS (formerly MINISTRIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM AND NATIONAL DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION)</b>				
Aided Self Help - Implementation of Community-Based Projects (CDF)	7,215,630	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Refurbishment of Export Centres	2,576,000	1,000,000	0	0
Refurbishment of the Community Education, Training, Information and Resource Centre	458,741	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Support to Mediation Services	529,085	2,400,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
*Implementation of Self-Help Programme (NCSHL)	0	20,000,000	9,800,000	15,000,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Establishment of Community Museum Services	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
National Museum Development	0	500,000	350,000	1,000,000
Establishment of a Sugar Museum	0	500,000	0	2,000,000
Establishment of a Civil Society Board	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Transitional Youth Facilities	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Transitional Facilities for Rehabilitated Drug Addicts	0	0	0	0
Expansion of the Community-Based Micro Credit Programme (MEL)	0	500,000	0	0
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	0	1,000,000	800,000	2,860,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,779,456</b>	<b>28,900,000</b>	<b>14,450,000</b>	<b>26,860,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF THE ARTS AND MULTICULTURISM</b>				
Cultural Industries	5,213,608			0
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	1,997,777			0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,211,385</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (formerly MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT)</b>				
*Community Improvement Services	12,520,449	0	0	0
*Development of Rural Communities	9,528,184	25,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
*Implementation of Self Help Programme (NCSHL)	40,000,000	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,048,633</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (formerly MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)</b>				
*Building Sustainable Communities- One Community at a Time	115,159	2,000,000	0	1,000,000
*Urban Re-Development	20,944,059	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,059,218</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Construction of four (4) Assessment Centres	30,935,209	0	0	0
Construction of three (3) Inter-disciplinary Child Development Centres	0	0	0	0
Construction of three (3) Safe Houses	20,704,445	0	0	0
Construction of two (2) Respite Centres	0	0	0	0
Establishment of a Model Children's Home	0	0	0	0
Establishment of a National Youth Council	0	0	0	0
Establishment of a Remand Home for Male Offenders	1,948,449	0	0	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	1,795,194	0	0	0
Establishment of Transition Homes for persons leaving Orphanages and Children's Homes	10,491,151	0	0	0
Implementation of a National Youth Policy - Establishment of a PIU	459,779	0	0	
Modernization of St. Michael's School for Boys	592,056	0	0	0
Refurbishment of St. Dominic's Home for Children- Old Bethlehem Building formerly Reconstruction of St. Dominic's Home for Children- Dominic Savio / St Martin Building	0	0	0	0
Refurbishment of the Inter-Disciplinary Child Development Centre-Couva	1,532,177	0	0	0
Refurbishment of Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	9,101,217	0	0	0
Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	7,060,469	0	0	0
Refurbishment of the Salvation Army-Josephine Shaw House	0	0	0	0
Replacement Centre for Socially Displaced Children (CREDO)	0	0	0	0
Save the Youth in Marginalized Communities	3,567,164	0	0	0
St. Mary's Home for Children - Modernization Programme	509,207	0	0	0
Youth Health Programme/ Implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Youths in Especially Challenging Circumstances (YECC)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,696,517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>				
*Outfitting of three (3) Safe Houses	0	0	1,700,000	2,000,000
*Reconstruction of St Mary's Home for Children	0	0	4,000,000	2,500,000
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	0	0	4,958,750	0
*Establishment of Transition Homes for persons leaving Orphanages and Children's Homes	0	0	3,000,000	0
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	0	0	0	0
*Modernization of St. Michael's School for Boys	0	0	2,500,000	3,000,000



PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
*Refurbishment of the Inter-Disciplinary Child Development Centre - Couva	0	0	800,000	0
*Refurbishment of St. Dominic's Home for Children- Old Bethlehem	0	0	3,000,000	0
Establishment of Places of Safety	0	0	500,000	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,458,750</b>	<b>8,500,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>				
Community Outreach Family Medicine Programme	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
HIV/AIDS Social Marketing	356,367	4,000,000	0	0
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children- Refurbishment Works	649,457	300,000	300,000	500,000
President's Emergency Programme for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)	346,787	0	0	500,000
Special Programme - HIV/AIDS	5,046,001	5,800,000	6,150,000	5,500,000
Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	20,453,500	15,000,000	18,767,010	24,000,000
Special Programme - Treatment of Adult Cardiac Disease	2,404,257	7,000,000	12,000,000	20,000,000
Tissue Transplant	1,145,680	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Waiting List for Surgery	10,122,988	11,000,000	11,000,000	21,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,525,037</b>	<b>46,600,000</b>	<b>51,717,010</b>	<b>77,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING</b>				
Acquisition of Capital Equipment for Metal Industries Co. Ltd (MIC) (Legacy)	2,000,000	0	0	0
Cardiovascular Services Initiative - UTT	6,000,000	0	0	0
Diabetes Services Initiative - UTT	0	0	0	0
Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	2,000,000	0	0	0
Establishment of a National Community College	0	0	0	0
Establishment of a South Campus - UWI	62,100,000	0	0	0
Establishment of a Training Facility for Nurses- El Dorado	0	0	0	0
Establishment of the University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)	35,000,000	0	0	0
Establishment of Diego Martin HYPE Centre	500,000	0	0	0
John S. Donaldson Technical Institute- Improvement of Facilities	4,000,000	0	0	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Metal Industries Company Limited (MIC) Craft Programmes	0	0	0	0
MIC Training Subsidy (Legacy Project)	2,000,000	0	0	0
National Skills Development Programme	2,000,000	0	0	0
San Fernando Technical Institute - Upgrade of Facilities and Equipment	2,000,000	0	0	0
Sangre Grande MIC/HYPE Centre	500,000	0	0	0
Upgrading of Technology Centres at Port of Spain, Point-a-Pierre, Ste Madeline and Laventille (formerly Pt. Fortin)	500,000	0	0	0
*UTT Main Campus-Tamana E-Teck Park Wallerfield	122,000,000	0	0	0
UTT- Pt. Lisas Campus	2,060,000	0	0	0
UTT- Tobago Campus	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,660,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>				
NIHERST - President's Award for Excellence in Science, Teaching, Research and Development	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS (formerly MINISTRY OF SPORT)</b>				
*Development and Upgrading of Recreational Grounds, Parks and Spaces	482,841	0	500,000	14,000,000
* Upgrading of Corporation Grounds	12,720,310	19,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000
Save the Youth in Marginalized Communities	0	1,500,000	0	0
Upgrading of Swimming Pools	2,558,248	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Improvement to Indoor Sporting Arenas	3,524,664	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
*Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of Youth Structures	0	0	0	0
Youths in Especially Challenging Circumstances (YECC)	0	400,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,286,063</b>	<b>25,900,000</b>	<b>10,500,000</b>	<b>33,500,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (formerly MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING)</b>				
*Early Childhood Care and Education	57,075,110	40,000,000	3,000,000	40,000,000
* Special Education	504,761	5,000,000	5,334,691	5,000,000
Physical Security of Secondary Schools	0	0	0	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Seamless Education System Project	126,330,320	90,000,000	16,500,000	5,500,000
Cardiovascular Services Initiative - UTT	0	2,000,000	0	0
Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Establishment of a South Campus - UWI	0	43,000,000	9,610,000	0
Establishment of the University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)	0	17,000,000	15,500,000	17,000,000
Establishment of Diego Martin HYPE Centre	0	500,000	500,000	500,000
John S. Donaldson Technical Institute- Improvement of Facilities	0	1,500,000	400,000	900,000
Metal Industries Company Limited (MIC) Craft Programmes	0	0	0	0
MIC Training Subsidy (Legacy Project)	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
National Skills Development Programme	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
San Fernando Technical Institute - Upgrade of Facilities and Equipment	0	1,500,000	900,000	1,500,000
Sangre Grande MIC/HYPE Centre	0	2,000,000	0	3,000,000
Upgrading of Technology Centres at Port of Spain, Point-a-Pierre, Ste Madeline and Laventille (formerly Pt. Fortin)	0	500,000	500,000	500,000
*UTT Main Campus-Tamana E-Teck Park Wallerfield	0	100,000,000	6,112,000	120,000,000
UTT- Pt. Lisas Campus	0	7,000,000	2,230,000	5,000,000
UTT- Tobago Campus	0	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,910,191</b>	<b>315,500,000</b>	<b>63,586,691</b>	<b>203,400,000</b>
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>				
Agricultural Land Information System and Inventory of State Lands (Tobago)	580,047	300,000	300,000	0
Agricultural Access Roads, Tobago	57,242,731	5,000,000	47,000,000	25,000,000
Attitudinal Self and Change Management	600,000	400,000	400,000	0
Beneficiary-Owned land Programme -New Home Construction	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,600,000	1,000,000
Chief Secretary's Award for Excellence in Science, Teaching, Research, Innovation, Development and Empowerment	500,000	500,000	150,000	0
Coastal Zone Protection Programme (Research and Development)	100,000	100,000	5,031,000	0
Coastal Zone Protection Programme (Drainage and Irrigation)	500,000	500,000	0	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Coconut Industry Rehabilitation	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Community Action Towards Cultivating Holistic Education in Schools (CATCHES)	0	0	0	0
Community Awareness Programme	200,000	100,000	850,000	0
Community Enhancement Programme	1,500,000	500,000	1,360,000	0
Community Mediation Centres	500,000	200,000	200,000	0
Comprehensive State Land Development Project	1,122,425	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Construction of Community Swimming Pools	2,000,000	800,000	2,200,000	500,000
Construction of Multi - Purpose Centres	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	0
Construction of Parks and Recreation Sites	200,000	0	0	0
Construction of Pavillions and Sporting Facilities	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,480,000	2,000,000
Construction of Public Conveniences	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Construction of Regional Indoor Centre	100,000	100,000	0	1,000,000
Construction of Sea Defence Walls	1,000,000	12,900,000	1,000,000	5,500,000
Construction of School for the Deaf	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	0
Construction of Wellness/Fitness Centre	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
Development of Tobago Community College	200,000	200,000	0	0
Development of a GIS /GPS support System for Livestock in Tobago	100,000	0	0	0
Development of Home Garden Initiative	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Development of Public Library Facilities	1,000,000	1,500,000	700,000	0
Domestic Violence Project	500,000	200,000	200,000	0
Elite Athlete Development Institute	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	0
Emergency Medical Alert System	500,000	200,000	200,000	0
Energy Secretariat	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
Enterprise Assistance Grant Programme	2,000,000	400,000	1,400,000	3,000,000
Establishment of Community Unit and Development of Programme for Social Behaviour Change	500,000	100,000	100,000	0
Establishment of a Halfway House	600,000	200,000	200,000	0
Establishment of a Geographic Information System Platform	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Establishment of a Tobago Science Research Centre	500,000	100,000	100,000	0
Establishment of a Tobago Youth Development Institute	500,000	500,000	280,000	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Establishment of an Adult Education Programme Unit	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Childhood Centres	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	2,000,000
Establishment of Early Childhood Care and Education Unit	500,000	300,000	150,000	0
Establishment of Health Community Boards	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Probation Hostels	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Establishment of School Health Programme	150,000	100,000	100,000	0
Flying Fish Processing	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Gender Management System & Gender Mainstreaming Programme	300,000	100,000	100,000	0
Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAAPP)	300,000	300,000	3,200,000	400,000
Health and Family Life Education	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS & Substance Abuse Programme	1,000,000	900,000	900,000	0
Home Completion Programme, Tobago	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,000,000
Home Improvement Grant, Tobago	2,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	4,500,000
Home Improvement Subsidy, Tobago	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,150,000	2,000,000
Implementing Family Remedial Therapy/Thinking	300,000	200,000	200,000	0
Improvement to Beaches and Landing Facilities	17,324,455	5,000,000	21,304,161	0
Labour Education and Development Programme	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Life Management and Parenting Education Programme	250,000	200,000	200,000	0
Mobile Youth Health Centre	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	0
Mosquito Eradication Project	600,000	400,000	400,000	0
Music in Schools Programme	0	0	770,000	0
Pilot Project for Pit Latrine Replacement	400,000	400,000	400,000	0
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	300,000	300,000	300,000	100,000
Programme for Rural Electrification	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH)	500,000	300,000	300,000	500,000
Roving Care Givers Programme	500,000	200,000	200,000	0
Shared Antenatal Care Programme	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
School Health Project	500,000	300,000	300,000	0
School Construction Programme	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Social Displacement Transitional Care & Relief Centres Project	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Smoking Cessation Programme	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Social Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE)	300,000	200,000	200,000	0
Specialised Youth Service Programme	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	0
Sports Development Programme	500,000	500,000	100,000	0
Street Lighting Programme	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
THA Wide Area Network and Data Centre	300,000	200,000	200,000	0
THA Asset Management Unit	100,000	0	0	0
Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitative Centre	400,000	300,000	300,000	200,000
Tobago HIV/AIDS Strategic Response	200,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000
Tobago Heritage Land Trust	0	0	0	0
Tobago Multi-Faceted Education Complex	400,000	200,000	200,000	0
Tobago Rehabilitation Programme	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	0
Tourism Support Projects (Assistance to Traumatized Visitors)	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Upgrade of Pan Theatres	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	0
Urban Forestry Programme	100,000	1,000,000	4,024,106	500,000
Vocation Centre for Persons with Mental Retardation	600,000	300,000	300,000	0
Waste Minimisation and Recycling Project	600,000	500,000	500,000	0
Young Professionals Programme	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
Young Scholars Programme	500,000	200,000	200,000	0
Youth Power Programme	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	0
Youth Apprenticeship Development Programme	500,000	500,000	100,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,569,658</b>	<b>61,500,000</b>	<b>122,499,267</b>	<b>51,900,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION</b>				
*Food Basket Road Programme	0	0	0	0
Water Management and Flood Control	2,984,124	0	0	0
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	0	0	0	0
Youth Professionals in Agricultural Development and Mentoring Programme	796,210	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,780,334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LAND AND FISHERIES ( formerly MINISTRIES OF FOOD PRODUCTION and LAND AND MARINE AFFAIRS)</b>				
*Food Basket Road Programme	0	0	0	0

