



Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

S O C I A L   S E C T O R  
I N V E S T M E N T   P R O G R A M M E   2 0 1 2

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*From Steady Foundation to  
Economic Transformation*

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S A F E T Y • J O B S • I N V E S T M E N T

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACTT	Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago	CICB	Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
ADAPP	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme	CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
ADB	Agricultural Development Bank	CISS	Inter-American Conference on Social Security
AFETT	Association of Female Executive of Trinidad and Tobago	CKLN	Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network
ARV	Anti-Retroviral	CMSD	Community Mediation Services Division
ASA	Annual Services Agreement	CNCDs	Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases
ATC	Automation Technology College	COHSOD	Council for Human and Social Development
BMI	Body Mass Index	COSTAAT	College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago
CAA-MP	Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Medicine and Health Professions	CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agriculture Health and Food Safety Authority	CRDTL	Caribbean Regional Drug Testing Laboratory
CAP	Continuous Assessment Programme	CRM	Customer Relationship Management
CAPE	Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination	CSDP	Centre for Socially Displaced Persons
CARE	Community Action for Revival and Empowerment	CSEC	Caribbean Secondary Education of Certificate
CAREC	Caribbean Epidemiology Centre	CSME	Caribbean Single Market Economy
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market	CSO	Central Statistical Office
CARILEC	Caribbean Electric Utility Service Corporation	CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial and Research Institute	CSP	Citizen Security Programme
CARPHA	Caribbean Public Health Agency	CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualifications
CARUTA	Caribbean Regional Unit for Technical Assistance	DAG	Disability Assistance Grant
CBBI	Community-Based Business Incubators	DAU	Disability Affairs Unit
CBO	Community Based Organisation	DEP	Dengue Prevention Campaign
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	DERPI	Diabetes Education Research and Prevention Institute
CBTT	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
C&BTT	Clean and Beautify Trinidad and Tobago	DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short course
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps	DSD	Department of Sustainable Development
CCH	Caribbean Cooperation in Health	DSU	Decentralisation Support Unit
CCL	Caribbean Congress of Labour	DWA	Decent Work Agenda
C-DAP	Chronic Disease Assistance Plan	ECAL	Econnect and Learn Programme
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank	ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
CEHI	Caribbean Health Institute	ECCL	Export Centre Company Limited
CEP	Community Education (Skills Training) Programme	ECIAF	Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry
CEPEP	Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme	ECLAC	Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	ECPA	Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas
CFNI	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute	EDD	Enterprise Development Division
CHRC	Caribbean Health Research Council	EPA	European Public Art
		ETIIC	Entrepreneurial Training Institute and Incubation Centre
		EU	European Union

EVIPNet	Evidence-Informed Policy Network	IMPIRC	Inter-Ministerial People Issues Resolution Committee
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations	I-MRC	Inter-Ministerial Research Council
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	IMS	Integrated Dengue Management Strategy
GAD	Gender Affairs Division	ISEMS	Integrated Social Enterprise Management System
GAG	General Assistance Grants	ISO	International Standard Organisation
GAPP	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme	ISTC	International Standards of TB Care
GATE	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses	IT	Information Technology
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index	IYY	International Year of Youth
GCR	Global Competitiveness Report	JRC	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
GCS	Global Competitiveness Score	KAPB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Perception and Behaviour
GDI	Gender Development Index	LSA	Land Settlement Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MAMC	Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism
GDR	Global Development Report	MARPS	Most at Risk Populations
GGP	Golden Grove Prison	MCD	Ministry of Community Development
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	MCH	Maternal and Child Health
GII	Gender Inequality Index	MCT	Multi-purpose Community-based Telecentre
GoRTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
GPI	Global Peace Index	MEG	Micro Enterprise and Training Development Grant
GPS	Global Positioning System	MEL	Micro Enterprise Loan Facility
HASC	HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre	MFPLMA	Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs
HDC	Housing Development Corporation	MGYCD	Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development
HDR	Human Development Report	MHE	Ministry of Housing and the Environment
HELP	Higher Education Loan Programme	MIC	Metal Industries Company
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
HRH	Human Resources for Health	MILAT	Military Led Academic Training Programme
HRM	Human Resource Management	MLSMED	Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprises Development
HRP	Hardship Relief Programme	MLSN	Medical Library Services Network
HSACTT	Health Services Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago	MNS	Ministry of National Security
HYPE	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
IADB	Inter American Development Bank	MoE	Ministry of Education
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	MoH	Ministry of Health
ICT4D	Information and Communication Technology for Development	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
IDB	International Development Bank	MoS	Ministry of Sport
IDPD	International Day of Persons with Disabilities	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	MPSD	Ministry of the People and Social Development
IFBA	International Food and Beverage Alliance	MPI	Multi-dimension Poverty Index
IGDS	Institute of Gender and Development Studies	MPU	Ministry of Public Utilities
IIHHD	International Institute for Health Care and Human Development	MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
ILO	International Labour Organisation		

MSP	Maximum Security Prison	OSH	Occupational Health and Safety
MSTTE	Ministry of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
MSYA	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	PAB	Project Advisory Board
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry	PAF	Programme Acceleration Funding
MuST	Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme	PAG	Public Assistance Grant
MYPART	Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation Training	PAHO	Pan-American Health Organisation
NACC	National AIDS Coordinating Committee	PAL	Practical Approach to Lung Health
NADAPP	National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme	PAM	Programme for Adolescent Mothers
NALIS	National Library and Information System Authority	PANCAP	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease	PATP	Personal Assistants' Training Programme
NCSHL	National Commission of Self Help Limited	PB	Policy Briefs
NEDCO	National Enterprise Development Company	PBL	Policy Based Loan
NESC	National Energy Skills Centre	PCA	Police Complaints Authority
NFLP	National Financial Literacy Programme	PD	Policy Dialogue
NFSD	National Family Services Division	PEC	Piparo Empowerment Centre
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations	PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
NIBTT	National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago	PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	PHS	Public Health Sector
NIHERST	National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology	PIRCU	People's Issues Resolution Coordinating Unit
NPA	National Plan of Action for Children	PLAR	Prior Learning and Assessment Recognition
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy	PLWHA	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
NSDP	National Skills Development Programme	PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
NSDP	National Social Development Programme	PPM	Public Private Mix
NSDSL	National Schools Dietary Services Limited	PREFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation	PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
NSO	National Sport Organisation	PRTU	Penal Reform and Transformation Unit
NTA	National Training Agency	PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
NUP	Neighbourhood Upgrading Programme	PTSC	Public Transport Service Corporation
NYCTT	National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago	PWD	Persons with Disabilities
NYP	National Youth Policy	RAPP	Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme
OAP	Old Age Pension	RCs	Regional Corporations
OAS	Organisation of American States	RED	Regional Entrepreneurship Development
ODL	Open Distance Learning	RHA	Regional Health Authority/ies
ODPM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	RISE-UP	Rights of Individuals to Social and Economic Security-Universal Prosperity
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	RITRP	Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme
OJT	On the Job Training	RMPF	Regional Micro Project Fund
OPIC	Older Persons Information Centre	RSHDC	Regional Social and Human Development Councils
		SALISES	Sir Arthur Lewis of Social and Economic Studies'
		SARI	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection



SCA-ECLAC	Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean	UAP	Utilities Assistance Programme
SDU	Social Displacement Unit	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
SEA	Secondary Entrance Assessment	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SEBA	Small Enterprise Business Association	UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission of Latin America and The Caribbean
SEMP	Secondary Education Modernisation Programme	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
SERVOL	Service Volunteered for All	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SEW	Single Electronic Window	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SIDS	Small Island Developing States	URP	Unemployment Relief Programme
SLC	Survey of Living Conditions	US	United States
SME	Small and Medium sized Enterprise	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SNP	School Nutrition Programme	USDOL	United States Department of Labour
SPORTT	Sport Company of Trinidad and Tobago	UTT	University of Trinidad and Tobago
SSDA	Social Services Delivery Agency	UWI	University of the West Indies
SSIP	Social Sector Investment Programme	VAPA	Visual and Performing Arts
SSN	Social Safety Net	VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
SSSD	Student Support Services Division		Village Outreach to Integrate Senior Citizens through Edutainment and other Social Activities
STEP	Sport Training and Enhancement Programme	VOISCES	
STEP-UP	Social Transformation and Empowerment Programme – Uplifting People	WAC	Workforce Assessment Centre
STI	Scientific and Technological Advancement and Innovation	WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections	WASA	Water and Sewage Authority
TDC	Transformation and Development Centre	WDR	World Development Report
TCCTP	Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme	WP	Women's Prison
THA	Tobago House of Assembly	WHO	World Health Organisation
TLLs	Tertiary Level Institutions	YAPA	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture
TTASPE	Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education	YDAC	Youth Development Apprenticeship Centres Programme
T&TEC	Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission	YES	Youth Entrepreneurial Success
TTHTI	Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute	YTC	Youth Training Centre
TTIC	Trinidad and Tobago Innovation Centre	YTEPP	Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme
TTNPP	Trinidad and Tobago National Parenting Programme		
TTNVQ	Trinidad and Tobago National Vocation Qualification		
TTPS	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service		
TYDN	Tobago Youth Development Network		
TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training		
UN	United Nations		
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS		



# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION



*Children learning at play*



*NAPA, PoS*



*Employment for PWDs*



*Families*



*HDC Homes*



*Health care for the Elderly*



*Direct Impact Tobago*

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Over the Fiscal year 2010-2011, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago continued its focus on human development as a central strategy towards achieving sustainable development. On the national scale there are seven developmental pillars, which guide Government policy. However, this edition of the Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) identifies three (3) of the seven (7) pillars of development that are pertinent to the SSIP programmes and initiatives. These pillars are:

- Pillar 1: People-Centred Development
- Pillar 2: Poverty Eradication and Social Justice
- Pillar 3: National and Personal Security

The Social Sector Investment Programme is in its ninth year of publication. Since its inaugural edition in 2003, its main intent remains to provide a synopsis of the socio-economic impact of government's investment in the social sector with particular reference to the processes of policy design and programme implementation. The purpose of the SSIP report is to:

- Gauge the overall annual performance of programmes within social sector Ministries against the benchmark of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other national development objectives; and
- Facilitate strategic planning through collaborative programming amongst the Ministries involved.

Fiscal 2011 saw significant efforts at implementation of the programmes and services targeting the most vulnerable groups in society, as well as restructuring or relocation in order to increase efficiency. The Ministries of the People and Social Development and of Community Development both experienced the reassignment of social programmes previously under their purview. This was also the case with the Ministry of Planning, Economic and Social

Restructuring; and Gender Affairs, which saw its Gender Affairs component headlining the new Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development. As such, the former Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs has seen its Youth Affairs component reassigned to the new Ministry.

The global financial crisis, which began in 2007/08, continues to impact the Latin America and Caribbean region and its policies and programmes implemented to remedy the resulting fallout. The effect of the crisis is greater in the Caribbean economies than in their Latin American counterparts which are more insulated from the US economy. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has adopted a stable, people-oriented fiscal stance, which directs its efforts towards sustainable development. This approach will see the Government continue its focus on its social safety net programmes with particular emphasis on persons in impoverished communities. The Government is determined to reduce the level of poverty by 2% every year, exceeding MDG 1, which speaks to reducing the level of poverty by 1% each year.

In Fiscal 2011 some novel initiatives were introduced by the Ministry of the People and Social Development to target the poor and vulnerable for the provision of services. One such initiative is the Direct Impact Programme. Government acknowledges the fact that several persons suffer with problems ranging from the social, emotional, physical and/or financial. Direct Impact was conceptualised in order to deliver social services to those who are in desperate need of assistance and may be unable to get to the Ministry's offices. It involves Ministry officials going door to door in mainly rural communities throughout the country to find those who are in greatest need and therefore widen the net of assistance. The overarching philosophy is to innovatively bring assistance to those who need it most.

Another initiative to achieve this objective is the Direct Effect Programme. This initiative aims to raise awareness of programmes and deliver services to communities

afflicted by poverty and persons with limited awareness of the services of the Ministry of the People and Social Development and other social sector Ministries such as the Ministries of Health and of Housing and the Environment. The community outreach initiative not only targets the delivery of social services to communities most in need, but also conducts a public education programme. These objectives are also extended to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs).

The declaration of a National State of Emergency from the month of August 2011 saw certain regions in the Trinidad identified as “hotspots” and subject to a curfew. The resulting social implications from the imposition of a curfew can be loss of earnings to families in which the breadwinner would have been detained or where income is attained during curfew hours. The Ministry of the People and Social Development developed an augmented support programme called the Special Social Support Services Initiative, which specifically targets persons in at-risk communities. This initiative aims to deliver social support services to households in which the earning potential has been adversely affected with special focus on women, children and senior citizens. It is conducted through the Ministry’s Direct Impact and Direct Effect initiatives and involves a collaborative effort with relevant social sector agencies including the Ministries of National Security; Community Development; Health; Legal Affairs; Gender, Youth and Child Development; and Public Utilities.

Apart from the declaration of the State of Emergency, the Government also sought to tackle the crime problem via a comprehensive programme that encourages young men to choose sport as an alternative to criminal activity. The Ministry of Sport introduced a new initiative called the LIFE-Sport Programme, where the concept is to use sport

as a vehicle for crime prevention and youth development, to redirect their lives through positive engagement. It is a three-tiered initiative to engage unemployed young men between the ages 16-25 to take part in sport training, occupational skills training and job placement, thus facilitating their transition to responsible adulthood. The LIFE-Sport Programme will expose its participants to three (3) sporting disciplines: futsal / football, cricket / windball cricket and basketball.

In Fiscal 2012, the Government will embark on a Social Safety Net (SSN) Reform Programme with funding from a Policy Based Loan (PBL) from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). This programme is expected to provide an effective and targeted safety net for the poor and vulnerable as articulated in the National Framework for Social Development. Reforms will be in the following areas:

- Consolidation of existing cash transfer programmes to eliminate duplication in processes and multiple targeting criteria for entry;
- Introduction of an improved targeting system which would be supported by a more robust information system and a central registry of beneficiaries; and
- Implementation of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy to include processes and impact evaluations of a new consolidated cash transfer programme.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago’s strategy to improve the delivery of social services in Fiscal 2012 will also include pursuit of a comprehensive legislative agenda, with several important pieces of legislation to be tabled from key Ministries in the Sector.



# CHAPTER 2: THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION



*Small-scale fisherman*



*Garden in St. Kitts*



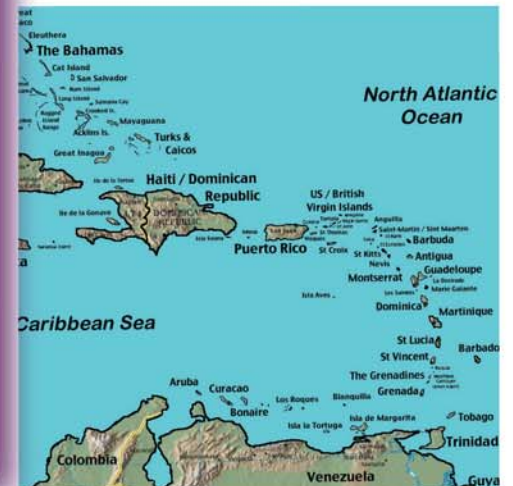
*Grenada Market*



*Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt*



*UN food relief for Haiti*



*Map of the Caribbean*



*West Indies Cricket Team*





## CHAPTER 2: THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION

### 2.1 REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

With the present state of the economic challenges that most countries have been confronted with over the past two to three years, it is critically important for world economies and by extension the Caribbean, to begin making progress toward sustained growth and development in 2011.

Growth and development is essential to restore consumer and investor confidence in domestic economies, as well as to inspire individuals who are willing and able to work to pursue meaningful employment opportunities.

While the achievement of this key objective ought to be the principal focus of all countries small and large, individuals, business entities, trade unions, other social partners and governments would have to be prepared to make tremendous sacrifices for the good of their respective nations. Hence, collective responsibility for recovery in the global economy has to become the order of the day and thus all parties working in the Caribbean region. Internationally the experience of the United States (US) as well as Greece, has taught the world a great deal when it comes to fiscal policy and the need for spending to be curtailed in a slow-growing international economy.

According to an Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) report, in 2011, Latin America and the Caribbean will maintain the recovery that began in the second half of 2009 following the international economic crisis. The recovery has continued in the Caribbean economies to 2011, and they are experiencing initial signs of recovery with growth of 1.4%<sup>40</sup>

However with current economic extrapolations, it shows that the Latin American economies may be in a better position than their Caribbean counterparts. This may

40 Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, International Markets and Macroeconomic policy challenges 2011

be due to the fact that many Latin American economies were, by and large, insulated from the ravages of the global financial crisis, which had its genesis in the United States with the mortgage crisis and the preponderance of risky financial instruments<sup>41</sup>.

Growth prospects for Caribbean countries are so heavily dependent on recovery in the world's leading economies, such as the United States and Britain, that 2011 promises to be yet another extremely challenging year for the region.

There is some optimism that world economies will rebound in 2011 and Caribbean countries must position themselves to ensure that economic fortunes improve with growth in the global economy, irrespective of how small.

Presently, the highest growth rates are in South America, which are expected to grow by 5.1% in 2011, on the back of a significant improvement in its Terms of Trade by virtue of higher prices for its commodity exports (its specialisation). Meanwhile, Central America will grow by 4.3% and the Caribbean by 1.9%<sup>42</sup>.

In the Economic Survey 2010-2011, ECLAC states that rising international food and fuel prices, in a context of higher internal demand, have given rise to inflationary pressures. As a result, several of the region's countries have toughened their monetary policy, which has increased the difference between national and international interest rates. In a context characterised by extremely high external liquidity, this may lead to exchange rate appreciation in the region.

Despite the above statistics it is safe to say that the situation in Caribbean economies has seen some stability over the

41 Jamaica Observer, Latin American Economies Prosper While Caribbean Falts, By Al Edwards September 24, 2010

42 Economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, International Markets and Macroeconomic policy Challenges 2011

past year despite slow growth. However, according to the Reuters 2011 report, it is said that higher global oil prices are squeezing economies and family budgets in the Caribbean<sup>43</sup> even further.

A strong economic recovery of Latin America and the Caribbean will make it possible to bring down unemployment significantly from 7.3% in 2010, to between 6.7% and 7.0% in 2011, according to ECLAC and International Labour Organisation (ILO). This should be brought on by the impact of counter-cyclical policies that various countries have implemented<sup>44</sup>. Counter-cyclical policies work against the cyclical tendencies in the economy, that is, counter-cyclical policies in this case, are policies that are aimed at stimulating the economy in this economic downturn.

This small economic growth mentioned above did have positive effects on employment, causing regional unemployment to fall to approximately 7.6%, while at the same time improving the quality of the new jobs created. There, however, has been a modest increase in the inflation rate, which rose from 4.7% in 2009 to around 6.2% in 2010, due to the movement of international prices for several primary products.

Diverse factors came together during the second half of 2010 to create a less optimistic situation for the international economy that, together with the diminished public spending efforts and the depletion in idle productive capacity, suggest a decreased dynamism in the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011.

Beyond the short term, there exist diverse questions regarding the possibility that a rapid recovery of the Latin American and Caribbean economies could transform the region into a new beginning of sustained economic growth. In this regard, the external environment continues to have an impact on the region's economies given the high levels of uncertainty and doubts regarding how strong the recovery is in the advanced economies. At the same time, the relative strength of emerging economies and, especially of those in the region, has led to an increase in the inflow of capital to Latin America and the Caribbean. This situation has led to currency appreciation.

Several countries have implemented or strengthened

mechanisms that seek to regulate the inflow of short-term capital. However, given the magnitude of the increase in foreign exchange supply, these mechanisms could prove to be insufficient. Several central banks have opted to accumulate reserves, trying to avoid or slow the pace of appreciation. These measures should be complemented by a counter-cyclical strategy that includes not only fiscal interventions, but financial ones as well, and should be oriented to diminish pressures on internal demand and to impede an excessive increase in credit. Productive policies should also be adopted that are oriented at improving the profitability of those sectors that produce commercial goods.

From the macroeconomic point of view, the challenge the region faces is to rebuild its capacity to undertake counter-cyclical actions, while at the same time continuing to create conditions that allow productivity development that is not solely based on the exportation of primary products. To achieve this goal it is essential to promote a new fiscal pact that explains how to progressively satisfy the development needs and the level and composition of the tax burden that supports these spending programmes.

The Fiscal policy measures implemented in the medium- and long-term will seek to elevate national savings - reinforcing the fiscal equilibrium in the medium-term and reducing public debt to moderate levels, among other things - and to promote financial systems that elevate the national savings capacity and support investment.

In order to increase the capacity for growth, the economies of the region should increase investment. In spite of the recent advances, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean still are far from achieving the levels of investment that existed in the 1970's. The challenge is to increase investment through increased national savings, in order to better defend the exchange rate parities and to contribute to the creation of a standard that includes the requirements necessary to promote development in the region. Table 2.1 below shows that external debt in Caribbean economies is increasing; a very important statistic that must be taken into account.

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43 Reuters, May 5, 2011 Higher oil prices put Caribbean economies on edge

44 ECLAC 2010, Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2010

**Table 2.I: External Debt in some Caribbean Economies for 2005-2009**

External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$)					
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belize	1,011,585,000	1,035,795,000	1,084,621,000	1,070,927,000	1,091,650,000
Brazil	187,525,524,000	193,458,441,000	237,604,894,000	262,139,489,000	276,932,090,000
Dominica	273,742,000	253,450,000	289,580,000	297,206,000	251,644,000
Dominican Republic	7,075,269,000	8,555,828,000	10,144,144,000	10,121,134,000	11,002,783,000
Grenada	406,236,000	492,119,000	524,810,000	523,509,000	531,492,000
Guyana	1,215,941,000	1,141,166,000	735,560,000	828,826,000	1,036,232,000
Haiti	1,326,996,000	1,504,651,000	1,580,124,000	1,946,494,000	1,243,873,000
Jamaica	6,530,895,000	8,058,816,000	10,421,527,000	10,330,850,000	10,958,965,000
St. Kitts and Nevis	292,174,000	290,065,000	271,121,000	247,029,000	226,619,000
St. Lucia	410,963,000	403,746,000	509,167,000	867,066,000	416,124,000
St. Vincent and Grenadines	250,617,000	241,457,000	199,889,000	203,245,000	208,776,000

SOURCE: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

**Table 2.II: Foreign Direct Investment in some Caribbean Economies for 2004-2009**

FDI inflows (millions of dollars)						
COUNTRY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aruba	147.65	110.67	567.71	-95.42	195.20	79.94
Bahamas	442.90	562.80	706.40	746.20	838.90	653.70
Barbados	24.03	127.56	244.73	337.81	286.09	289.54
Belize	111.50	126.91	108.83	143.14	190.84	95.39
Cuba	3.51	15.60	25.90	30.00	36.00	30.63
Dominican Republic	909.04	1122.70	1084.60	1562.90	2970.80	2158.10
Grenada	66.34	70.16	89.79	151.62	144.09	78.88
Guyana	30.00	76.80	102.40	152.40	178.00	144.27
Haiti	5.90	26.00	160.00	74.50	29.80	37.95
Jamaica	601.60	682.48	882.20	866.50	1436.60	1061.77
Montserrat	2.34	0.81	2.72	6.53	12.60	6.87
St. Kitts and Nevis	62.74	93.00	110.41	134.49	177.91	138.74
St. Lucia	81.04	78.23	233.93	271.89	172.42	166.64
St. Vincent and Grenadines	65.69	40.09	109.11	130.52	159.24	125.50
Suriname	285.20	347.90	322.70	178.60	209.30	151.20
Trinidad and Tobago	998.10	939.70	882.70	830.00	2800.80	709.10

SOURCE: UNCTAD, Foreign Direct Investment Database.

Table 2.II above shows that foreign direct investment has also dropped significantly since economic decline in the region.

Economic assistance has also dropped as Table 2.III below shows loans and grants from particularly the US have reduced and significantly impacted due to the decline in the US economy.

countries in resource endowments; human capital; economic infrastructure; and institutional capabilities. Their associated export specialisations suggest that divergence and differentiation rather than convergence and homogeneity, will continue to be the norm in the near future. The lack of an established legal framework for the Caribbean Single Market Economy (CSME) remains one of the ongoing challenges of successfully implementing the CSME.

**Table 2.III: Economic Assistance in some Caribbean Economies from the United States (US) 2004-2009**

<b>Economic Assistance, Total</b>						
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	.	.	16,756	.	.	25,086
Barbados	1,015,661	1,796,956	3,086,420	472,087	318,032	324,507
Belize	2,158,108	2,133,577	2,192,760	4,071,825	2,818,378	4,038,743
Cuba	9,343,031	13,604,335	16,898,774	11,587,835	31,523,654	20,236,504
Dominica	.	30,000	29,445	58,273	.	26,503
Dominican Republic	41,844,119	33,829,486	43,548,344	54,894,219	52,136,530	68,215,072
Ecuador	90,907,624	87,238,309	76,294,584	66,166,634	51,477,362	45,119,773
El Salvador	62,954,214	55,902,216	57,018,908	242,868,737	215,465,139	145,434,322
Grenada	1,055,196	1,403,737	10,635	.	2,450	17,342
Guyana	20,024,988	23,369,102	21,085,986	30,960,370	29,400,366	22,816,422
Haiti	162,453,846	223,688,132	241,575,664	208,347,234	308,959,909	365,784,929
Jamaica	39,817,482	64,355,148	34,267,620	34,353,758	20,968,979	26,340,730
Mexico	93,154,117	100,847,773	185,272,001	88,482,054	94,746,380	465,474,216
Suriname	1,304,716	1,220,751	1,445,108	1,476,890	1,435,831	2,227,833
Trinidad and Tobago	1,493,202	321,199	147,929	1,529,197	873,170	1,160,328

*SOURCE: U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants (Greenbook).*

## 2.2 REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Recent discussions by a Think Tank on A Strategic Plan for Regional Development in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) coordinated by Professor Norman Girvan, sought to establish the macro-economic context of CARICOM's development; to review its components with what is called the single development vision for CARICOM<sup>45</sup>; and to match this approach with national development strategies.

Overall, there are wide differences among the CARICOM

45 Regional Integration & Development: Relevance of Functional Cooperation - CARICOM Asst. Sec. Gen at OAS/ UNESCO Conference on Higher Education

Despite common goals, common political ideologies common histories of colonialism as well as economic status, there has been slow movement towards integration. Some factors that are hindering the move to integrate are compliance with international agreements and differences in resource distribution.

The map below shows the current CARICOM member countries (highlighted in yellow), which give a pictorial representation of the region. It is well agreed that the Caribbean is one of the biggest transit zones in the world and despite this, many theorists have argued that the Caribbean remains fragmented both economically and politically, and a case for integration is based on a necessity to achieve economies of scale. There is need to achieve economies of

scale and scope in markets, production, the mobilisation of regional capital for regional use, university education, science and technology and sea and air transport<sup>46</sup>.

### CARICOM Member States



SOURCE: [www.crti.info/.../maps/cariforum\\_states.png](http://www.crti.info/.../maps/cariforum_states.png)

What is clear, is that the traditional gains from regional integration – whether in terms of enlarged market effect or competitive/allocational gains – are bound to be limited because Caribbean economies display a high degree of openness. The enlarged market is relatively small and countries have relatively similar factor endowments. But impediments to an accelerated approach to the CSME are compounded by the failure of the Region to reach agreement on several important prerequisites for a “single economy”.

Among them are the establishment of a Monetary Union (not totally achieved by the European Union (EU)), the adoption of a CARICOM Investment Agreement, the harmonisation of tax policies and provision for fiscal incentives<sup>47</sup>.

At the same time, successes have been recorded with respect to the establishment and implementation of the Caribbean

Development Fund (in Barbados), the replacement of the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery with the Office of Trade Negotiations under the Council on Trade and Economic Development of the Caribbean Community Secretariat, and the establishment of the Caribbean Competition Commission (in Suriname). These are all critical to sustaining a level playing field, coordinating trade negotiations and guaranteeing the application of common standards in trade and production in the Community – prerequisites for a sustainable integration process. In addition, many of the activities related to free movement of certain categories of persons - university graduates, cultural workers, teachers, nurses and sports persons - are in effect. Other categories like artisans and domestics with the CARICOM Vocational Qualification (CVQ) have been approved. Yet others, based on contingent rights of spouses and families of “certified” workers, are in the process of being finalised.

The basic rationale for CARICOM integration is to overcome the constraints on development specially associated with small size. Hence, the principal aims of integration include:

- Achieving economies of scale
- Sharing costs in operation of common services
- Pooling bargaining power in external relations
- Pursuing synergies derived from combining human, financial and other resources of Member States in the development effort

The recently established Functional Cooperation Unit in the Office of the Secretary-General has spearheaded a regional work programme for 2010-2011 that highlights functional cooperation priorities in tourism and transportation<sup>48</sup>. This is an interesting development that accords in the first instance with the proposals resulting from the recommendations of the 2008 Ministerial Summit on Regional Tourism.

46 Caribbean Government and Politics, Ken Julien <http://www.scribd.com/doc/53788044/Caribbean-Integration-Politics>

47 Regional Integration and Development: the relevance of functional cooperation. Keynote address delivered by Dr. Edward Greene, Assistant Secretary General, Human and Social Development, Caribbean Community Secretariat, at the OAS/UNESCO Conference on Caribbean Higher Education, 11 April 2010, Paramaribo, Suriname

48 Regional Integration and Development: the relevance of functional cooperation. Keynote address delivered by Dr. Edward Greene, Assistant Secretary General, Human and Social Development, Caribbean Community Secretariat, at the OAS/UNESCO Conference on Caribbean Higher Education, 11 April 2010, Paramaribo, Suriname

In addition, in the area of foreign policy and diplomacy, the “sovereign states” of the Caribbean Community can identify the value of acting collectively in the negotiating theatres, internationally. These are all indicative of forms of integration that help in no small way to sustain the cohesiveness and viability of the Community in the hemispheric and global systems.

Pivotal to the agenda for effective, functional cooperation, are the regional institutions that formulate regional programmes and policies in a variety of areas, including agriculture, quality and standards, meteorology, disaster management, fisheries management, and the most recently established Caribbean Agriculture Health and Food Safety Authority (CAHFSA) in Suriname. In this regard, the Caribbean Community annual meeting of approximately 25 regional institutions provides an opportunity for elevating the role of functional cooperation through a formal process of sharing information, reducing duplication, and monitoring and evaluation of the performance of these critical drivers of development. One of the most significant developments in this regard is the recent decision of the CARICOM Heads of Government to establish a Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) on a phased basis between 2010 and 2014, resulting in the merger of five regional health institutions – Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC), Caribbean Health Institute (CEHI), Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI), Caribbean Health Research Council (CHRC) and Caribbean Regional Drug Testing Laboratory (CRDTL) - into one agency.

At the same time, the proposed Regional Accreditation Authority, important to the maintenance of education standards throughout the Region, remains outstanding because of a lack of the appropriate number of signatories from Member States to bring it into effect. The assistance of Ministers of Education is particularly necessary in bringing this important mechanism into being.

## 2.3 REGIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Health

According to evaluations on operations of the Caribbean Cooperation in Health (CCH), the lack of a consolidated approach affected management of healthcare in the region. In recognition of the need to remedy this situation the legal agreement for the Caribbean Public Health Agency

(CARPHA) was signed on July 4, 2011. CARPHA will amalgamate the Caribbean’s five main Regional Health institutes; Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI); Caribbean Epidemiological Research Centre (CAREC); Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI); Caribbean Regional Drug Testing Laboratory (CRDTL). The operations of CARPHA will begin on a phased basis in 2012.<sup>49</sup>

After successfully receiving a grant from The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2009, the Pan-Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS (PANCAP), initialised the first of two phases of its 5 year, ‘Fighting HIV in the Caribbean: a Strategic Regional Approach’ programme to be concluded at the end of 2012. The first of these two phases will utilise ILO specialists as it involves HIV vulnerabilities of migrant workers and capacity-building for the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) as it addresses the needs of HIV positive and affected workers.<sup>50</sup>

The twenty-first meeting of the Caribbean Human and Social Development (COHSOD) Meeting on Health held on April 15-16, 2011 in Guyana, highlighted the work of the Region’s Health Institutes and their various programmes coming out of the Caribbean Cooperation in Health (CCH) initiative. At this meeting, efforts at tobacco control were lamented, especially those in the form of national strategic plans as agreed to in 2007, such as national non-communicable diseases commissions and national non-communicable diseases prevention plans, where some of these plans had not yet been established in some territories. Further calls were made to ratify the World Health Organisation (WHO) Framework on Tobacco Control (FCTC).<sup>51</sup>

COHSOD also advocated for mental health to be included in the priorities for CARICOM. The International Food and Beverage Alliance (IFBA) was present and their promotion of healthy lifestyles was well received. However they rejected the promotion of breast-milk substitutes by Alliance member, Nestlé.

On June 1, 2011, the United Nations High Level Meeting on

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49 Press Release: CARPHA Second Annual Partners meeting 13 June 2011

50 ILO Caribbean Newslink –Nov 2010-Feb 2011

51 Communiqué issued at the Conclusion of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) Health. 15-16th April 2011. Issued 20th April.