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Water Management and Flood Control	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,850,000
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	0	0	0	0
Youth Professionals in Agricultural Development and Mentoring Programme	0	0	0	0
Support to Agri-business Industry and Other Enterprises	0	1,000,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LAND AND MARINE RESOURCES</b>				
Housing Opportunity Programme	5,797,839	0	0	0
i. Squatter Settlements Regularisation	0	0	0	0
ii. Regularization of Squatter Communities	5,797,839	0	0	0
Squatter Regularisation	0	0	0	0
i. Resettlement of Squatters	0	0	0	0
*Settlements	19,850,246	0	0	0
i. Residential Lots Programme ( Land for the Landless)	19,850,246	0	0	0
ii Survey of Squatter Sites	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,648,085</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Housing Opportunity Programme	56,611,829	103,000,000	55,300,000	35,000,000
i. Squatter Settlements Regularisation	35,974,598	72,000,000	29,000,000	22,000,000
ii. Home Improvement and New Housing Subsidies Programme	16,433,775	25,000,000	24,000,000	10,000,000
iii Sector and Institutional Strengthening Programme	688,091	1,000,000	300,000	1,000,000
iv Design and Programme Administration	3,515,365	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
* Settlements	299,985,252	160,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000
i Accelerated Housing Programme	299,985,252	160,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000
* Construction of Couva Children's Hospital	109,224,074	0	0	0
i. Residential Lots Programme ( Land for the Landless)	19,850,246	5,000,000	4,963,000	5,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>485,671,401</b>	<b>268,000,000</b>	<b>220,263,000</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,329,103,702</b>	<b>832,700,000</b>	<b>523,112,718</b>	<b>648,710,000</b>

\* Funded under the Infrastructure Development Fund

## Appendix II:

### Allocations and Expenditure for Social Programmes and Initiatives for Fiscal 2016 and 2017, Actual Expenditure for Fiscal 2015 under Recurrent Expenditure by Ministry

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
<b>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (formerly Ministry of Local Government)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
National Commission for Self Help	11,000,000	0	0	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	0	0	0	425,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>425,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE (formerly MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE ECONOMY)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Food Price Support Programme	294,000,000	288,000,000	288,000,000	288,000,000
Support for the Acquisition of Housing	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	698,849,562	650,000,000	650,000,000	600,000,000
Unemployment Relief Programme	707,728,871	541,000,000	355,700,000	289,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700,578,433</b>	<b>1,485,000,000</b>	<b>1,299,700,000</b>	<b>1,183,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programmes)	5,211,282	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	0	0	0	0
Senior Citizens' Centres	3,154,418	0	0	0
Senior Citizens' Homes	787,662	0	0	0
Social Programmes (Ageing)	565,176	0	0	0
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Adoption Board Expenses	0	0	0	0
Assistance to National Heroes	2,098,438	0	0	0
Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme -Developmental Component for Recipients	2,052,314	0	0	0
The People's Card	48,121,229	0	0	0
Disability Grant	379,487,750	0	0	0



PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	48,457	0	0	0
Foster Care Expenses	0	0	0	0
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Unregistered Births	0	0	0	0
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	1,968	0	0	0
Rehabilitative Programme	1,883,180	0	0	0
S.H.A.R.E.	1,285,877	0	0	0
Senior Citizens' Grant	2,856,705,132	0	0	0
Social Assistance	409,455,916	0	0	0
Urgent Temporary Assistance	26,918,064	0	0	0
Relief for Underprivileged Newborn Babies	362,779	0	0	0
Other transfers:				
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	31,478,929	0	0	0
Transfers to Statutory Boards:				
Trinidad & Tobago Blind Welfare Association	9,000,000	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired	7,822,108	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,786,440,679</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>				
<b>Other Transfers:</b>				
Commonwealth Ex-Services League	0	20,000	20,000	20,000
Non-Profit Institutions- Religious Organizations	2,000,000	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				
Debit Card System for URP Employees	1,924,254	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,924,254</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT</b>				
Debit Card System for URP Employees	0	1,300,000	800,000	1,300,000
Total	0	1,300,000	800,000	1,300,000
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>				
<b>Education, Youth Affairs and Sports:</b>				
Adult Education Extension Services (Adult Classes)	1,035,515	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Assistance to Sporting Organisations	5,529,415	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Assistance to Youth Organisations	891,143	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Basic Grants	10,902,564	16,000,000	16,000,000	500,000
Building Grants to Assisted Schools	0	250,000	250,000	12,500,000
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	209,907	200,000	200,000	200,000
Early Childhood Care	194,286	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools	419,680	400,000	400,000	400,000
Grant-Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent Teacher Association Inc	0	200,000	200,000	100,000
Grants for Students attending conferences, seminars and competitions	950	250,000	250,000	150,000
Provision for Milk and Biscuits for Schools	0	0	0	0
School Feeding Programme	43,695,743	59,000,000	59,000,000	40,000,000
Special Education Resources Programme	198,722	500,000	500,000	500,000
Student Support Services Unit	794,916	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,300,000
Happy Haven School-Tobago Council for Handicapped Children	2,258,138	3,024,200	2,855,071	2,553,600
Tobago School for the Deaf, Speech and Language	1,037,618	1,428,200	1,428,200	3,332,000
Youth Development Programme	1,668,211	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
<b>Agriculture Marine Affairs Marketing and the Environment</b>				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	1,051,308	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Subsidy for Fishermen	0	400,000	400,000	450,000
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	110,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
<b>Community Development and Culture:</b>				
Assistance to Community Organisations	2,377,513	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Assistance to Cultural Groups	1,601,219	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,500,000
Community Action for Renewal and Empowerment (CARE)	286,906	500,000	500,000	200,000
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	34,000	500,000	500,000	100,000
Export Centres	2,365,319	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
National Service	0	300,000	300,000	100,000
National Days and Festivals	495,092	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Regional Complexes	4,143,425	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Small Grants	124,944	300,000	300,000	400,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Special Community Programme	2,974,946	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Health and Social Services:</b>				
Assistance to the Home for the Aged	6,500	130,000	130,000	30,000
The Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	0	100,000	100,000	100,000
Emergency Cases Fund	2,822,017	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Foster Care Services	203,350	500,000	500,000	500,000
Non- Profit Institutions - Special Social Programmes	2,388,267	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	468,782	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Grants towards Necessitous Patients	1,533,712	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,824,108</b>	<b>119,482,400</b>	<b>119,313,271</b>	<b>89,115,600</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Civilian Conservation Corps	54,860,094	58,000,000	48,000,000	25,000,000
School Discipline Initiative – Joint Action Plan	0	0	0	0
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	14,530,378	15,000,000	13,000,000	8,000,000
Mentoring Programme for Youth at Risk	2,118,810	3,500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
National Youth Service (NYS)	0	500,000	0	500,000
Criminal Injuries Compensation	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Crime Stoppers Trinidad & Tobago Limited	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,720,000	2,000,000
HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit	1,045,225	3,000,000	1,900,000	1,000,000
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	67,007,061	65,000,000	36,700,000	20,000,000
National Drug Council	2,372,200	3,000,000	2,100,000	1,000,000
The Morvant/Laventille Initiative	11,832,030	11,300,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,765,798</b>	<b>165,300,000</b>	<b>111,920,000</b>	<b>62,500,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (formerly MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non Profit Institutions	1,932,218	17,152,000	1,745,000	3,712,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	25,000,000	25,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre	0	1,000,000	250,000	250,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
On the Job Training Programme	0	0	300,820,000	280,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,932,218</b>	<b>43,152,000</b>	<b>326,815,000</b>	<b>307,962,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION (Formerly MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION, LAND AND MARINE AFFAIRS)</b>				
<b>Subsidies:</b>				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	35,705,407	0	0	0
Relief of Flood Damage	19,637,381	0	0	0
<b>Non-profit Institutions:</b>				
4H Young Farmers Club	671,509	0	0	0
Rural Women Producers Network	0	0	0	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	3,103,519	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,117,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Early Childhood Care and Education	26,000,000	26,600,000	24,260,000	15,000,000
Early Childhood Care and Education Unit	7,014,878	11,322,250	8,940,080	8,045,000
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	426,770	1,500,000	0	500,000
Proficiency Awards - Pre-tertiary Education	0	300,000	0	300,000
National Schools Dietary Services Limited	250,000,000	235,500,000	234,300,000	150,000,000
School Transportation Services	47,852,872	42,000,000	42,000,000	32,000,000
Servol Junior Life Centres	3,241,200	4,500,000	4,500,000	2,000,000
Special Education Resources Programme	182,566	3,000,000	0	939,740
Student Support Services Programme	5,375,456	10,500,000	8,500,000	5,000,000
Textbook Rental/ Management Unit – Primary Schools	21,349,532	17,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
Textbook Rental/ Management Unit – Secondary Schools	10,666,221	18,505,011	4,000,000	4,000,000
Grant – Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Associations	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
UWI-Family Development Centre for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,000,000
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	0	20,000,000	17,300,000	10,000,000
Higher Education Loan Programme	0	30,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
MIC Craft Programmes	0	30,000,000	25,735,400	13,000,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
Helping Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	0	43,000,000	36,752,000	15,000,000
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme (MuST)	0	56,000,000	47,972,000	20,000,000
On the Job Training Programme	0	374,000,000	0	0
SERVOL Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	0	8,262,900	7,186,100	6,000,000
SERVOL's Human Development and Skills Training	0	22,976,000	19,928,200	13,000,000
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation (MYPART)	0	15,000,000	12,792,600	8,000,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	0	111,000,000	94,594,000	45,000,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Programme)	0	30,000,000	25,628,000	15,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>373,859,495</b>	<b>1,112,716,161</b>	<b>632,638,380</b>	<b>385,034,740</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>				
Drugs and Other Related Materials and Supplies	617,270,701	508,875,000	508,455,000	760,000,000
<b>Non-Profit Institutions</b>				
National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention	975,556	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions	17,411,376	11,018,000	12,318,000	13,220,600
Other Non Profit Institutions	89,921	1,891,300	391,300	300,000
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	75,840,330	65,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Response to HIV/AIDS	1,169,195	2,000,000	0	0
Children's Life Fund Authority	1,245,500	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	12,989,800	11,091,700	11,091,700	11,493,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>726,992,379</b>	<b>605,076,000</b>	<b>612,456,000</b>	<b>865,014,330</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Utilities Assistance Programme	3,385,704	6,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	0	609,200,000	531,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,385,704</b>	<b>615,200,000</b>	<b>534,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
<b>MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Higher Education Loan Programme	828,031	0	0	0
MIC Craft Programmes	30,000,000	0	0	0
Helping Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	43,000,000	0	0	0
Life Skills Unit	650	0	0	0
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme(MuST)	56,000,000	0	0	0
On the Job Training Programme	308,000,000	0	0	0
SERVOL Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	8,262,900	0	0	0
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	22,000,000	0	0	0
SERVOLs Human Development and Skills Training	24,500,000	0	0	0
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation (MYPART)	12,000,000	0	0	0
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	110,000,000	0	0	0
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Programme)	30,000,000	0	0	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Youth Academic Training	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>644,591,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND THE ARTS (formerly MINISTRIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM AND NATIONAL DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Adult Education Programme	3,337,854	0	0	0
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	5,236,173	4,800,000	3,670,000	4,000,000
National Commission for Self-Help Limited	0	11,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000
Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme	1,719,040	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions – Community Development Division	7,569,744	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions – Culture Division	0	28,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions – Ecclesiastical Bodies	0	1,500,000	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions – Social Programmes	0	425,000	0	0
Other Non-Profit Institutions	20,178,880	26,350,000	37,678,000	38,082,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Export Centres	22,775,000	24,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
National Service - Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme	22,885,368	0	0	0
Citizens' Initiative Fund	0	1,000,000	0	0
National Days and Festivals	0	16,000,000	7,400,000	7,500,000
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
Queen's Hall	0	10,923,036	10,614,936	11,000,000
Naparima Bowl	0	5,724,000	5,468,000	6,600,000
National Carnival Commission of T & T	0	262,619,248	230,619,000	168,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,702,059</b>	<b>401,341,284</b>	<b>340,449,936</b>	<b>271,682,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS (formerly MINISTRY OF SPORT)</b>				
Transfers:				
Non-Profit Institutions	38,595,309	50,310,000	26,010,000	15,000,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	7,531,741	8,550,000	5,000,000	2,550,000
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	153,064,368	126,450,000	104,100,000	104,000,000
Pathway Programme - Life-Sport	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-Profit Institutions</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions-Youth	0	2,500,000	450,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,191,418</b>	<b>187,810,000</b>	<b>135,560,000</b>	<b>122,050,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Trinidad and Tobago Housing Development Corporation	390,909,678	565,200,000	423,700,000	354,341,372
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	573,000,000	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>963,909,678</b>	<b>565,200,000</b>	<b>423,700,000</b>	<b>354,341,372</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES</b>				
<b>Subsidies:</b>				
Forestry Incentive Programme	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions – Social Programmes	88,710	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions – Ecclesiastical Bodies	665,256	0	0	0
Other Non-Profit Institutions	7,851,110	0	0	0
Other transfers:				
Citizen's Initiative Fund	919,083	0	0	0
National Days and Festivals	23,447,112	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,971,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF ARTS AND MULTICULTURISM</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture Division)	31,627,221	0	0	0
Other Non-Profit Institutions	6,228,571	0	0	0
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				<b>0</b>
Queen's Hall	12,049,045	0	0	0
Naparima Bowl	5,995,018	0	0	0
National Carnival Commission of T & T	312,396,077	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>368,295,932</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF TOBAGO DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Contribution to Non-Profit Organizations	2,742,911	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,742,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES TOBAGO</b>				
<b>Non-Profit Institutions</b>				
Contribution to Non-Profit Organizations	0	3,000,000	425,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>425,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO POLICE SERVICE</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions-Police Youth Clubs	3,587,856	5,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,587,856</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>				
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	21,884,307	0	0	0



PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
National Family Services	1,621,790	0	0	0
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Commonwealth Youth Programme	291,685	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions-Youth	1,763,812	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions -Children's Homes	2,766,911	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	10,128,091	0	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programmes)	0	0	0	0
St Dominic's Children's Home	16,804,000	0	0	0
St Jude's Home for Girls	8,745,750	0	0	0
St Mary's Children's Home	15,520,800	0	0	0
St Michael's School for Boys	12,658,250	0	0	0
Adoption Board Expenses	76,969	0	0	0
Foster Care Expenses	856,498	0	0	0
The Children's Authority	30,000,000	0	0	0
Transfers to Statutory Boards:				
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	15,907,300	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,026,163</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LEGAL AFFAIRS</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Criminal Injuries Compensation	1,895,230	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,895,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>				
National Family Services	0	3,154,000	2,499,000	2,071,000
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programmes)	0	15,000,000	8,388,000	9,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions	0	15,800,000	15,800,000	14,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Children's Homes)	0	2,800,000	0	0
Senior Citizens' Centres	0	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Senior Citizens' Homes	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,000,000
Social Programmes (Ageing)	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	350,000
Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,800,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	0	10,000,000	60,970	0
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Family Programmes)	0	2,327,780	1,600,000	1,587,625
Non-Profit Institutions -PRP-Child Development	0	2,000,000	0	0
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Parenting Programmes)	0	3,039,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
St Dominic's Children's Home	0	13,600,000	0	0
St Jude's Home for Girls	0	8,500,000	595,492	0
St Mary's Children's Home	0	13,500,000	962,800	0
St Michael's School for Boys	0	10,100,000	730,000	0
Adult Education Programme	0	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,112,000
Senior Citizens' Grant	0	3,319,554,016	3,319,554,016	3,503,173,716
Social Assistance	0	430,300,000	430,300,000	418,400,000
Urgent Temporary Assistance	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000
S.H.A.R.E.	0	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rehabilitative Programme	0	3,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	0	2,000,000	20,000	11,250
Disability Grant	0	465,000,000	465,000,000	503,110,416
Assistance to National Heroes	0	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme -Development Component for Receipts	0	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
The People's Card	0	33,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Relief for Underprivileged Newborn Babies	0	10,000,000	0	0
Adoption Board Expenses	0	100,000	0	0
Foster Care Expenses	0	1,200,000	0	0
The Children's Authority	0	30,000,000	0	0
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	0	4,800,000	0	0
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	0	40,000	0	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
National Service - Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme	0	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
National Social Development Programme	0	33,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2016 TTD	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2017 TTD
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	0	14,976,500	13,855,361	13,695,639
Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired	0	9,000,000	8,654,450	8,303,700
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	0	10,000,000	13,185,735	11,177,174
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,536,991,296</b>	<b>4,380,405,824</b>	<b>4,572,092,520</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LAND AND FISHERIES</b>				
<b>Subsidies:</b>				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	0	26,000,000	26,000,000	10,000,000
Relief of Flood Damage	0	16,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Forestry Incentive Programme	0	500,000	500,000	300,000
<b>Non-profit Institutions:</b>				
4H Young Farmers Club	0	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Rural Women Producers Network	0	25,000	25,000	25,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	0	4,700,000	500,000	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,225,000</b>	<b>31,525,000</b>	<b>13,825,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9,381,734,983</b>	<b>9,894,814,141</b>	<b>8,953,728,411</b>	<b>8,660,937,562</b>

## Appendix III:

### List of Non-Governmental Organisations Receiving Government Subventions for Fiscal 2015 & 2016

ORGANISATION	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2015 TTD	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2016 TTD	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2016 FROM 2015 TTD
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>			
<b>Services for Persons with Disabilities</b>			
Cheshire Foundation Home	50,000	0	-50,000
Goodwill Industries of the West Indies	564,413	564,413	0
International Institute for Health Care & Human Development	0	0	0
Lady Hochoy Homes	13,178,000	14,976,500	1,798,500
National Centre for Persons with Disabilities	799,360	799,360	0
Persons Associated with the Visually Impaired (PAVI)	520,500	130,125	-390,375
T&T Association for Hearing Impaired	8,000,000	9,000,000	1,000,000
T&T Blind Welfare Association	9,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000
T & T Chapter of Disabled People International	0	133,200	133,200
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>32,112,273</b>	<b>35,603,598</b>	<b>3,491,325</b>
<b>Socially Displaced</b>			
Court Shamrock Centre for the Socially Displaced	255,599	255,599	0
St Vincent De Paul Centre for Socially Displaced Persons	2,896,800	2,896,800	0
St Vincent De Paul Society Nazareth Halfway House	147,600	147,600	0
The Centre of Hope, Hernandez Place Sanctuary	1,682,340	1,278,982	-403,358
Transformed Life Ministries	1,337,634	0	-1,337,634
Sub-Total	6,319,973	4,578,981	-1,740,992
<b>Family Life and Counselling Service</b>			
Families in Action	0	0	0
Family Planning Association	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Islamic Community Services	48,000	48,000	0
Lifeline	229,692	0	-229,692
Marabella Family Crisis Centre	232,500	0	-232,500
Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago	300,000	300,000	0
T & T Innovative Parenting Support	290,000	290,000	0

ORGANISATION	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2015 TTD	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2016 TTD	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2016 FROM 2015 TTD
T & T Red Cross Society	730,000	730,000	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,830,192</b>	<b>2,368,000</b>	<b>-462,192</b>
<b>Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Centres</b>			
HEAL Centre for Drug Prevention, Rehabilitation & Development of Healthy Life-Styles	0	45,246	45,246
Rebirth House	0	1,666,749	1,666,749
Serenity Place Empowerment Centre for Women	0	179,160	179,160
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,891,155</b>	<b>1,891,155</b>
<b>Homes for Senior Citizens</b>			
Chaguanas Senior Citizens Home	144,187	144,187	0
Couva Home for the Aged	148,800	148,800	0
J C Mc Donald Home for the Aged	239,382	239,382	0
La Brea Senior Citizens Home	77,674	77,674	0
Mayaro Home for the Aged	44,194	44,194	0
Point Fortin Senior Citizens Association	200,880	200,880	0
Sangre Grande Home for the Aged	133,920	133,920	0
Siparia Home for the Aged	110,707	110,707	0
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	44,640	44,640	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,144,384</b>	<b>1,144,384</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Senior Citizens Activity Centres</b>			
Barataria Senior Activity Centre (Coterie of Social Workers)	358,243	358,243	0
La Horquetta Senior Activity Centre (in partnership with ZOE Foundation)	330,400	330,400	0
Maloney Women's Group Senior Centre	457,000	457,000	0
Margaret Crandahl Senior Activity Centre, Pointe a Pierre (in partnership with the Open Bible School Church)	330,400	330,400	0
Rural Women Development Committee Senior Centre	227,611	227,611	0
Soroptomist of Port-of-Spain Senior Centre	0	0	0
St. Stephen's Senior Activity Centre, Princes Town	330,400	330,400	0
TTARP Chaguanas Senior Centre	229,488	229,488	0
Woodbrook Senior Activity Centre	591,600	0	-591,600
Gasparillo Senior Activity Centre	330,400	330,400	0
Preysal Senior Activity Centre	330,400	330,400	0

ORGANISATION	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 205 TTD	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2016 TTD	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2016 FROM 2015 TTD
Penal Senior Activity Centre	330,400	330,400	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,846,342</b>	<b>3,254,742</b>	<b>-591,600</b>
<b>Hostels/Halfway Houses</b>			
Madinah House	0	0	0
Salvation Army Hostel for young women	73,200	73,200	0
Shelter for Women and Children	90,000	90,000	0
The Halfway House	65,000	36,800	-28,200
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>228,200</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-28,200</b>
<b>Rehabilitation of Ex-Prisoners</b>			
Vision on Mission	1,331,748	1,331,748	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,331,748</b>	<b>1,331,748</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>			
Community Action Resource	166,680	0	-166,680
South AIDS Support	0	167,816	167,816
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>166,680</b>	<b>167,816</b>	<b>1,136</b>
<b>Youth NGOs</b>			
Girl Guides Association	84,000	84,000	0
President Awards of T&T	60,000	60,000	0
Scout Association of T&T	126,000	126,000	0
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)	192,000	156,000	-36,000
Young Women's Christian Association	0	30,000	30,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>462,000</b>	<b>456,000</b>	<b>-6,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Social Development and Family Services's Total Subventions</b>	<b>48,441,792</b>	<b>50,996,424</b>	<b>2,554,632</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>Family Life and Counselling Service</b>			
Child Welfare League of T&T	593,584	593,584	0
Child Welfare League (management) of Adolescent Mothers Programme (Estimate - No fixed amount, varies with need)	1,193,094	1,165,447	-27,647
ChildLine	1,734,196	1,734,196	0
Network of Non-Governmental Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women	200,000	200,000	0