HIV and AIDS was chaired by Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, the Honourable Denzil Douglas. All fourteen countries attending endorsed a brief by PANCAP. These countries committed to meet by 2015, elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV; an 80% increase in access to care and treatment; elimination of travel restrictions on people living with HIV; a 50% reduction in new infections and an acceleration of the Human Rights Agenda.<sup>52</sup>

The Caribbean Health Research Council (CHRC) staged its 56th Annual Scientific Conference on April 14-16, 2011 at the Princess Hotel in Guyana. The Conference, which was attended by researchers, doctors, nutritionists, nurses and policy advisors, featured lectures such as:

- The Challenge of HIV Prevention in the Caribbean.
- Anti-cancer and Chemopreventive Leads from the Marine Algae *Cymophilia barbata*
- The Effect of an Afterschool Physical Activity Programme on Obesity at a Primary School
- Other notable research papers were presented in the areas of HIV/AIDS/STI, Chronic Diseases, Communicable Diseases, Nutrition, Health Services and Clinical Studies.

## 2. Poverty Assessment and Reduction

As it stands, Latin America and the Caribbean have shown mixed results in achieving the goals targeted in Goal 1: Reducing Extreme Hunger and Poverty, of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The MDG Report 2011 noted that Latin America and Caribbean have shown uneven progress in achieving this MDG. According to the report, Latin America and the Caribbean are well poised to achieve the indicator: Reduce hunger by half. The other two indicators: Reducing extreme poverty by half and creating productive and decent employment will not be achieved if existing conditions remain the same. Despite global economic growth, and some movement in the job market, decent labour has been slow to pick up and persons remain in 'vulnerable employment', distinguished by its low pay, and inadequate social protection.

The proportion of people in the Latin America and Caribbean region living on less than USD 1.25 per day fell from 11 to 8 percent and the 2015 target is 5 percent. The poverty gap ratio also fell from 3.9 percent in 1999 to 2.8 percent in 2005. The employment to population ratio rose from 58.1 percent in 2000 to 60.6 percent in 2009. Preliminary estimates show that this figure increased to 60.7 percent in 2010 due to the ongoing effects of the global economic crisis. The proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment increased from 31.8 percent in 2008 to 32.2 percent in 2009. The proportion of employed people living below USD 1.25 a day fell from 13.4 percent in 1991 to 13 percent in 2008. Preliminary estimates indicate that it is expected to decrease to 6.9 percent in 2009.<sup>53</sup>

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, the proportion of undernourished population fell from 10 percent in 2000/02 and then to 8 percent in 2005/07. The target for 2015 is 5 percent. The proportion of children under age 5 who are underweight fell from 10 percent in 1990 to 4 percent in 2009. The ratio between the proportion of under-five children who are underweight in rural areas and urban areas for the period 2003-2009 stood at 7 percent rural and 3 percent urban.<sup>54</sup>

Member states from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Trinidad and Jamaica, have benefited from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) policies and initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and increasing employment in rural areas. The Caribbean Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (CARUTA) established in 2008, through a joint venture with the UNDP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), was commissioned to help reduce poverty through empowering vulnerable rural populations in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). In 2010, CARUTA sanctioned a regional competition aimed at highlighting projects that promoted rural enterprise and innovation at the community level with the potential for regional replication and expansion.<sup>55</sup> In June 2011, five finalists from around the region were awarded monetary prizes, which will be reinvested in their respective rural communities.

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52 Communiqué issue at the Conclusion of the Thirty-Second Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, 30 June-4 July 2011, Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis. Issued 4th July.

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53 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011

54 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011

55 www.bb.undp.org News 23 June 2011

Prior to the Jamaican Debt Exchange programme, the Jamaican government was strapped with high public debt derived from interest repayments and was forced to limit its investments in poverty reduction and social infrastructure programs. Through the UNDP, the country office secured USD 88,000 via the Poverty Thematic Trust Fund to support the country office's programme of work on the public debt issue.<sup>56</sup>

### 3. Crime and Security

Money laundering and violent crime associated with the cultivation, manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs such as cocaine and marijuana, as well as the sale of weapons have increased markedly in the region. It is against this backdrop of increasing violent crime and gun use that the CARICOM Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons was adopted at the Thirty-Second CARICOM Conference of Heads of Government, held from 30 June- 4 July, 2011 in St. Kitts and Nevis. Seven measures adopted will serve as the regional mechanism in the collective effort to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition.<sup>57</sup>

Crime and security remains one of the development challenges facing the region, and dealing with it remained high on the CARICOM agenda. It is a known consequence that the close proximity of the region to the South American mainland has made it vulnerable as a trans-shipment point for illegal drugs destined for the North American market. The enormity of the problem for the Caribbean is highlighted by a recent report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which states that the Caribbean, South and Central America account for 74% and 70% of the total world seizures of coca leaf and cannabis seizures respectively.<sup>58</sup>

In 2008, the 12th Special Session of the COHSOD advocated collaboration with other states and international organisations with the CARICOM Secretariat to treat with regional crime. In honouring this call, CARICOM

56 Discussion paper- Jamaica's Debt Exchange: A case study for heavily-indebted middle-income countries (12 May, 2010)

57 Communiqué issued at the Conclusion of the Thirty-Second Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, 30 June-4 July 2011, Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis. Issued 4th July.

58 World Drug Report 2011, pg.37.

developed the Draft Caribbean Community Social and Development Crime Prevention Action Plan in September 2008. At the 20th Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development held in Guyana from 18-20 October, 2010, the five pillared CARICOM Social Development and Action Plan for Crime Prevention was endorsed. It is meant to treat with development issues stemming from crime and violence, as well as encourage crime prevention through the education agenda.<sup>59</sup> The five-year action plan revolves around<sup>60</sup>:

- Reducing violence;
- Fostering social inclusion;
- Promoting integration;
- Empowering victims; and
- Protecting the environment and economic resources.

This five-year action plan will benefit from the collaboration with the UNODC, which will provide technical assistance.

Another successful effort in the regional framework for dealing with crime and security has been the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI). This partnership between the Caribbean and the United States serves to fight the drug trade and other transnational crime that threatens regional security. The Commission was established following a year of planning that culminated in the inaugural meeting of the Caribbean-US Security Cooperation Dialogue on May 27, 2010.<sup>61</sup> American support for the first year of the CBSI amounted to \$45 million and in 2012; \$73 million has been earmarked by the Obama Administration to go along with non-monetary support.<sup>62</sup>

### 4. Labour and Unemployment

The economic recovery of the Caribbean in 2010 continued into 2011, as forecasts depicted GDP growth of 4.0 percent and a respectable decline in unemployment rates in the region. Many countries in the region also

59 Draft Communiqué issued at the Conclusion of the Twentieth Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development of the Caribbean Community, 18-20 October 2010, Georgetown Guyana

60 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

61 The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: United States Department of State [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

62 The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: United States Department of State [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)



showed ongoing recovery with regard to short-term labour market indicators. As noted in a joint publication between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the strong economic recovery of Latin America and the Caribbean can result in unemployment falling somewhere between 6.7% and 7.0% in 2011.<sup>63</sup>

The International Labour Organisation noted that, "Labour market policies aimed at improving the linkage between gains in labour productivity and increased real wages are also essential, and this must be underpinned by social dialogue between workers, employers and governments."<sup>64</sup> These sentiments were echoed at a Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and ILO Tripartite Caribbean Symposium held on January 25-26, 2011. They agreed to measures closely corresponding to that of the Global Job Pact coming out of the ILO's Global Job Summit in 2009.

Among the measures recommended were:<sup>65</sup>

- Policies to promote economic growth while supporting employment creation;
- Social protection for the most vulnerable;
- Development of small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Closer links between education, training and labour market needs;
- Strengthening of labour market information systems;
- Institutionalising social dialogue to address social and economic development issues; and
- Synchronised development financing to support employment-friendly policies.

The ILO's Decent Work Agenda which was encouraged at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Caribbean Community Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) in 2010, has been actively implemented through various measures by the Minister of Finance in Trinidad and Tobago and the Ministers of Finance in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). In Trinidad and Tobago, the government introduced the Decent Work Policy and Programme of Action (2011-2013). In June 2011, the OECS

63 ECLAC & ILO The Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC Press Release 14th June 2011)

64 ILO Global Employment Trends 2011(Executive Summary)

65 ILO Caribbean Newslink (February 2011)

Decent Work Sub-regional Programme workshops, which began in September 2010, were convened. The aim of both these efforts was to provide a framework to address Decent Work targets and shortcomings and to raise awareness of the Decent Work Agenda (DWA) respectively.<sup>66</sup>

The Twentieth Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Human and Social Development took place in Georgetown Guyana on October 18-20, 2010. At this meeting, COHSOD discussed operational features of the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ), which was designed to facilitate the free movement of students and skilled workers under the CSME. The Council approved procedures for additional member states to issue the certification, as well as ensured the implementation of the CVQ in 2011, by having Member States ratify the Inter-Governmental Agreement on CVQ's if they had not yet issued the certification.<sup>67</sup>

## 5. Social Security in the Region

The ageing of Caribbean populations has coerced CARICOM into taking a closer look at how regional partners are administering contributory and non-contributory pension schemes. The introductory CARICOM Agreement on Social Security safeguards benefits and provide equality of treatment when moving from one country to another. It provides for entitlements to invalidity, old-age and survivors pensions. The most recent protocol amending the CARICOM Agreement on Social Security was signed between Grenada and CARICOM at the Thirty-Second Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community on July 2, 2011.<sup>68</sup> Previous to this, the Bahamas was the last to sign protocol amendments with the CARICOM Secretariat on July 23, 2010. The amendments, which deal with the eligibility of claimants and the amount payable under the agreement, came into effect on January 2011 and will be phased in over a five-year period.<sup>69</sup>

66 ILO Caribbean Newslink (February 2011)

67 Draft Communiqué issued at the Conclusion of the Twentieth Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development of the Caribbean Community, 18-20 October 2010, Georgetown Guyana

68 Communiqué issued at the Conclusion of the Thirty-Second Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, 30 June-4 July 2011, Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis. Issued 4th July.

69 <http://www.thebahamasweekly.com/publish/bis-news-up->

Under the theme, “Social Security Striving for Continuous Improvement”, the 22nd Meeting of Caribbean Social Security Heads was held on April 11, 2011 at the Fort Young Hotel in Dominica. Fifteen member states were present along with representatives from the Inter-American Conference on Social Security (CISS), the CARICOM Secretariat and the Callund Consulting firm. The meeting sought to highlight and treat with common issues that affect social security programmes. Coming out of the discussions was the possibility of pooling regional resources in an effort to improve all such schemes in the region.<sup>70</sup>

## 6. Education

### A ICT4D: Information Communication Technology for Development

In order to advance education in the region, CARICOM has successfully implemented and embarked on new strategies to keep the region on the cutting edge of technological advancements that will enhance the region’s human capital. The Regional Information and Communication Technology for Development Strategy (ICT4D) is hoping to drive sustainable development, among other things, through increased access to quality and relevant education in the knowledge economy. An update on the strategy and implementation plan was given at the Thirty-Second CARICOM Council on Human and Social Development (COHSOD) held from June 30th – July 4th 2011 in St. Kitts and Nevis. Heads of Government agreed to expedite their review so final approval can be given at their next Inter-Sessional Meeting.

### B CKLN: Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network

Heads of Government welcomed the soon to be established C@ribnet, by the Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network (CKLN). This regional research and education network will provide social bandwidth to connect education and research institutions throughout the region, facilitating, among other things, increased access to tertiary education and collaboration in providing health care. Moves are afoot to expand the reach of the network globally.<sup>71</sup>

A major step towards the transformation and strengthening of the region’s tertiary institutions was taken on July 14, 2011 with negotiations between the CKLN and one of the region’s largest telecommunications providers, LIME. This relationship culminated in the signing of a US\$6.3M contract in Grenada. The region’s first dedicated knowledge, learning and research network, C@ribNET, is a broadband fiber optic network, configured to connect tertiary institutions, hospitals, schools, government agencies and CARICOM institutions together, within the Caribbean.<sup>72</sup>

The following Agreements were signed at the thirty-second regular meeting of the conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, 30 June-4th July 2011, Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis:

- The agreement establishing the Caribbean Community Accreditation Agency for Education and Training (Grenada – 2nd July).
- The agreement establishing the Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Medicine and Health Professions (CAA-MP) (Dominica – 3rd July). (COHSOD Communiqué 4th July) The CAA-MP, which was provisionally established in 2003/06, was legally constituted to accredit medical, dental, veterinary and other health professions programmes leading to professional degrees required for practice in CARICOM member states. (CAA-MP.org)

### C Youth Development

In recognition of the watershed CARICOM Commission on Youth Development Report in 2010, which led to the “Declaration of Paramaribo on the Future of Youth in the Caribbean Community”, CARICOM leaders remained focused on initiatives that would facilitate the sustained development of youth in the region. It emerged from the Report that the main issues affecting youth development in the region, as recognised by the Twentieth Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD), were crime, youth employment, participation in decision-making processes and education.

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dates/Bahamas\_and\_CARICOM

70 Dominica Government Information Services: <http://www.gis.dominica.gov.dm/news/apr2011/dshttmochoss.php>

71 Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the thirty-second

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regular meeting of the conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, 30 June-4th July 2011, Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis

72 <http://www.ckln.org/home/content/ckln-lime-sign-multi-million-dollar-contract-dedicated-regional-connectivity>

In respect of the youth development goals, CARICOM has forged ahead to expand avenues for youth through labour market linkages. The two-year programme of Students Engaging the CSME through Field Promotion was recently concluded on June 17, 2011 in Antigua. As noted by Irwin La Rocque, Assistant Secretary-General, Trade and Economic Integration, CARICOM Secretariat, “this exercise to engage the Youth of the Region in identifying what career opportunities exist within the CSME gives expression to the Declaration of Paramaribo on the Future of Youth in the Caribbean Community”.<sup>73</sup>

Through a collaborative effort with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), youths in the Caribbean will benefit from a partnership between Microsoft and IDB that would broaden their Information Technology (IT) skills and economic opportunities. This will come at a cost of \$2.8 million US dollars.<sup>74</sup> This fund is meant to create avenues for decent employment by way of giving funding to non-profit organisations across Latin America and the Caribbean who will then finance capacity building, mentorship and labour insertion programmes for youth.<sup>75</sup> Approximately 6,000 young persons are expected to benefit from the programme in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

In terms of increasing strategies to get youth in the region more involved in decision-making processes that affect them, the Council for Human and Social Development announced revamping of the “Youth-In” project which will be collaboration between the CARICOM Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## 7. Regional Dialogue

Regional dialogue on pertinent issues is an ongoing feature of the Caribbean’s drive to integrate and communicate. Some of the most significant headways to regional dialogue are related to issues facing the region. On February 3 2011

73 Remarks by Ambassador Irwin Larocque, Assistant Secretary-General, Trade and Economic Integration Caricom Secretariat, at the Conference of Students Engaging the CSME through Field Promotion, 16-17 June 2011, St. John’s, Antigua and Barbuda: [http://caricom.org/jsp/press\\_releases\\_2011/pres222\\_11.jsp?null&prnf=1](http://caricom.org/jsp/press_releases_2011/pres222_11.jsp?null&prnf=1)

74 IDB and Microsoft to triple funding for a youth training program for Latin America and the Caribbean

75 <http://www.iadb.org/en/news/news-releases/2011-03-24/latin-america-youth-training-program,9173.html>

the Global Commission on HIV and the Law announced a call for submissions for the Caribbean Regional Dialogue. The Regional Dialogue took place on 14-15 April 2011 in the Caribbean region. In addition to giving voice to regional and country perspectives on issues of HIV and the Law, the dialogue aims to contribute to regional efforts for creating enabling legal environments, which support effective HIV responses.<sup>76</sup>

The Commission seeks submissions from people who have worked or presently work in the Caribbean on the following issues:

- Laws and practices that effectively criminalise people living with HIV and vulnerable to HIV;
- Laws and practices that mitigate or sustain violence and discrimination as lived by women;
- Laws and practices that facilitate or impede HIV-related treatment access; and
- Issues of law and HIV pertaining to children.

In support of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA), the Organisation of American States’ Department of Sustainable Development (OAS/DSD) with a grant from the U.S. Department of State has launched a program (2010-2013) to facilitate regional dialogue and assist Caribbean governments promote and implement sustainable energy policies and programs. Through this programme, short-term legal counsel and technical assistance is provided to support commercialisation of government endorsed energy projects consistent with ECPA’s focus areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy poverty, and infrastructure. Furthermore, the programme will facilitate regional dialogue on long-term sustainable energy solutions.<sup>77</sup> The following are some initiatives for regional dialogue:

- Support regional dialogue among Caribbean energy ministers and institutions, donor governments and institutions, regional entities as CARICOM, Caribbean Electric Utility Service Corporation (CARILEC) and the OECS, and civil society to explore long term Caribbean

76 Global commission on HIV and the Law, Caribbean Regional Dialogue, February 2011 by A Coulterman

77 Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas [http://www.ecpamericas.org/initiatives.php?lan=eng&initiative\\_id=11](http://www.ecpamericas.org/initiatives.php?lan=eng&initiative_id=11)

energy security challenges and sustainable energy solutions;

- Facilitate Caribbean governments in accessing legal, policy, and technical experts that may be deployed on short- to medium-term assignments to advise them on clean and renewable energy technologies and support commercialisation of government endorsed energy projects as needs arise;
- Provide a mentoring and training programme to allow international experts associated with this programme to transfer skills to their counterparts, civil society, research institutes and universities in the region, to increase capacity in sustainable energy development; and
- Create linkages between the project development community in the Caribbean and multilateral and bilateral investment organisations to facilitate project opportunities.

During the period 17-18 May 2011, the Tripartite Caribbean Symposium on 'Tripartism and Social Dialogue: Comparative Experiences in Dealing with Economic and Social Development Issues,' organised by the Government and Social Partners of Barbados and the International Labour Organisation, brought together tripartite representatives from 13 ILO member States and nine (9) non-metropolitan territories of the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean. The Symposium provided an opportunity for constituents in the sub-region to discuss the dimensions of social dialogue and the potential for using social dialogue and tripartism to deal with specific topics of relevance to the Caribbean. These topics included the advancement of national, economic and social development and the regional integration process, the enhancement of productivity, and maximising the benefits of external trade agreements.<sup>78</sup>

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78 The Caribbean Development Bank and the International Labour Organisation, Tripartite Caribbean Symposium on Addressing the Effects of the Global Economic Crisis on Labour Markets in the Caribbean and Preparing for Sustainable and Decent Employment

## 2.4 OUTLOOK FOR 2012

### 1. Prospects

Latin America and the Caribbean is expected to grow by 4.1% in 2012, which is the equivalent of a 3.0% rise in per capita GDP, although much uncertainty remains in the light of the situation in the rest of the world.

In its report<sup>79</sup> ECLAC highlights the macroeconomic policy challenges facing the region's government in a context of high commodity prices, considerable international liquidity and the robustness of certain Latin American economies.

In the current scenario, the region's attractiveness to capital inflows and appreciation pressure on local currencies could be of benefit in the short term by helping to relieve poverty and bring down food prices. However, this situation involves a series of risks and difficulties, which are the following:

- The region becomes vulnerable to speculative capital movements in the quest for short-term gains and this may create bubbles in the prices of financial assets and property markets.
- High international liquidity pushes down real exchange rates while pushing up commodity prices (which encourages intensive specialisation in commodity exports and production). This increases the vulnerability of the region's economies to external shocks and creates greater investment volatility, thereby negatively affecting the capacity to grow, generate productive employment and reduce inequality.

According to the ECLAC Report, the region's economic authorities should implement measures to contain currency appreciation by combining foreign exchange market interventions, checks on capital inflows and financial regulations. Such measures would be boosted by an accompanying fiscal policy aimed at increasing public sector savings.

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79 ECLAC 2010, Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2010



*Liquid Gas Refinery*

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



*Free Blood Pressure Testing*



*Hyatt Trinidad*



*Map of T&T*



*Tobago Tech Centre*



*National Instrument - Pan*



*Pitch Lake, La Brea*



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

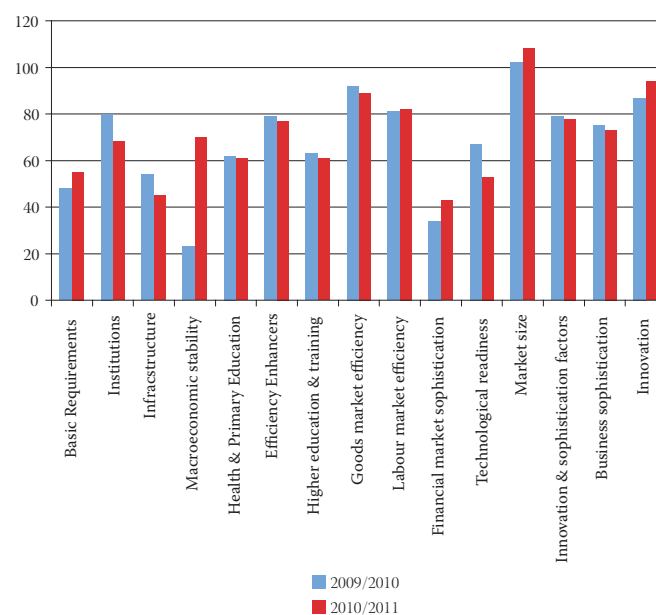
For the period 2010-2011, Trinidad and Tobago received a Global Competitiveness Score (GCS) of 3.97 and ranked 84 out of 139 countries, which is a higher absolute rank than the rank obtained in the previous year of 86 out of 133 countries. Trinidad and Tobago continues to realise important advances, even at a time when the global economy continues to be characterised by significant uncertainty. Trinidad and Tobago also obtained a higher level of Global Competitiveness than Guyana (110), Dominican Republic (101) and Jamaica (95) but was only outranked by Barbados (43). Suriname, included in last year's report, was excluded from the 2010-2011 Global Competitiveness Report due to a lack of survey data.

The Global Competitiveness Report's (GCR) competitiveness analysis is based on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a highly comprehensive index for measuring national competitiveness, which captures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness. Competitiveness, as defined by the World Economic Forum, is the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. The GCI was put through a rigorous analysis by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC). The JRC is widely recognised as holding the world's leading expertise on composite indicators such as the GCI. Overall the JRC found the GCI is too robust in weights and is a solid index. Based on the JRC's findings and the World Economic Forum's analysis and changes in data availability, some minor adjustments to the structure of the GCI were made.

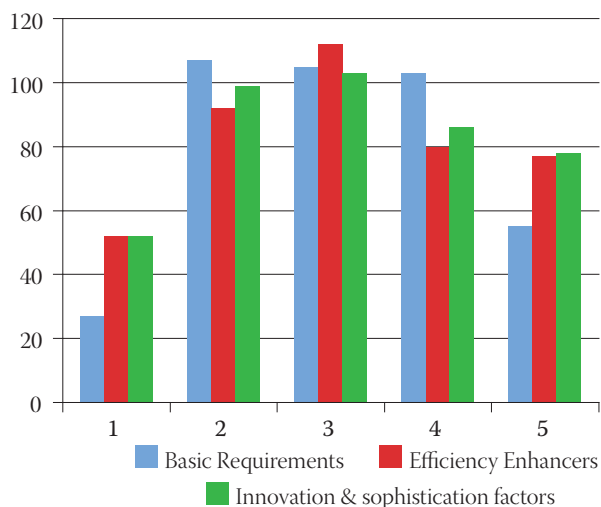
It should be noted that Trinidad and Tobago's sub indices rank was better than its overall index, the ranks for the sub indices, which are shown in Fig. 3.I, are as follows for 'Basic Requirements' 55 (up from 48); 'Efficiency Enhancers' 77 (down from 79) and 'Innovation Factors' 78 (down from 79). Trinidad and Tobago remains relatively strong in all the indicators under the sub-indices of efficiency

enhancers and basic requirements registering substantial improvements for the indicators of financial market sophistication, technological readiness, institutions, and infrastructure. All the indicators under the sub-index of basic requirements have shown improvements from last year, with the exception of macroeconomic stability. The latter may be due to external shocks as a result of currency and interest fluctuations in the global market.

**Figure 3.I: Trinidad & Tobago's Global Competitiveness Rankings for Sub-Indices**

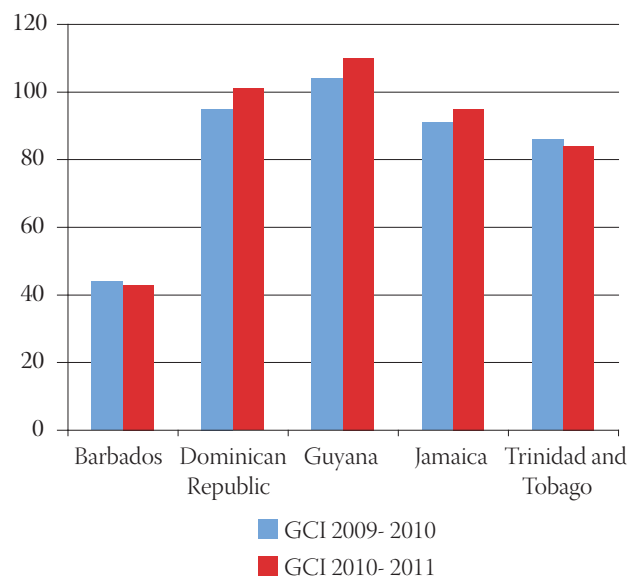


**Figure 3.II: Selected Caribbean Countries Global Competitiveness Rankings for the Sub-Indices**



A review of the GCI for Caribbean countries shows that for yet another period, Barbados has outperformed its neighbours on all three global competitiveness indices. However, Trinidad and Tobago maintained the second highest score for the basic requirements and innovation factors indices, as per last period but also improved achieving the second highest score for the efficiency enhancers index. A high score in the basic requirements index is important as the standard linear development model that informs the Global Competitiveness concept prefers the highest score to be in the basic requirements index, with decreasing scores for efficiency enhancers followed by innovation and sophistication enhancers. Deficiencies in the basic requirements index will result in lower performance on the other two indices.

**Figure 3.III: Global Competitiveness Rank for Selected Caribbean Countries for the Period (2009-2011)**



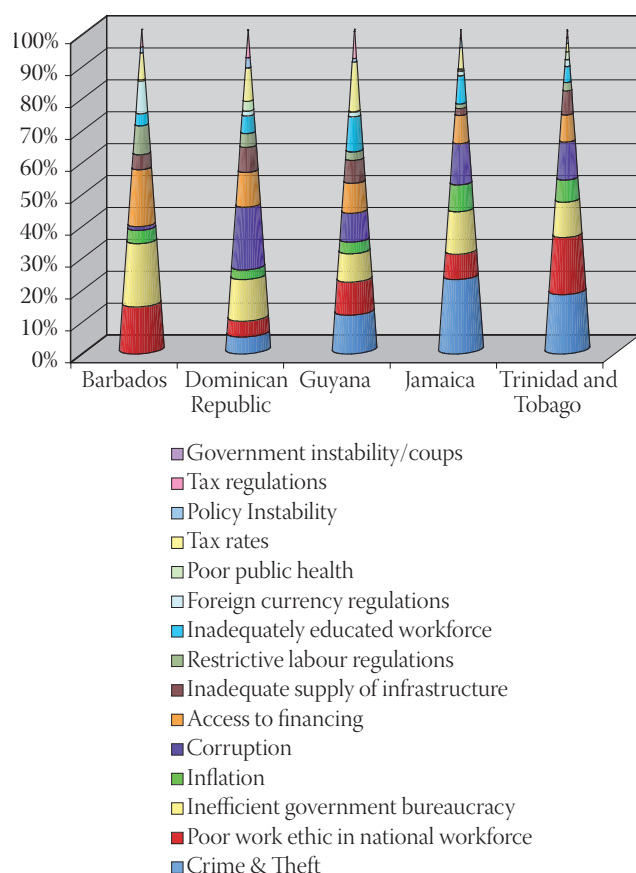
Further examination of the trends for selected Caribbean countries in Fig. 3.III, show that only Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados experienced minor improvements, while all the other countries experienced a decrease in their rank from 2009-2010.

The Global Competitiveness Report also examines the ‘most problematic factors for doing business’ in the respective country. The main factors debilitating the competitiveness of Trinidad and Tobago, in ascending order, are access to financing, inefficient government bureaucracy, corruption, poor work ethic in national labour force, and crime and theft. The trend of crime and theft as the main problem factor for doing business in Trinidad and Tobago continues into the 2010-2011 period.

Crime and theft also continues to be the most problematic factor for doing business in Jamaica, from 2008-2009 to the present period. The most problematic factors for doing business in Barbados, Dominican Republic and Guyana for 2010-2011 were inefficient government bureaucracy, corruption, and tax rates, respectively.



**Figure 3.IV: Problem Factors for Doing Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for 2010-2011**



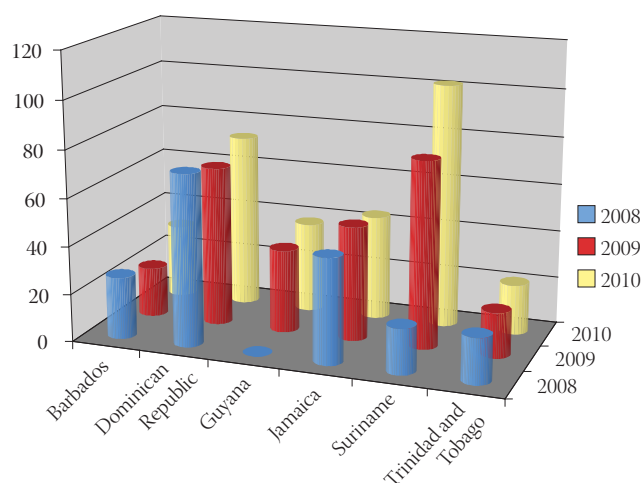
It should be noted that inflation as a problem factor for doing business, decreased from 2009-2010 into the 2010-2011 period for all selected Caribbean countries. This movement experienced by the five countries is a positive indicator for the Caribbean region, given the generally unstable global economic climate. Table 3.I shows that Trinidad and Tobago experienced the largest percentage decrease in inflation as a factor affecting business, followed by Barbados. It remains that inflation does cause prices in goods and materials and even finished products to increase making it more expensive for businesses to operate and as such issues relating to the effect of inflation on business development need to be examined.

**Table 3.I: Comparison of Inflation as a Problem Factor for Doing Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for the periods 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011.**

COUNTRY	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Barbados	8.4	12.8	8.8	4.1
Trinidad and Tobago	7.3	15.3	14.4	6.8
Dominican Republic	2.7	3.1	6.2	3.0
Guyana	3.9	6.3	3.7	3.6
Jamaica	6.4	10.3	11.2	8.2

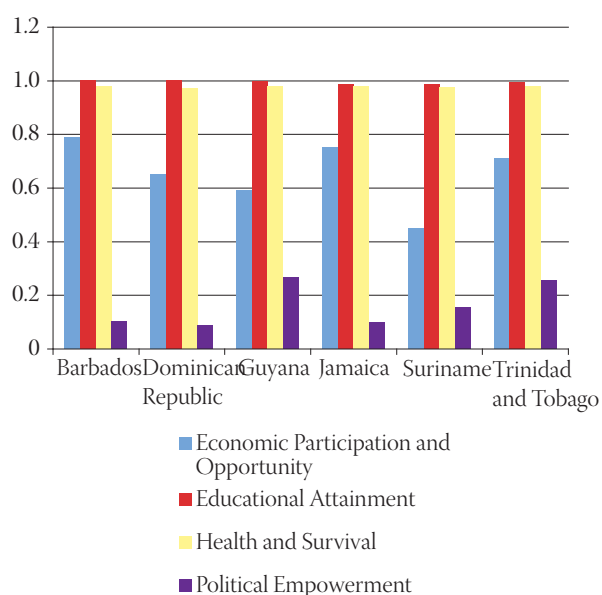
According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2010, 13 countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region have fully closed their gender gaps in the health and survival sub index (including Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Jamaica) and five countries have fully closed gaps in educational attainment. Trinidad and Tobago continues to hold the top spot in the region at a rank of 21, even though it experienced negative movements from a rank of 19 in the last period. This rank is primarily due to the high proportions of women among legislators, senior officials and managers as well as in professional and technical worker positions, and almost 30% women in parliament and 34% in ministerial positions.

**Figure 3.V: Global Gender Gap Rank Scores for Selected Caribbean Countries for 2008, 2009, and 2010.**



Barbados maintained the second highest rank amongst the Caribbean countries selected for the purposes of this report, but experienced a major decline from a rank of 21 to a rank of 31. Guyana was the third highest ranked amongst selected Caribbean countries at 38 followed by Jamaica at 44, Dominican Republic at 73 and Suriname at 102. A comparison of the rank scores for 2009 and 2010 shows that Jamaica was the only Caribbean country to experience positive movements in its rank while the others made negative movements.