ORGANISATION	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2015 TTD	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2016 TTD	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2016 FROM 2015 TTD
New Life Ministries for the Establishment and Administration of a Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	900,000	900,000	0
Women Working for Social Progress	150,000	150,000	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,770,874</b>	<b>4,743,227</b>	<b>-27,647</b>
<b>Children's Homes</b>			
Bridge of Hope	281,640	281,640	0
Casa de Corazon	270,099	270,099	0
Credo Aylward House	200,000	200,000	0
Credo Drop In Centre for Socially Displaced Boys	500,000	500,000	0
Credo Foundation for Justice (Sophia House)	400,000	400,000	0
Ferndean's Place Children's Home	180,000	180,000	0
Hope Centre	180,000	180,000	0
Islamic Home for Children	40,000	40,000	0
Jaya Lakshmi Home	60,000	60,000	0
Lady Hochoy Home	13,178,000	0	-13,178,000
Mothers' Union Children's Home	180,000	180,000	0
Rainbow Rescue - A Haven of Hope	242,252	242,252	0
The Cyril Ross Nursery	200,000	200,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Nursery Association	32,920	32,920	0
T&T Heroes Foundation	420,000	420,000	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16,364,911</b>	<b>3,186,911</b>	<b>-13,178,000</b>
<b>Industrial Schools</b>			
St. Dominic's Children's Home	13,644,000	13,500,000	-144,000
St. Jude's School for Girls	8,547,000	8,500,000	-47,000
St. Mary's Children's Home	13,420,800	13,600,000	179,200
St. Michael's School for Boys	10,100,000	10,100,000	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>45,711,800</b>	<b>45,700,000</b>	<b>-11,800</b>
<b>Ministry of Gender Youth and Child Development's Total Subventions</b>	<b>66,847,585</b>	<b>53,630,138</b>	<b>-13,217,447</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT</b>			
<b>National Sporting Organisations (NSOs)</b>			
Model Car Association	86,853	71,795	-15,058

ORGANISATION	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 205 TTD	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2016 TTD	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2016 FROM 2015 TTD
National Ballroom Dance Association of Trinidad & Tobago	145,000	0	-145,000
National Kickboxing Council of T&T	145,000	250,000	105,000
Paralympic Organisation of T&T	145,000	0	-145,000
Point Kickboxing Association	0	250,000	250,000
Surfing Association of T&T	145,000	250,000	105,000
Trinidad Rifle Association	0	250,000	250,000
T&T Association of Master Athletes	0	0	0
T&T Automobile Sport Association	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Badminton Association	145,000	145,000	0
T&T Blind and Visually Impaired Cricket Association	145,000	218,730	73,730
T&T Bodybuilders Federation	0	250,000	250,000
T&T Boxing Board of Control	0	0	0
T&T Canoe/Kayak Federation	145,000	0	-145,000
T&T Chess Association	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Contract Bridge Association	145,000	0	-145,000
T&T Cue Sport Foundation	145,000	0	-145,000
T&T Darts Association	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Equestrian Association	0	250,000	250,000
T&T Game Fishing Association	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Gymnastics Association	0	0	0
T&T Judo Association	145,000	0	-145,000
T&T Jump Rope Federation	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Karate Union	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Power Boat Association	108,000	0	-108,000
T&T Powerlifting Federation	145,000	0	-145,000
T&T Rally Car Association	200,000	250,000	50,000
T&T Scrabble Association	145,000	227,150	82,150
T&T Special Olympics	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Squash Association	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Table Tennis Association	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Target Archery Federation	145,000	250,000	105,000
T&T Triathlon Association	145,000	250,000	105,000



ORGANISATION	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2015 TTD	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2016 TTD	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2016 FROM 2015 TTD
T&T Windball Cricket Association	0	0	0
Wushu Association of T&T	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,729,853</b>	<b>5,162,675</b>	<b>1,432,822</b>
<b>Ministry of Sport's Total Subventions</b>	<b>3,729,853</b>	<b>5,162,675</b>	<b>1,432,822</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Art Society of Trinidad & Tobago	0	20,000	20,000
National Dance Association of Trinidad & Tobago	0	130,000	130,000
National Drama Association of Trinidad & Tobago	0	100,000	100,000
National Parang Association of Trinidad & Tobago	0	120,000	120,000
San Fernando Arts Council	0	30,000	30,000
Santa Rosa Carib Community	0	30,000	30,000
Secondary Schools Drama Association	0	30,000	30,000
Secondary Schools Sanskritik Sangam	0	40,000	40,000
Trinidad Theatre Workshop	0	30,000	30,000
Trinbago Unified Calypsonians Organisation	0	50,000	50,000
T&T Association of Village Councils	12,000	0	-12,000
T&T Federation of Women's Institute	8,000	0	-8,000
Regional Complexes	6,820,659	0	-6,820,659
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,840,659</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>-6,260,659</b>
<b>Ministry of Community Development's Total Subventions</b>	<b>6,840,659</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>-6,260,659</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>			
Autistic Society	0	300,000	300,000
Aidslife - National AIDS Hotline	181,830	181,830	0
Breast Feeding Association of Trinidad & Tobago	250,000	250,000	0
Cheshire Homes/Cheshire Disability Services	50,000	0	-50,000
Childrens Life Fund	345,000	0	-345,000
Christ Child Convalescent Home	613,000	613,000	0
Cotton Tree Foundation	1,063,848	1,063,848	0
Diabetes Association of Trinidad and Tobago	150,000	150,000	0
Friends of the Blood Bank	500,000	500,000	0
HEAL (Helping Every Addict Live)	45,246	120,000	74,754
Heartbeat International	565,000	565,000	0

ORGANISATION	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2015 TTD	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE 2016 TTD	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2016 FROM 2015 TTD
Horses Helping Humans	700,000	700,000	0
John Hayes Memorial Kidney Foundation	30,000	30,000	0
Living Water Community	3,201,350	3,201,350	0
Lupus Society of Trinidad and Tobago	5,000	10,500	5,500
Mamatoto Centre	0	150,000	150,000
Medical Research Foundation	5,985,157	5,985,157	0
New Life Ministries	0	590,000	590,000
Pharmacy of Medical Sciences Department	30,000	0	-30,000
Princess Elizabeth Home	10,989,800	11,091,700	101,900
Rebirth House and Oasis Drop-in Centre	0	1,666,749	1,666,749
Serenity Place	0	179,160	179,160
Society for Inherited Severe Blood Disorder	60,000	60,000	0
South Cancer Support Group	100,000	100,000	0
The Just Because Foundation	0	240,000	240,000
The National AIDS Foundation	0	0	0
T&T National Association for Down's Syndrome	50,000	50,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Mental Health	10,000	0	-10,000
Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Heart Foundation	225,000	225,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Leprosy Relief Association	195,000	195,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago National Council on Alcoholism	150,000	300,000	150,000
UWI Telehealth Programme	180,000	0	-180,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>27,675,231</b>	<b>30,518,294</b>	<b>2,843,063</b>
<b>Ministry of Health's Total Subventions</b>	<b>27,675,231</b>	<b>30,518,294</b>	<b>2,843,063</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>153,535,120</b>	<b>140,887,531</b>	<b>-12,647,589</b>

## Appendix IV:

# Status of New Programmes, Policies and Initiatives that were Planned for Implementation in Fiscal 2016

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	MSDFS	<p>A series of Key stakeholder consultations in collaboration with the UNDP to inform the NPRS were conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Government Officials in Trinidad – 14th March 2016</li> <li>• Government Agencies responsible for designing and implementing programmes which focus on poverty reduction -19th/20th April 2016</li> <li>• Executive Government Officials of the Tobago House of Assembly – 12th May 2016</li> <li>• Met with the Policy Research and Development Institute (PRDI) of the Tobago House of Assembly, to advance preparatory planning for the Consultation with Poverty Reduction Programmes Implementers in the THA.</li> <li>• Procured software to facilitate survey design, data collection, data analysis and GIS analysis.</li> <li>• Attended a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) facility M&amp;E sensitisation session workshop on 10th June 2016, hosted by Min. of Planning focused on projects funded through the UNDAF facility.</li> <li>• Began process of review and revision of M&amp;E component of project to facilitate development of suitable M&amp;E Framework for NPRS project.</li> </ul>
Regional Poverty Profiles	MSDFS	<p>The project will result in the production of 14 poverty profiles, which will describe the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of poverty among the population within each municipal region. To date, a pilot profile has been completed for Arima, in collaboration with the UNDP and a terms of reference has been developed for consultants to be contracted to undertake the profiles exercise for the remaining regions.</p>
Construction / Refurbishment of Community Centres	MCDCA	<p>Fundamental to building capital infrastructure to support community participation and involvement and to enhance possibilities for the achievement of community objectives is the Construction/Refurbishment of Community Centres Programme. Currently six (6) centres are on-going .These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. John's Village, Community Centre</li> <li>• Morvant , Community Centre</li> <li>• Bagatelle, Community Centre</li> <li>• Ackbar Trace, Community Centre</li> <li>• St Helena/Matelot Community Centre</li> <li>• Mt Hope /Mt Lambert, Community Centre</li> </ul> <p>A Contract has been awarded for construction of the South Diego Martin Community Centre.</p>
Upgrade of Facilities at the NAPA	MCDCA	<p>During fiscal 2016 works undertaken at NAPA include; Rehabilitation of all potable water lines and fittings at the NAPA and SAPA. Remedial works have been undertaken, and a Note was forwarded to Cabinet for approval.</p>
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	MCDCA	<p>During fiscal 2016, Refurbishment works began on the auditorium seating of Queen's Hall.</p>

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Refurbishment of Naparima Bowl	MCDCA	During fiscal 2016 the following works were undertaken at the Bowl: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbishment of 20 dressing rooms at the main Auditorium,</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the roof and door replacements</li> <li>• Tiling of walkway to main Auditorium and;</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Driveway and check point.</li> </ul>
Support To Community Mediation Services Programme	MCDCA	Community Mediation is available as a mechanism for handling/negotiating the settlement of disputes in a wide variety of areas like landlord/tenant disputes, small claims, visitation rights etc. During fiscal 2016, design specifications and Terms of Reference for one specially outfitted bus was completed , a meeting was held with PTSC and a contract is about to be awarded for the maintenance of said bus.
Textbook Management Unit (TMU)	MOE	Cabinet (January 18, 2016) approved the provision of textbooks and other learning materials to students at primary schools (Infants 1 and 2 levels) and secondary schools (Form 1 level) at an estimated cost of \$19,554,875.73. Of the 15 local publishers, 1 publisher has commenced delivery, and is expected to be completed by September 30, 2016. Of the 4 foreign publishers, delivery is expected to be completed by November 30, 2016.
Review of the Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE) Programme	MOE	1) Establishment of the GATE Task Force comprising of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a Management Consultant, and representatives from the:</li> <li>- University of Trinidad and Tobago and the University of the West Indies (2);;</li> <li>- Ministries of Education (2); Finance (2); Planning and Development; Labour and Small Enterprise Development;</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association;</li> <li>- Division of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport;</li> <li>- Women's Institute for Alternative Development;</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; and</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association.</li> </ul> 2) Prepared a Report on the review the GATE Programme by July 15, 2016. The Task Force undertook extensive research that entailed a review of relevant literature, the interrogation of the database of the FGAD, an examination of the relevant GATE policies and a review of submissions received from interested parties in Trinidad and Tobago; primary data collected from students and other relevant institutions. 3) Approval for the recommendations of the Task Force was obtained through Cabinet Minute No. 1119 of August 3, 2016.
Construction of the Arima Hospital	MOH	Construction stage Detailed Designs 91% complete. Overall progress is 16% for Design and Construction. MOH is to return to Cabinet for approval on a revised budget based on cost savings of 24,005,207.00 VE identified from a reprofiling of Clinical Services.
Construction of the Point Fortin Hospital	MOH	Construction stage: Schedule 1A (work undertaken for the down payment only) 100% complete. Detailed Designs 40% complete. Overall progress is 17% for Design and Construction. Design and Construction are progressing.
Establishment of two Renal Dialysis Centres	MOH	Construction phase: Designs completed. Construction works ongoing at Mt. Hope site. Contractor mobilized at the SWRHA site. VIKAB has been engaged as the project manager for both projects.
Princess Elizabeth Home for handicapped children-refurbishment works	MOH	Refurbishment of male children's ward in progress. All other works 100% complete.
Central Registry on Gender-based/ Domestic Violence (CRDV)	OPM	This Registry will allow the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to present a more reliable and comprehensive view on the incidence of domestic violence in the country. funds have been used to source a service provider to develop the software/ interface of the Registry and 6 agencies have been incorporated

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Customise and Outfit an Assessment Centre in Sangre Grande	OPM	<p>The objective of this project is to outfit the facility with all necessary furnishings, fittings, equipment and amenities for the specific purpose of establishing an Assessment Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design development 80% complete</li> <li>- Scope of works development 80% complete</li> <li>- Medical equipment and tools procured</li> <li>- Site location being revisited</li> </ul>
Establishment of a Place of Safety - South	OPM	<p>The Places of Safety project involves establishing safe locations through the acquisition of dedicated centres to cater to the needs of children, in emergency situations, who are removed from families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design development 50% complete</li> <li>- Scope of works development 50%complete</li> <li>- Site location being revisited</li> </ul>
TT WIFI	MPAC	<p>TT Wi-Fi is an initiative of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to provide free Wi-Fi access to the public. Effective July 29 2016, TT Wi-Fi became available on 13 (thirteen) specific Public Transportation Service Corporation (PTSC) buses: twelve (12) in Trinidad and one (1) in Tobago.</p>

The information contained in this appendix was extracted from the 2017 budget submissions of the respective Ministries.

## List of Acronyms

<b>ACTT</b>	Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>CCSS</b>	CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy
<b>ACS</b>	Association of Caribbean States	<b>CCRIF SPC</b>	Caribbean Catastrophe and Risk Insurance Facility
<b>ADAPP</b>	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme	<b>CCTV</b>	Closed Circuit Television
<b>ADB</b>	Agricultural Development Bank	<b>C-DAP</b>	Chronic Disease Assistance Plan
<b>ADF</b>	Automatic Document Feeder	<b>CD4</b>	Cluster Difference 4
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>AIP</b>	Agricultural Incentive Programme	<b>CDD</b>	Co-operative Development Division
<b>AIU</b>	Association of Indian Universities	<b>CDEMA</b>	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
<b>APDP</b>	Agriculture Professional Development Programme	<b>CDF</b>	Community Development Fund
<b>APIS</b>	Advance Passenger Information System	<b>CDRM</b>	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management
<b>ARS</b>	Agricultural Ranger Squad	<b>CDM</b>	Comprehensive Disaster Management
<b>BOF</b>	Basket of Funding		Creativity for Employment and Business Opportunity
<b>CAC</b>	Continuous Assessment Component	<b>CEBO</b>	
<b>CANTO</b>	Caribbean Association of National Telecommunication Organizations	<b>CELAC</b>	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
<b>CAP</b>	Continuous Assessment Programme	<b>CEP</b>	Community Education (Skills Training) Programme
<b>CAPE</b>	Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination	<b>CEPEP</b>	Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme
<b>CARE</b>	Community Action for Revival and Empowerment	<b>CERP</b>	Community Enhancement and Regeneration Programme
<b>@ribNET</b>	Caribbean Research and Education Network	<b>CHIP</b>	Corporate Household Intervention Programme
<b>CARICAD</b>	Caribbean Centre of Developmental Administration	<b>CICB</b>	Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community and Common Market	<b>CIPQPE</b>	Centre for the International Promotion of Quebec Public Expertise
<b>CARISMA</b>	Caribbean Social Marketing Project	<b>CISL</b>	Community Improvement Services Limited
<b>CARPHA</b>	Caribbean Public Health Agency	<b>CIU</b>	Criminal Intelligence Unit
<b>CATT</b>	Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>CKLN</b>	Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network
<b>CBBI</b>	Community-Based Business Incubators	<b>CMSD</b>	Community Mediation Services Division
<b>CBI</b>	Commercial Business Incubator	<b>CNCD</b>	Chronic Non-Communicable Disease
<b>CBO</b>	Community-based Organisation	<b>COC</b>	Certificates of Comfort
<b>CBTT</b>	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>CODO</b>	Consortium of Disability Organizations
<b>CBU</b>	Caribbean Broadcasting Union	<b>CONSLE</b>	Council for National Security and Law Enforcement
<b>CCHI</b>	Caribbean Cooperation in Health Initiative	<b>COP</b>	Code of Practice
<b>CCC</b>	Civilian Conservation Corps	<b>CORE</b>	Communities Organised and Ready for Emergencies
<b>CCLCS</b>	Cipriani College of Labour and Co-operative Studies		