**Figure 3.VI: Global Gender Gap Indices Score for Selected Caribbean Countries 2010**



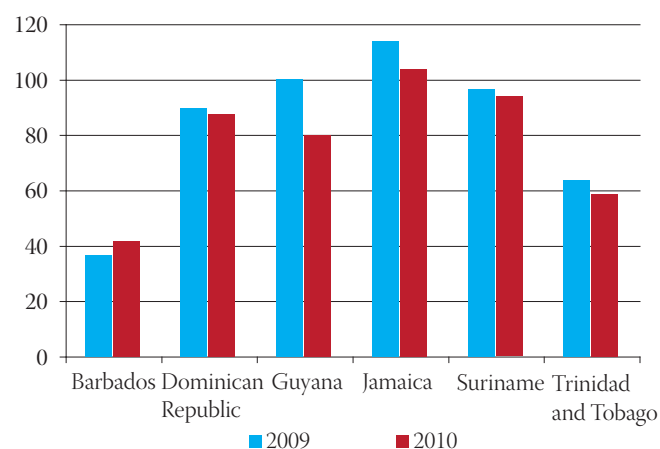
A comparison of the Global Gender Gap Score for selected Caribbean countries in Fig. 3.VI shows that these countries primarily scored the same for educational attainment followed by health and survival, the same as last period. This indicates a level of stability amongst the selected Caribbean countries where these two indicators are concerned. The scores for economic participation and opportunity varied the most and the lowest scores were in political empowerment, a 2008 trend that continues into this period.

According to the Millennium Development Goals Report 2011, despite the growing number of women parliamentarians, the target of equal participation of women and men in politics is still far off. By the end of January 2011, women held 19.3 per cent of seats in single or lower houses of Parliament worldwide. While this is an all time high, it

still confirms a pattern of slow progress over the past 15 years from a world average of 11.6 per cent in 1995.

The Human Development Report 2010 entitled *The Real Wealth Nations: Pathways to Human Development* published in November 2010, stated that Trinidad and Tobago ranked 59th out of 169 countries, compared to its 2009 rank of 64th out of 182 countries. Barbados maintained its position as the highest ranked Caribbean country at 42 followed by Dominican Republic at 88, Suriname at 94, Jamaica at 80 and Guyana at 104. Each country demonstrated absolute increases in rank with the exception of Barbados even though it maintained the highest rank in the group.

**Figure 3.VII: Human Development Report Ranks for Selected Caribbean Countries 2009 and 2010**



# CHAPTER 4: THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION



*Free HIV Testing*



*Laptops for all 1st Formers*



*Healthy elderly couple*



*Point Lisas Chair Lift*



*Community  
Stakeholder Engagement*



*NALOS Mobile Library*



*Shiv Shakti Dancers*



# CHAPTER 4: THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Despite steady recovery from the global financial crisis of 2007/2008, the world economy continues to be characterised by uncertainty. The sovereign debt crisis of the Eurozone has had an instant impact on the European and global economies sending work stocks tumbling, exposing the EU and affecting oil prices. The Trinidad and Tobago economy, though resilient, has also shown signs of decline with contractions in the energy sector and minimal growth in the non-energy sector<sup>40</sup>. However, despite these challenges, Trinidad and Tobago maintains fulfilment of its sustainable development agenda and has continued forward movement towards the rapid attainment of the 2015 targets expressed in the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs).

For 2010/2011, the country moved up two (2) places in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report from 86 to 84. This was followed by a continued progress in the 2011/2012 report by three (3) places, i.e. from 84 to 81. The Report further indicates that improvements in ranks from 2009/2010 to 2011/2012 were noted in the areas of "health and primary education," "technological readiness" and "business sophistication." Overall "innovation and sophistication factors" showed the greatest improvement by moving up three (3) places.

In the Human Development Report (HDR) 2010, Trinidad and Tobago maintained its positioning in the category of high human development with a rank of 59th and a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.736. The HDI provides a composite measure of life expectancy, education and standard of living that provides a prism for viewing human progress and the relationship between income and well-being<sup>41</sup>.

40 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Summary Economic Indicators, June 2011.

41 United Nations Human Development Report 2010.

The HDR 2010, further introduced the Multi-dimension Poverty Index (MPI), in which Trinidad and Tobago over 2000 – 2008 showed a value of 0.020, which is calculated based on data on household deprivation in health, education and living standards from various household surveys. Additionally, on the newly introduced Gender Inequality Index (GII), which examines the differences in the distribution of achievement between men and women, Trinidad and Tobago showed a rank of 48th with a score of 0.473 for 2008<sup>42</sup>.

**Table 4.I: Development Indicators**

Indicator	Global Ranking 2010/2011
Global Competitiveness Index	84th of 139 81st of 142 (2012)
Human Development Index	59th of 169
Gender Inequality Index	48th of 148

*SOURCE: Human Development Report 2010 & Global Competitiveness Report 2010/2011; 2011/2012*

This section portrays a broad outline of the social advancement made by Trinidad and Tobago for fiscal 2011. It emphasizes the investment in human resource development, as well as accomplishments in the area of social development.

## 4.2 EDUCATION

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) has identified education as a major pillar of economic development; and views knowledge, information and human capital as critical economic assets. Within this context, the new direction/strategy for education has been

42 Ibid

identified in Pillar One (1) People-Centred Development and Pillar Four (4) Information and Communication Technologies, through which we will ensure that our young people are literate, numerate and possess critical thinking skills. To achieve the required goals for education and human development, the Ministry of Education has restated its vision, mission, strategic objectives and introduced value outcomes for education. These are as follows:

**Table 4.II: Ministry of Education**

<b>Vision</b>	“A high performing, dynamic and vibrant organisation, responsive to the needs of stakeholders and which works collaboratively, efficiently and effectively to educate and develop an intelligent, versatile, productive and well rounded child.”
<b>Mission</b>	To Educate and Develop Children who are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to fulfil their full potential</li> <li>• Academically balanced</li> <li>• Healthy and growing normally</li> <li>• Well adjusted socially and culturally</li> <li>• Emotionally mature and happy</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Design and develop a quality education system</li> <li>2. Understand and satisfy the needs of key stakeholders</li> <li>3. Develop a high performing and dynamic organisation</li> </ol>
<b>Value Outcomes (overarching statements)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children who will achieve their full potential</li> <li>2. Children who are adequately prepared educationally to fulfil their potential</li> <li>3. Children who are adequately developed socially and culturally</li> <li>4. Children who are healthy and growing normally</li> <li>5. Children who are emotionally developed, mature and happy</li> </ol>

For fiscal 2011, the GORTT through the Ministry of Education has continued to embark upon a number of initiatives to develop the education system. These programmes/ projects include:-

- Implement Econnect and Learn Programme (ECAL) – laptop initiative;
- Achieve universal early childhood care and education;
- Achieve higher literacy and numeracy rates among students;

- Expand Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) at the secondary level;
- Provide testing and neuro-diagnostic services for children;
- Restructure the Secondary Entrance Assessment (SEA) examination to be held in May rather than March in each calendar year;
- Institutionalise the Continuous Assessment Programme (CAP) at primary level;
- Improve overall academic performance of students;
- Improve infrastructure in schools;
- Provide opportunities for teacher training and development;
- Reform the curricula at all levels;
- Strengthen the Human Resource Management (HRM) capacity within the MoE with full computerisation;
- Restructure the organisation and provide support for institutional strengthening;
- Develop a communication strategy;
- Provide career guidance and counselling.

**1. Social Protection: Improve the Effectiveness and Efficiency of the School Nutrition Programme**

The National Schools Dietary Services Limited (NSDSL), charged with the responsibility of the School Nutrition Programme (SNP), for the period 2009-2012 has adopted the following objectives to align with its vision of being the lead provider in the region of quality meals and research:

- To define and prioritise the NSDSL services;
- To achieve model School Nutrition Programme (SNP) status;
- To engage its sponsors, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education;
- To build a programme to ensure that every school child has access to safe and nutritious meals daily;
- To develop an integrated marketing approach to secure stakeholder commitment, disseminate information to facilitate sustainable adoption of healthy lifestyles and communicate the SNP’s national impact and benefits; and
- To define the key performance measures and indicators.

The School Nutrition Programme currently provides approximately 155,000 breakfast and lunch meals to students throughout the education system. The following table reflects the breakdown of the beneficiaries of the School Meals Service by education level as at May 31st, 2011 (see Table 4.III).

**Table 4.III: The Distribution of Meals by Level and Cost as at May 31st, 2011**

EDUCATION LEVEL	BREAKFAST PER DAY	LUNCH PER DAY	BREAKFAST AND LUNCH PER DAY	COST PER DAY
Preschool	249	7,273	7,522	\$ 56,041.50
Primary	40,678	65,620	106,298	\$ 778,871.00
Secondary	13,582	21,603	35,185	\$ 257,232.45
Special School	2,630	3,801	6,431	\$ 46,758.15
Total	57,139	98,297	155,436	\$1,138,903.10

## 2. E-connect and Learn Programme (ECAL)-laptop initiative

The GORTT also launched a laptop initiative, which has to ensure that every child going on to secondary school from the SEA will be provided with a laptop to begin their secondary school education.

This initiative has been expanded into the Econnect and Learn Programme, which includes the provision of a digital education portal, wireless connectivity in secondary schools, educational content software and the infusion of technology into the curriculum. This programme, which was designed for the transformation and infusion of technology use in the delivery of the curriculum, has the following goals:

- To improve the teaching and learning environment for students in an ever-changing information age;
- To improve the quality of instruction and support the infusion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in teaching and learning and the development of 21st century skills in students;
- To reduce the inequity in access to computers and information among the student population;
- To raise student achievement through specific interventions such as the use of education software to improve students' understanding;

- To facilitate the development of collaboration between peers within the school, among schools and among teachers and students.

Based on the Global Competitiveness Report 2011/2012 & 2010/2011, Trinidad and Tobago reflected minor improvements in the area of education. However, overall the ratings indicate that quality of the education system declined

from both the 2010 and 2011 report by moving down seven (7) places from the 2011 rank. Notwithstanding, upward movement was noticeable in the internet access in schools, which attained a rank of 61 (2012) from the previous 65 (2011). Quality of primary education also moved from 43 to 38, but quality of math and science education showed minimal decline from 32 to 33 (See Table 4.IV).

**Table 4.IV: Education Indicators**

Indicator	Rank out of 133 Countries / Economies 2010/2009	Rank out of 139 Countries / Economies 2011/2010	Rank out of 142 Countries / Economies 2011/2012
Quality of Education System	35	30	37
Quality of Primary Education	39	43	38
Internet Access in Schools	72	65	61
Quality of Math and Science Education	27	32	33

SOURCE: Global Competitiveness Report 2010/2009, 2011/2010 & 2011/2012

### 4.3 TERTIARY EDUCATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Tertiary education is recognised as a major driver of economic competitiveness in a knowledge driven economy. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) is a leading partner in the development of the human resources of the country and the provision of quality tertiary education; the MSTTE therefore has a mandate to:

- Develop the Tertiary Education and Technical Vocational and Educational Training Sectors; and
- Administrate strategic and operational matters related to the country's scientific and technological advancement and innovation.

In fiscal 2011, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education undertook a number of activities geared towards scientific and technological advancement. In the area of policy and strategy, the following were accomplished (2010-2011):

#### 1. Social Protection

A working Committee was established to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of GATE. The objectives of the committee were:

- To re-examine and evaluate the original purpose of GATE and determine its continued applicability;
- To re-define the criteria for the grant of GATE funding in terms of, inter alia, the relevance of currently-funded programmes to current and future labour market needs.

Cabinet further approved the expansion of GATE, with effect from April 2011, to include Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Consequently, a standing committee was also established to provide administrative oversight regarding the operations of the GATE programme. The terms of reference of the Committee were to:

- Review applications for GATE funding by institutions and make recommendations to the Minister of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education;
- Develop a more objective and comprehensive method for the determination of tuition fees for programmes delivered by private institutions;
- Continually develop and review strategies and agreements to increase the level of monitoring,

compliance and auditing of GATE-approved institutions; and

- Continually develop and review strategies to ensure that students fulfil their obligations in respect of the Student Agreement.

Phase 1 of the expansion targeted nationals in the following categories:

- 500 Instructors accessing Training and Assessment and Training and Development in Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) Level IV;
- 4,500 persons seeking certification at Level II and above through Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) at Workforce Assessment Centre (WACs);
- Persons seeking training and certification towards a CVQ at Level II in entrepreneurial-based programmes in priority areas as determined by the National Training Agency (NTA) labour market surveys.

#### 2. The Provision of Quality Education for All

The MSTTE also embarked on the development of a National Policy to harmonise policies on tertiary education development, national training, and distance and lifelong learning; wherefore Cabinet approved the following documents:

- Draft National Policy on the Development and Implementation of a National Life Skills Curriculum for Personal Development and Employment Enhancement
- Draft Policy on Tertiary Education, Technical-Vocational Education and Training, and Lifelong Learning in Trinidad and Tobago

These draft Policy Documents were laid in Parliament as a Green Paper. Sectors stakeholders were also convened in both Trinidad and Tobago between November and December 2010 to gather their views on the "best fit" for the respective Programmes within the Ministry.

Additionally, Cabinet agreed to the initiation of the stakeholder consultation process with a view to obtaining stakeholder feedback and producing a White Paper on Tertiary Education Technical-Vocational Education and Training and Lifelong Learning in Trinidad and Tobago. Subsequently, an oral decision was made to put the Policy out for consultation prior to it being laid in Parliament



as a Green Paper. In this regard, of the key issues raised included:

- Governance of the Programme;
- Accountability;
- Avoidance of duplication and competition among programmes and providers; and
- Minimising wastage of valuable scarce resources.

The Green paper was approved in Parliament and is now a white paper.

The GoRTT also proposed the establishment of the UWI Southern Campus. Cabinet approved the acquisition of a 100 acre parcel of State land located in the vicinity of Debe, bounded on the east by the San Fernando/Siparia Erin road, on the west by Paporie Road and on the south by the M2 King Road, for the construction of the University of the West Indies (UWI) South Trinidad Campus. Preliminary works are currently under-way for construction of the Campus.

The MSTTE also reviewed and repositioned the training programmes under its auspices, as follows:

**Table 4.V: MSTTE Training Programmes and Managing Agency**

PROGRAMME	MANAGING AGENCY
On-the-Job (OJT)	NTA
Life Skills	NTA
Multi-Sector Skills Training (MuST)	MIC
Retraining	YTEPP

The MSTTE is also seeking to establish an Integrated Campus Facility containing UWI, COSTAATT and UTT. A Committee comprising key stakeholders was established to undertake research regarding the establishment of the Facility.

However, Trinidad and Tobago's ranking on higher education and innovation has declined on the 2011 & 2012 Global Competitiveness Report from 2010. The most significant decline was in the "Quality of Research Institution" which showed a consistent downward movement from 2010 to 2012. However, the other areas "Tertiary Enrollment" and

"Availability of Scientists and Engineers" demonstrated slight improvements from 104 to 103 and 65 to 61 respectively. "University-Industry Research Collaboration" remained consistent from the prior year, although previously showing a decline. The most significant advancement came from "Capacity for Innovation," which reflected an overall leap from 138 in 2011 to 120 in 2012, demonstrating movement of 18 places upwards. Government's strategies to promote innovation continue to close the innovation gap (see table 4.VI).

**Table 4.VI: Higher Education, Training and Innovation Indicators**

Indicator	Rank Out Of 133 Countries / Economies 2010/2009	Rank Out Of 139 Countries / Economies 2011/2010	Rank Out Of 142 Countries / Economies 2011/2012
Tertiary Enrolment	101	104	103
Availability of Scientists and Engineers	45	65	61
University-Industry Research Collaboration	65	68	68
Quality of Research Institution	61	69	84
Capacity for Innovation	131	138	120

SOURCE: Global Competitiveness Report 2010/2009, 2011/2010 & 2011/2012

#### 4.4 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Crime continues to be a priority issue confronting Trinidad and Tobago. Despite initial decreases in the number of reported serious crimes, violent crime has escalated resulting in the imposition of a national state of emergency on 21st August 2011.

However, the Global Peace Index 2011 (GPI) ranks Trinidad and Tobago 79th, with a score of 2.051 out of 153 countries; this represents an upward movement from 2010, having ranked 94th. The 2011 ranking indicates the lowest rank of the country to date. The GPI quantifies countries on their

level of peacefulness, using a variety of internal and external indicators.<sup>43</sup>

**Table 4.VII: Breakdown of Peace Indicators for Trinidad & Tobago 2011**

INDICATOR	SCORE1
Level of Perceived Criminality in Society	3
Number of Homicides for 100,000 people	5
Level of Violent Crime	5
Number of Security officers and Police 100,000 people	3
Ease of Access to Small Arms & Light Weapons	4

SOURCE: *Global Peace Report 2011*

Trinidad and Tobago scored 3 and more on five (5) indicators, scoring very high on homicides and violent crime (see Table 4.IV). However, the country scored one, very low, on indicators such as “number of external and internal conflicts fought”, “relations with neighbouring countries” and “number of displaced people as a percentage of the population”.

Rankings on the Crime Indicators of the Global Competitive Index showed overall decline from 2010 to 2012. The area of “business costs of crime and violence” showed a drop of four (4) places from 2011 to 2012. Significant falls in ranks were also demonstrated in “reliability of police services”, which moved downward by 12 places and “organised crime, which plummeted by 18 places” (See Table 4.VIII).

43 The GPI was first launched in 2007 by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) in consultation with a panel of 117 peace experts. It is recognised by the United Nations, World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

**Table 4.VIII: Crime Indicators for Trinidad & Tobago**

Indicator	Rank out of 133 Countries /Economies 2010/2009	Rank out of 139 Countries / Economies 2011/2010	Rank out of 142 Countries / Economies 2011/2012
Business costs of crime and violence	128	131	135
Reliability of police services	117	107	119
Organised crime	105	99	117

SOURCE: *Global Competiveness Report 2010/2009, 2011/2010 & 2011/2012*

Despite the challenges faced in addressing concerns associated with crime, the Government continues to execute a variety of crime reduction efforts. The Ministry of National Security, which has primary responsibility for Pillar 3, National and Personal Security, champions these activities. Consequently, during Fiscal 2011, all initiatives undertaken by the Ministry were geared towards more effective management of the human and physical resources of its Divisions. Detailed hereunder are the Ministry’s major achievements for Fiscal Year 2011:

### 1. Enhancing Law Enforcement

The 21st Century Policing initiative, a four month Pilot Project, was launched in May 2011. This initiative embraces a people-centric approach to the provision of police services and has become the flagship project of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). The expected outcome is the delivery of improved customer focused policing services. Some of the initiatives planned were:

- The introduction of a new deployment system, which will allow Officers to police the streets instead of the Police Stations. The new system places Police Officers in neighbourhoods and communities, patrolling and working with residents to prevent crime from occurring. This proactive approach to policing ensures the building of a true partnership between the Police and residents;
- The establishment of a Divisional Traffic Department that will ensure that members of the public adhere to the laws that govern the use of the roadways in Trinidad and Tobago;

- The establishment of a Domestic Violence and Special Victims Units to provide specialised services to victims of domestic violence and sex crimes;
- The automation of the Police administration, which will allow for the removal of the paper based system, thereby improving the processing of criminal investigations and the solvency and detection rates.

In keeping with the Initiative, the following projects have been implemented in the Western Division, where the initiative is being piloted.

- Installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) technology in fifty-eight (58) police vehicles.
- Implementation of a video conference solution.
- Creation of an Operations Command Centre.

At the end of the Pilot, the TTPS will critically examine, through an external evaluation, whether the objectives of the initiative were met. The initiative will be reviewed, refined, adjusted and massaged until best practices are employed. This will eliminate bureaucracy, where feasible, and ensure successful improvements in Policing within Trinidad and Tobago.

#### **A. Improving Morale in the Police Service**

In recognition of the increasing demands being placed on Police Officers, the Government agreed to the grant of a monthly Special Allowance of \$1,000, non taxable, which was initiated in October 2010, to all serving officers of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. This allowance serves as an incentive to boost the morale of the Officers on whom the country relies for ensuring the enforcement of law.

On May 25, 2011 the Prime Minister declared that the special allowance will be provided to other members of the Protective Services – i.e. the Defence Force, The Fire Service and the Prison Service, and is expected to be implemented in the 2011-2012 National Budget.

#### **B. Meet the Troops Initiative**

The Meet the Troops Initiative provided the opportunity for officers of the Defence and Protective Services to meet and hold discussions with the Minister of National Security, at locations across Trinidad and Tobago. This initiative was mutually benefiting, allowing officers a chance to personally meet and discuss their issues with the Minister, while

allowing the Minister the opportunity to meet and listen to the officers directly, as well as, share the Government's strategic vision for their Divisions and the Ministry as a whole.

### **I. Community and Youth-Based Activities**

#### **A. Youth based activities**

The involvement of youth in crime and its implications for the future of the country, in terms of its social and economic well being, have made preventive intervention a key strategy in the fight against crime. The Ministry has successfully engaged a number of stakeholders in the development of innovative Programmes targeting the youth. These Programmes, some of which were operationalised during Fiscal 2011 include the following:

- A National Mentorship Programme
- Positive Adolescent Network Pan Yard Initiative
- The Morvant/Laventille Initiative
- The National Adopt-a School Programme

The Ministry of National Security, having recognised the importance of mentoring programmes in creating a positive difference in multiple domains of youth behaviour and development, officially launched the National Mentorship Programme on April 11, 2011. The Programme is designed to provide support to youths in difficult circumstances by pairing them with role models and teaching them fundamental life skills, civic responsibility and positive ways of relating to their peers. It is anticipated that one of the long-term benefits of the Programme would be a decrease in youth offences.

The Programme carded to commence in September 2011, has as its objectives:

- The introduction of formal one-on-one mentoring sessions throughout Trinidad and Tobago;
- Training and development of screened volunteers to become youth mentors;
- The establishment of a national mentor and mentee database;
- Mentoring through Music Project (Positive Adolescent Network Pan Yard Initiative); and
- The development of a National Policy and Guidelines on Youth Mentoring.

The Programme further aims to:

- To provide support systems for youths;
- To transform the lives of youths into empowered citizens; and
- To encourage youths to take responsibility for their thoughts, feelings, perception and behaviour.

Although national in scope, the programme will be first implemented as a pilot project in four (4) geographical areas: East; Central; South and Tobago.

## **B Engaging the Community**

Successful crime reduction also requires a responsive and trusting relationship between the community and the Police. As a result, the Ministry embarked on initiatives aimed at enhancing the police-public relationship. Key among these were the following:

**Community Outreach Programme**, which targets at-risk communities. These communities are being visited by the Minister, in a walk-about, where residents have the opportunity to discuss community issues first-hand with him. This initiative, which began in October 2010, has benefited residents of Nelson Street, St. Barb's, Gonzales, John-John, Beetham Gardens, George Street, Duncan Street, Laventille, Matelot and Maloney, and some Projects emanating from the discussions are being implemented.

**Concerts of Hope**, which were held in communities across Trinidad and Tobago, featuring the music bands of the Divisions of the Ministry of National Security. This initiative is aimed at strengthening the relationship between the various arms of the Ministry and the communities.

The inaugural **Fatherhood Fair** entitled "Fathers bring yuh son and come", which was held on June 18th, 2011, was intended to sensitise and create awareness among males about the essential role of fathers and the importance of restoring a sense of family and a value system in the national community. It attracted fathers/guardians and their charges in the hope of improving the relationship between fathers and sons and creating responsible and committed fathers. It is the Ministry's intention to make it an annual event.

## **C Citizen Security Programme**

During Fiscal 2011, emphasis was placed on the development of 'at risk' youth within five (5) communities by the Citizen

Security Programme (CSP). These communities benefited from several projects aimed at providing youth with alternatives to deviant behaviour. Among the initiatives implemented were:

- An after-school programme at Farm Road, Diego Martin and Quashie Trace, Laventille;
- Establishment of an Information Technology Centre at Mt D'or Road, Champ Fleurs;
- Restoration of a recreational facility at Sogren Trace, Laventille.

The GoRTT further recognises the need to address challenges associated with the institutions of law and order and is thus committed to re-engineering the justice system to ensure swift justice.

The Ministry of Justice is therefore committed to its mandate and seeks to positively transform the face of the Criminal Justice System of Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry remains committed to the sustainable development of society through the strengthening of the institution of Justice so as to provide security, timeliness, and equality in the administration of Criminal Justice. The Ministry has under its remit, four Divisions and three Statutory Bodies which have all achieved several milestones during the Ministry's first year of existence, some of which are highlighted hereunder:

## **II The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (CICB)**

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was established to provide an avenue for the compensation of victims and/or their families who have suffered from either death or injury as a result of violent crime. The Board has had a number of successes for fiscal 2010-2011. These include:

The acceleration of the rate of the processing of claims;

- An increase in public awareness as to the existence, role and function of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board;
- The initiation of visits to clients who are themselves unable to come to the Unit;
- The increase in the availability of Application Forms for compensation, which were previously only available in Port of Spain. Forms are now available at Legal Aid

offices in Arima, San Fernando, Couva and the Tobago House of Assembly in Tobago;

- For the period, March to May 2011, a total of thirty-one (31) payments were disbursed to clients.

### III Police Complaints Authority (PCA)

The Authority was established to investigate allegations of criminal offences, corruption, and instances of serious misconduct by police officers. The authority also gathers and furnishes evidence to the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Police, or the Police Service Commission for appropriate action. Accomplishments for fiscal 2010-2011 include:

- Establishment of a national HOTLINE at 800-2PCA;
- Public awareness and sensitisation on the role of the Authority through wide media coverage;
- Creation of a Legal Department to allow complaints to be subject to judicious and independent scrutiny. Additionally, the Authority has reviewed the organisational structure prior to its establishment and has established a new structure to deliver successfully on its mandate.
- The Police Complaints Authority Act, Chap. 15:05, has been critically reviewed and consideration given to amendments to fortify the role and function of the PCA as an independent corporate body;
- New protocols have been established for handling complaints and the investigative process to achieve transparency and effective processing.

In 2001, the Government established the **Penal Reform and Transformation Unit (PRTU)** to review the country's penal system and make recommendations for its shift from a retributive to restorative system of justice. The Unit operates under the Ministry of Justice and functions to execute strategies and programmes to enhance the rehabilitation intervention process for offenders who are detained by the system. As part of its remit, the Unit also works with the other institutions in the Criminal Justice System to ensure collaboration and integration that would see all systems moving towards the support of a restorative system of justice. The aim of Prison Reform is to facilitate the transformation of perspectives, structures and people. Among the accomplishments of the Unit for fiscal

2010/2011 is an Outreach Programme for students.

Twenty-two (22) high-risk communities were identified by the Citizen Security Unit in the Ministry of National Security. Based on this data, the PRTU developed a school intervention programme for eleven (11) primary schools in 'hot-spots' or high risk communities. The programme included focus group sessions with primary school students in Standards 3, 4 and 5. A power point presentation was used as the initial point of engaging the students in a discussion revolving around how to build character and avoid the criminal personality. Students were also exposed to publications such as posters, and an activity booklet for youth exploring the theme of "Developing a Culture of Lawfulness and Restorative Justice." An anthology of poems, which is an insightful book of expressions that was composed by prison inmates of the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service, was presented to the students and teachers.

## 2. Poverty Reduction and an Efficient Social Services Delivery System

Poverty eradication remains a priority concern of the GoRTT, which has established a target of a reduction of poverty by 2% per annum. The Survey of Living Conditions 2005 revealed the poor constituted 16.7% with an indigence level of 1.2% and a vulnerable population of 9%. In September 2011, using the results of the Household Budgetary Survey 2010, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) derived a poverty rate of 21.8%. High priority has also been placed on the conduct of the 2011 Survey of Living Conditions, which is currently in its preparatory stages.

Fiscal 2011 ushered in an amalgam of initiatives directed at poverty alleviation and vulnerability mitigation.

### A. Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP)

The Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) of the Ministry of the People and Social Development supports the GoRTT in formulating and implementing a National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS). The Programme comprises a number of key initiatives including the Regional Micro Project Fund (RMPF), Micro Enterprise Training and Development Grant (MEG), Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) and the regional Multi-Purpose Community-based Telecentres, which are all designed to impact the incidence of poverty in various communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

The following successes were achieved under the programme for fiscal 2011:

- The MEG assists necessitous persons interested in undertaking a micro-project (small business venture or skills training). The maximum Grant is TTD 5,000.00. During the period October 2010 to June 2011, 202 MEG projects were approved at a cost of TTD 969,996.00;
- The MEL facility is a community empowerment and poverty reduction initiative, which equips Community-based Organisations (CBOs) to engage in micro-credit to small entrepreneurs. The maximum Grant is TTD 10,000.00. forty-five (45) MEL projects were approved and awarded during the period October 2010 to June 2011 at a cost of TTD 371,195;
- The RMPF provides micro-grants to CBOs and NGOs to implement poverty reduction projects within their communities. The grant can also be utilised to fund joint projects between Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Government Organisations. The maximum Grant is TTD 50,000.00. Thirteen (13) grants were approved under the RMPF at a cost of TTD 498,982.00 during the period October 2010 to June 2011;
- A proposal for the development of a NPRS was completed;
- The PRP collaborated with the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Theme Group to develop a Draft Joint Programme document to accelerate attainment of MDG #1 (the Alleviation of Poverty and the Eradication of Hunger); and
- During the period October 2010 to June 2011, five (5) training sessions were held for NGOs on Project Proposal Writing in the north, central, east and southern regions of the country. Approximately 300 persons participated, representing approximately 175 groups.

#### **B. Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme**

The Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP) is intended to provide social protection by promoting nutrition and food security to vulnerable households, thereby reducing the incidence of poverty. The TCCTP addresses food insecurity via a cash transfer, in the form of a food card, while simultaneously spearheading rehabilitative and developmental activities through the

provision of training, assistance in finding employment, budgetary planning, family planning and career guidance to enhance client employability.

As at December 2010, the STEP-UP (Social Transformation and Empowerment Programme-Uplifting People) developmental component of the TCCTP was rebranded to RISE-UP (Rights of Individuals to Social and Economic Security-Universal Prosperity).

The TCCTP participated in over twenty (20) successful outreach programmes to identify/target the indigent throughout the country. These outreach sessions were aimed at moving persons from social exclusion into social inclusion and facilitated the conduct of pre-testing for over two thousand (2,000) persons throughout various communities.

TCCTP is currently accessible via thirteen (13) regional offices throughout Trinidad and Tobago. As at August 2011, over 30,000 households benefited monthly from the cash transfer, as well as there were approximately 5,906 new approved applications to participate in the programme. Life -Skills Training was also provided to over 500 clients. Three thousand (3,000) persons have also been removed from the programme, following an investigation to ensure those most vulnerable were accessing the programme. Additionally, 499 persons have also been successful under the programme and have exited due to being provided with training and employment opportunities.

In August 2011, at the Inter-American Social Protection Network, Technical Consolidation Meeting, Caribbean countries (such as Barbados, St Kitts and Nevis and Guyana) also requested technical assistance and cooperation in designing their version of the Conditional Cash Transfer (Food Card) programme after Trinidad and Tobago's RISE-UP approach.

#### **C. Social Welfare**

The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of the People and Social Development is designed to assist the most vulnerable persons in the society, including the poor, elderly, children and persons with disabilities through the provision of financial support as they confront various social and economic challenges. The core services offered by the Division include the provision of the:

- Senior Citizens' Pension (Formerly Senior Citizens' Grant);

- Public Assistance Grant (PAG);
- Disability Assistance Grant (DAG); and
- General Assistance Grants (GAG).

The Senior Citizens' Pension provides financial assistance to persons aged 65 years and over. The Senior Citizens' Grant was replaced by the Senior Citizens' Pension and the amount increased to a maximum of TTD 3,000 per month with effect from September 1, 2010. The total number of new recipients receiving the Senior Citizens' Pension from October 2010 to June 2011 is 6,106 persons at a cost of TTD 89.2 million. As at June 2011, a total of approximately TTD 1.9 billion was disbursed under the Senior Citizens Pension to 76,473 persons per month.

#### i. Direct Deposit

During fiscal 2010, Cabinet approved the introduction of a system of "Direct Deposit" to facilitate increased efficiency and a safe and secure means of transferring grants to clients' bank accounts. This cheque to bank process will be implemented on a phased basis, beginning with Direct Deposit for the Senior Citizens' Pension, but the initiative will be extended to facilitate recipients of the Disability and Public Assistance Grants for the next fiscal. Currently within the Ministry, a drive is taking place to notify eligible persons of the initiative and that applications distributed via post is completed and submitted for the process to begin. To date, approximately forty percent (40%) of pensioners have responded to applications that have been issued.

*Public Assistance* is a monthly subsistence grant designed to provide financial aid to adults unable to earn a living because of ill health. Public Assistance may also be granted on behalf of necessitous children where the father or both parents is/are dead, incarcerated, disabled from earning or has deserted the family and cannot be found. During the period October 2010 to June 2011, the total number of new recipients receiving this grant was 4,387 at a cost of just over 9 million dollars, while approximately TTD 204,731,762.00 was disbursed to an overall 22,631 beneficiaries per month.

*The Disability Assistance Grant (DAG)* is disbursed to applicants who are deemed by a government medical practitioner to be unfit to work due to a physical disability. The total number of new recipients receiving the DAG from October 2010 to June 2011 is 1,960 persons at a cost of TTD 14.9 million. As at June 2011, a total of approximately

TTD 273,258,773.89 was disbursed to 22,601 beneficiaries per month under the DAG.

**Table 4.IX: Summary of Number of Vulnerable Recipients (Fiscal 2011)**

VULNERABLE GROUP	NEW RECIPIENTS	TOTAL RECIPIENTS
Senior Citizens	6,106	76,473
Persons with Disabilities	1,960	22,601
Public Assistance	4,387	22,631

The General Assistance Grants (GAG) were established to assist persons/households traumatised and rendered needy as a result of natural/other disasters such as hurricanes, fires, floods and landslides. As at October 2010, the provisions under the GAG were increased. See Table 4.X.

**Table 4.X: Changes to the Amounts Disbursed under the General Assistance Grant (Effective January 2011)**

NAME OF GRANT	OLD RATES TTD	DETERMINANTS OF THE GRANT	NEW RATES (JANUARY 2011)
Housing Assistance	10,000.00		15,000.00
Household Items	4,500.00	Once in 3 yrs	6,000.00
Medical Equipment	6,000.00		7,500.00
Domestic Help	1,600.00	3-6 mths	1,800.00
Dietary Grant	600.00	Continuous basis	No change
Clothing Grant	500.00 per person in household	Once every 2 yrs	No change
Funeral Grant	3,450.00		7,000.00
Education Grant	300.00 per child	Max. of 4 children	500.00 per child
Special Child Grant	800.00	One yr. period toll by review under Public Assistance Act	
Pharmaceuticals	900.00 for three (3) month supply		2,500.00
House Rent	4,500.00 max. up to three months		7,500.00
School Supplies	500.00	Primary	750.00
		Secondary	1,000.00
Urgent Temporary Assistance	200.00		300.00

During the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of approximately TTD 7.1 million was disbursed to 1,779 recipients under the following grants: Housing Assistance; Household Items; Medical Equipment; Home Help; Dietary; Clothing; Funeral; Education; Special Child; Pharmaceutical; House Rent and School Supplies.

#### **D. People's Arm of the Ministry of People and Social Development (MPSD)**

The establishment of a People's arm of the Ministry of the People and Social Development seeks to facilitate a bottom-up and participative approach to governance, where the national developmental agenda will be informed of the needs of citizens. The People's arm will ensure that the needs of citizens' are better analyzed and meaningfully catered for through inter alia:

- Efficient customer service which involves receiving citizen's complaints and providing feedback;
- Liaison with relevant Ministries, Government agencies and other stakeholders in resolving the complaints of citizens;
- Sensitisation and information dissemination to the public on the progress of key initiatives undertaken by Government;
- Reporting to Cabinet on the needs of communities and measures formulated to address citizens' complaints; and
- Intelligence gathering in communities as a means of being proactive in anticipating problems and responding to the needs of citizens.

#### **ii Inter-Ministerial People Issues Resolution Committee**

To facilitate the objectives of the People's arm, an Inter-Ministerial People Issues Resolution Committee (IMPIRC) was established under the purview of the MPSD in June 2010. The primary responsibility of the IMPIRC is the formulation of a People's Issues Resolution Coordinating Unit (PIRCU) within the MPSD and similar units within each member Ministry (see Box 4.I for member Ministries). The Committee is expected to propose recommendations for continuous improvements in the service delivery of Ministries.

#### **Box 4.I: Member Ministries of People Issues Resolution Coordinating Unit (PIRCU)**

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| • Works and Transport;                               | • Housing and the Environment; |
| • Arts and Multiculturalism;                         | • Local Government;            |
| • Public Utilities;                                  | • National Security;           |
| • Food Production;                                   | • Land and Marine Affairs;     |
| • Community Development;                             | • Health;                      |
| • Tobago Development;                                | • Education;                   |
| • Public Administration;                             | • Legal Affairs;               |
| • Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development; |                                |
| • Science, Technology and Tertiary Education.        |                                |

To date, the following have been achieved:

- Reviewed Electronic-based Monitoring Systems and Evaluation Mechanisms in three (3) Ministries. It was determined that elements of the Ministry of Health's Client Feedback System would be adapted for use by the other Ministries in setting up systems for the resolution of issues;
- Recommended the use of a Microsoft Customer Relationship Management System (CRM) as presented by igov.tt and Infotech Caribbean Limited in the establishment of its monitoring and evaluation mechanism;
- Established a hotline, during normal working hours (8:00 am to 4:15 pm), for greater monitoring and streamlining of issues by the MPSD. A standardised Data Capture and Reporting Form was also developed; and
- Administrative Flow Charts, a draft Policy Framework, draft Procedural Guidelines and a CRM Matrix were developed.

#### **iii Direct Impact Outreach**

In recognition of the need to be more in touch with and responsive to the needs of citizens, the Ministry of the People and Social Development also spearheaded 13 'Direct Impact' Outreach visits in fiscal 2011 in the areas of: Woodland, Oropouche; Rousillac; Mayaro; Brazil; Glamorgan, Tobago; Scarborough, Tobago; Couva; St. Helena; Preysal; La Brea; Fyzabad; Chaguanas (west); Brasso Venado.



This initiative was aimed at bringing the services and programmes offered by the Ministry closer to the people. The exercise involved the mobilisation and participation of key service delivery divisions of the Ministry including the: Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP), National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP), Community Mediation Services Division, Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP), Social Welfare and National Family Services Division (NFSD).

Collaborative support was also received from other Government agencies inclusive of the Ministry of Health, the Housing Development Corporation (HDC) and the Central Bank's National Financial Literacy Programme (NFLP), thereby expanding the range of services accessible to the selected communities and the general public.

#### **iv URP Social Component**

With the revision of the Ministry mandates in the latter quarter of fiscal 2011, the MPSD was assigned the portfolio of the Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) (Social). Through this Programme, housing and employment for the poor and vulnerable will be addressed. A total of forty (40) crews have been approved under the URP (Social).

At present, the award of tenders is in progress for contractors to construct homes for fifty-two (52) families in desperate need of housing and other basic amenities. These contractors will be required to employ persons from the thirteen (13) areas where Direct Impact campaigns took place for the year, as well as to provide training in the construction field for those persons employed. The forty (40) crews have already been deployed in the 13 areas, to undertake various projects such as clean-ups, in light of the mosquito problem.

The Ministry of the People and Social Development also has oversight of short-term crops being produced by URP (Social) in the Carlsen Field area. The Ministry places priority on this venture and will continue in its efforts to provide to those living in vulnerable conditions in our society.

In addition, the URP Social will include training and skill enhancement opportunities for individuals enrolled in the programme, particularly single mothers of children with cerebral palsy. The programme is also being developed as an intervention strategy for crime prevention and will facilitate sustainable development for vulnerable persons.

#### **v Direct Effect**

This initiative aims to proactively address the concerns of citizens by engaging in 'walkabouts' in selected communities throughout the country. The information received is lodged in a database of issues maintained by the PIRCU and transferred to the appropriate divisions of the MPSD or other Ministries for immediate action.

Six (6) outreach initiatives were held in the following areas during the period January to June 2011: Three Road/Taitt; Charro Hill/Preysal; Chickland/Caparo; Edinburgh 500; Uquire/Freeport; and Santa Cruz, where the outreach team received and processed issues from approximately 130 persons.

#### **vi Special Social Services Support Initiative**

The GoRTT recognises that the state of emergency could negatively impact the earnings of some households and an increasing possibility that people in vulnerable circumstances can be made even more susceptible by the loss of income. To help minimise the social implications, the Ministry initiated a new Special Social Support Service Initiative to assist persons affected by the state of emergency in identified at-risk communities or "hot spot" areas. The Initiative follows the model of the Direct Impact and Direct Effect outreaches, where key services will be transported directly into communities. This ensures that that the Ministry's interface with citizens takes place in the familiar and comfortable environment of their own neighbourhood. The initiative is a collaborative effort of the Ministries of the People and Social Development; of Legal Affairs; of Community Development; of Health; of Gender, Youth and Child Development; of Public Utilities; and of National Security and will function during the three-month period of the state of emergency. It would begin by targeting two communities per week, starting with "hot spots" further away from Port- of-Spain, before returning to the city.

The initiative will specifically target the following groups:

- Low income families with children
- Single Mothers
- Senior Citizens
- Persons with disabilities
- Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)

The objectives of the initiative include:

- To collaborate with stakeholders to identify the concerns and needs of vulnerable persons within identified at-risk communities;
- To provide social support services to vulnerable persons within identified at-risk communities over a 3-month period;
- To provide employment, training and skill enhancement opportunities to vulnerable residents.

It is anticipated that the initiative will yield the following outcomes:

- Data collection to identify needs and priorities of persons within the identified at-risk areas in support of planning decisions and that take into account some of the cultural, economic and physical conditions that make up the community.
- Continued access to the full range of social sector services, Direct Impact outreaches will proceed so that all citizens have equal access in this trying time.
- The URP Social assistance to persons whose incomes have been affected by the imposed curfew as a result of the State of Emergency. Persons will benefit through training and skills enhancement, as well as employment opportunities.

At the end of the campaign, a follow-up survey will be conducted to gauge whether the target groups have indeed benefited via this short term intervention.

#### **vii Decentralisation of the Delivery of Social Services**

The Decentralisation Support Unit was established in October 2007 to design, develop, coordinate and implement the decentralisation process for the efficient delivery of social services in Trinidad and Tobago. Social services are delivered at the regional level and provide the full range of interventions necessary to meet the needs of individuals and their communities. The Decentralisation of the delivery of social services is intended to provide an integrated 'one stop shop approach' that seeks to improve the quality of services delivered, as well as increase the level of access to social services clients.

Currently, Regional Offices have been established in the following locations:

- Sangre Grande (opened September 2010)
- Rio Claro (opened in May 2011)
- Tunapuna
- Couva

To date at Sangre Grande office, the client intake has been approximately one thousand two hundred and ten (1,210) for the past year. Clients have been able to access several social services including:

- Counselling/Advocacy sessions - eight hundred and twenty seven (827) recipients
- Mediation referrals - one hundred and seventeen (117) recipients
- Critical incidents responses - thirty two (32) recipients

#### **viii Couva Social Services Centre**

The Couva Social Services Centre can be recognised as a flagship centre as it was established since 2002. Its overarching mandate is to provide integrated social services to the residents of the Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo Region. During the period October 2010 to June 2011, the Centre executed the following activities:

- Helping Women Programme - provides an avenue for women to collaborate and improve their well being: 22 persons accessed service (20 women and 2 men).
- 'Support R Us' Programme - provides psychosocial assistance to adults and their children: 110 persons accessed service (60 students and 50 children of underprivileged clients).
- National Mentorship Programme - screening of 13 mentors

A total of 7,554 clients were served at the centre during the aforementioned period.

#### **ix Community Mediation**

The Community Mediation Services Division facilitates the empowerment of individuals, groups and communities by resolving disputes through mediation in a non-threatening environment. These services are offered as an alternative

to the court process, in order to address some of the behavioural issues that give rise to conflict in the society. These services are currently provided in the areas of: Port-of-Spain, Arima, Cunupia, Point Fortin, Couva, San Juan, Rio Claro, Tunapuna and Laventille. During fiscal 2011, 3,476 persons accessed the services of the Division. Counselling services were provided to 443 persons, and 320 cases were mediated.

The Division also engaged in outreach activities, community walks, targeted interventions, workshops, open houses, stakeholder meetings, parent support groups and referrals. The Division also continued its drive towards the publication of the output of the Storytelling Caravan on Peaceful Conflict Resolution, which is in the final editing stages. The publication features poems, short stories, calypsos and visual art pieces from youth between the ages of 8 and 18 from schools across the country, on ways to resolve disputes peacefully, and will be distributed to schools and libraries for use in conflict management education.

The Division also continued to lead the “Bridging the Gap” initiative in St. Barbs. This programme is a comprehensive social work case management project that targets thirty-five families of the St. Barbs community. The project aims to provide the social interventions required in partnership with the families to bring about the social well-being and empowerment required for sustained social progress and fulfilment of the families’ own goals and aspirations.

For fiscal 2011, the Division also hosted its regular Parenting Support Groups that provide a mechanism to enhance the capacity of parents/guardians to better manage difficult child relations, as well as to improve family relationships. It addresses the topics of sexuality, drugs, alcohol abuse, gang violence, conformity, stress and anger management, sexually transmitted diseases, parenting styles and absentee fathers. Through its nine (9) Parenting Support Groups, seventy-three (73) meetings were held in Port of Spain, Cunupia, Point Fortin, La Horquetta, Maloney, San Juan, Sangre Grande and St. Barbs. Two (2) Parenting Workshops were also conducted in April and June, 2011, where the topics discussed were Mental Health and Stress Management. Music Therapy was also introduced to the parents as a mechanism for managing stress and creating a healthier environment in the home. Each of these workshops exposed one hundred and fifty (150) beneficiaries to these issues.

## x Assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations

The reciprocal working relationship between the Government and civil society was maintained during fiscal 2011, through the strengthening of existing arrangements and the creation of new alliances with Non-Governmental Organisations, inclusive of Faith-based and Community groups. This approach facilitates the efficient delivery of social services to the most vulnerable citizens of the nation.

For fiscal 2011, an estimated 183 NGOs received Government Subventions which amounted to approximately TTD 101.9 million. These subventions were administered primarily by the Ministries of the People and Social Development; of Health; of Sport and Youth Affairs; and the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Ministry of the People and Social Development disbursed approximately TTD 69.7 million in annual subventions to seventy-six (76) NGOs in thirteen (13) categories. The top three (3) categories that were in receipt of the largest proportions were: Children’s Homes - estimated TTD 21.9 million, Services to Persons with Disabilities – estimated TTD 17.7 million and Industrial Schools – estimated TTD 13.5 million.

**Table 4.XI: Number of NGOs in Receipt of Subventions from the Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD) in Categories**

CATEGORY OF NGO	NO. IN RECEIPT OF A SUBVENTION FROM THE MPSD FISCAL 2011
HIV/AIDS	2
Rehabilitation for Ex-Prisoner	2
Industrial Schools	2
Youth Development	3
Provision of Drug Prevention & Rehabilitation Services	3
Hostels and Halfway Houses	4
Other Services	5
Services to Socially Displaced	7
Family Life and Counselling	7
Services for Persons with Disabilities	10
Homes for Older Persons	9
Senior Citizens Activity Centres	8
Children’s Homes	14

During fiscal 2011, four (4) new NGOs received Government Subventions amounting to the sum of TTD 484,367.00.

**Table 4.XII: New NGOs in Receipt of Government Subventions from MPSD for Fiscal 2011**

NGO CATEGORY	NEW NGO RECEIVING GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION FISCAL 2011
Children's Home	Bridge of Hope
Services for Persons with Disabilities	South Support Group of the Autistic Society Visionary Learning Centre
Services to Socially Displaced	International Society for Krishna Consciousness of Trinidad and Tobago

### 3. Income and Social Protection

In the first quarter of 2011, the Trinidad and Tobago economy reflected a decline in real GDP of 1.7 %, following two consecutive years of negative growth. Indicators further suggested the energy sector recorded a 2.7 % contraction, following a 4.1 % reduction in the last quarter of 2010. The Non-energy sector also continued to decline, albeit at a slower rate. The sector contracted by 0.8 %, but minimal growth was reflected in the manufacturing and distribution sectors (3.4 % and 0.4 % respectively). Construction activity continued to remain subdued, with public sector construction activity being weak and contracting by 6.8 % during the first quarter of 2011. Partial data suggest that labour retrenchment has also continued in 2011, from the estimated 4.8 % of the second quarter of 2010<sup>44</sup>.

However, in a turn around, headline inflation decelerated rapidly to 0.8 % (year-on-year) in June 2011 from 13.4 % at the end of December 2010, as food price inflation fell from 29.5 % to 0.1 % over the period. Over the period also, core inflation, which excludes the impact of food prices, fell from 4.7 % to 1.4 %. The sharp deceleration in food price inflation is partly due to the base effect<sup>45</sup>. In the last fiscal,

44 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Economic Bulletin, July 2011; Summary Economic Bulletin, June 2011.

45 Ibid.

the Government, through the Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs implemented a number of initiatives aimed at food security and price reduction. These include: constructing 300 on-farm irrigation ponds; building 250 km of access roads; increasing food production; encouraging more youths into agriculture; and establishing a Prices Council to monitor food prices throughout the country.

However, despite the international crises that impact on the local economy, the GoRTT continues to implement a number of initiatives to build the robustness and resilience of the economy. In April 2010, the Government also agreed to the establishment of a Social Compact for Trinidad and Tobago. The Social Compact is to oversee the development of a Social Partnership Agreement and various Protocols, in consultation with stakeholders, relating to key national issues such as food prices, productivity, wages and inflation, inclusive of research. The main objective of the Agreement is to ensure the social and economic sustainability of Trinidad and Tobago in the context of current and emerging global, regional and national challenges. To undertake this work, Government agreed to the establishment of a committee with the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED) as secretariat.

In this regard, for fiscal 2010/2011, the MLSMED appointed the following Boards and Committees:- The Minimum Wage Board; the Board of Directors of NEDCO; Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Authority; Board of Governors of the Cipriani College of Labour and Co-operative Studies; Registration, Recognition and Certification Board; ILO 144 Tripartite Committee; Boilers Examiners Board and the Advisory Friendly Societies Board; and the HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre (HASC) Advisory Board. Recommendations have been made for the establishment of an Industrial Relations Board for the assessment of the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act, with a view to making recommendations for amendments to the Act.

A major goal of the GoRTT is to achieve economic diversification and sustainable development of the economy. The Government therefore recognises that viable, competitive enterprises are the foundation for industrial and business growth, and by extension economic growth. It is thus prepared to support business development at all levels.

On February 1, 2011, the GoRTT under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) introduced the

**TTBizLink**, an IT-platform known as a Single Electronic Window (SEW). SEW is an IT Solution designed to modernise the way companies connect with government agencies in the process of conducting business and trade. Companies/individuals desirous of importing/exporting goods submit applications for permits, licenses or conduct other trade-related activities via TTBizLink. It is anticipated that TTBizLink will reduce the processing time for trade related applications to one week and eventually two to three days. Undoubtedly, this will enhance the competitiveness of businesses and increase the attractiveness of Trinidad and Tobago for investment.

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) has long been recognised as a viable sector for development, poverty reduction and a feasible contributor to economic sustainability. To date MSEs constitute more than 90% of total business establishments. The MLSMED recognises the potential of the MSE sector and established the Enterprise Development Division (EDD)<sup>46</sup> and NEDCO in 2002. The Ministry also fostered a collaborative partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for the promotion of an enabling environment towards an entrepreneurship culture and ease of access to funding through NEDCO. In August 2010, the GoRTT agreed to the development of a revised policy, strategy and institutional framework for the development of MSEs in Trinidad and Tobago.

In September 2010, Government approved the **“Establishment of Community-Based Business Incubators”** (or CBBi) to address infrastructural deficiencies by providing shared space and facilities, as well as access to business development and funding support services during the start up and growth phases of MSEs. The targeted sectors for the CBBis include food production, small-scale manufacturing, arts, culture and entertainment, tourism, the creative industry and other products and services to be identified through feasibility studies.

Additionally, in June 2011, the Ministry commenced discussions for the development of CBBis in areas that have been identified as experiencing high levels of poverty, unemployment and underemployment. In collaboration with the Regional Corporations, the CBBis will be developed

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46 The EDD, which was established as the entity responsible for policy and programmes has supervisory, monitoring and overall governance of the sector. NEDCO was established as the funding mechanism for ease of access to financing for Small and Micro Enterprises.

as defined within the parameters of the Regional Municipal Development Plans for the areas of Sangre Grande, Point Fortin and Siparia in the first instance, and would utilise the readily available skills and natural resources of these areas for enterprise development. The potential of these areas are inclined towards agriculture, therefore focus will be placed on developing agri-based businesses and exploring opportunities for ecotourism.

In Fiscal 2010/2011, significant progress was made in the Business Incubator Programme. Steps were taken towards the development of an incubation model that ensures that the businesses are provided with the appropriate skills and entrepreneurship training and other requisite support, throughout their involvement in the Programme. In April 2011, the Ministry received technical cooperation from the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) of India for the development of a draft National Business Incubator Policy. By May 2011, the Draft policy document **“Enterprise Development through Business Incubation,”** was developed and used as the basis of discussion at a consultation on June 01, 2011. The objective of this consultation was the promotion of the awareness of the aims and objectives of the Business Incubator Programme and to further inform institutional support for the MSE sector.

Also in June 2011, partnering relationships were established with the private sector, for their involvement in the Business Incubator Programme. Eight (8) business proposals are currently being considered by the Ministry for the Business Incubator Programme. One such proposal being considered is the Export Centre Company Limited (ECCL), specialists in development, education and training through craft.

The National Entrepreneurship Development Company Limited (NEDCO), established in 2002 as the implementing agency for Government’s policy on small and micro enterprise development, and for the facilitation of access to funding for business start-up and the expansion and growth of existing small enterprises, disbursed 10,000 loans with a value of TTD 236.6 million over the period 2002 to September 2010, thereby positioning itself as the leading service provider in the MSE sector. Loans were expended for start-up of businesses, expansion of existing businesses and loan renewals for the continuation of enterprises. Continued access to Development Funding is open to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago eighteen (18) years and over and is provided on a nationwide basis

through the company's network of offices via the ten (10) Regional Entrepreneurship Development (RED) Centres located at Port of Spain, Tunapuna, Arima, Sangre Grande, Chaguanas, Couva, Princes Town, San Fernando, Point Fortin and Scarborough.

In fiscal 2010/2011, NEDCO sought to build on its successes by reviewing its Loan Operations Policies and Procedures, to ensure that they are in keeping with best international practices. This entails a comparative analysis and assessment of the existing loans operations policies and procedures with that of other financial institutions in Trinidad and Tobago, Government and other state agencies' policies; consultation with clients and other stakeholders; as well as the creation of linkages and the strengthening of existing partnerships with tertiary level institutions and professional bodies.

For 2010/2011, NEDCO engaged in discussion with College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago (COSTAATT), with the objective of facilitating training to Business graduates, as identified by the staff of COSTAATT, for the development of innovative businesses. To date, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been drafted for review by the board of NEDCO.

In the area of support services, NEDCO has established a dedicated mechanism for the provision of business advisory services to its potential and existing clientele. The Entrepreneurial Training Institute and Incubation Centre (ETIIC) was conceptualised as a strategic business unit in NEDCO, with its core activities including specialised training programmes developed to build entrepreneurial success. Offices have been established in Barataria, Chaguanas, Naparima, Cocoyea Village, and Lower Scarborough. A total of 1,258 attendees participated in ETIIC's training modules.

NEDCO has also collaborated with the Small Enterprise Business Association (SEBA) for the A-Z of running a Small Business Programme. Five hundred and fifty-four (554) persons participated in the A to Z programme.

The Youth Entrepreneurship Success (YES!) Programme is earmarked for young persons, 18 - 30 years old. This programme incorporates an innovative and dynamic approach combining business and lifestyle components and is used to encourage young persons to start their own businesses. A total of 341 persons graduated from the YES! Programme.

NEDCO continued to encourage entrepreneurship as

an alternative form of employment with the "Business Buzz" strategy, specifically designed to promote Small and Medium sized Enterprise (SME) development. Targeting educational institutions, skills programmes and communities, NEDCO reached communities in Princes Town, Gasparillo, Point Fortin, educational institutions and skills programmes such as COSTATT and Kennedy Enhancement Programme and the Civilians Conservation Corps. The SME culture was also carried into the public sector domain of the then Ministry of Planning, Economic & Social Re-Structuring & Gender Affairs, and the Ministry of Community Development and Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development.

### A. Decent Work

In fiscal 2011, the GoRTT continued implementation of initiatives to ensure the development and protection of workers' rights, improvement in working conditions and the Decent Work Agenda. Specific activities undertaken by the MLSMED during this period include:

The development of a Decent Work Policy and Programme of Action for Trinidad and Tobago comprised of three (3) major project components as follows:

- **Education and sensitisation** on the concepts and elements of Decent Work
- **Development of a Decent Work** Policy for Trinidad and Tobago
- **Development of a Decent Work** Programme of Action for Trinidad and Tobago

Consequently the MLSMED hosted a series of stakeholder consultations with the overarching objective of obtaining the views and inputs of the tripartite partners in the labour sector (Workers' Organisations August 2010 and one with Employers' Organisations in October 2010, Government in January 2011). These consultations were intended to facilitate the development of a draft policy on Decent Work and a Programme of Action for Trinidad and Tobago, which are currently being drafted for consultations before finalisation.

The Consultations indicated five (5) priority areas for focus in the Policy and Programme. These included:

- Labour reform (critical step to secure rights of workers especially those traditionally excluded such as domestic workers);

- Strengthening the labour inspection function (to effectively enforce provisions of labour legislation);
- Developing sustainable micro and small enterprises (as a means of creating employment, generating wealth and alleviating poverty on government agenda);
- Strengthening social dialogue (meaningful consultation and tripartite dialogue – involving government, employers and workers underpins entire policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process);
- Enhancing labour market information systems (to inform policy decision).

Labour Month was also celebrated in June 2011, with a Campaign entitled “*A Worker without Rights is like a Worker without Tools. Know your Rights; It’s your Responsibility*,” which was geared to drive the sensitisation of workers’ rights. National Safety Week was also celebrated from May 2nd to 6th, 2011 and activities were geared towards educating small business workers and employers on specific topics such as: the implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2004; construction safety; electrical and office safety; and conducting simple risk assessments. With the support of the OSH Authority, the Government has also commenced the process of building a resilient OSH Management System.

Work is also in progress for updating labour legislation, in particular for Maternity Protection and Workmen’s Compensation. In February 2010, Government further approved the conduct of a National Study of Domestic Workers as part of the agenda. This is to facilitate an assessment on the status of the domestic worker in T&T and to provide information and make appropriate recommendations for the “*Classification of Domestic Employees as Workers*.” In an effort to further improve the conditions of labour, the minimum wage was also increased by 38% to TTD 12.50 per hour for daily rated workers effective January 2011 according to the Minimum Wages Act Chap 88:04.

The National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT), with a mission, “To deliver meaningful social security products and services to our customers,” continues to function in the capacity of strengthening and extending social protection in the face of demographic and financial developments that affect the nation’s working population and their dependants.

In an effort to meet the recent global and national challenges and to assure stakeholders that their fund remains secure and well managed, the NIBTT accomplished the following in Fiscal 2010:

- Served 642,934 customers, which included 507,225 employed persons, 116,889 long term beneficiaries and 18,820 employers;
- Approved benefit payments to the sum of TTD 2.19 billion, of which the retirement pension accounted for TTD 1.71 billion;
- Processed 42,339 new claims;
- Registered 23,817 new insured persons;
- Registered 2,225 new employers;
- Received payments from 18,820 employers;
- Received payments on behalf of 512,219 employed persons.

The NIBTT also commenced the conduct of the 8th Actuarial Review as at 30 June 2010. The Review is aimed at assisting the Government of Trinidad and Tobago through the NIBTT, in ensuring the long-term financial, fiscal and economic viability of the National Insurance System (NIS). The completion of the Review of the NIS has been identified as a top priority for 2012. It will seek to determine whether or not the NIS is operating on a sound financial basis and recommend modifications that may render the NIS a more effective and efficient mechanism for providing social insurance protection. The Review will also ensure that the NIBTT is in compliance with the statutory requirement specified in Section 70 (1) of the NI Act and Section 22 (1).

#### 4. Health Care, Wellness and Lifestyles

The GoRTT recognises citizens’ health and wellness as critical to development, and therefore focuses on the creation of an efficient health care system that emphasizes preventative medicine. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is charged with the responsibility of the management of the health care system in Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry provides leadership and direction for the sector by focusing on inter alia policy making; planning; assessing of the population’s health needs; mobilising funding for delivery of health services; regulating the sector; and ensuring that services that are provided by private and public providers are delivered in accordance with internationally accepted

quality standards. In fiscal 2011, the MoH undertook a number of initiatives to facilitate the development of a proficient and well-organised health care system.

The Ministry of Health commenced preparation for the establishment of a Health Services Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (HSACTT). Currently, there is no existing system of health services accreditation in Trinidad and Tobago, which is a necessary tool for regulating, monitoring, improving and maintaining the quality of care. However there is a growing worldwide demand for quality in health care, and for mechanisms such as accreditation programmes to promote and maintain quality health services.

The Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Ministry of the Attorney General will prepare the required legislation for a health services accreditation system. A Health Services Accreditation Act will create the legal framework for the establishment of the Council, which will set standards and conduct evaluation of all health care systems and services at the ambulatory, primary, secondary and tertiary care levels, to ensure that Trinidad and Tobago develops a modern responsive high quality health care system.

Preparatory work has already been done by the Ministry in laying the foundation for the successful implementation of a National Health Services Accreditation Programme. This includes:

- Developed an Assessment Instrument;
- Produced three thousand (3,000) copies of the Standards Manual and disseminated to public and private health facilities;
- Sensitised key Stakeholders;
- Implemented RHA Action Plans aimed at making facilities/services ready for accreditation; and
- Developed protocols and practice standards congruent with the Accreditation Standards Manual of Trinidad and Tobago.

## **I Health Promotion and Health Education Initiatives**

Health promotion remains a key tactic of the Ministry of Health, where prevention and wellness have become the focal point of these campaigns and projects.

### **A. Non-Communicable Diseases (CNCDs)**

Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (CNCDs) are the top four leading causes of death in Trinidad and Tobago, accounting for over 60% of all deaths annually. Behavioural risk factors such as unhealthy eating habits, physical inactivity, tobacco use, overweight and obesity are some of the key drivers of the chronic disease epidemic. These risk factors are inter-connected with other social and environmental factors such as poverty, education, physical infrastructure and policies that can influence the ability of people to access and engage in healthy choices, and ultimately impact the growing epidemic of CNCDs in the country. Overtime expenditure on CNCDs has also been increasing. The public expenditure on drugs for the treatment of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, and hypertension was TTD 34 million in 2004; in 2009, it was TTD 121.8 million and currently, it stands at about TTD 400 million.

An emergent cause of concern is the existence of CNCDs in our children and youth populations. The 2010 survey of Body Mass Index (BMI), conducted by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI/PAHO) for the Ministry of Health, revealed that childhood obesity is on the rise in Trinidad and Tobago. Approximately a quarter of primary and secondary school age children, 24.6%, in Trinidad and Tobago are overweight or obese. The school based Diabetes Screening project has further revealed the existence of Type II Diabetes, often referred to as adult onset Diabetes, in school aged children.

Given that CNCDs are primarily lifestyle diseases, they are highly preventable. The Ministry's strategy for CNCD Prevention and Control are multi-fold and include public policy development on chronic diseases; risk factors and determinants; the strengthening of our surveillance; emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention; and integrated management of chronic diseases and risk factors.

In this regard, the Ministry of Health hosted a National Symposium on "The Threat Of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases To The Future Of Children" on August 23rd 2011. The symposium was held to bring together a range of Government Ministries, public and private organisations, NGOs and civil society organisations to:

- Share current data and research information on the risks driving the chronic disease epidemic in children and youth populations;



- Develop an Action Agenda by identifying innovative approaches, and successful preventive strategies to reduce negative risk factors and promote healthy children;
- Foster multi-sector actions that promote environmental, social, and policy changes for healthy lifestyles and the prevention of chronic disease.

On September 16th 2011, a Working Committee was appointed for the new Partners Forum for Action on Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases. The Partners' Forum is a new approach established by the Pan American Health Organisation /World Health Organisation (PAHO/WHO), under its Chronic Disease Program. The goal of the Trinidad and Tobago Partners Forum is to act as both a catalyst and a mechanism for multi-sectoral action to promote health and reduce the burden of chronic diseases on the population. With the appointment of this Partners Forum, Trinidad and Tobago has become the first in the region to implement this new approach spearheaded by PAHO. The objectives are to:

- Establish a framework/alliance for joint planning and implementation of actions and policies guided by the Ministry of Health and supported by public sector, private sector, NGOs, civil society and other regional and international partners to reduce the burden of CNCDs in Trinidad and Tobago;
- Identify local, regional and international best practices on public, private, civil society partnerships in support of health;
- Mobilise resources from all sectors to support joint actions to reduce the modifiable risk factors of CNCDs, with an emphasis on population based strategies;
- Develop and implement joint, integrated, coordinated actions in support of promoting health, reducing risk factors and improving management of CNCDs with a focus on:
  - Addressing the modifiable biological, environmental and social determinants of CNCDs;
  - Population based healthy nutrition strategies including –
    - elimination of trans fats
    - reduction of salt and sugar in locally produced foods
    - provision of product information and health education to support healthy lifestyle choices;

- Development of supportive environments for population based physical activity;
- Smoking cessation; and
- Workplace wellness.

The Ministry also conducted a national CNCDs Risk Factor survey to determine the number of people with risk factors for chronic diseases, through the collection of data on tobacco use, alcohol consumption, fruit and vegetable consumption and physical inactivity.

Persons surveyed were between the ages of 15 and 64. Preliminary statistics indicate:

- Tobacco use - 18% of men and women smoke an average of 12 cigarettes per day;
- Alcohol use - 41% of the persons surveyed consume alcohol with 34% of men and 17% of women engaging in heavy episodic drinking; that is having 4 or more drinks on any given day;
- Fruit and vegetable consumption - 91% eat less than 5 servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day;
- Weight - 56% of men and women aged 15 - 64 are overweight and 25% are obese;
- CNCD Risk Factors - Half of the persons between the ages of 25 and 64 have three or more of the risk factors. However, there is an overwhelming 64% of men and women between the ages of 45 to 64 with three or more risk factors.