<b>COSTAATT</b>	College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>ECS</b>	Early Childhood Services
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index	<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child	<b>eduCATE</b>	educate Children, Administrators and Teachers in Excellence Portal
<b>CRIP</b>	Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme	<b>EFCL</b>	Education Facilities Company Ltd
<b>CRM</b>	Customer Relationship Management	<b>ELDAMO</b>	Elderly and Differently-abled Mobile Shuttle Service
<b>CSA</b>	Co-operative Societies Act	<b>ELMO</b>	Elderly Mobile Shuttle Service
<b>CSC</b>	Correctional Service Canada	<b>EMBD</b>	Estate Management Development Company Limited
<b>CSDP</b>	Centre for Socially Displaced Persons	<b>EPA</b>	Economic Partnership Agreement
<b>CSEC</b>	Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate	<b>EPI</b>	Environmental Performance Index
<b>CSI</b>	Crime Scene Investigator	<b>ERRAG</b>	Emergency Repair and Reconstruction Assistance Programme
<b>CSME</b>	CARICOM Single Market and Economy	<b>ETTIC</b>	Entrepreneurial Training Institute and Incubation Centre
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistical Office	<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>EVIPNet</b>	Evidence-Informed Policy Network
<b>CSP</b>	Citizen Security Programme	<b>EWMSC</b>	Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex
<b>CSSC</b>	Couva Social Services Centre	<b>FA-HUM</b>	Human Allied Forces Emergency/ Disaster Management Exercise
<b>CTU</b>	Caribbean Telecommunications Union	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>CTU</b>	Counter Trafficking Unit	<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organization
<b>CUA</b>	Credit Union Act	<b>FITUN</b>	Federation of Independent Trade Unions and NGOs
<b>CVQ</b>	Caribbean Vocational Qualifications	<b>FPA</b>	Family Planning Association
<b>CWRD</b>	Centre for Workforce Research and Development	<b>FSP</b>	Fair Share Program
<b>DAG</b>	Disability Assistance Grant	<b>FTO</b>	Field Training Officer
<b>DAU</b>	Disability Affairs Unit	<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>DNA</b>	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	<b>GAG</b>	General Assistance Grants
<b>DOA</b>	Division of Ageing	<b>GAIN</b>	Gambetta Athletic Improvement Network
<b>DOP</b>	Diabetes Outreach Programme	<b>GAP</b>	Good, Average, Poor
<b>DOTS</b>	Directly Observed Treatment Short course	<b>GAPP</b>	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>GATE</b>	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses
<b>DSU</b>	Decentralisation Support Unit	<b>GAU</b>	Gender Affairs Unit
<b>EAAP</b>	Elite Athlete Assistance Programme	<b>GCI</b>	Global Competitiveness Index
<b>eCAL</b>	Econnect and Learn Programme	<b>GCR</b>	Global Competitiveness Report
<b>ECCE</b>	Early Childhood Care and Education	<b>GCS</b>	Global Competitiveness Score
<b>ECCL</b>	Export Centre Company Limited	<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>ECGECW</b>	Every Caribbean Girl, Every Caribbean Woman	<b>GDR</b>	Global Development Report
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean		

<b>GGP</b>	Golden Grove Prison	<b>IDEVAW</b>	International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas	<b>IDPD</b>	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
<b>GHSS</b>	Global Health Sector Strategies	<b>IDRC</b>	International Development Research Centre
<b>GII</b>	Gender Inequality Index	<b>IGDS</b>	Institute of Gender and Development Studies
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System	<b>iGovTT</b>	The National Information and Communication Technology Company Limited
<b>GoRTT</b>	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>IHDI</b>	Inequality Human Development Index
<b>GPA</b>	Grade Point Average	<b>IHRIS</b>	Integrated Human Resource Information System
<b>GPI</b>	Global Peace Index	<b>IIHHD</b>	International Institute for Health Care and Human Development
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System	<b>ILHRU</b>	International Law and Human Rights Unit
<b>GSB</b>	Graduate School of Business	<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>GSM</b>	Global System for Mobile communications	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>HASC</b>	HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre	<b>IMPACS</b>	Implementation Agency for Crime and Security
<b>HCW</b>	Health Care Worker	<b>IMPIRC</b>	Inter-Ministerial People Issues Resolution Committee
<b>HDC</b>	Housing Development Corporation	<b>I-MRC</b>	Inter-Ministerial Research Council
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index	<b>IMS</b>	Integrated Dengue Management Strategy
<b>HDR</b>	Human Development Report	<b>IOCR</b>	International Office of Child Rights
<b>HELP</b>	Higher Education Loan Programme	<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation of Migration
<b>HIG</b>	Home Improvement Grant	<b>IPL</b>	Indian Premier League
<b>HIP</b>	Harmonized Implementation Programme	<b>ISA</b>	Indoor Sporting Areas
<b>HIS</b>	Health Information System	<b>ISEMS</b>	Integrated Social Enterprise Management System
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>ISO</b>	International Standard Organization
<b>HLM</b>	High Level Meeting	<b>ISTC</b>	International Standards of Tuberculosis Care
<b>HOPE</b>	Harmony, Opportunity, Peace and Enforcement,	<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>HRH</b>	Human Resources for Health	<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>HRM</b>	Human Resource Management	<b>IVM</b>	Integrated Vector Management
<b>HRP</b>	Hardship Relief Programme	<b>IWD</b>	International Women's Day
<b>HSACTT</b>	Health Services Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>IYC</b>	International Year of Co-operatives
<b>HYPE</b>	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment	<b>IYY</b>	International Year of Youth
<b>IADB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank	<b>JRC</b>	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
<b>IATF</b>	Inter-Agency Task Force	<b>KAPB</b>	Knowledge, Attitudes, Perception and Behaviour
<b>IAU</b>	Inter-Agency Unit	<b>LAC</b>	Latin American and Caribbean
<b>IBIS</b>	National Integrated Business Incubator System	<b>LAMISTT</b>	Labour Administration Information System of Trinidad and Tobago
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization	<b>LEAD</b>	Leadership Education and Development
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology	<b>LIME</b>	Landline, Internet, Mobile, Entertainment
<b>ICT4D</b>	Information and Communication Technology for Development	<b>LMIS</b>	Labour Market Information System
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank		
<b>IDC</b>	Immigration Detention Centre		



<b>LRC</b>	Legislative Review Commission	<b>MoSDFS</b>	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services
<b>LSA</b>	Land Settlement Agency	<b>MoT</b>	Ministry of Works and Transport
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MAM</b>	Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism	<b>MP&amp;SD</b>	Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development
<b>MARP</b>	Most At-Risk Population	<b>MPSD</b>	Ministry of the People and Social Development
<b>MASS</b>	Make a Smile Shine	<b>MPI</b>	Multi-dimension Poverty Index
<b>MCD</b>	Ministry of Community Development	<b>M-PIRCU</b>	Main People's Issues Resolution Coordinating Unit
<b>MCDAC</b>	Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts	<b>MPU</b>	Ministry of Public Utilities
<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and Child Health	<b>MRPs</b>	Machine Readable Passports
<b>MCT</b>	Multi-purpose Community-based Telecentre	<b>MRRG</b>	Minor Repair and Reconstruction Grant
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal	<b>MSE</b>	Micro and Small Enterprises
<b>MEG</b>	Micro Enterprise and Training Development Grant	<b>MSP</b>	Maximum Security Prison
<b>MEL</b>	Micro Enterprise Loan Facility	<b>MST</b>	Ministry of Science and Technology
<b>MFCC</b>	Marabella Family Crisis Centre	<b>MSTTE</b>	Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education
<b>MFPLMR</b>	Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Resources	<b>MTEST</b>	Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training
<b>MGYCD</b>	Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development	<b>MTPF</b>	Medium Term Priority Framework
<b>MHE</b>	Ministry of Housing and the Environment	<b>MSYA</b>	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
<b>MHLMA</b>	Ministry of Housing, Land and Marine Affairs	<b>MTI</b>	Ministry of Trade and Industry
<b>MIC</b>	Metal Industries Company	<b>MuST</b>	Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	<b>MYPART</b>	Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation Training
<b>MILAT</b>	Military Led Academic Training Programme	<b>NACC</b>	National AIDS Coordinating Committee
<b>MLI</b>	Making Life Important Initiative	<b>NADAPP</b>	National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme
<b>MLSMED</b>	Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprises Development	<b>NALIS</b>	National Library and Information System Authority
<b>MLSN</b>	Medical Library Services Network	<b>NAMDEV-CO</b>	National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation
<b>MNS</b>	Ministry of National Security	<b>NCD</b>	Non-Communicable Disease
<b>MoA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement	<b>NCHE</b>	National Commission for Higher Education
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education	<b>NCSHL</b>	National Commission of Self Help Limited
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health	<b>NDC</b>	National Determined Contributions
<b>MoHUD</b>	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	<b>NEDCO</b>	National Enterprise Development Company
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice	<b>NEOC</b>	National Emergency Operations Centre
<b>MoLSED</b>	Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise	<b>NES</b>	National Employment Service
<b>MoSN</b>	Ministry of National Security	<b>NESC</b>	National Energy Skills Centre
<b>MoPU</b>	Ministry of Public Utilities	<b>NFLP</b>	National Financial Literacy Programme
<b>MoS</b>	Ministry of Sport	<b>NFSD</b>	National Family Services Division
		<b>NGB</b>	National Governing Body