## **B. EVIPNet (Evidence-Informed Policy Network)**

Following the launch of EVIPNet (Evidence-Informed Policy Network) Americas in Trinidad and Tobago (July, 2009), a national task force was established, under the leadership and coordination of the Ministry of Health and with PAHO's technical cooperation. The task force had a wide cross-sectional representation of governmental and non-governmental organisations and representatives of the Academia, professional associations and the private sector, and PAHO.

Representatives of the task force participated in national and international training workshops for the formulation of Policy Briefs (PB) conducted by international experts from the Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Macmaster

University and the International University of Florida. As a consequence, the task force has been able to complete the PB on Injuries and Violence, specifically on the topic of sexually abused children.

The Ministry of Health also recently organised a one-day Policy Dialogue (PD) on: "The Management and Rehabilitation Services for Sexually Abused Persons under 18 years of age in Trinidad", which was conducted by international experts from the International University of Florida and the University of Maryland. The PD had more than 30 participants, representing the management level of the key national stakeholder institutions, such as the newly formed Children's Authority, the Academia, the National Police Force, relevant NGOs and health care providers at the local and regional levels. The PB and PD for Tobago are scheduled to take place during November, 2011.

### **C. Dengue Fever**

The Ministry of Health continues to implement an aggressive Dengue Prevention Campaign in an effort to contain the increase in the reported cases of dengue. Several measures undertaken include:

- Public advisories/sensitisation on dengue prevention;
- Conduct of spraying in communities;
- Continuous dengue surveillance at all health facilities;
- Environmental cleanup, including the elimination of breeding sources (source reduction);
- Launch of Inspector Dengue Eradication Programme (DEP) – using school children to assist in controlling the spread of Dengue. The Ministry of Health supported by the Ministry of Education will inculcate in children the Inspector DEP message of source reduction by introducing it into the school curriculum.

### **D. Assistance to Vulnerable**

The Ministry also has a number of initiatives in place designed to assist the vulnerable with their health care needs. These include the Children's Life Fund, financial assistance to necessitous patients and the adult cardiac surgery programme.

### **i Children's Life Fund**

The GoRTT recognises that sick children from low income households are particularly under-served and critically underfunded in accessing medical treatment from private specialist health care service providers. In this regard, the Ministry established the Children Life Fund Authority and will continue to meet the needs of the vulnerable children requiring assistance.

A total of TTD 3,552,380.46 was provided by the Ministry between May and August 2011 to assist nine (9) children who required urgent overseas medical treatment.

### **ii Financial Assistance to Necessitous Patients**

The Financial Assistance to Necessitous Patients Programme or Medical Aid Committee Programme provides financial assistance to eligible patients who cannot afford the medical procedures and medication that they require. These cases arise where the medical treatment is not available in the public health care system. For the 2009 to 2010 fiscal period, grants were extended to 2,280 persons {inclusive of 107 (males) and 1073 (females)} to access medical care that they would have otherwise been unable to afford.

### **iii Adult Cardiac Surgery Programme**

The Adult Cardiac Surgery Programme is offered to vulnerable persons requiring cardiac surgery and allows them to access this care free of charge. The surgery is provided through a public sector/ private sector arrangement and the cost is borne by the MoH. For fiscal year 2009-10, there were a total of 349 procedures done.

### **E. Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy**

The Global Competitiveness Report 2010/2011 indicates that life expectancy for Trinidad and Tobago fell from rank 88 in 2009/2010 to 95 in 2010/2011; while infant mortality dropped slightly from 94 to 98 for the same period.

**Table 4.XIII: Health Indicators**

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 133 COUNTRIES / ECONOMIES 2009/2010	RANK OUT OF 139 COUNTRIES / ECONOMIES 2010/2011	RANK OUT OF 142 COUNTRIES / ECONOMIES 2011/2012
Life Expectancy	88	95	95
Infant Mortality	94	98	101

*SOURCE: Global Competiveness Report 2010/2009, 2011/2010 & 2011/2012*

## F. HIV/AIDS

According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Report 2010, it is estimated that in Trinidad and Tobago there is more than twenty-five thousand (25, 000) persons living with HIV (PLHIV) and an adult HIV prevalence of 1.5%, in 2010. However, while there is a 40% decrease in AIDS-related mortality from 2001 to 2008, HIV/AIDS remains a significant cause of mortality in the Caribbean, amongst persons aged 20 – 59. Thus the GoRTT continues to strategically address the challenges confronted by the disease. In fact, the GoRTT aims to reduce the estimated number of newly-diagnosed HIV infections by 25% by 2013 and has therefore undertaken a number of initiatives to apprehend the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Efforts have been aimed at ensuring universal access to treatment, care and support and to insulate future generations from HIV/AIDS.

The Government intends to establish a statutory body to coordinate a national HIV response. This has led to the closure of the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) to facilitate this process. However, the statutory body will allow the NACC to operate independently of external influences on national policy. In the interim the Ministry of Health and the Trinbago HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee will coordinate the national effort.

Continued initiatives in the fight against AIDS include<sup>47</sup>:

- AIDS Week, celebrated in June 2011;
- Universal access to HIV Testing; the MoH is also in

<sup>47</sup> SOURCE: Minister Rodger Samuel Speech @UN Meeting, JUNE 2011

the process of ensuring that HIV testing becomes an integral part of the primary health care system;

- Free anti-retroviral medication to all persons living with HIV/AIDS; at the end of 2010, 6,800 persons (adults and children) living with HIV were accessing anti-retroviral treatment;
- An initiative to eliminate transmission of HIV from mother to child by 2015; a reduced number of HIV exposed infants have been achieved – in 2009 there were no recorded cases;
- An increased national awareness of modes of transmission of HIV in 77% of the general population; 52 FBOs and CSOs have been funded to develop education and community programmes in communities;
- An expanded HIV programme (private and public) in accordance with the National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS;
- In 2009, 558 attendees received training related to caring for people living with HIV to increase the number of health personnel trained in the area;
- National legislation is also being drafted to regulate the reporting of HIV cases using surveillance best practice that protects patient confidentiality;
- The draft national policy on HIV/AIDS is also currently awaiting approval by the Government.

The GoRTT also continues to recognise the importance of partnerships at regional and global levels to confront challenges of HIV/AIDS. In this regard, there is the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework, in which Trinidad and Tobago adopted the stated 25% reduction in new cases. This translates to a reduction from 1,400 -1,100 cases by 2013. The GoRTT is also committed to halting the prevalence of HIV among youth, towards achievement of the MDGs. The aim is to halve the number of new cases from the 2008 baseline by 2015 (which amounts to 700 cases).

Initiatives have also been directed at reducing stigma and discrimination that can infringe the human rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). The US provides assistance to this effort through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in collaboration with Centres for Disease Control, to shift HIV testing to NGOs, which would increase access to services and aid efforts to

further reduce stigma and discrimination. The Ministry is also in pursuit of establishing a human rights desk designed to investigate discrimination against PLWHAs.

The GoRTT also continued to address the challenges of HIV and AIDS in the workplace through the structure of an institutionalised framework. The MLSMED is the lead Ministry and Chair of the Project Advisory Board (PAB) for the workplace approach to HIV and AIDS issues.

Further, the development of the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS<sup>48</sup> for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (2008) is a major outcome of the collaborative efforts by the GoRTT, International Labour Organisation / United States Department of Labour (ILO/USDOL) HIV Workplace Education Programme 2006-2008 (the Project), as managed by the multipartite PAB<sup>49</sup>.

In November 2008, the collaborative efforts of the Project culminated in a five (5) year Sustainability Plan (2009-2013) for the continuation of the workplace activities against HIV and AIDS. The plan was launched on 1st September 2010. Implementation of this Plan is under the purview of the GoRTT for implementation and within the mandate of the MLSMED. In November 2010, the HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre (HASC) was established and is in the process of recruiting the required staff. In March 2011, the Centre was formally launched with the hosting of a Leadership Conference on HIV and AIDS.

The activities of the Centre, as guided by the Sustainability Plan have facilitated the implementation of the following:

- The partnering of the MLSMED with the Chief Personnel Officer for the training of one hundred (100) Human Resource Officers across the public sector in treating with persons infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS in the workplace;

48 The Policy, adopted as guide for the national workplace response (Cabinet Minute No. 727 dated March 27, 2008) guides and support social partners in their various roles and at different stages of their policy development and implementation process. It is noteworthy that this Policy is compliant with international standards and is underpinned by the principles of decent work.

49 The Project Advisory Board was re-designated as the HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre Advisory Board (HASC) (Cabinet Minute No. 2128, August 2009). The Board is to provide oversight for the implementation of the HIV/AIDS workplace education programmes and co-ordinate the implementation of the National Strategic framework on HIV and AIDS.

- The successful implementation and completion of the Tobago Programme Acceleration Funding (PAF) Pilot project for the period September 2010 to March 2011. The PAF project seeks to develop, document and apply an innovative methodology, utilising the edutainment approach (education through popular theatre or entertainment), to sensitise persons in the Informal Economy on HIV workplace issues and to promote risk reduction to HIV among persons in this sector. The pilot was undertaken in the communities of Plymouth/Bethesda, Speyside, and environs in Tobago. Funding was received from the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and administered through the ILO;
- The successful integration of the activities of the Ministry into the national activities in the recognition of National World AIDS Day Celebrations on December 1, 2010 as spearheaded by the NACC;
- The successful undertaking of a print and media education campaign in the last quarter of 2010;
- The development of a dedicated web-site for the HASC to provide easy access to information by the public;
- Training of officers in policy implementation and development and communication skills. Specialised training in monitoring and evaluation of HIV and AIDS as conducted by the Caribbean Health Research Council (CHRC) in May 2011.

The 2011 Global Competitiveness Report, however, indicated that the “HIV prevalence” indicator in Trinidad and Tobago continued to fall from 108 to 112 between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, and the “business impact of HIV/AIDS” remained stable at 119 for the same period.

**Table 4.XIV: HIV Indicators**

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 133 COUNTRIES /ECONOMIES 2009/2010	RANK OUT OF 139 COUNTRIES /ECONOMIES 2010/2011	RANK OUT OF 142 COUNTRIES /ECONOMIES 2011/2012
Business Impact of HIV/AIDS	119	119	123
HIV Prevalence	108	112	117

SOURCE: *Global Competitiveness Report 2010/2009, 2011/2010 & 2011/2012*

## 5. Youth Development, Sport & Recreation

### A. Youth Development

The GoRTT recognises the potential of youth, given their energy, imagination, intelligence and initiative, and is therefore committed to involving youth at every stage of development and social transformation. The newly created Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development (MGYCD), which now has youth-related affairs under its purview, is the agency positioned to engender this transformation. The Ministry has as its targets, male and female adolescents (12- 17 years) and male and female young adults (18- 29 years). Particular areas of priority for the Ministry include:

- Promoting pro-social behaviour;
- Issues related to substance abuse;
- Incarcerated youth;
- Homeless youth;
- Literacy/ numeracy rates;
- Monitoring the school dropout rate/ truancy; and
- Issues related to teenage pregnancy.

In Fiscal 2011, progress continued on the implementation of the National Youth Policy. The National Youth Policy promotes youth empowerment and participation, placing youth at the forefront of policy development and implementation. In April 2011, an Internal Ministerial Committee was established to review the Policy. Proposals are currently being developed.

The United Nations designated the period 12 August, 2010 to 12 August, 2011 as the International Year of Youth (IYY), with the global theme of “Dialogue and Mutual Understanding.” The United Nations recognises that young people are a major human resource for development, positive social change and technological innovation; and that young people are not merely passive beneficiaries, but effective agents of change in the process to address the world’s major challenges. In August 2010, the GoRTT therefore launched National Youth Month 2010 and the International Year of the Youth. Commemoration activities started with a celebration of Youth Heroes. Young people were honoured in the areas of bravery, academics, leadership, service and sport. All the Youth Heroes were nominated by National Youth Organisations from across Trinidad and Tobago in keeping with tenets of inclusion and empowerment.

In August 2010, the Ministry also launched the first National Youth Consultation Programme, a new addition to the National Youth Month agenda. Young people were brought together to articulate their views on youth-related issues, and collaborative effort to address the challenges. Government’s pillars of development – People-centred Development and Good Governance – are at the heart of this initiative to further develop and empower youth.

The objectives of the Consultations included:

- To encourage better communication and participation between young people and the Government;
- To incorporate the voices of youth in the decision-making process;
- To improve understanding of young people’s values, priorities and expectations.

Consultations were held in South Trinidad, North Trinidad and Tobago. Participants in the consultations had the opportunity to meet with key leaders and experts on various issues of concern to youth such as Education; Employment; Hunger and Poverty; Health; Environment; Drug Abuse; Juvenile Delinquency; Globalisation; Information and Communication Technologies; and HIV/AIDS. The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs also resolved to incorporate youth contributions at these consultations in the review of the National Youth Policy.

Inspired by the Prime Minister’s Clean and Beautify Trinidad and Tobago (C&BTT) initiative, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs also highlighted the environmental issues of importance to young people, through the My Country, My Community, My Space Environmental Campaign unveiled during National Youth Month. The aim of the Campaign was to simplify environmental responsibility to an individual level, making it easier for each person to understand how they can help save and protect the environment.

The three-fold campaign involved My Country, which sought to encourage all young people and youth groups to continue keeping the country clean and providing them with current information on environmental conservation on a national level; the My Community segment of the campaign focused on community-based projects; while the My Space segment encouraged each individual to reduce their own carbon footprint.

The Government further facilitated youth development through national leadership training programmes, peer education workshops and community social projects

which harnessed discussion with young people in relation to the design and implementation of programmes to meet their needs.

## **B. Sport & Recreation**

The GoRTT recognises sports as an essential aspect to the development of our social and human capital, particularly the youth; and further views sport as an important component of economic diversification. The Ministry of Sport therefore has a critical role the fulfilment of Trinidad and Tobago as a sport-oriented society.

During Fiscal 2011, the Ministry of Sport (MoS) sought to restructure the Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (SPORTT) to adequately execute its role and function. The redesigned organisation structure has been formulated within the context of the company's mandate and the aspirations of its leadership for the period 2011-2014. This 'right-sizing' exercise will better position the company to lead the Ministry's sport infrastructure development; maximise participation in sport and physical activities and build on the country's capacity to operate in the Sport Industry.

In this regard, for fiscal 2011 the Ministry implemented the following initiatives in the area of Sport:

### **i Podium-ready Based Programmes:**

#### **• Vern-Gambetta Optimal Athletic Development Programme**

The Ministry conducted the Optimal Athletic Development for High Performance in Sport Programme with approximately 120 participants. The Sport Specific Coaching workshops for the five (5) major sports of Volleyball, Netball, Rugby, Track and Field, and Cricket, which utilised the 'Gambetta Model', to analyze, rectify and plan remedial programmes for progressive improvement towards sustaining High Performance at the international level.

#### **• Sport Psychology Programme**

The Ministry also initiated a national 3-year Psychological Skills Training Programme for approximately 400 athletes, which focused on the Psychological and Physical preparation of athletes and included topics such as Sport Psychology Principles and Periodisation Skills Training, Collection/Research Methods, and

Intervention Techniques in a Pre-Olympic Conference. The first phase of the programme known as the 'Education Phase' was completed in fiscal 2009, with the second phase known as the 'Transitional Phase,' completed in May-June 2010.

The third phase of this psychology programme known as the 'Utilisation Phase' was conducted in May 2011 as an evidence-based sports psychology conference, the first of its kind in the Caribbean. At present, the sport psychologist is working with 20 national elite athletes who have the potential to medal at the 2012 Olympics in London. These athletes are presently undergoing a mental toughness Programme in one-on-one sessions with the Psychologist as part of their preparation.

### **ii Participation in Physical Recreation and Sport**

- Approximately 16,000 young people participated in the Ministry's sport and physical recreation programmes including the **School and Community Coaching Programme, National Sport Festival, Women & Girls in Sport and Community Swimming Programmes**. These programmes target various cohorts within the national community including children, young people, women, girls, senior citizens and the specially challenged.
- The Ministry also re-introduced **Sport Caravans** to remote parts of Trinidad in order to bring sport to those communities. **The Sport Training and Enhancement Programme [STEP]** was conducted in August to fill the gap of teaching basic fundamentals of different sports and to develop the social, mental and life skills of persons aged 3 to 14 years.

## **C. Legislation and Policy**

Trinidad and Tobago, as a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code, is responsible for enforcing the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code, random testing and education of its national sport elites and establishment of supporting legislation and anti-doping rules in keeping with the Code. Consequently, steps are being taken to establish a Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Organisation to administer and enforce the anti-Doping rules. Draft Legislation is being finalised for submission to the Legislative Review Committee prior to consideration by Cabinet and

being laid in Parliament. This Anti-doping Body is to be created by statute.

In addition, a Policy to inform the Legislation for the Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Organisation was approved in 2010, the T&T Anti-Doping rules have been drafted and are being revised under WADA rule and will soon be rolled out to the national sporting fraternity.

In the realm of prevention of drug abuse in sport, a number of drug awareness initiatives were conducted among young student athletes. Five (5) Drug Awareness Fairs were conducted in conjunction with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), WADA, Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee and Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education (TTASPE) to cement and enhance the anti-doping drive in Trinidad and Tobago among 500+ student athletes from Forms 4 and 5, as well as their coaches, teachers, parents and administrators of the respective sports. Similar Education Fairs are planned targeting individual major sporting disciplines e.g. netball, volleyball, hockey and swimming athletes, coaches, officials and other representatives of Olympic and Non-Olympic sporting bodies.

The Boxing Board Control Act (of 1934) was also reviewed in 2010. A new Board of Directors was elected to manage the sport of boxing at all levels in Trinidad and Tobago. The Board has the responsibility of reviewing the regulations made under the Act in order to modernise the provisions relating to licensing, promotions, referees, fight rules and requirements.

In an effort to streamline National Sporting Disciplines, the Ministry was also engaged in the process of bringing together fragmented affiliates in the disciplines of motor sport, cue sport, martial arts and shooting so that an agreement can be reached on governance under one umbrella body to streamline Government's subventions for the development of these sports. Mediation is being utilised to facilitate this process. The Ministry is further facilitating the conduct of a feasibility study to determine a suitable location for the Head Office of the Motor Sports Organisation in Waterloo.

#### **D. Financial Assistance to National Sporting Organisations and to Sport-serving Associations, community sporting clubs and leagues**

The Ministry continues to fund the development plans of National Sporting Organisations (NSOs) for the expansion of sport to increase the participation and involvement of as many citizens as possible and to provide opportunities to improve performances on the international stage. Between June 2010 and June 2011, over TTD 6.8 million in financial assistance was disbursed to 34 NSOs, and the SPORTT disbursed TTD 31,389,451.30 to the 14 NSOs under its ambit.

Additionally, over 200 sport clubs, community sport leagues and sport-serving associations received over TTD 3.3 million to facilitate the hosting of community sporting events, sporting competitions/tournaments, and sport recognition ceremonies.

#### **E. Culture**

To secure a platform for cultural development, the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism was created in May 2010 through an amalgam of the Culture Division, National Museum and Art Gallery, National Archives and the former Ministries of Information and of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs. The Ministry is tasked with some key roles which include the following:

- Preservation of the multicultural heritage of Trinidad and Tobago;
- Provision of critical support to the cultural sector;
- Strengthening of our individual and collective identity as we build nationhood;
- Serving the library and information needs of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Ensuring the administration and care of all public records.

Congruent with fiscal measures outlined in the 2010/2011 National Budget, the Ministry undertook the following activities in fiscal 2011:

##### **i. Arts and Culture Allowance**

An increase of the cultural allowance from TTD one to two million was implemented via Finance Act No. 13 of 2010. The Ministry continues to facilitate the implementation of Government's regime to encourage greater investment by the corporate sector of Trinidad and Tobago in the arts.

Popularly known as the 150% Tax Incentive, this regime requires that beneficiary performing artists be registered with the Ministry. **The National Registry of Artists and Cultural Workers** was launched on February 4, 2011 in order to facilitate this process. This Registry will also serve to contribute data to the CARICOM's Regional Registry of Artists & Cultural Workers that will facilitate free movement within the CSME and with Europe via the European Public Art (EPA). A Cabinet-approved Assessment Committee for the National Registry is forthcoming.

## ii National Hall of Fame

The Ministry, working primarily through the National Museum and Art Gallery, has advanced a significant component of the National Hall of Fame. At present, the Museum is working towards the development of a **Portrait Gallery** that will feature portraits of nationals of repute and great achievement, and is intended to be the foundation for the Hall of Fame. The Museum has already begun collecting portraits and biographies of famous locals.

## iii National Book of Heroes

The National Awards Committee has published a book of awardees for the first forty years of its National Awards programme entitled *40 Years of National Awards (1969-2009)*. Consequently, this publication will prove useful in current efforts by the National Museum and Art Gallery, National Archives, the National Library Information System Authority and the Culture Division of this Ministry, presently engaged in preparatory research to develop information for inclusion in such a publication on national heroes. These agencies have been collecting research on special achievers that will form the content of this publication.

## iv House of Music

Cognizant of the importance of reinforcing our cultural patrimony with our younger generation and mindful of how this assists in the development of cultural confidence, the Ministry launched the **Remember When Institute** in the 4th Quarter of fiscal 2011. The Institute will facilitate and manage the House of Music amongst other intangible heritage related projects. It will also safeguard traditional knowledge and folklore through cultural anthropology and research, as well as facilitate meaningful contribution

to a multi-media archive of indigenous culture and folklore that captures and disseminates the important details of the country's history and culture. The Institute will feature a unique cultural archive of field recordings, vinyl recordings and interviews developed by the Culture Division and the defunct National Cultural Council that stretches back to the 1970s, as well as digitised documents that represent books and articles from journals and newspapers. Other significant components of the Institute will include the **Evolution of the Steel Pan Exhibition** and the recreation of **Port-of-Spain as a Museum City**.

## E. Community Development

The Ministry of Community Development (MCD) was established in June 2010. This resulted in the physical separation of the three (3) core units of the former Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs and the emergence of a stand-alone, focused MCD with a distinct people-centred philosophy and orientation. In July 2011, the Division of Ageing, the Community Mediation Services Division and the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme were reassigned from the MPSD, to the MCD.

The mandate of the MCD is to develop national communities, including both traditional and non-traditional, with a view to building resilient, self-sustaining communities that contribute to national development.

For fiscal 2011, the Ministry of Community Development achieved the following:

### i Construction of Community Centres

Eleven (11) new community facilities were opened:

- Guayaguayare Community Centre
- Preysal Community Centre
- La Seiva Community Centre
- Union (Claxton Bay) Community Centre (upgraded)
- Waterloo Community Centre
- Ste. Madeleine Regional Complex (upgraded)
- Gulf View Community Centre
- La Gloria Community Centre
- Hindustan Community Centre
- Bon Air West Community Facility (upgraded)
- Marac Community Centre, Moruga



Additionally, a new approach to the operations of these new Centres was the installation of voluntary management committees, whose mandate is to ensure that Government's investments in these centres redound to the benefit of the people and that they defray costs associated with the operation of their community centres, through fundraising efforts and activities.

## **ii Community Education (Skills Training) Programme (CEP)**

The Community Education (Skills Training) Programme (CEP) is a national, multi-faceted initiative that affords training in a wide variety of marketable skills, for home-based production of goods and services, and for employment generation. For fiscal 2011, 327 skills training classes in over 60 disciplines were delivered to 9,040 persons all across the country.

Furthermore, to strengthen the leadership capacity of voluntary community-based leaders, to enable them to respond to the needs of their communities, 189 courses for over 4,000 community leaders from all across the country were also conducted.

The MCD in an effort to sensitise groups, via lectures, discussions and workshops on issues facing the communities, including healthy lifestyles, financial management, and poverty alleviation strategies, successfully implemented 265 community awareness and sensitisation programmes that benefited over 7,000 persons.

## **iii Community Action For Revival And Empowerment (CARE) Programme**

Another programme, with which the MCD was widely successful, is the Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE) programme, a social programme that provides priority funding for human development activities. It is a critical community intervention strategy which focuses on interaction, community cohesiveness and employment generation. In the past year, the CARE Programme funded over 344 applications in the amount of TTD 2.6 million.

## **iv The Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition**

An evaluation of the Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition Programme was commissioned from February to July 2011 and the Draft Report is currently being reviewed. Notwithstanding this the Government still ensured that the competition continued. Thus, Community Festivals, Village Chat, Poetry/Short Stories/Folk Tales, National Art and Craft, National Environment Programme, Folk Festival, Folk Theatre and Folk Item Presentation, Village Olympics, La Reine Rive, Food Fair and Junior Best Village were still hosted.

Some 120 groups participated in the Best Village Food and Folk Fair; 66 young women in La Reine Rive, 121 groups in the Folk Show/Folk Presentation, 27 groups in Folk Theatre, 96 communities in the Environmental Sanitation, 91 groups in Handicraft, and 52 communities in Village Chat.

The Programme has also infused a new component - the Clean and Green (Environment and Sanitation) competition. This is in keeping with the Government's promise of encouraging "Environmental campaigns to effect a more harmonious relationship between human beings and nature."

## **v Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme**

The Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme was established in 2002, under which bursaries were awarded to nationals to undertake programmes of training and/or study in traditional and non-traditional areas. It was initially referred to as Community Development Scholarship Programme (2002-2007). In November 2007 the programme was renamed the Community Development Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme. Several steps were taken to bring greater accountability and transparency to the Programme, including:

- The establishment of a structured Unit for administration;
- Proper recording of new applications and archiving;
- Increased communication with applicants; and
- The establishment of a new Committee to oversee activities.

The Ministry is currently reviewing the policy under which bursaries are granted to ensure transparency and accountability going forward. For fiscal, seventy-

six (76) persons were awarded bursaries to a total of TTD 1.8 million.

#### **vi Partnership With The Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School Of Business**

The MCD also invited the Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business, UWI to design a special Leadership Development Programme for its Community Development Officers. Given the widely varying roles which such Officers are expected to fulfil by members of the public, the MCD recognised the need for improving the Officers' competencies in order to develop the participants' leadership competencies to more efficiently and effectively implement their community development projects.

### **6. Addressing Needs of Vulnerable and Excluded Groups**

#### **A. The Aged**

The GoRTT is committed to creating a social security system that values the contribution of the ageing population to national development and adequately ministers to their overall well-being. The Division of Ageing in conjunction with other government agencies, has consistently catered to the needs of the senior citizens through projects, programmes and policy development. During the period October 2010 to June 2011 the following was undertaken:

- A Needs Assessment for the proposed ELMO (Elderly Mobile) Shuttle Programme was conducted at nine (9) Senior Activity Centres (8 in Trinidad and 1 in Tobago) and the Social Services Department of the Tobago House of Assembly. A draft proposal was also developed. ELMO is a unique, multi-faceted Elderly Mobile Shuttle Transportation Programme geared towards providing safe, accessible, affordable and scheduled transportation to the able-bodied and disabled elderly (60 years and over);
- Needs Assessments were conducted at nine (9) Senior Citizens' Homes in April 2011 namely: Siparia, La Brea, Pt. Fortin, Mayaro, Sangre Grande, Toco, Chaguanas, San Fernando and Couva to determine the physical and social requirements of residents;
- A Client Assessment of the St. James Senior Citizens' Centre was also conducted to determine the satisfaction levels of current users;

- Intergenerational Dialogue - The first in a series of four (4) intergenerational discussions targeting the general public were held in May 2011 on the theme: "Engaging Youth and the Elderly to bring about change." The event was videotaped for delayed broadcasts on radio and television with the objective of increasing awareness of intergenerational solidarity issues;
- The 6th Annual Public Open Forum for Older Persons was also held from July 19th – 28th July 2011 at the following locations: Matura, Penal, Preysal, and Port-of-Spain. These forums are designed for public sensitisation and to apprise older persons of the Government services available to them and to solicit their feedback on ways to improve their quality of life; and
- The first ever Senior Citizen's Parliament was also hosted by the Division in September 2011.

#### **B. Children**

The GoRTT remains committed to the protection of children and the preservation of their rights. The GoRTT became a signatory to the 1990 World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and ratified the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1991. These actions obligated this country to formulate a National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children, and to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the CRC in Trinidad and Tobago. The NPA, which aims to improve the well-being of children by reducing the incidence of neglect and abuse, continued its mandate in the implementation of its plan with reference to the CRC in Trinidad and Tobago. In this regard, the NPA undertook several sensitisation lectures and presentations to increase the awareness of the CRC among various stakeholders. In May 2011, Cabinet approved the reconstitution of the National Committee to Monitor Implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with representation from an inter-sectoral, multi-disciplinary group representing government agencies, the private sector and the non-government sector.

The Cabinet-appointed National Committee is mandated with the responsibility:

- To prepare a revised NPA 2011 to 2015 for Children;
- To monitor the implementation of the revised NPA

subsequent to its approval by Cabinet, as well as the CRC;

- To ensure integration of the revised NPA and the CRC into national planning and annual budgetary allocation processes;
- To facilitate the active participation of all stakeholders, including children, in the implementation of the NPA and the CRC; and
- To be focal points in the relevant Ministries/Agencies to facilitate the work of the Committee.
- A Task Force for Child Protection was also established in October, 2010 under the purview of the MPSD. Its objectives were to:
  - Review existing systems for child protection with the aim of making recommendations for strengthening same and developing an appropriate action plan;
  - Design and facilitate implementation of a series of forums in North, South, Central and East Trinidad on domestic violence and child abuse and to solicit feedback from the public on how these issues can be adequately addressed; and
  - Review the action plan developed by the Committee established to consider the recommendations of the Justice Barnes 50 report and to facilitate implementation of priority recommendations.

As at July 2011, the Task force was engaged in the following:

- **Public Sensitisation on Child Abuse and Domestic Violence** - In November 2010, the Ministry launched a series of public forums on child abuse and domestic violence to coincide with Universal Children's Day, which commemorates the anniversary of the signing of the CRC. The first series of forums were conducted in four (4) regions throughout the country; North – Diego Martin, East – Toco, Central - Chaguanas, and South – Point Fortin, which had an overall attendance of more than 400 persons. The last forum was held in Roxborough, Tobago in May, 2011, in collaboration with the Tobago House of Assembly (THA). Based on

50 This is a report on the investigation commissioned by Cabinet in 2008 into the circumstances that led to the death of four-year old Amy Annamunthodo; and which was conducted by Madam Justice Monica Barnes.

the social issues raised during the public sensitisation sessions, a short term action plan was prepared to address the related needs of the targeted communities.

- **Launch of National Hotline for Students** - In February 2011, the Task Force also worked collaboratively with the Ministry of Education to launch the National Hotline for students. The Hotline is a free 24 hr facility for children and young people (up to age 25 years) to call/text whenever they feel threatened. The service is provided by ChildLine, who will also feed information to other agencies to provide children with the necessary support they may need. The recommendation for the National Hotline was based on the 2007 Justice Barnes Report.
- **Consultancy to Undertake a Mapping and Assessment of the Child Protection System in Trinidad and Tobago** - The Task Force worked with UNICEF to develop the Terms of Reference for the consultancy. This exercise will be overseen by the Ministry of Youth, Gender and Child Development (MYGCD) early in Fiscal 2012.
- **Collaboration with Managers of Shelters and the preparation of Terms of Reference for the establishment of a shelter for victims of domestic violence** - The Terms of Reference prepared, emanated from the many requests at the public sensitisation community forums for additional facilities to provide this service. This collaborative process between the Ministry and Managers of Shelters also sought to address many of the issues related to the services of already established Shelters.
- **Preparation of a Draft Social Marketing Campaign on Child Protection** - With the collaboration of key social sector partners, this document seeks to educate and sensitise the public on child protection issues.
- **Preparation to conduct a National Symposium on Child Protection and Implementation of the Child Protection Decree** – A draft proposal for the conduct of the National Symposium was prepared.
- **Partnership with the Institute of Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) and NGOs** - Members of the Task Force and the Ministry participated and supported a number of the Breaking the Silence Walks/Marches against violence held by these partners. Breaking the Silence Discussions were also

held between representatives of the Ministry and the University of the West Indies on future collaboration to enable implementation of the recommendations of the research.

- **Child Abuse Registry** - A data collection mechanism and staffing requirements were identified in the initial planning for the establishment of a Child Abuse Registry.
- **Sensitisation of the out of school youth population** - The Task Force recognised the need for collaboration with the Ministry of Sport to equip officers of that Ministry with the skills and knowledge to sensitise the out-of-school youth population on the issues regarding domestic violence and child abuse. It is envisioned that this initiative will be further rolled out by also engaging youth and sporting organisations and professionals.

In February 2011, a Parenting Unit was also established to implement a National Parenting Programme and to provide a comprehensive and coordinated approach to ensuring that parents are equipped with the skills set necessary to treat effectively with the individual needs of children.

The components of the programme include:

- Conducting a comprehensive audit of civil society organisations that provide parenting services and a SWOT analysis to assess the factors that may facilitate or impede the success of the programme;
- Developing guidelines for effective parenting / or a parenting code;
- Improving the linkages between parent support services currently available in the country, reducing gaps and minimising overlaps in service provision to adequately meet parenting needs; and
- Providing parenting education to persons who are not yet parents to ensure that they are equipped with knowledge and skills to facilitate responsible decision making with regard to becoming parents and parenting.

The newly formed Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development (MGYCD) will also be actively working towards the holistic development of children. The Ministry will therefore have responsibility for securing the rights and needs of male and female children (0- 11 years). Consequently, the Ministry's focus in the area of Child

Development (0-11 years), includes:

- Psychosocial and health requirements of children;
- School- based violence;
- Child Abuse (physical, sexual, emotional);
- Homeless children;
- Detection of students with learning disabilities;
- Monitoring the school dropout rate/ suspended students;
- Protecting the rights of all children;
- Parental training;
- Mainstreaming of children with disabilities; and
- Standardisation of Children's Homes.

### C. The Socially Displaced

Street Dwelling is a continuing challenge for the GoRTT. The Government is therefore committed to providing the opportunity for these individuals, both in the city centres and suburban areas, to access the resources and facilities that will assist them to transform their lives and contribute to the productive development of the country.

The Social Displacement Unit (SDU) commenced operations in August 1999. In accordance with the Socially Displaced Persons Act No. 59 of 2000, the Unit is responsible for coordinating activities associated with the assessment, rehabilitation and reintegration of socially displaced persons in Trinidad and Tobago. The Unit also receives deportees and assists them with needed social support services. For the period January to June 2011, two hundred and eighty nine (289) persons received social work services offered by the Unit. The major social services offered include the following:

- Three hundred and ninety four (394) clients benefited from nursing services provided twice per week at Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP);
- 29 deportees were received at Piarco: 11 were referred for accommodation; 16 were reintegrated with families and 45 were included in various social work programmes;
- 19 elderly persons were placed in NGO Homes for the Elderly;
- 17 elderly persons were placed in MPSD home for Elderly at Hernandez Place Arima; and

- 12 persons were admitted to drug rehabilitation programmes after being removed from the streets.

#### **D. Persons With Disabilities**

The GoRTT recognises that persons with disabilities possess potential that can be harnessed to promote individual well-being and national development. The GoRTT is therefore committed to the full integration of persons with disabilities into all aspect of national life and to providing them with the highest level of resources and support to enable them to achieve their fullest potential.

The Disability Affairs Unit (DAU) was established in 1999 to serve as a resource and referral centre on matters pertaining to persons with disabilities. The Unit is responsible for coordinating, developing and implementing comprehensive programmes to assist persons with disabilities in Trinidad and Tobago. During the period October 2010 to June 2011, the Unit achieved the following:

- An Award Ceremony was conducted at the launch of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPD) on December 3, 2010;
- The MPSD provided a total of \$TTD 256,688.00 to twenty-nine (29) NGOs to implement IDPD activities;
- A questionnaire was developed and approved to evaluate the publication “Access T&T”;
- Three (3) newspaper advertisements were published in the Newsday and Express to highlight the activities for Disability Awareness Week 2010. In addition, four (4) articles were published aimed at educating the public on various disability issues;
- Sixty-four (64) Personal Assistants for persons with disabilities were trained in collaboration with SERVOL and began work in various primary and secondary schools;
- A total of TTD 47,925.00 was disbursed as Financial Assistance to seven (7) NGOs, to assist with various activities;
- All organisations that represent the deaf community received copies of the Sign Language Dictionary which was handed over to the MoE; and
- Consultations were held to elicit views on the establishment of (i) a National Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities and ii) Day Activity Centre for Persons with Disabilities.

#### **E. Gender Development**

The GoRTT is committed to full gender equity and thus seeks to create a more gender sensitive society that fosters a greater awareness of women’s issues and rights. This entails a renewed emphasis on family and labour law, protection against violence and maternal health, as well as the encouragement of women’s participation in all aspects of public life; the overall objective being to develop public policy and implement gender-sensitive practices.

The Gender Affairs Division (GAD) of the recently formed Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development is the forerunner on gender and development in Trinidad and Tobago. The Division works collaboratively with state agencies, international and regional bodies, academic institutions and civil society to promote an active and visible policy of gender mainstreaming in all government policies, programmes, and projects. The Division has as its mandate:

- To improve the quality of life of men and women and boys and girls, at all levels of society through the promotion of gender equity and equality.
- To reinforce the inextricable links between gender equality and sustainable development goals in national development.
- To promote active and visible policy of gender mainstreaming in all sectors and within civil society to ensure agency for gender equity and equality in all spheres of national life.
- To promote legislative review and reform to promote the equitable advancement of men and women and boys and girls.
- To develop gender policies to promote the equitable advancement of women and men, and boys and girls in all spheres of development.
- To prevent, punish and eradicate gender based violence.
- To promote the socio-economic empowerment of women.
- To research and disseminate information on gender specific issues.
- To promote change in gender discriminatory social consciousness and traditions.
- To build consultative mechanisms within government, international and regional agencies, academia, NGOs

and private sector partners in advancing gender equality.

To sustain these objectives, the division has initiated a plethora of initiatives:

- **Gender Mainstreaming.** The GAD conducted a three (3) day training Workshop for personnel in all Government Ministries, the Personnel Department, Service Commissions and the Judiciary. These focal points are being targeted for further strengthening in sector groups to ensure their capacity to conduct gender analysis, gender budgets and ensure that all government policies, plans and programmes are gender sensitive. Sectoral groups met in recall sessions in September 2011 to continue gender mainstreaming activities. The Ministry of Planning and the Economy through its reporting framework now mandates all government agencies to report on gender mainstreaming activities in developing, implementing and monitoring their strategies plans.
- **Gender Training Awareness and Sensitisation Programmes.** The GAD conducts ongoing gender training and sensitisation with various agencies, including government ministries, the armed forces, schools and the general public through workshops, publications, radio and television programmes.
- **Institutional Strengthening/capacity building of gender related NGOs and Community Groups** especially through financial support for programmes and projects. Approximately 75 agencies were given financial and technical support to implement programmes and over 100 organisations across the nation benefited from training workshops on Proposal Writing.
- **Research into critical gender issues.** This includes the establishment of a digital Docu-centre (genderaffairs-net.tt). GAD recently supported MSTTE to conduct a Gender Study on male Re-entry into Post-Secondary and Tertiary Education, and Association of Female Executives of Trinidad and Tobago's (AFETT) research on the Top Five Companies supporting Women's Development in Trinidad and Tobago.

#### i **Gender Based Violence/Domestic Violence Programmes**

- **Domestic Violence Unit.** The Domestic Violence Unit

works to reduce the incidence of gender based violence through public education, the National Domestic Violence Hotline 800-SAVE and the Community Drop-in-Centres. The Ministry is currently seeking to conduct an evaluation of the Domestic Violence Hotline 800-SAVE and the Community Drop-in-Centres Project.

- **National Domestic Violence Hotline (800-SAVE)** for the period January to June 2011, the Hotline provided support for 1,105 clients of which 916 were female and 189 were male. Of those clients 181 were children. The request for assistance included issues of Domestic Violence, Non-Domestic Violence, and other matters (substance abuse, financial problems, medical problems etc.). On average, the Hotline receives 30,000 calls and support approximately 3,000 clients in need of rapid assistance per annum.
- **Community Drop-in-Centres.** There are nine (9) Community Drop-in Centres including the Arima Resource Centre for Men and Boys. During the period of January 2011 to March 2011, approximately 187 clients visited the Drop-in-Centres. Outreach programmes in the form of workshops were conducted in some communities by social workers of the Drop-in-Centres. During the period of June 2010 to December 2010, approximately 276 clients visited the Drop-in-Centres. Annually, approximately 600 clients visit Community Drop-in Centres for support domestic violence and other related matters.
- **Central Registry on Gender based/Domestic Violence.** The Report and Recommendations of a pilot on the Establishment of a Central Registry for Domestic Violence in Trinidad and Tobago was received from the Sir Arthur Lewis of Social and Economic Studies' (SALISES) Principal Consultant, Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard in March 2011. The Consultant presented the findings at a Workshop targeting Ministry Heads and relevant stakeholders in September 2011. The Workshop discussed the findings of the pilot and strategies for the way forward. The Report provides concrete recommendations on the way forward in the establishment of the Central Registry on Domestic Violence.

In the recent Global Gender Gap Report (2010), Trinidad and Tobago's overall rank was 21 with a score of 0.7353 out of 134 countries; a downward movement from the 2009 and 2008 ranks, which both stood at 19. The country, however, is the highest ranked within the Caribbean region for the third

successive year. The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health-based criteria. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them and it allows for effective comparisons across regions, income groups and over time.

Examination of the sub indices reveal that Trinidad and Tobago's ranking has improved in the area of "economic participation and opportunity" and "educational attainment", but fell in the area of "political empowerment" (see Table 4.XV).

**Table 4.XV: Gender Indicators**

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 134 COUNTRIES / ECONOMIES 2010	RANK OUT OF 134 COUNTRIES / ECONOMIES 2009
Economic Participation and Opportunity	38	44
Educational Attainment	50	58
Health and Survival	1	1
Political Empowerment	30	27

*SOURCE: Global Gender Gap Report 2009 & 2010*

In 2010, the country had a rank of 38 for "economic participation and opportunity", which showed upward movement from 44 in 2009. Notable improvement was in the areas of "wage equality for similar work (survey)" which moved from 66 in 2009 to 56 in 2010, and "estimated earned income (PPP USD) which moved from 96 in 2009 to 80 in 2010. For the indicator "educational attainment" the overall rank moved eight notches from 58 in 2009 to 50 in 2010. A small decline was also noted in the area of "political empowerment", which dropped from 27 in 2009 to 30 in 2010. However, "women in parliament" moved up 5 places from 29 in 2009 to 24 in 2010. The ranks continued to be stable in the area of "health and survival" which consistently ranked at 1 for both periods.

## 7. Access To Quality Housing

The Ministry of Housing and the Environment is mandated to expand the housing sector by:

- Providing adequate and affordable housing solutions for

the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago;

- Maintaining the existing housing stock;
- Improving the living conditions of persons squatting prior to the enactment of Act 25 of 1998; and
- Containing the spread of squatter communities in the country.

For fiscal 2011, the achievements of the Ministry under these areas include:

### A. Squatter Regularisation

In carrying out its mandate to regularise squatters who have been illegally occupying state lands prior to January 01, 1998, the Land Settlement Agency (LSA) in fiscal 2011 was able to distribute Certificates of Comfort to four hundred and fifty (450) families in Trinidad. In addition, the Ministry of Housing and the Environment has been working closely with the Office of the Attorney General to improve on the system for the distribution of Certificates of Comfort to beneficiaries.

Squatters who cannot be regularised in situ are usually relocated to other sites. In its new approach to the regularisation of those categories of squatters, the LSA has embarked on a plan to relocate such families to vacant plots on existing squatter sites or on greenfield sites. As a compensatory mechanism, those families will be provided with concrete house foundation upon which they will continue the construction of their new homes on lands which have been provided with basic infrastructure.

In addition, four hundred and fifty (450) serviced lots were developed and distributed to families in Bon Air, Arouca. One hundred and thirty (130) households in Cashew Gardens have benefited from infrastructural upgrade works. An electrification programme is presently underway for seven hundred (700) lots at Racecourse Road in Arima.

The LSA is also about to re-introduce its Land for the Landless programme, which is aimed at reducing poverty by targeting disadvantaged citizens in society. Some of the other initiatives being actively considered by the LSA with respect to squatter regularisation are:

- The construction and distribution of starter houses;
- Technical assistance for owner constructed houses;
- Use of appropriate technologies for home construction; and

- Identification and development of new plots for housing on existing squatter sites or other state-owned land.

The LSA is actively engaged in a comprehensive survey to determine the number of squatters that are residing on State lands. There are approximately three hundred (300) squatter sites in Trinidad, occupied by approximately fifty thousand (50,000) families. The LSA is continuing its Site Profiling exercise which aims at improving the accuracy of the information held by the Agency. The exercise involves mapping of the squatter sites to determine boundaries and levels of infrastructure. Socio-economic surveys are also conducted to determine the demographics of the specific areas.

To date, two hundred and fifty-nine (259) squatter sites have been mapped and surveys have been done on two hundred and nine (209) of those sites. The information gathered from the mapping exercise is integrated with the information from the socio-economic survey through the use of Geographic Information System.

## **B. Squatter Containment**

In regards to squatter containment, the LSA in collaboration with the Legislature Review Committee, commenced re-drafting of sections of the State Lands Act and the LSA Act with the view to strengthening the existing legislation to facilitate effective containment of squatting on State lands.

In addition, under the IDB Housing loan agreement, which was signed by Government in February 2011, there is an institutional strengthening component whereby financing will be made available for sector studies, technical assistance and training to assist with the monitoring, prevention and control of the expansion of squatter settlements.

## **C. Construction of New Homes**

The Housing Development Corporation's (HDC) Housing Programme

The Government launched its new housing programme in February 2011, with a sod turning ceremony at Union Hall, San Fernando under the Accelerated Housing Programme to construct over 2000 new houses in the following areas:

- Union Hall                    750 houses
- D'Abadie                      800 houses
- Princes Town                700 houses

In January 2011, the Government took a policy decision to open up the mortgage market to all financial institutions operating under the Financial Institutions Act 2008, so that mortgages utilising Government's subsidised interest rates can become more accessible to all HDC customers, at their convenience.

With respect to the delivery of housing units, Government has acknowledged the concerns and anxiety of citizens whose applications for housing under the government housing programme have been at the HDC for more than ten (10) years, and long standing applications are being given priority for housing distributions.

## **i IDB-Assisted Housing Programme**

In February 2011, the Government signed a USD 40 million loan agreement with the IDB to assist with this country's housing programme. The IDB funds will be used to implement the Neighbourhood Upgrading Programme (NUP), which will help to improve the living conditions of middle and low income families through:

Upgrading of eligible squatter settlements by the provision of basic infrastructure, namely, water, sewage, drainage and street paving. This component of the Programme will involve the active participation of the communities through the provision of social services such as day care, youth and adult education, and after school activities.

Finalisation of title regularisation for approximately 3,000 beneficiary families from the previous IDB Settlement Programme, and relocation of families where regularisation is not feasible.

Matching family subsidy for home improvements and new home purchase or construction. The home improvement subsidy will be for a maximum of TTD 20,000 per beneficiary household, to be used for home repairs, expansion and renovation, with the emphasis being on improving family health and safety. The new home subsidy will be up to a maximum of TTD 50,000 per eligible household for homes costing TTD 200,000 in Trinidad and TTD 220,000 in Tobago.

## **8. Legislative Agenda for the Social Sector**

In fiscal 2011, the Ministry of the Attorney General continued its mandate to the reform of law and the protection of public concerns. The Ministry gave priority to initiatives directed to the security of citizens and the



fight against crime. In this regard, the following pieces of legislation were prepared to treat with crime and justice:

- **The Interception of Communications Act, 2010**
- **The Interception of Communications (Amendment) Act, 2010**
- **The Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons (No.2) Act, 2010**
- **The Financial Intelligence Unit (Amendment) Act, 2011**
- **The Financial Intelligence Unit (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2011**
- **The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2011**
- **The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2010**
- **The Miscellaneous Provisions (Kidnapping and Bail) Act, 2011**
- **The Miscellaneous Provisions (Remand) Act, 2011**
- **The Prisons (Amendment) Act, 2011**
- **The Constitution (Amendment) (Capital Offences) Act, 2011**

One of the main Bills to be passed is the Interception of Communications Bill, 2010, which was proclaimed on December 17, 2010 and is now operational as part of the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The Act seeks to provide, inter alia, a legal framework for the interception of communications in the “interest of national security”; this includes providing for the interception of communications, the acquisition and disclosure of data relating to communications, the acquisition of the means by which electronic data protected by encryption or passwords may be decrypted or accessed and other related matters. It is anticipated that this legislation will give law enforcement and the State, the actionable intelligence it requires to detect criminal activity and secure the prosecution of offenders.

The following Acts were also assented to, in efforts to strengthen the legislative framework of law enforcement agencies:

- **The Firearms (Amendment) Act** was assented to on February 8th, 2011 and provides for the increase in penalties for offences involving a firearm or any prohibited weapon, as defined by the Act, by an average of fifty percent.
- **The Anti-Gang Act (2011) and Bail (Amendment)**

**Act (2011)** were assented to on May 23rd, 2011. The Acts seek to suppress any associations established for unlawful purposes and deny bail to any person, deemed a ‘gang member.’

- **The Trafficking in Persons Act (2011)** was assented to on June 9th, 2011. This Act gives effect to the United Nations Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and for connected matters.

The Ministry of Justice, through its Legal Division also took robust measures to strategically and aggressively set upon the task of implementing law reform to overhaul and improve the current Criminal Justice System. These measures included the preparation of policy documents making recommendations for introducing, amending, repealing and/or replacing legislation in a bid to increase the speed and efficiency of the Criminal Justice System. Tremendous strides have been made and include, inter alia:

- **The Miscellaneous Provisions (Ministry of Justice) Bill, 2011** - was debated and assented to on the 7th June, 2011. The Bill sought to enable the Minister of Justice to perform the functions and exercise the powers under certain legislation, such as *The Justice Protection Act, Chap. 5:33*; *The Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, Chap. 5:31*; *The Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act, Chap. 5:34*; *The Community Service Orders Act, Chap. 13:06*; and *The Police Complaints Authority Act, Chap. 15:05*. A supplement to the Miscellaneous Provisions (Ministry of Justice) Act, 2011 is currently under development to further regularise the responsibilities assigned to the Ministry.
- In the area of Children’s Rights and Protection, **the Children’s Life Fund Act (2010)** was also proclaimed on 17th December 2010 under the Ministry of the People and Social Development. The Fund is designed to facilitate the provision of specialist medical treatment to children suffering from life threatening illnesses for which the required treatment is unavailable at a local medical institution.
- **The Senior Citizen’s Grant (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010** was also assented to on August 17th, 2010.



# CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR



*New Wing for  
San Fernando Hospital*



*Briab Lara Stadium*



*UWO South Campus  
Commemorative Plaque*



*Food Festival*



*Florence Foundation Home  
for Children receive fresh produce*



*Miss La Reine Rive 2011*



*Vessigny Beach Clean-up*



## CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2011

In the first quarter of 2011, several Caribbean economies began to emerge from the prolonged economic slump of 2009-2010, mainly through increased tourism activity. Jamaica reported a real GDP growth of 1.4 % following four consecutive quarters of decline, whilst in Barbados it grew by 2.1 % compared to decline of 0.5 percent in the first quarter of 2010.

However, Trinidad and Tobago still showed signs of the effects of the slump as preliminary data suggested a decline in real GDP of 1.7 % during the first quarter of 2011, following two consecutive years of negative growth and a contraction of 3.6 % in the fourth quarter of 2010. This was as a result of the value added in both the energy and non-energy sectors declining. The energy sector declined by 2.7 % whilst the non-energy sector declined by 0.8 %. In the energy sector, there were declines in crude oil output and natural gas production. The performance of the non-energy sector was mixed, resulting from a growth of 0.4 % in the distribution sector due to increases retail sales and low levels of construction activity. (CBTT 2010)

In Trinidad and Tobago, notably, there was also a decline in the two other major macroeconomic variables, that is, both the unemployment and inflation rates. The Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development reported 377 persons were retrenched in the first half of 2011, compared to 645 during the same period in 2010. The latest official employment data showed the unemployment rate as at the second quarter of 2010, at 4.8 %, a decline from 6.7 % in the first quarter of 2010. On the other hand, headline inflation decelerated rapidly from 13.4 % in December 2010 to 0.8 % in June 2011, the lowest annual rate since October 1969. Food price inflation decelerated sharply from 29.5 % to 0.1 % partly due the 'base effect' and improved domestic supplies of fruits and vegetables. For fiscal 2011, the projected deficit was TTD 7.7 billion or 5.48 % of our GDP. Despite these improvements, the Government will continue to assume an expansionary fiscal and monetary stance. (CBTT 2010)

Notwithstanding the economic turmoil being experienced globally, the Government has adopted a fiscal stance that is stable, people oriented and responsible, which forms part of their overall strategy for sustainable development. Through the availability of an array of social programmes/initiatives, the developmental objectives will be continuously achieved. Some of these programmes include:

- Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE)
- Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP)
- Community-Based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP).
- Senior Citizens Pension
- Student Laptop Programme
- Utilities Assistance Programme (UAP)

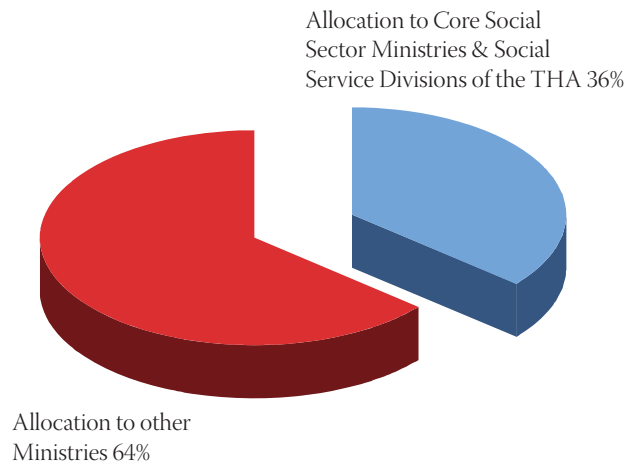
### 5.1 BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS TO THE SOCIAL SECTOR

The Minister of Finance, in his 2010/2011 Budget Speech emphasised Government's commitment towards a new development path for Trinidad and Tobago. This includes not only building on existing programmes and services but also 'new' value adding initiatives to expand the range of the country's products and services using existing and potential capabilities.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago's current economic action plan asserts and involves renewed investment in the energy sector, an expansion of the domestic economy, infrastructure development and a sustainable programme for social investment.

As a result, in Fiscal 2011, the core Social Sector Ministries in Trinidad including the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly, received thirty-six percent (36%) of the Government's revised total expenditure directed towards achieving the social development agenda (see Fig. 5.1 below).

**Figure 5.I: Percentage of the Budget Allocated to the Core Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2010/2011**

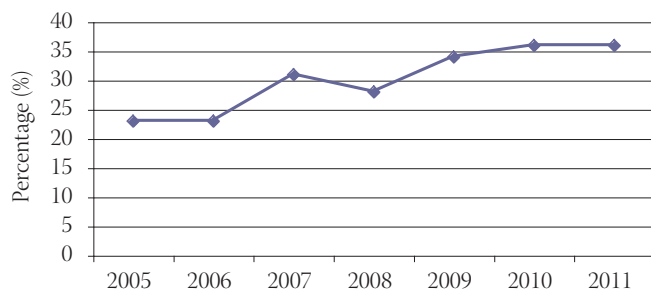


SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2011 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2011

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is committed to meeting the needs of the social sector. This is demonstrated through the sound investment in social and developmental programmes and infrastructure development, toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other national development objectives, in a coordinated and sustainable manner. As such, Government has invested significant amounts of financial resources in the core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Service Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly.

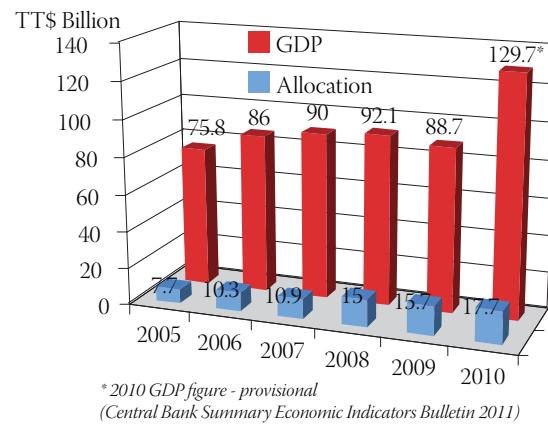
Fig. 5.II demonstrates Government's investment in the social sector over the period 2005 to 2011.

**Figure 5.II: Percentage of Budgeted Allocations to the Core Social Sector Ministries in Trinidad and Social Services Divisions of the THA for the period 2005-2011**



Trinidad and Tobago's GDP has increased from TTD 75.8 billion in 2005 to TTD 129.7 billion in 2010. Government's investment towards the social sector is consistent with this growth, as allocations have ranged from TTD 7.7 billion (10.2% of GDP) in 2005 to TTD 17.7 billion (13.7% of GDP) in 2010. Fig. 5.III outlines the allocations to the social sector in relation to GDP growth over 2005 to 2010.

**Figure 5.III: Allocation to the Core Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA in Relation to GDP (2005-2010)**



In fiscal 2011, the core Social Sector Ministries of Trinidad and the Social Services Divisions of the THA received a total of TTD 17.7 Billion from the revised national expenditure figure of TTD 49 billion for both recurrent and capital expenditures (see Table. 5. I).

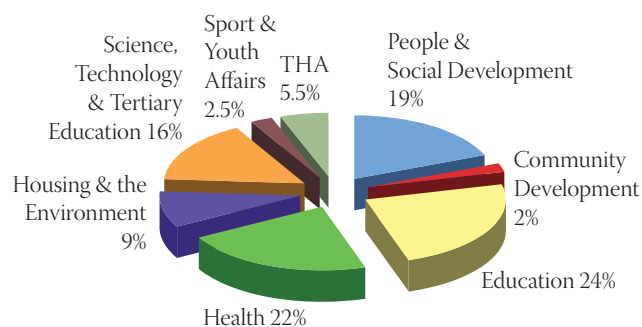
**Table 5.I: Budgeted Allocations for the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2010/2011**

CORE SOCIAL SECTOR MINISTRIES	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES TTD	RECURRENT EXPENDITURES TTD	TOTAL TTD
People and Social Development	79,182,000	3,277,915,340	3,357,097,340
Community Development	136,800,000	143,633,560	280,433,560
Education	573,550,000	3,737,892,062	4,311,442,062
Health	525,500,000	3,417,957,510	3,943,457,510
Housing and the Environment	876,200,000	726,591,350	1,602,791,350
Science, Technology and Tertiary Education	505,053,000	2,270,811,225	2,775,864,225
Sport and Youth Affairs	107,600,000	357,034,027	464,634,027
Tobago House of Assembly (THA)*	157,185,000	812,993,523	970,178,523
			<b>17,705,898,597</b>
<b>Social Services Divisions of THA</b>			
Settlements and Labour	31,200,000	13,371,044	44,571,044
Education, Youth Affairs and Sports	83,985,000	346,485,586	430,470,586
Community Development and Culture Welfare Services	15,300,000	77,792,158	93,092,158
Health and Social Services	26,700,000	375,144,735	401,844,735
Central Administrative Services (Allocations to NGO's)	0	200,000	200,000
Social Infrastructure	157,185,000	812,993,523	970,178,523

The Health, Education and Skills Development sectors received a total of 63% of the budgeted allocations for 2011, as compared to 65% in 2009/2010. However, in June 2011, these sectors received a further increase of 18% of the allocations from the Total Supplementary Appropriation Bill towards efficient health care and education systems.

The Ministry of the People and Social Development received **TTD 3.4 billion** (19%) towards improving the standard of living of all citizens, with particular emphasis on the vulnerable (see Fig.5.IV). This is in keeping with Government's allocations for previous years: 16% in 2009 and 15% in 2010. This allocation also represents approximately 6.9% of the national budget dedicated to addressing the challenges of poverty, inequality and exclusion, as compared with 6% in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

**Figure 5.IV: Budgeted Allocations for the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Sector Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2010/2011**



SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2011 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2011

In fiscal 2011, the combined budgeted allocations for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming increased to TTD 10.6 billion from TTD 9.4 billion dollars in fiscal 2010. This figure represented an increase of approximately 13% from fiscal 2010. Table 5.II outlines the Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming 2007-2011. Appendix IV is also relevant.

**Table 5.II: Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming for Fiscal 2007-2011**

YEAR	SOCIAL INFRA-STRUCTURE TTD	SOCIAL PROGRAM-MING TTD	TOTAL TTD
2007	4,100,568,850.00	4,395,166,542.00	8,495,735,392.00
2008	4,809,193,429.00	5,057,735,247.00	9,866,928,676.00
2009	3,794,182,115.00	6,054,083,520.00	9,848,265,635.00
2010	3,194,010,000.00	6,223,001,344.00	9,417,011,344.00
2011	3,515,892,000.00	7,101,207,123.00	10,617,099,123.00

## 5.2 NEW PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS/ INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL 2011

A number of social programmes, projects, policies and other initiatives were developed and implemented in fiscal 2011, which were based on primary research coupled with a needs assessment of the social sector. It is expected that these initiatives will contribute to the already existing safety net systems in Trinidad and Tobago and will serve as a means of empowering and sustaining the citizenry. Some of these initiatives are outlined in Box 5.I.

### Box 5.I: New Programmes, Projects and Initiatives Implemented in Fiscal 2011

- Special Social Support Initiative (Ministry of the People and Social Development)
- Sport Caravan Initiative (Ministry of Sport)
- Life Sport Programme (Ministry of Sport)

Several policies to guide programme development and service provision in the sector were developed and/or finalized during fiscal 2011. Box 5.II outlines the various policy documents.

### Box 5.II: Policies Developed or Finalized in Fiscal 2011

- Adverse Events Policy (Ministry of Health) - F
- National Policy on the Development and Implementation of a National Life Skills Curriculum for Personal Development and Employee Enhancement (Ministry of Science Technology and Tertiary Education) - F
- Policy on Tertiary Education, Technical-Vocational Education and Training and Life Long Learning in Trinidad and Tobago (Ministry of Science Technology and Tertiary Education) - F
- Policy to inform the Legislation for the Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Organisation (Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs) - F
- Draft Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme Policy - D

Key: D – Developed

F - Finalized

## 5.3 THE INTER-MINISTERIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (I-MRC) REPORT FOR FISCAL 2011

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago recognises the importance of conducting social research to properly identify and address the major issues and social problems affecting our society. In this regard, in September 2007, the Government agreed to the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Research Council to coordinate the social sector research agenda, promote institutionalization of the conduct of Surveys of Living Conditions and encourage the sharing of data across Ministries.

The Council comprises representatives from a number of social sector Ministries, the Non-Government Organisations and tertiary sectors as well as a representative of the Tobago House of Assembly.

Key Achievements of the Council in Fiscal 2011 include:

- Commencement of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 4 (fieldwork initiated in 2011)
- Development and overseeing of implementation of the Social Sector Research Agenda (the Agenda for the period 2011-2013 was approved by Cabinet in February 2011)
- Conduct of Planning for the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) 2012 (approved by Cabinet in April 2011)
- Launch of the Council's Quarterly Bulletin



The following section provides research findings of some of the studies finalised in Fiscal 2011 by the Ministries of the People and Social Development; of Health; and of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education, which are highlighted in the Inter-Ministerial Research Council Bulletin for the period January-June 2011.

### **1. Launch of the Report on the Degree of Conformity of Social Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago**

The major objective of the study was to research the degree of conformity to socially acceptable norms and values in both islands of Trinidad and Tobago. The Study was conducted in collaboration with the ANSA McAL Psychological Research Centre, University of the West Indies.

The results can be used by the Ministry and other relevant authorities to create policies and implement programmes that will encourage appropriate social behaviours among citizens. It is in keeping with the Ministry's objectives to foster positive social and cultural change in the citizenry through education and dissemination of information.

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS**

The sample size of the study for both Trinidad and Tobago was 2,307 respondents. Some of the findings included the following:

- Parenting – 75% of the respondents admitted experiencing varied levels of physical punishment at the hands of their parents. Love and affection, good communication and good morals/values were the most popularly identified contributors to raising good children.
- Disability – The population appears quite accepting and positive about their interaction with disabled individuals.
- Domestic Violence – Respondents felt that domestic violence has 89% prevalence.

### **2. Launch of Health Report Card**

The Ministry of Health launched a Health Status Report Card for Trinidad and Tobago in April 2011. This Report Card discusses the specific health issues affecting our country including accident and injury, mental health,

substance abuse, oral health, communicable and non-communicable diseases.

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS**

The report has shown some very concerning trends in the health of our population. Some of these include:

- A 2010 study by Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI) showed that in Trinidad and Tobago 23% of primary school children were overweight/obese, 25% of secondary school aged children were overweight/obese and 14% were underweight
- The Diabetes Education Research and Prevention Institute (DERPI) (2011) highlighted a significant increase in the prevalence of diabetes and obesity among children. The study of 67,000 school children aged 5-17 years for urine glucose revealed that of every 100,000 children, 10 had Type 2 diabetes and 19 had difficulty handling ingested glucose.
- Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (CNCDs) account for 60% of all deaths. Heart Disease, Cancer, Diabetes Mellitus and Cerebrovascular Disease, which leads to strokes, are the leading CNCDs.
- The age 15-24 years accounts for approximately 4.3% of all new HIV/AIDS infections.

### **3. Gender Study Report on the Factors Affecting Male Re-Entry, Male Under-Representation and Male Under-Performance in the Post Secondary and Tertiary Education Sector of Trinidad and Tobago**

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) launched this report in June 2011 as part of a two phase project undertaken by the Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP). The factors affecting male participation, achievement and re-entry into tertiary education, for Trinidad and Tobago, have not been qualified and therefore the reasons for the gender disparity are still uncertain. The MSTTE undertook the study to identify the reasons for this trend at the tertiary education sector level in Trinidad and Tobago and ultimately develop a policy agenda to reduce and/or reverse the under-representation and underachievement of males in the system.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS

The sample size consisted of 1,002 male secondary school students and 1,081 male post-secondary and tertiary students. Some of the findings included:

- Generally, more females were enrolled in tertiary institutions. However, males still dominated classes in engineering, computer technology, labour studies and technical vocational studies.
- The major obstacle to pursuing further education was the need for financial support to satisfy basic needs, as well as the need to defray expenses incurred by attending classes.
- Geographic access also affected entry into certain types of post secondary and tertiary level programmes.
- Caribbean Secondary Education of Certificate (CSEC) achievement data revealed males generally underachieve in Mathematics and English which are basic entry level requirements for post secondary and tertiary enrolment.
- Low SES (socio-economic status) males tend to lack critical motivation, academic socialisation and social or familial support which engender re-entry into post-secondary or tertiary level studies.