<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization	<b>OLEP</b>	Office of Law Enforcement Policy
<b>NHSL</b>	National Helicopter Services Limited	<b>OPIC</b>	Older Persons Information Centre
<b>NIBTT</b>	National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>OPM</b>	Office of the Prime Minister
<b>NICU</b>	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	<b>OSH</b>	Occupational Safety and Health
<b>NIDCO</b>	National Infrastructure Development Company of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Act
<b>NIHERST</b>	National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology	<b>OSS</b>	One-Stop-Shop
<b>NIIT</b>	National Institute Information Technology	<b>PAB</b>	Project Advisory Board
<b>NIPDEC</b>	National Insurance Property Development Company Limited	<b>PAF</b>	Programme Acceleration Funding
<b>NIS</b>	National Insurance System	<b>PAG</b>	Public Assistance Grant
<b>NOMP</b>	National Organizational Mentorship Programme	<b>PAGE</b>	Partnerships with Affiliated Government Entities
<b>NOSTT</b>	National Open School of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>PAHO</b>	Pan-American Health Organization
<b>NPA</b>	National Plan of Action for Children	<b>PAL</b>	Practical Approach to Lung Health
<b>NPREPCU</b>	National Poverty Reduction and Eradication Programmes Coordinating Unit	<b>PAM</b>	Programme for Adolescent Mothers
<b>NPGD</b>	National Policy on Gender and Development	<b>PAN</b>	Positive Adolescent Network
<b>NPRS</b>	National Poverty Reduction Strategy	<b>PANCAP</b>	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS
<b>NPS</b>	National Preparedness Survey	<b>PATP</b>	Personal Assistants' Training Programme
<b>NREN</b>	National Research and Education Network	<b>PAVI</b>	Persons Associated with Visual Impairment
<b>NSDP</b>	National Skills Development Programme	<b>PB</b>	Policy Brief
<b>NSDP</b>	National Social Development Programme	<b>PBL</b>	Policy Based Loan
<b>NSDSL</b>	National Schools Dietary Services Limited	<b>PBX</b>	Private Branch Exchange
<b>NSIC</b>	National Small Industries Corporation	<b>PCA</b>	Police Complaints Authority
<b>NSO</b>	National Sport Organization	<b>PD</b>	Policy Dialogue
<b>NSOC</b>	National Security Operations Centre	<b>PEC</b>	Piparo Empowerment Centre
<b>NSP</b>	National Strategic Plan	<b>PEP</b>	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
<b>NSPCD</b>	National Strategic Plan for Child Development	<b>PEPFAR</b>	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>NTA</b>	National Training Agency	<b>PHS</b>	Public Health Sector
<b>NUP</b>	Neighbourhood Upgrading Programme	<b>PIRCU</b>	People's Issues Resolution Coordinating Unit
<b>NWRHA</b>	North West Regional Health Authority	<b>PLAR</b>	Prior Learning and Assessment Recognition
<b>NYCTT</b>	National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>PLHIV</b>	People Living with HIV/AIDS
<b>NYP</b>	National Youth Policy	<b>PLIAP</b>	Point Lisas Industrial Apprenticeship Programme
<b>OAS</b>	Organisation of American States	<b>PLS</b>	Praedial Larceny Squad
<b>ODL</b>	Open Distance Learning	<b>PLWHA</b>	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
<b>ODP</b>	Organizational Development Programme	<b>PMBVTC</b>	Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition
<b>ODPM</b>	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	<b>PMCD</b>	Public Management Consulting Department
<b>OECS</b>	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States	<b>PMTCT</b>	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
<b>OJT</b>	On the Job Training	<b>POSGH</b>	Port of Spain General Hospital
		<b>PPM</b>	Public Private Mix
		<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
		<b>PREFAR</b>	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

<b>PRERPU</b>	Poverty Reduction and Eradication Research and Policy Unit	<b>SDU</b>	Social Displacement Unit
<b>PRESS</b>	Poverty Reduction through Empowerment Social Strategies	<b>SEA</b>	Secondary Entrance Assessment
<b>PRP</b>	Poverty Reduction Programme	<b>SEBA</b>	Small Enterprise Business Association
<b>PRTU</b>	Penal Reform and Transformation Unit	<b>SEMP</b>	Secondary Education Modernisation Programme
<b>PSIP</b>	Public Sector Investment Programme	<b>SEPAO</b>	South East Port of Spain Achievement Organisation
<b>PSNC</b>	Private Security Network Commission	<b>SERVOL</b>	Service Volunteered for All
<b>PTA</b>	Parent-Teacher Association	<b>SEW</b>	Single Electronic Window
<b>PTIS</b>	Psychological Trauma-Informed Services	<b>SFGH</b>	San Fernando General Hospital
<b>PTRC</b>	Psychological Trauma Recovery Centre	<b>SIA</b>	Security Intelligence Agency
<b>PTSC</b>	Public Transport Service Corporation	<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>PWD</b>	Persons with Disabilities	<b>SIISP</b>	Strategic Integrated Information System Plan
<b>RAPP</b>	Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme	<b>SIYC</b>	Start and Improve Your Co-operatives
<b>RC</b>	Regional Corporation	<b>SLC</b>	Survey of Living Conditions
<b>RDDS</b>	Regional Digital Development Strategy	<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium sized Enterprise
<b>REACH</b>	Realisation of Economic Achievement	<b>SNLMC</b>	Standing National Labour Market Council
<b>RED</b>	Regional Entrepreneurship Development	<b>SNP</b>	School Nutrition Programme
<b>RFAC</b>	Regional Framework of Action for Children	<b>SOE</b>	State of Emergency
<b>RHA</b>	Regional Health Authority	<b>SOP</b>	Standards Operating Procedures
<b>RISE</b>	Rehabilitating Inmates Seeking Empowerment	<b>SPINE</b>	Social Services and Prison Integrated Network
<b>RISE-UP</b>	Rights of Individuals to Social and Economic Security-Universal Prosperity	<b>SPORTT</b>	Sport Company of Trinidad and Tobago
<b>RITRP</b>	Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme	<b>SRP</b>	Special Reserved Police
<b>RMPF</b>	Regional Micro Project Fund	<b>SSA</b>	Strategic Services Agency
<b>ROPE</b>	Repeat Offenders' Programme Unit	<b>SSDA</b>	Social Services Delivery Agency
<b>RSDDR</b>	Regional Strategy for Drug Demand Reduction	<b>SSIP</b>	Social Sector Investment Programme
<b>RSHDC</b>	Regional Social and Human Development Councils	<b>SSN</b>	Social Safety Net
<b>SALISES</b>	Sir Arthur Lewis of Social and Economic Studies	<b>SSSD</b>	Student Support Services Division
<b>SARI</b>	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection	<b>STEP</b>	Sport Training and Enhancement Programme
<b>SAT</b>	Scholastic Assessment Test	<b>STI</b>	Science Technology Innovation
<b>SAUTT</b>	Special Anti-Crime Unit of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>SCA-ECLAC</b>	Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>SWOT</b>	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
<b>SDA</b>	Seventh Day Adventist	<b>SWRHA</b>	South West Regional Health Authority
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals	<b>SYSP</b>	Specialised Youth Services Programme
<b>SDRC</b>	Sports Dispute Resolution Centre	<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
		<b>TCCTP</b>	Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme
		<b>TDC</b>	Transformation and Development Centre
		<b>TEMA</b>	Tobago Emergency Management Agency
		<b>THA</b>	Tobago House of Assembly
		<b>TITL</b>	Tobago Information Technology Limited
		<b>TLI</b>	Tertiary Level Institution

<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference	<b>UNLIREC</b>	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>TQM</b>	Total Quality Management	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>TTABA</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Agribusiness Association	<b>UNTFHS</b>	United Nation Trust Fund for Human Security
<b>TTADO</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Organization	<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>TTASPE</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education	<b>URP</b>	Unemployment Relief Programme
<b>TTBBC</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Boxing Board of Control	<b>US</b>	United States
<b>TTCB</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Cricket Board	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>TTDF</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force	<b>USDOL</b>	United States Department of Labour
<b>TTHSI</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Health Science Initiative	<b>UTT</b>	University of Trinidad and Tobago
<b>TTHTC</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Health Training Center	<b>UWI</b>	University of the West Indies
<b>TTHTI</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute	<b>VAPA</b>	Visual and Performing Arts
<b>TTIC</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Innovation Centre	<b>VCT</b>	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
<b>TTMF</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited	<b>VH</b>	Viral Hepatitis
<b>TTNPP</b>	Trinidad and Tobago National Parenting Programme	<b>VOIP</b>	Voice Over Internet Protocol
<b>TTNVQ</b>	Trinidad and Tobago National Vocation Qualification	<b>VOISCES</b>	Village Outreach to Integrate Senior Citizens through Edutainment and other Social Activities
<b>TTPS</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service	<b>VSEP</b>	Voluntary Separation of Employment
<b>TTRENT</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Research and Education Network	<b>WAC</b>	Workforce Assessment Centre
<b>TTUTA</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers Association	<b>WADA</b>	World Anti-Doping Agency
<b>T&amp;TEC</b>	Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission	<b>WASA</b>	Water and Sewerage Authority
<b>TVET</b>	Technical-Vocational Education and Training	<b>WBN</b>	World Breakthrough Network
<b>TYDN</b>	Tobago Youth Development Network	<b>WDR</b>	World Development Report
<b>UAP</b>	Utilities Assistance Programme	<b>WEAAD</b>	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
<b>UDeCOTT</b>	Urban Development Corporation Of Trinidad And Tobago Limited	<b>WEF</b>	World Economic Forum
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom	<b>WE-TEC</b>	Women's Economic and Technology Empowerment Centre (Tobago)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	<b>WICB</b>	West Indies Cricket Board
<b>UNATT</b>	United Nations Association of Trinidad and Tobago	<b>WINAD</b>	Women's Institute for Alternative Development
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	<b>WP</b>	Women's Prison
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme	<b>YAPA</b>	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture
<b>UNECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission of Latin America and The Caribbean	<b>YDAC</b>	Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	<b>YES</b>	Youth Energised for Success
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund	<b>YMCA</b>	Young Men's Christian Association
		<b>YTC</b>	Youth Training Centre
		<b>YTEPP</b>	Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme
		<b>ZIKV</b>	Zika Virus

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