## 5.4 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED IN FISCAL 2011

The following evaluations were conducted by the Ministry of the People and Social Development in fiscal 2011:

- Rapid Assessment of Casa de Corazon
- Rapid Assessment of the International Institute for Health Care and Human Development (IIHHD)
- Rapid Assessment of Vision on Mission
- Rapid Assessment of South AIDS Support (to be finalised)
- Rapid Assessment of Madinah House (to be finalised)
- Rapid Assessment of Marabella Family Crisis Centre (to be finalised)
- Rapid Assessment of Coterie of Social Workers (to be finalised)
- Rapid Assessment of CARE (to be finalised)

Full details on the findings and recommendations of these evaluations are outlined in Appendix VI.

## 5.5 OVERVIEW OF TOBAGO FOR FISCAL 2011

Tobago's economy continues to be reliant on the activities in the tourism sector and operate mainly under the directive of the Tobago House of Assembly. In fiscal 2011, the island continued to face the adverse effects of the global economy for the leisure travel market, both domestic and international. Domestic visitor arrivals by the air bridge grew from 316,917 in 2009 to 321,675 in 2010. The number of international stay-over visitors fell to 34,391 in 2010, compared to 56,517 in 2008 and 38,336 in 2009. In contrast to the stay-over sector, however, cruise ship tourism experienced a decline to 61,596 in 2010 from 70,134 visitors in 2009. During the period January-April 2011, a further decline in both the number of passenger and ship visits was recorded, 30,827 passengers and 22 ship visits as compared to 40, 234 passengers and 35 ship visits for the same period in 2010.

Based on preliminary data, the Gross Domestic Product in Tobago grew in 2010 by 0.5 % given that the national economy stagnated by a growth of 0.1 %. The latest data also indicates an unemployment rate of 5.3 % for the second quarter of 2010. The highest rate of unemployment was noted among persons between ages 15 to 19, at 28.6 % for both sexes. At least 51.5 % of persons with jobs were employed in the public sector.

Despite the weak performance of the tourism sector in this fiscal, the Tobago economy was sustained by the fiscal activism of the Tobago House of Assembly. Spending by the Assembly amounted to TTD 1.7 billion and accounted for the small, but positive rate of economic growth observed, whilst growth in the more mature economies was sluggish.

In 2010, total number of crimes reported in Tobago, fell to 1,440, a decline of 8.9 % over 2009, continuing a reduction in reported crimes amounting to 28 % since 2006, when the crime rate had reached its highest mark in two decades. In the health sector, the Accident and Emergency or Casualty Department of the Scarborough Hospital in 2010, treated 33,320 patients and 24, 237 patients were served at our outpatient clinics. Some 2,514 surgeries were also performed at the Scarborough hospital. In the education sector, 2,753,636 meals were served to primary and secondary school students during fiscal 2010, through the School Feeding Programme, at a cost of some TTD 25.2 million.

## 1. Budgetary Achievements

In the current fiscal year, the sum of TTD 1.627.4 million was appropriated by Parliament to the Assembly for recurrent and development programme expenditures whilst the sum of TTD 81.5 million was collected in Tobago on behalf of the Consolidated Fund. Total recurrent expenditures amounted to TTD 1.173.1 million. Three divisions, Infrastructure and Public Utilities; Education Youth Affairs and Sports; and Health and Social Services together accounted for expenditures of TTD 808 million or 68.9% of the total recurrent expenditures undertaken by the Tobago House of Assembly. The development programme expenditures undertaken by the Assembly amounted to TTD 347.5 million. The expenditures on economic and social infrastructure together accounted for TTD 315.9 million or 90.9 % of all development programme funds allocated.

## 2. Social Programmes

The Tobago House of Assembly continued to expand the range of human and social capital programmes geared towards poverty reduction and enhancing the welfare of Tobagonians. Notable social programmes implemented/initiated in 2010-2011 include:

- The provision of financial assistance to 228 new students pursuing tertiary education;
- The launch of the Tobago House Ownership Savings Programme for Young Adults between the ages of 18 and 35;
- The provision of full financial support for the construction of the Riverdale Lodge and Resort in Argyle;
- The TTD 26.5 million stimulus package to support the tourism sector;
- The continuation of the Small Property Assistance Programme to assist with property upgrade and development;
- The training of over 600 teachers in the use of Information and Communication Technologies;
- The provision of training to young Tobagonians in areas such as study skills, computer literacy and youth employability;
- The conduct of the Community Learning and Skills Service Programme for the training of 700 persons;
- The provision of TTD 0.3 million to the Sylphil Home;
- The introduction of the Speyside All-round Heritage Project, geared towards having a year-round heritage programme for communities not normally involved in the annual Heritage Festival;
- The Male Mentorship Programme, designed to provide access to training and development for men in communities throughout Tobago;
- The provision of Home Construction Grants to assist Tobagonians with legal and other fees that are required to obtain mortgage financing for home construction; and
- Support to various religious organisations that assist in maintaining the social and moral fabric of Tobago.

## 3. Expansion and Improvement of the Services offered by the THA

In terms of expanding and improving the services offered by the Assembly to the people of Tobago, Tobagonians can now take advantage of:

- The launch of the Enterprise Assistance Fund Grant Programme that provides business grant funding to Tobagonians of up to TTD 25,000;
- The upgrade and expansion of the 211 system (call centre operations to handle Emergency Health Service and 999 calls) to increase its capacity to assist Tobagonians;
- The certification of guest houses under the Inspection Certification Programme, in order to maintain an international standard of the island's room stock;
- The extension and refurbishment of two Early Childhood Care and Education Centres at Mt. St. George and Les Couteaux at a cost of TTD 2.8 million.

The social interventions to be undertaken by the Tobago House of Assembly were developed, taking into account the developmental challenges facing the island. Given its assessment of the Tobago economy and its most pressing development needs, the present administration is focused primarily on three (3) issues, namely

- The completion of major on-going projects;
- Increasing employment and income for as many Tobagonians as possible; and
- The continued diversification of the Tobago economy.

The Tobago House of Assembly's strategic diversification initiatives are aimed at creating new sustainable businesses outside of the tourism sector and ensuring that Tobago's economy remains strong despite the volatility of the world tourism industry.



*Direct Impact Community Visit*

# CHAPTER 6: REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR 2011



*Durante Gardens Community Centre  
Sangre Grande*



*ECC Centre*



*Elderly Public Fora*



*Sod Turning for  
Arima Police Station*



*Produce for Children's Homes*



*Blood Donations by Residents*



## CHAPTER 6: REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR 2011

This chapter examines the initiatives undertaken by core and ancillary social sector Ministries in Fiscal 2011 and have been aligned with the interconnected pillars for sustainable development. The SSIP report focuses primarily on three (3) of the pillars:

- (i) People-Centred Development,
- (ii) Poverty Eradication and Social Justice and
- (iii) National and Personal Security.

This review allows for the continuous monitoring of the progress towards the attainment of our country's developmental targets. Table 6.I shows the interconnected pillars for sustainable development.

**Table 6.I: Interconnected Pillars for Sustainable Development**

INTERCONNECTED PILLARS
I. People-Centred Development
II. Poverty Eradication and Social Justice
III. National and Personal Security
IV Information and Communication Technologies
V. A More Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy
VI. Good Governance
VII. Foreign Policy

In fiscal 2011, it was observed that the core social sector Ministries expended, in most cases, more than 100% of their budgeted allocations. This also demonstrated an increase in spending by all Ministries as compared with 2010. Table 6.II shows a comparison of budgeted allocations and estimated expenditure on social programmes and initiatives of key social sector Ministries and the Social Services Division of the Tobago House of Assembly for fiscal 2011.

**Table 6.II: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations and Estimated Expenditure for Social Programmes (Recurrent) for Fiscal 2011, Key Social Sector Ministries and Key Social Services Divisions within the Tobago House of Assembly**

MINISTRY	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS TTD 2011	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011	% OF BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS SPENT	
			2011	2010
Ministry of Community Development	92,616,400	82,008,073	89	116
Ministry of Education	371,355,900	368,131,900	99	99
Ministry of Health	585,858,750	569,598,481	97	106
Ministry of Science, Technology, and Tertiary Education	473,086,600	459,316,269	97	109
Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs	183,628,050	178,075,150	97	101
Ministry of the People and Social Development	3,126,478,430	357,650,430	114	106
Tobago House of Assembly	65,197,153	49,285,253	76	83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,898,221,883</b>	<b>5,278,065,556</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>106</b>

*SOURCE: Ministry of Finance*



Table 6.III shows the gender breakdown of selected programmes. A closer examination of the Critical Training Programmes highlighted in the table, indicates that the females outnumbered the males in 12 programmes while the males outnumbered the females in 6. In the Critical Training Programmes highlighted in Table 6.III; the number of males outnumbered the females in both the HYPE AND NESC Programmes.

**Table 6.III: Gender Breakdown of Beneficiaries**

Programme Type	Social Programmes	Males	Females	Total
Youth Programmes	Elite Athlete Assistance Programme *3	21	10	31
	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA ) *3	246	219	465
	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)* 1			
	Youths	610	673	1,283
	Men	61		61
	Women		193	193
	Children	151	163	314
	Older Persons	09	11	20
	Family	13	27	40
	Probationers	02	04	06
	Communities			131
	NGOs			148
		Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP)* 3	419	1,035
	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)*4	783	188	971
	National Energy Skills Centre (NESC)* 3	1,322	41	1,363
	Skills Training			
	On-the-Job Training Programme (OJT)* 2	2,347	7,012	9,359
	Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)*3	2,457	4,810	7,267
	Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)* 5	10,729	19,946	30,675
Other Training Programmes	Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme (RAPP)* 1	275	302	577
	Retraining Programme *3	253	422	683
	Adult Education Programme*3	1,748	4,825	6,573
	Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme (RITRP)* 3	139	8	147

*\*Critical Training Programmes,*

*1- Beneficiaries for the period Oct 2010-Mar 2011*

*2 - Beneficiaries for the period Oct 2010-May 2011*

*3 - Beneficiaries for the period Oct 2010-June 2011*

*4 - Beneficiaries for the period Apr 2011-June 2011*

*5 - Beneficiaries for the period Oct 2010-Aug 2011*

**Table 6.IV: Comparison of Recurrent Budgeted Allocations and Estimated Expenditure for Selected Programmes for Fiscal 2011**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Budgeted Allocation TTD 2011</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditure TTD 2011</b>	<b>% Estimated Expenditure 2011</b>
Pillar 1: People-Centred Development			
*Adult Education Programme	7,200,000	6,000,000	83
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	11,000,000	4,971,479	45
Early Childhood Care and Education in Trinidad	17,216,000	17,216,000	100
Early Childhood Care and Education in Tobago	2,500,000	900,000	36
*National Service (previously Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme GAPP)	16,300,000	16,300,000	100
Community Based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	320,000,000	367,000,000	115
*Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	50,000,000	50,000,000	100
*Military Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)	9,000,000	9,700,000	108
*Military Led Youth Apprenticeship Reorientation Training Programme (MYPART)	9,000,000	9,300,000	103
School Nutrition Programme (Trinidad)	220,000,000	220,000,000	100
Student Support Services (Trinidad)	6,220,000	6,220,000	100
Student Support Services (Tobago)	1,500,000	800,000	53
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	625,000,000	625,000,000	100
*Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)	40,000,000	40,533,000	101
*On the Job Training Programme (OJT)	203,088,000	203,088,000	100
*Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST)	62,626,000	35,000,000	56
Terminal Malls	2,200,000	755,600	34
*Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)	81,698,600	81,698,600	100
*Retraining Programme	20,000,000	20,000,000	100
*Export Centres Programme	10,000,000	10,000,000	100
People-Centred Development Total	1,730,256,400	1,740,190,479	102
Pillar 2: Poverty Eradication and Social Justice			
Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)	426,000,000	441,212,193	104
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	3,000,000	2,300,000	77
School Feeding Programme (Tobago)	27,000,000	25,000,000	93
Text Book Rental Programme (Primary Schools)	15,450,000	15,450,000	100
School Transportation Services	51,000,000	50,000,000	98
Disability Assistance Grant	302,000,000	386,824,000	128
Senior Citizens' Pension (formerly known as Senior Citizens' Grant – August 2010)	2,453,700,000	2,769,117,445	113
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	140,000,000	135,642,437	97
Social/Public Assistance Grant	250,000,000	284,900,000	114
Poverty Eradication and Social Justice Total	3,668,150,000	4,110,446,075	112

*\*Critical Training Programmes*

A review of the social programmes and initiatives for fiscal 2011 is provided in tabular form for ease of reading and referencing and the initiatives have been aligned to the national development pillars.

## PILLAR 1: PEOPLE-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has envisaged that each citizen's contribution to our country is very crucial. Human development is vital to their overall strategy for sustainable development. The Government's goal under this pillar is to build the foundation for an intelligent nation and a creative economy.

People-centred development seeks to return control over resources to people and their communities to be used in meeting their own needs. This creates incentives for the responsible stewardship of resources that is essential to sustainability. This section will highlight areas such as education; skills development; sports; health; housing; communities; families; children; disability; homelessness and substance abuse, as the Government seeks to continuously achieve development through the availability of an array of social programmes.

### **Box 6.I: Key Ministries/Agencies under Pillar 1**

- Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism (MAMC)
- Ministry of Community Development (MCD)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development (MGYCD)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Housing and the Environment (MHE)
- Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED)
- Ministry of National Security (MNS)
- Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD)
- Ministry of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education (MSTTE)
- Ministry of Sport (MoS)
- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)

## Interconnected Pillar 1: People-Centred Development

Key Focus: Human & Social Development

- Inclusivity
- Diversity
- Wellness
- Competitiveness

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Community Development Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme</b>	This programme provides monetary awards to/on behalf of persons who require same for tertiary education in traditional and non-traditional fields of study and who can demonstrate financial need.	MCD	Traditional and non-traditional tertiary education students.	For the period October 2010-July 2011, <b>76 beneficiaries</b> were awarded a total of TTD 1,888,357.94 in disbursements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This initiative aims to build human capability with the communities that are not tied to, or restricted by the traditional entry and selection process for financial assistance to pursue tertiary education.</li> <li>• It also aims to be the catalyst for improving and developing communities as viable and sustainable units for families and family life.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Education Programme</b>	This programme has three (3) distinct components namely: Skills Development, Leadership Training, and Community Awareness and Sensitisation Education.	MCD	Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.	For the period October 2010-March 2011: <b>100 classes</b> in handicraft development were conducted within the period. 1,980 persons benefited. In the general area of skills training, <b>8,000 persons accessed 296 classes</b> during the period April to June 2011. 1,100 persons participated in a total of 109 leadership management and development training sessions. <b>2,440 persons</b> from various communities participated in a total of 68 community awareness and sensitisation programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This initiative aims to equip participants with skills to produce items for domestic use and to enhance their opportunities for employment/self employment.</li> <li>• It also aims to harness and mould the leadership potential of voluntary community-based leaders, to enable them to build the capacity to respond to the needs of their membership as well as communities.</li> <li>• This programme also aims to sensitise groups via lecture discussions and workshops about social issues facing the communities, including healthy life styles, financial management and poverty alleviation strategies.</li> </ul>
<b>Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)</b>	This programme sensitises young adults to the ageing process and prepares them, through training, to develop practical skills in geriatric care. The graduates are placed with elderly persons through GAPP regional offices to provide geriatric care.	MCD	Young persons between the ages of 17-25 years and persons between the ages of 18-30 years for the Practicum Component	For the period October 2010 to March 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>300 Level I trainees</b> (17-25 yrs) received certification.</li> <li>• <b>109 Level II trainees</b> (18-30 yrs) received certification.</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation of caregivers conducted by field officers and regional coordinators.</li> <li>• Level II trainees received additional training in Occupational Therapy, Drug Administration, Alzheimer's Treatment and Caregiver Readiness.</li> </ul>	<p>This initiative aims to sensitise young men and women to the ageing process; foster improved relationships between adolescents and the elderly in the community, to instil in adolescents a sense of national pride and civic-mindedness and to provide them with the tools to assist the elderly with their daily activities.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition</b>	The Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition is a social interactive initiative, designed to promote community cohesion and to enhance and preserve the nation's diverse and indigenous culture.	MCD	Communities and respective individuals.	In Fiscal 2011, some 120 groups participated in the Best Village Food and Folk Fair; 66 young women in La Reine Rive, 121 groups in the Folk Show/Folk Presentation, 27 groups in Folk Theatre, 96 communities in the Environmental Sanitation, 91 groups in Handicraft and 52 communities in Village Chat.	This initiative promotes a greater awareness and appreciation for the customs, rituals, folklore and oral traditions, while fostering healthy lifestyles through sporting activities and environmental projects.
<b>Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme (RAPP)</b>	This programme is a community-oriented programme which seeks to utilise the skills and experience of retired to provide assistance and supervision to low school performers and out of school adolescents between the ages of 12 and 16.	MCD	Retirees and young persons between the ages of 12-16 in difficult circumstances; Students identified by their schools as most likely to benefit from the programme. Youth identified by community groups and the community.	For the period October 2010 to March 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>312 registered participants.</b></li> <li>• 81% of the participants exhibited improvement in behaviour and attitude towards school work and others.</li> <li>• 89% of participants displayed enthusiasm, creativity, and initiative.</li> <li>• 89% fostered good and positive relationships with the retirees.</li> </ul> Spanish was introduced to all centres.	The programme seeks to provide assistance and supervision at the community level to "young at-risk" persons in order to minimise the extent of delinquency and drop-outs in our school population. RAPP also aims 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. Retired experts also get an opportunity to partner with young adults who would benefit from their expertise.
<b>Community Development Fund: Community Volunteer Programme</b>	This programme seeks to develop innovative programmes and services to build and enhance the social and economic skill capacity of the community sector.	MCD	Communities	For the period October 2010 to March 2011 the programme has engaged <b>6 volunteers.</b>	
<b>Export Centres Programmes</b>	The objectives of this programme are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase income levels and opportunity for employment;</li> <li>• Build capacity and capability in community craft enterprises;</li> <li>• Achieve world class professional standards in craft; and</li> <li>• Develop an entrepreneurial class of Craftsmen.</li> </ul>	MCD	Skilled and semi-skilled persons also unemployed persons both male and female	During the period October 2010 to March 2011, a total of <b>1,600</b> benefited from this programme – 160 males and 1,440 women. Persons attained City and Guilds certification.	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Defining Masculine Excellence Programme</b>	<p>This programme conducts training programmes that equips males primarily from schools, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs, with the knowledge and skills to improve their social relationships.</p> <p>The Programme consists of nine (9) modules, with fourteen (14) sessions addressing self-esteem, man and his feelings, father and son bonding, male friendships, and second-class relationships, masculinity in the workplace, a man and his mother, men and their life partners, spirituality, and the celebration of masculine excellence.</p>	MGYCD	Men/Boys, males in Parent/Teachers Associations, CBOs, NGOs, FBOs and the T&T Defence Force	In fiscal 2011, two (2) cycles of the programme were conducted at two (2) centres - San Fernando and Macoya and <b>100 men</b> were trained.	
<b>Women in Harmony Programme</b>	<p>The aim of this programme is to equip participants with a marketable skill which can be utilised to enhance their economic choices and livelihood options and to enhance participants' capacity to cope with challenges of their particular circumstances via exposure to modules on self development and lifestyle.</p>	MGYCD	Focus is placed on the advancement of low income women with limited or no skills, between the ages of 26-45 years.	<p>Cycle I of the Women in Harmony Programme commenced on February 1st 2011 in community centres across Trinidad. Agriculture/Landscaping was offered at five (5) centres and Elderly Care classes were offered at ten (10) centres. A total of <b>408 women</b> were trained in the skill areas, as well as personal development modules.</p> <p>The programmes features onsite child care facilities. <b>Twenty-five (25) graduates</b> who showed keen interest in starting businesses, are currently participating in a five (5) day Entrepreneurial Development Workshop, facilitated by NEDCO.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Non-Traditional Skills Training Programme for Women</b>	This programme is a critical training programme which provides technical and vocational education and training to low income women. The focus of the training is in the areas of Domestic Appliance Repair and Maintenance, Small Engine Repair and Maintenance, Electrical Installation, Masonry / Bricklaying / Tiling, and Upholstery.	MGYCD	Unemployed and underemployed women or low income females between 18-50 with little or no qualifications or skills.	Cycle 12 commenced on February 14th 2011 in a total of ten (10) centres throughout Trinidad. In fiscal 2011, a total of <b>215 women</b> were trained in 2011. A total of <b>285 women</b> graduated from the programme in 2010. Thirteen (13) programmes were offered in the disciplines of welding, woodworking, electrical installation, computer repairs, automotive repairs, plumbing, tiling, and masonry.	
<b>Adult Education Programme</b>	The Adult Education Programme provides educational opportunities for adults and out-of-school young persons who have not graduated to further / higher education. The Programme offers remedial education, introductory occupational courses, literacy programmes, family life education and leisure time programmes. The Programme also allows participants to develop skills that can increase their employability, entrepreneurship and enables them to make meaningful contributions to the development of society.	MoE	Nationals aged 15 years and over	During the period October 2010 to June 2011 a total of <b>6,573 persons</b> were registered for the programme – 1,748 males and 4,825 females. Students registered for: Primary School Leaving Certificate courses, CXC subjects, Literacy and Numeracy and NEC Level I courses. Expenditure over the period totalled TTD 5,792,768.00.	The promotion of lifelong learning among citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Student Support Services Division (SSSD)</b>	The Student Support Services Division (SSSD) comprises of the unification of the former Central Guidance Unit, the Special Education Unit and a School Social Work component at the Primary School level. The Programme aims to provide ongoing support for all students to be able to maximise their learning potential, do well academically, achieve their capabilities and develop holistically. The Programme seeks to provide support to students through timely Academic, Personal/Social and Career Guidance, as well as counselling in selected Primary and Secondary Schools. It further provides social work services for students with psychosocial and behavioural difficulties at selected primary schools. It attempts to increase student success providing specialised services for students with moderate and severe educational needs, as well as mainstreaming students with Special Educational needs in each Educational District.	MoE	Children aged 5 to 11 years old attending primary school. Youth between the ages of 12 to 18 attending secondary school. Children with special needs in both the primary and secondary school system.	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, <b>34,254 primary school students</b> (male and female) benefited from the guidance service offered by the SSSD. The corresponding figure for secondary school students was <b>40,957</b> . Over the period, the number of students (primary school) benefiting from the social work service provided by the Division amounted to <b>1,708</b> . The number of students benefiting from counselling services (in Secondary Schools) was recorded as <b>1,722</b> and assistance was rendered to <b>1,329</b> special needs students in the areas of physical education, speech and language therapy and speech and language assessment. The total expenditure over the fiscal period amounted to TTD 6,411,562.46.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that the rate of School completion for the students assessed, diagnosed and counselled will increase.</li> <li>Students will be able to make better decisions for their future and better cope with their problems and issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Adult Cardiac Surgery Program</b>	The programme is aimed at providing cardiovascular procedures to citizens who cannot afford them.	MoH	Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, the following was achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Angiograms were performed on <b>371 patients</b> - 228 male and 144 female.</li> <li>PCI procedures were performed on <b>106 patients</b> – 73 male and 33 female.</li> <li>A total of <b>135 surgeries</b> were conducted on - 78 male and 57 female.</li> <li>Electrophysiology was performed on 21 patients – 14 female and 7 female.</li> <li>Other treatments over the period included <b>2 Ablations</b> and <b>1 Catheterisation</b>.</li> </ul> Expenditure for the period amounted to TTD 5,347,900.00.	Persons who are in need of cardiovascular procedures and unable to afford such care, will receive treatment in a timely manner.



Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>School Health Project</b>	The objectives of this programme: Conduct hearing and vision screening on 100% of all primary school entrants (both public and private schools) with the aim of identifying students with possible vision and (or) hearing problems; identify and refer students with hearing problems and (or) visual problems for further intervention and care.	MoH	1ST Year entrants to all primary schools in Trinidad and Tobago	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, <b>13,152 students</b> received hearing screening - 6,630 male and 6,522 female. <b>233</b> were referred to the Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired (TTAHI) for testing. Of this number some <b>140 children</b> were tested - 69 male and 71 female. Also, during the period a new Audiologist was employed at the TTAHI. Expenditure for the period amounted to TTD 206,518.00.	Timely detection and treatment of hearing/visual impairments in children entering primary school.
<b>Squatter Regularisation</b>	This programme administered by the Land Settlements Agency, seeks to improve the living conditions of squatters and to contain the spread of squatter communities. The programme's overall objectives are (i) to provide security of tenure to eligible citizens (ii) to provide improved infrastructure to sites listed in Act 25 of 1998	)	Squatter Communities	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, a total of <b>600 certificates</b> of comfort were granted and <b>2,142 social surveys</b> completed on <b>18 squatter sites</b> .	To transform existing squatting communities into more planned and sustainable communities.
<b>South/Central Training for Friendly Societies</b>	This programme provides access to a host of resources to Friendly Societies including, among others, management training to its members and help to increase an awareness of the micro small enterprise potential resident within each the Friendly Society.	MLSMED	Elderly persons	For the period September 2010- June 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The books of <b>50</b> of the 150 Friendly Societies were audited in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act Chapter 32:50.</li> <li><b>50</b> of the 150 Friendly Societies now have Youth Membership.</li> <li><b>25</b> of the 150 Friendly Societies now have their existing assets generating income for their respective entities.</li> </ul>	The training is intended to encourage the sustainability of the Friendly Society Movement through the encouragement of the establishment of Youth Friendly Societies.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>NEDCO Public Training &amp; Outreach</b>	Outreach and entrepreneurship training with secondary, vocational and tertiary level students at: UTT, MUST, NESC, HYPE, YTEPP, COSTAAT, STTE, Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business, SERVOL & secondary schools. As well as General training and outreach to communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago via community groups, NGOs, CBOs and businesses.	MLSMED	Youth between 16-30 years old, and Communities	For the period October 2010-June 2011: Surpassed the target of <b>350 females</b> participating in the training programmes; Surpassed the target of <b>88 Youth</b> participants; Surpassed the target of <b>250 existing business owners</b> attending workshops.	
<b>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</b>	The Civilian Conservation Corps, which operates through the Ministry of National Security, offers introductory training, life skills development and on the job training to at risk youth. Its objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise the self-esteem of young people at risk;</li> <li>• Initiate intervention that would assist in fostering socially desirable behaviours among youths;</li> <li>• Train and develop unemployed/unemployable young adults between the ages of 18-25 years to prepare them for employment; and</li> <li>• Foster a sense of national pride in the participants.</li> </ul>	MNS	Young adults between the ages of 18-25 years who are unemployed or unemployable	During the period October 2010 to March 2011: <b>1,917 youths</b> benefited from this programme, comprising 610 male and 673 female youths. The following activities were undertaken for the period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful completion of the On the Job Training (OJT) and attainment of passing grades in various skill training and graduation from CCC Cycle;</li> <li>• Trainees were able to participate in national events, as well as conduct conservation activities throughout Trinidad and Tobago and render assistance to Government and NGOs;</li> <li>• Trainees appeared to be more confident and self assured, and had a better understanding of intra and inter personal skills;</li> <li>• Participation of youths in high risk communities on the programme;</li> <li>• Participation of trainees in agricultural and disaster preparedness and mitigation programmes;</li> <li>• Collaborating in re-forestation/seedling projects with the Forestry Division.</li> </ul>	A reduction in the loss of productive persons from the national skills base and the transformation of attitudes and behaviour of young persons, whilst preparing them for employment.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship &amp; Reorientation Training (MYPART) and Military Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)</b>	<p>The Ministry of National Security commenced MYPART and MILAT on 16th April, 2007.</p> <p>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, within three years, the attitudes and behaviours of at risk youths between the ages of 16-20, in a routine, disciplined and academic environment;</li> <li>• Strengthen the certifiable, technical and vocational employable choices available to youths; and</li> <li>• Strengthen the available academic study choices of students at risk between the ages of 16-20 whose matriculation is recognised and accepted.</li> </ul>	MINS	<p>Young adults and socially marginalised dropouts from school between the ages of 14 -25.</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: There were 170 (MILAT-97 &amp; MYPART-73) direct beneficiaries of this programme all of whom were male.</p> <p>Other achievements included:</p> <p><b>MILAT – 17</b> Senior Cadets successfully completed short vocational courses in Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Programme, Alarm Systems Wiring and Cricket Coaching. Cadets conducted cricket coaching sessions with 3 schools during the period. They also participated in national career and science fairs and AIDS Foundation activities.</p> <p><b>MYPART – 38</b> Senior Cadets successfully completed the Level Two Training in Technical Vocational Training in Welding, Building and Construction Trades, Electrical Installation</p>	<p>The transforming of the behaviour of at risk youth in a routine disciplined and academic environment to enable them to become productive citizens.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Community Mediation Programme</b></p>	<p>Free Mediation Services are provided in selected communities throughout the country as an alternative to the litigation/Court process and as a way 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>The following initiatives were also undertaken as part of the programme:</p>	<p>MIPSD</p>	<p>Communities and individuals</p>	<p>During the period October 2010 to July 2011, <b>3,476 persons</b> accessed the services of the Community Mediation Services Division.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counselling services were also offered to <b>443 persons</b>.</li> <li>• <b>320 cases</b> were mediated, 70% of them ending in agreement, 20% without agreement and at the end of July, 10% were ongoing.</li> <li>• <b>88%</b> of the cases mediated were referred by the Courts. This suggests that the Division is making a significant contribution to the management of caseloads at the Nation's court.</li> <li>• The Division seeks to provide relief to all persons who access its services and makes referrals to the appropriate agencies as part of the clients' holistic development. <b>108 referrals</b> were made to other agencies.</li> </ul>	
				<p>The Division was also successful in the compilation and publication of the output of the <b>Storytelling Caravan on Peaceful Conflict Resolution</b>. This product has been prepared and is in the final editing stages. It features poems, short stories, calypsos and visual art pieces, from youth aged 8 and 18 from schools across the country, on ways to resolve disputes peacefully. This publication will be distributed to schools and libraries to assist in conflict management education.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Stakeholders' Engagements and Open Houses</b>	This is part of the Division's strategy for education about Mediation and the services of the Division	MIPSD	National Community	<p>During the period October 2010 to July, 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>545 persons</b> attended open houses and stakeholder meetings hosted by the Division.</li> <li>• <b>6 meetings</b> were held with other State Agencies or Ministries and <b>47 events</b> were attended by divisional staff; the Division continues to engage the business community and Civil Society Organisations.</li> <li>• The Division also participated in <b>44 outreach activities</b>, throughout Trinidad and Tobago.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals, families, groups and communities would adopt the principles of conflict resolution and learn how to peacefully address issues of discord.</li> <li>• Further, it is expected that awareness of the services offered by the Division would be widespread, as well as knowledge of the existing opportunities for peaceful conflict resolution.</li> </ul>
<b>Parenting Support Groups</b>	These groups were established to provide a mechanism to enhance the capacity of parents/guardians to better manage difficult child relations, as well as to improve family relationships.	MIPSD	Families	<p>For the period October, 2010 to July, 2011, through <b>9 Parenting Support Group meetings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>73</b> Parenting Support Group meetings were held in Port of Spain, Cunupia, Point Fortin, La Horquetta, Maloney, San Juan, Sangre Grande and St. Barbs,</li> <li>• <b>2</b> additional <b>Parenting Workshops</b> were conducted in April and June 2011, where the topics discussed were Mental Health and Stress Management.</li> <li>• <b>Music Therapy</b> was introduced to the parents as a mechanism for managing stress and creating a healthier environment in the home. Each of these workshops exposed <b>150 beneficiaries</b> to these important issues.</li> </ul>	Improved relationships between parents/guardian and children.
<b>Bridging the Gap</b>	This project was developed and led by the Division and aims to provide the social interventions required, in partnership with the families, to bring about the social wellbeing and empowerment required for sustained social progress and fulfilment of the families' own goals and aspirations.	MIPSD		<p>During October 2010 to July 2011 the Division continued to lead the Ministry's initiative in St. Barbs, "Bridging the Gap." This programme is a comprehensive social work case management project that targets <b>35 families</b> of the St. Barbs community.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Peer Mediation (New)</b>		MIPSD		<p>During the period, <b>31 counsellors and facilitators</b> engaged in a Train-The-Trainer Peer Mediation programme, to equip them with the skills to execute a comprehensive Peer Mediation programme nationally. <b>2 books</b> were published by the Division on Peer Mediation, a Teacher's Guide and a Student Workbook.</p> <p>A Peer Mediation Camp for <b>88</b> primary and secondary school <b>students</b> was conducted during the period 22nd to 26th August at the El Dorado Youth Apprenticeship and Development Centre.</p>	
<b>Couva Social Services Centre</b>	The overarching mandate of the Couva Social Services Centre is to provide integrated social services to the residents of Couva / Tabaquite / Talparo regions.	MIPSD	Communities and residents in the Couva / Tabaquite / Talparo Region.	<p>During October 2010 to June 2011, 7,554 clients were served at the centre. Services included the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme, Probation, Community Service Orders, Secretariat Client Walk-In, Legal Aid, Multi-Purpose Community-based Tele-Centre (MCT) Couva, Social Welfare and the Poverty Reduction Programme.</p> <p>The following initiatives were also conducted:</p> <p><b>Helping Women Programme</b> -This programme provides an avenue for women to collaborate and improve their well being. <b>22 persons</b> accessed the service (20 women and 2 men).</p> <p><b>'Support R Us' Programme</b> -The programme provides psychosocial assistance to adults and their children. <b>110 persons</b> accessed the service (60 students and 50 children of underprivileged clients).</p> <p><b>National Mentorship Programme</b> -The Centre facilitated the screening of <b>13 mentors</b>.</p>	Communities in the Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo Region will have access to basic social services, leading to an overall improvement in their quality of life.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Decentralisation Support Unit (DSU)</b>	<p>The DSU was established in October 2007 to design, develop, coordinate and implement the decentralisation process of the Ministry of the People and Social Development for the efficient delivery of social services. It will deliver social services at the regional level via an integrated and collaborative approach. This will be done by an integrated team of professionals providing the full range of interventions necessary to meet the demands of individuals and their communities. Responsibilities of the Unit include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting site visits to various Ministries, NGOs and other organisations to observe and collect data on relevant programmes and projects pertinent to the social issues in the communities;</li> <li>Assisting with the conduct of ongoing sensitisation of programmes on issues relating to decentralisation.</li> </ul>	MPSD	Regional communities/clients in need of social services	<p>Presently, there are 2 pilot regional offices in the areas of Sangre Grande and Rio Claro, which were opened to the public in September 2010 and May 2011 respectively. The third office is scheduled to be opened in fiscal 2012 in Central.</p> <p>As at August 2011, the Sangre Grande client office intake has been approximately <b>1,210 persons</b>. Clients have been able to access several social services including:</p> <p><b>Counselling/Advocacy sessions</b> - 827 recipients</p> <p><b>Mediation referrals</b> - 117 recipients.</p> <p><b>Critical incidents responses</b> - 32 recipients.</p> <p>During the short period of opening and gestation, the pilot offices have experienced a few challenges. However, these act as lessons learnt which will impact on the establishment, development and implementation of other offices.</p>	To improve the efficacy of the interventions by MPSD and build a solid foundation and system for the delivery of social services.
<b>Disability Affairs Unit</b>	<p>The Disability Affairs Unit was established in 1999 and serves as a resource and referral centre for information pertaining to disability matters. The Unit coordinates and monitors the implementation of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities. The following initiatives were undertaken in fiscal 2011:</p>	MPSD			

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Commemoration of International Day of Persons with Disabilities</b>	<p>This initiative seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote awareness and understanding of disability issues and to mobilise support for the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities</li> <li>It also seeks to increase awareness of gains resulting from the integration of persons with disabilities in every aspect of society.</li> </ul>	MIPSD	Persons with Disabilities, NGOs and the public	<p>As in previous years, this event was observed in December 2010, in collaboration with all stakeholder groups. MIPSD aligned its commemorative activities with the theme selected by the United Nations, <b>“Keeping the promise: Mainstreaming disability in the Millennium Development Goals towards 2015 and beyond”</b>.</p> <p>The theme focused on practical action to mainstream disability in all aspects of development, and further participation of persons with disabilities in social life and development on the basis of equality. This further drives the need to implement disability-sensitive policies and promote public awareness for the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the life of our society.</p> <p>An Award Ceremony was conducted at the launch of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPD) during Disabilities Awareness Week.</p> <p>TTD 256,688.00 was disbursed to <b>29 NGOs</b> to implement IDPD activities.</p>	To strengthen our commitment to the realisation of universal human rights for all, including the rights of persons with disabilities.
<b>Financial Assistance to NGOs</b>	The Disability Assistance Fund was established to enable disability related NGOs to pursue activities aimed at their inclusion in all aspects of life.	MIPSD	NGOs	For fiscal 2011, financial assistance to the sum of TTD 47,925.00 was given to 4 NGOs to assist with various activities related to persons with disabilities.	Organisations will have the financial resources necessary to effectively deliver their services to their clients.



Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Personal Assistants' Training Programme</b>	This initiative is a collaboration between SERV/OL and the Ministry of the People and Social Development. It aims to provide a group of trained attendants who would offer support services to persons with disabilities and to enable persons with disabilities to enjoy a greater degree of autonomy and independent living. The main objective of the PATP is to train individuals in providing attendant care for persons with disabilities. The training is comprised of formal classroom studies for the duration of 3 months, as well as practical on the job training for a further duration of 3 months.	MPSD	Participants of the programme and persons with disabilities who were cared for:	During fiscal 2011, this collaborative initiative with SERV/OL continued to ensure that a cadre of trained attendants is available to treat with persons with disabilities in a humane manner. <b>64 Personal Assistants</b> were trained and began work in various primary and secondary schools.	Participants will be suitably trained to treat with persons with disabilities in a humane manner. Persons living with disabilities will be able to live an independent lifestyle.
<b>Sensitisation Programme for Communicating with Persons with Disabilities</b>	The purpose of this initiative was to increase awareness, and to improve communication between the non-disabled community and persons with disabilities through interactive, practical and informative sessions.	MPSD	Staff of the Ministry of the People and Social Development and the public	During the fiscal 2011, one 2-day training session was held for frontline staff of the Ministry in April 2011.	The staff of the Ministry of the People and Social Development will be able to communicate effectively with its clients and persons from the general public who are living with disabilities. It is expected that the public will also be able to benefit from this programme in the future.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Standardisation of Trinidad and Tobago Signs</b></p>	<p>The underlying purpose of the Dictionary is to collect and document the Trinidad and Tobago equivalent signs to American signs. The Dictionary will depict photographs of the signs as well as a narrative. The Dictionary will also be accompanied by a DVD.</p> <p>This project is done in collaboration with a Touch of Christ, Silent Voices, Deaf Alert Learning Centre, Agape Deaf Centre, Deaf Pioneers, Cascade School for the Deaf, Student Support Services Division, Ministry of Education, Tobago House of Assembly, Tobago School for the Deaf, Language and Speech Impaired, Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing-Impaired.</p>	<p>MIPSD</p>	<p>This Dictionary will serve as a tool to aid the <b>Deaf and Hearing Impaired community</b> in accessing information and communicating better with the hearing community. It is also intended to be used as a teaching tool for anyone wishing to learn sign language.</p>	<p>The Disability Affairs Unit, in collaboration with stakeholder groups, has completed the publication of a <b>“Dictionary of T&amp;T Signs”</b>.</p> <p>To date, all organisations that represent the deaf community received copies of the Sign Language Dictionary which was handed over to the Ministry of Education.</p>	<p>All citizens will have the opportunity to learn sign language and will be able to communicate effectively with the hearing impaired.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Establishment of the National Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities</b>	The Ministry of the People and Social Development has recognised the need for a multidisciplinary centre to provide diagnostic and rehabilitative services for persons with disabilities.	MIPSD	Persons with Disabilities	<p>The Unit conducted a consultation session in December 2010 to elicit the views of stakeholders on the establishment of a National Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>In May 2011, Cabinet agreed to the establishment of a Steering Committee to oversee the development of the National Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>The Committee is currently in the process of identifying the services, furniture, equipment and staffing needs of the Centre which is to be established at Carlsen Field.</p>	
<b>Establishment of a Day Activity Centre for Persons with Disabilities</b>	The proposed Day Activity Centre for Persons with Disabilities is intended to provide stimulating, therapeutic activities for Persons with Disabilities to enhance their ability to have independent fulfilling lives.	MIPSD	Persons with Disabilities	<p>The Unit conducted a consultation session in May 2011 to elicit the views of stakeholders on the establishment of Day Activity Centre for Persons with Disabilities. A follow-up session was held in September 2011.</p> <p>The proposal for the Centre has been finalised.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>HIV Coordinating Unit</b>	The HIV Coordinating Unit of the Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD) is responsible for integrating the national HIV/AIDS response into the Ministry of the People and Social Development's process, including poverty reduction strategies, budgeting instruments and sectoral programmes/ initiatives and projects.	MPSD	Members of staff of the MPSD and members of the public	<p>For the period October 2010 to September 2011 the Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hosted Sensitisation Training Programmes for the staff of the MPSD. Theme "Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the Workplace."</li> <li>Commemorated International World Aids Day (November) in conjunction with NACC.</li> <li>Attended a variety of Community Mobilisation Fairs with various Divisions of the Ministry and other partner Ministries. These Fairs were in held Princes Town, Toco and San Juan.</li> <li>Developed a Life Skills Programme for teenagers living with HIV. A holistic programme was implemented in conjunction with the Cyril Ross Home to address the psycho social needs of young residents of the Home.</li> <li>Hosted a HIV Quiz targeting young persons from St. Michael's Home, CCC, HYPE and MUST.</li> </ul> <p>An Analysis is currently being done on data collected from the recently completed HIV and AIDS Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KABP) Survey. This was a baseline study with a target group 1,000 older persons in the St. George County.</p>	Participants will be better informed and sensitised to HIV issues and will be less inclined to discriminate against and stigmatise persons with HIV/AIDS.
<b>National Family Services</b>	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 ultimate goal of the NFSD is to empower the vulnerable individual/s and families in a timely, methodical way to sustain healthy social functioning. The following initiatives were continued by the Division in fiscal 2011:	MPSD	General Public		

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Radio Programme</b>	Via its Radio Programme, "Its Family Time: Let's Talk", the Division continues to provide needed support to families. The programme encourages greater acceptance of the participatory approach to the issue of parenting as well as serves to widen the area of focus on the family.	MIPSD	National community	This radio programme continues to be aired on 195.5FM, imparting information on a range of topics related to healthy family functioning. For the period ending July 2011, <b>49 programmes</b> were aired on topics related to: Domestic Violence, Peer Pressure, Living with Dyslexia and Management of Finances. These sessions were facilitated by various divisions of the Ministry of the People and Social Development, together with NGOs such as Families in Action and the Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society.	Members of the public will be better informed in proper parenting practices and able to deal with family and other related issues.
<b>Crisis Intervention</b>	Officers of the National Family Services Division continue to intervene in crisis situations especially with families of kidnapped victims, family/relationship issues, domestic violence and sexual abuse.	MIPSD	General Public	During the period October 2010 to July 2011, approximately <b>3,743 persons / families</b> benefited from this intervention.	The alleviation of stress and other associated negative emotions during times of crisis for persons so affected. A reduction in the incidence of abuse in families as a result of intervention undertaken by the NFSD.
<b>National Family Month</b>	This event is celebrated on May 15 each year. The theme for this year was "The Impact of Migration on Families around the World" as designated by the United Nations. The sub-theme, "Strengthening Family Togetherness" was designated by the Division.	MIPSD	General Public	The Ministry places emphasis on the significance of family life and continues to celebrate the family with the international community through the International Day of Families. This year the event was held in May 2011. The Ministry also commemorated National Family Month during the same month of May. Activities for the month were observed with a major highlight of a Community Fair in Rio Claro which was held on June 14, 2011, in collaboration with various Ministries and Non-Governmental Agencies, aimed at sensitising the public on the International Day of the Family, the importance of family life, as well as the services available at the Ministry and other related service providing agencies.	To celebrate the institution of the family.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Family Life Management Programme</b></p>	<p>This programme allows for community based training throughout the country. The training is designed to provide support and information to individuals performing the function of parenting in its many diverse forms. Workshops include: <i>Parenting/ Family Training in Communities, Support for Parents and Caregivers to Children (0-3) years and Life Skills for Adolescents</i></p>	<p>MIPSD</p>	<p>National Community</p>	<p>The Division of National Family Services continued its implementation to provide training, support in Parenting Skills, Violence in the Family, Support for Parents and Caregivers of children 0-3 years and Life Skills for adolescents. As at July 2011, the Division has been restructured to focus on Adult Family services. This places significant emphasis on particular needs identified by this government that will be tackled by the Ministry of the People and Social Development since families are able to access psycho-social and financial support from the Ministry.</p>	<p>To provide support and training to parents/ caregivers.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Establishment of a National Parenting Programme</b></p>	<p>In February 2011, the Ministry of the People and Social Development established the Trinidad and Tobago National Parenting Unit which aims to “provide a comprehensive and coordinated approach to ensuring that parents are equipped with the skill set necessary to treat effectively with the individual needs of their children and, in so doing, strengthen the human capital base of the society.”</p> <p>The components of the programme include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a comprehensive audit of civil society organisations that provide parenting services and a SWOT analysis to assess the factors that may facilitate or impede the success of the programme;</li> <li>• Developing guidelines for effective parenting / or a parenting code;</li> <li>• Improving the linkages between parent support services currently available in the country, reducing gaps and minimising overlaps in service provision to adequately meet parenting needs; and</li> <li>• Providing parenting education to persons who are not yet parents to ensure that they are equipped with knowledge and skills to facilitate responsible decision making with regard to becoming parents and parenting.</li> </ul>	<p>MIPSD</p>	<p>Parents, children</p>	<p>In fiscal 2011, the National Parenting Programme engaged in the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of an outline for stakeholder group meetings</li> <li>• Networking with other stakeholders in parenting</li> </ul> <p>For the next fiscal, this programme will seek to move forward with several key components identified above. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of a needs assessment that would identify the specific needs of families and practitioners in the area of parenting;</li> <li>• Launch of the Trinidad and Tobago National Parenting Programme;</li> <li>• Facilitate training in parenting, to enhance the conduct of parenting training.</li> </ul>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>National Plan of Action for Children</b>	The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago became signatory to the 1990 World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and ratified the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1991. These actions obligated this country to formulate a National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children. The NPA has a core mandate to monitor implementation of the NPA and the CRC.	MPSD	Children and adult members of the national community	<p>In May 2011 Cabinet approved the reconstitution of the National Committee to Monitor Implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with representation from an inter-sectoral, multi-disciplinary group representing government agencies, the private sector and the non-government sector. The Cabinet-appointed National Committee is mandated with the responsibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prepare a revised National Plan of Action (NPA) 2011 to 2015 for Children to be submitted for Cabinet approval upon completion;</li> <li>• To monitor the implementation of the revised NPA subsequent to its approval by Cabinet, as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);</li> <li>• To ensure integration of the revised NPA and the CRC into national planning and annual budgetary allocation processes;</li> <li>• To facilitate the active participation of all stakeholders, including children, in the implementation of the NPA and the CRC; and</li> <li>• To be focal points in the relevant Ministries/Agencies to facilitate the work of the Committee.</li> </ul>	
<b>Initiatives regarding the Ageing population</b>	The mission of the Division of Ageing is to educate and sensitise key stakeholders and the general public on ageing issues and to enhance the quality of life of older persons throughout Trinidad and Tobago, by providing an enabling environment for their continued development.	MPSD	Persons over the age of 55 years old	<p>As at July 2011, the Ministry of the People and Social Development focused on the ageing population, with the aim to promote the well being of older persons in a sustainable manner and provide them with the opportunity to be integrated into the mainstream of society. This was demonstrated through the following activities:</p>	



Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Senior Activity Centres</b>	These are multi-service facilities which provide the necessary physical, social and mental stimulation, and support mechanisms to enable older persons to remain active and healthy.	MPSD	Persons over the age of 55 years old	In partnership with several Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the Division of Ageing, during the period ending July 2011, continued to operate 9 <b>Senior Activity Centres</b> in the areas of: St James, Maloney, Barataria, Chaguanaas, Rio Claro, La Horquetta, Princes Town, Pointe-a-Pierre and Scarborough, with the aim of: providing older persons with a safe and enabling environment; encouraging social inclusion; and allowing participation in a range of productive activities and programmes to maintain an active and healthy lifestyle.	Enhancing and sustaining the well being of all elderly persons. Increasing public awareness of the importance of social support services for older persons.
<b>Public Fora for Older Persons</b>	Primary Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To offer information at each forum on topics that relate to older persons.</li> <li>To encourage at least 5% representation of the total number of older persons in each of the areas attended.</li> </ul>	MPSD	Persons over the age of 55 years old, and caregivers	During fiscal 2011, <b>4 public fora</b> on older persons were conducted in the communities of Mathura, Penal, Preysal and Port of Spain. This year the major topics of focus included: Social Welfare for Older Persons; Health and Social Support Services; Elder Law (Will preparation and estate management); and Retirement Benefits.	
<b>International Day of Older Persons and World Elder Abuse Awareness Day</b>	To sensitise the public on the occurrence of Elder Abuse in the society as well as to reduce the incidence of elder abuse in the society.	MPSD	Persons over the age of 55 years old, caregivers and the general public.	The Ministry of the People and Social Development commemorated International Day of Older Persons and World Elder Abuse Awareness Day in November 2010 and June 2011 respectively. During the last fiscal, the International Day for Older Persons was celebrated under the theme "Older Person and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals." The Ministry sought to empower the elderly, facilitate social inclusion and at the same time foster intergenerational interaction.	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Elderly Mobile Shuttle Service (ELMO)</b>	ELMO is proposed to be a unique, multi-faceted Elderly Mobile Shuttle Transportation Programme geared towards providing safe, accessible, affordable and scheduled transportation to the able-bodied and disabled elderly (60 years and over).	MIPSD	Older persons 60 years and over	<p>During the period October 2010 to June 2011, the following Needs Assessments were conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Needs Assessment for the proposed ELMO Shuttle Programme was conducted at 9 Senior Activity Centres (8 in Trinidad and 1 in Tobago) and the Social Services Department of the Tobago House of Assembly;</li> <li>Needs Assessments were conducted at 9 Senior Citizens' Homes in April 2011 namely: Siparia, La Brea, Pt. Fortin, Mayaro, Sangre Grande, Toco, Chaguana, San Fernando and Couva to determine the physical and social requirements of residents; and</li> <li>A Client Assessment of the St. James Senior Citizens' Centre was also conducted to determine the satisfaction levels of current users.</li> </ul> <p>This research sought to inform the work of the Division of Ageing to improve the quality of elderly care facilities across the country. Improvements in transportation and care facilities for the elderly have been identified as priority areas for action in fulfilment of the National Policy on Ageing.</p>	
<b>Intergenerational Dialogue</b>	The event was held as part of the information dissemination drive and to increase awareness of intergenerational solidarity issues.	MIPSD	General Public	<p>The first in a series of four (4) intergenerational discussions targeting the general public was held in May 2011 on the theme: "Engaging Youth and the Elderly to bring about change."</p> <p>The second session was held in September 2011 which was presented as the "The Inaugural Sitting of the Senior Citizens Parliament."</p> <p>These discussions were videotaped for delayed broadcasts on radio and television. The other two (2) are expected to be held in Fiscal 2012.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Initiatives to address the issue of the Socially Displaced</b></p>	<p>The Social Displacement Unit (SDU) of the Ministry of the People and Social Development plans and coordinates all 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>The following initiatives were undertaken in fiscal 2011:</p>	<p>MIPSD</p>		<p>During the period January to June 2011, <b>289 persons</b> received social work services offered by the Unit. The breakdown of the major social services is as follows:</p>	
<p><b>Deportee Support Programme</b></p>	<p>Assistance is provided with relocation and reintegration into society. The Ministry of the People and Social Development subsidises temporary accommodation and the SDU assists deportees in seeking employment.</p>	<p>MIPSD</p>	<p>Deported nationals</p>	<p>For fiscal 2011, <b>72 deported nationals</b> received Deportee Assistance services: 11 were referred for accommodation, 16 reintegrated with families, and 45 deported nationals were included in various social work programmes. During the fiscal year, 29 deportees were received at Piarco.</p>	<p>Successful reintegration / relocation of deported persons into the society.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Rehabilitation of Socially Displaced Substance Abusers</b>	This programme entails residential rehabilitation services, referral and follow-up of socially displaced substance abusers at drug rehabilitation centres.	MIPSD	Socially Displaced substance abusers	For the period October 2010 to July 2011, <b>282 persons</b> were interviewed on the street by the field officers of SDU, of which <b>82 persons</b> were persuaded to leave the streets and take up residence at the Centre of the Socially Displaced Centre (CSDP). <b>12</b> of those clients have since been admitted into drug rehabilitation programmes and <b>25</b> of them are being processed for placement in rehabilitative centres. Established in fiscal 2009, the <b>New Horizons Centre</b> works in tandem with the <b>Piparo Empowerment Centre (PEC)</b> for the rehabilitation of socially displaced persons. The PEC continues to house socially displaced persons relocated from Riverside Plaza. This allows the capacity at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) to be increased.	Socially displaced substance abusers will be successfully rehabilitated and able to improve their quality of life.
<b>Intervention for the socially displaced mentally ill</b>	Field Officers of the Social Displacement Unit assist with the referral and relocation of the socially displaced mentally ill.	MIPSD	Socially Displaced persons	This programme is currently under review since its success is highly dependent on a collaborative and integrated approach including direct support from other key stakeholders in particular Ministry of Health.	Vulnerable persons will be treated in a humane manner and their quality of life will be improved.
<b>Provision of Nursing Services and Purchase of Medical Supplies for use at Assessment Centres</b>	A registered nurse with psychiatric training is responsible for the medical services at the Centre for Socially Displaced persons; these services include conduct of assessments, referrals to out-patient clinics and monitoring clients as regards to their general health status.	MIPSD		For the period January to June 2011, <b>394 clients</b> benefited from nursing services provided twice per week at the CSDP:	Vulnerable persons will be treated in a humane manner and their quality of life will be improved.
<b>Elderly Relocation Programme</b>		MIPSD		19 elderly persons are currently housed in NGO Homes for the Elderly and seventeen (17) persons continue to be supported by SDU at the MIPSD's Home for the Elderly at Hernandez Place in Arima.	

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<b>National Drug Abuse and Prevention Programme (NADAPP)</b>	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.	MIPSD	Members of the public		
<b>Lectures and Information Dissemination Booths</b>		MIPSD		During fiscal 2011, NADAPP conducted a total of <b>48 lectures</b> and presentations at various offices, schools and community centres across the country. <b>32 information dissemination booths</b> were operated at sporting events, community fairs and even two (2) Primary school drug prevention initiatives in Victoria education district, in collaboration with other agencies. Approximately 16,620 persons benefited from these initiatives.	Citizens will make better informed decisions on lifestyle activities as it relates to drug use.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Piparo Empowerment Centre</b></p>	<p>The Piparo Empowerment Centre is a Therapeutic Community established as a refuge where recovering substance abusers can be empowered to achieve their fullest potential. The Centre provides rehabilitation and skills training for male substance abusers who are socially displaced, past offenders or requiring long term treatment. Primary Objectives:            To reduce Substance Abuse in the Population            To reduce the number of socially displaced persons            To reduce the incidence of Poverty in society.</p>	<p>MIPSD</p>	<p>Male substance abusers over the age of 18.</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to August 2011, a number of initiatives that facilitate the overall objective of the centre were conducted including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2,480 Individual counselling sessions;</b></li> <li>• <b>200 Group sessions</b> for residents;</li> <li>• <b>400 Educational Seminars</b> inclusive of remedial tutoring;</li> <li>• <b>65</b> were admitted to the Agriculture project (short, medium and long term crops) that sought to reduce reliance on the food purchased;</li> <li>• <b>15 residents</b> participated in the <b>Retraining programme;</b></li> <li>• <b>3 residents</b> received training through the <b>MuST programme;</b></li> <li>• <b>4 residents</b> were assisted in finding secure employment; and</li> <li>• <b>13 residents</b> graduated from the PEC programme.</li> </ul>	<p>A reduction in substance abuse in society and a decrease in the incidence of poverty in society.            A reduction in recidivism is also anticipated as a result of persons having successfully completed the programme.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE)</b>	<p>The Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses Programme (GATE) is managed by the Funding and Grants Administration Unit of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education.</p> <p>The Programme seeks to provide affordable tertiary education to all qualified citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. Persons benefiting from the programme are expected to provide a period of national service linked to the value of the grant. Widening the access to tertiary education facilitates the development of human capital, supports the economic development of the country and promotes social equity.</p>	MSTTE	<p>The Programme provides funding for 100% of tuition fees for undergraduate level programmes and 50% funding for postgraduate level programmes at public, pre-approved private and regional Tertiary Level Institutions (TLIs).</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to August 2011, a total of <b>30,675 persons</b> benefited from the programme; 10,729 males and 19,946 females. The breakdown is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• persons under 20 - 3,678</li> <li>• persons aged 20-49 – 35,452</li> <li>• Ages 50 and over - 1,545</li> </ul> <p>Other achievements for this period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanded GATE to include more Technical and Vocational Programmes.</li> <li>• One new private institution offering this type of programme was approved for GATE funding</li> <li>• Granted GATE approval to one (1) new private, ACTT registered, Tertiary Level Institution (International Institute for Cosmetology and Aesthetics). This institution offers TVET programmes in Cosmetology and Aesthetics;</li> <li>• Conducted monthly visits and/or checkups with approved local private institutions to assist with issues and to ensure compliance with GATE policy;</li> <li>• Conducted audits at several approved private institutions; and</li> <li>• Established the Standing Committee of the GATE programme to secure and expand the programme.</li> </ul>	<p>Increased participation in tertiary education. Widened access to tertiary education. Increased human capital in the country.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>The Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP)</b>	The Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP) was established in October 2006 with the aim to provide financial assistance to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago pursuing tertiary education and thereby increase the national participatory rate in tertiary education to 45% by 2010. The programme offers a low interest loan facility accessible at local commercial banking institutions to qualified part-time / full-time, employed / unemployed students. The programme covers tertiary expenses such as tuition, accommodation, airfare / transportation costs and books. The programme seeks to develop a well-educated, qualified cadre of citizens and facilitates the up-skilling of the labour force.	MSTTE	The programme seeks to develop a well educated, qualified cadre of citizens within identified areas of national development by offering additional funding to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago less than 50 years of age who have been accepted and are enrolled in a tertiary level programme in Trinidad and Tobago or within CARICOM.	For the period October 2010 to June 2011, <b>1,454 persons</b> were successful in achieving financial support under the HELP Programme at a value of TTD 22,720,043. The gender breakdown included 419 males and 1,035 females. Achievements for this period include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of the programme to cover Technical Vocational programmes.</li> </ul>	Increased participation in tertiary education. Widened access to tertiary education. Increased human capital in the country.
<b>Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)</b>	The HYPE Programme under the administration of the Metal Industries Company (MIC) provides training in construction skills and remedial training for young persons.	MSTTE	Young persons between the ages of 17 - 25 years.	For the period April 2011 to June 2011, the sum of <b>971 persons</b> benefited from the programme. Of these - 783 were males and 188 were females. Other achievements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.03% employment;</li> <li>• 40% of graduates employed;</li> <li>• Trained instructing staff to deliver Life – Skills curriculum;</li> <li>• Conducted trainee attrition survey to inform retention.</li> </ul>	Improvement in the quantity and quality of the labour force in Trinidad and Tobago. More skilled and competent labour force.



Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>National Energy Skills Centre (NESC)</b></p>	<p>The objectives of the Programme are:            To provide industry relevant skills training across Trinidad and Tobago.            To develop programmes leading to sustainable (long term) employment.            To increase transferability of qualifications in order to facilitate employment options for trainees.            To fill gaps in industry with respect to specific skill shortages.            To provide training and accessibility to Information Technology and Communication Tools.</p>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>Persons interested in technical/ technological skills training for a career in the energy and industrial sector.</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to June 2011, <b>4,087 persons</b> benefited from training under the programme. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>1,363</b> for Skills Training: 1,322 males and 41 females</li> <li>• A total of <b>1,499</b> for ICT Training: 600 males and 899 females</li> <li>• A total of <b>1,225</b> for ICT and Infusion of ICT into the Ministry of Education Curriculum Programmes.</li> </ul> <p>Other achievements for this period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of centres at Ste. Madeleine and La Brea;</li> <li>• Expansion of Welding capacity at Point Lisas Centre;</li> <li>• Completion of building to house ICT Training at Palo Seco;</li> <li>• Launched the Workforce Assessment Centres Initiative at NESC; with actual assessments conducted at Point Lisas Centre;</li> <li>• Continued partnership with Industry, Government Agencies and Ministries, including the continuance of contract with MOE for ICT Training of Teachers and Administrative Staff.</li> <li>• Development of customised training in Auto Electrical and other areas;</li> <li>• Attainment of ISO 9001:2001 Certification;</li> <li>• Completion of strategic Plan 2011 – 2015;</li> <li>• Attainment of Accreditation for award of CVQ in Automotive Services, Welding, Pipefitting and Fabrication, Industrial Electrical Installation, Mechanical maintenance and Instrumentation.</li> </ul>	<p>Number of trained persons in technical vocational skills to meet industry specific demands in the country will increase.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>On-the-Job Training Programme (OJT)</b></p>	<p>The OJT Programme is a measure intended to assist both the Government in attaining sustainable employment and full employment, and in improving the standard of living of the country's young people. The programme facilitates structured work-based training by engaging employers in providing the nation's youth with opportunities to develop relevant skills over a period of two (2) years. Trainees are paid a stipend of no less than the minimum wage, the cost of which is borne jointly by the employer and Government.</p>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>The OJT Programme is designed to provide young persons who are graduates of secondary and technical/vocational tertiary institutions aged 16-35 with work-based experience to develop the necessary skills and attitudes for their entry or re-entry into the world of work.</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to May 2011, a total of <b>772 persons</b> benefited from the programme of these 247 were males and 515 females. Life Skills training was provided for 588 trainees in Trinidad and Tobago. Counselling is also provided through a private EAP service. For Fiscal 2011, the programme was moved under the aegis of the National Training Agency (NTA) to facilitate the upgrading of the training function and the appropriate certification for Trainees. However, suitable accommodation for all staff and properly outfitted regional offices remain a challenge. The programme was inactive for the first 4 months of fiscal 2011 in preparation for the re-launch on February 1, 2011. The programme is expected to provide Life Skills training to all entrants, prepare training outlines for all trainees and provide closer monitoring of trainees. The programme also piloted the provision of Training Outlines for approximately 10% of enrolled Trainees, with provision for their assessment and certification in the Trinidad &amp; Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ) and/or Caribbean.</p>	<p>Increased number of trained persons for the working environment. Reduction in unemployment. A knowledgeable workforce to stimulate growth and development.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)</b></p>	<p>YTEPP provides training in career enhancement services, inclusive of numeracy and literacy skills, vocational skills training and entrepreneurial and attitudinal training. The main objective of the Programme is to enhance employability and self-employment prospects of the youth population by providing a high quality, cost effective programme. The objectives of the Programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training for 7,000 young persons annually.</li> <li>• Provide job placement for graduates.</li> <li>• Provide Micro Entrepreneurship Training with the view of 150 business start-ups annually by graduates.</li> <li>• Provide training for “at risk,” socially displaced youth.</li> <li>• To implement Workforce Assessment Centres (WAC).</li> </ul>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>The programme offers training to persons 15 years and over who are out of school and unemployed.</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>7,267 persons</b> benefited from the programme, of these 2,457 were male and 4,810 were female. Community and Centre based training was provided in Diego Martin, Maloney, Belmont, Mallick, Barataria, Chaguana, Morvant and Curepe / St. Joseph. Work Assessment Centres (WAC) were implemented in Maloney, Valencia and Chaguana.</p> <p>Achievements for Fiscal 2011 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting <b>5 CVQ</b> and <b>1 TTNVQ</b> Level I courses;</li> <li>• <b>CVQ:</b> Commercial Food Preparation, Welding, Electrical Installation, Data Operations, Cosmetology. <b>TTNVQ:</b> Bread, Cake and Pastry Making;</li> <li>• Submitted application to NTA for 2 Level II courses - Cosmetology and Data Operations;</li> <li>• Received PowerGen Scholarships for 5 trainees to pursue Level II Welding. Trainees received all Personal Protective Equipment, as well as Welding equipment (including welding plants) to support training and micro enterprise (November, 2010);</li> <li>• Conducted a Micro-Tracer Study for 2007 to 2009 (November 2011);</li> <li>• Conducted a Tour Guide Trainees Tracer Study from 2007 to 2010 (January 2011);</li> <li>• Evaluation Report for CVQ Pilot Project (May 2011);</li> <li>• Conducted Gender Study on behalf of MSTTE re: Factors Affecting Male Re-entry into Tertiary Education;</li> <li>• Tutor Evaluation - Interview all trainees to get feedback on tutor/centre performance (January 2011);</li> <li>• Signed Memorandum of Understanding between YTEPP and USAID to provide mobile Computer Bus services to the rural communities in Tobago – May, 2011;</li> </ul>	<p>Number of trained young persons in various vocational skills, as well as career enhancement and micro-entrepreneurial skills in the country will increase.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Multi-Sector Skills Training (MuST) Programme</b></p>	<p>MuST is a specialised craft training Programme designed to develop a cadre of skilled, competent, certified workers in priority sectors of the economy.</p> <p>The Programme offers onsite and offsite work-based training in occupational skills and also includes life skills and functional literacy and numeracy for a 6 month period (Level 1) and a 9 month period (Level 2)</p> <p>The Programme comprises of two (2) phases: phase 1 focuses on the construction sector and was launched in 2004 and phase 2 provides hospitality and tourism sector training and was started in 2005.</p>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>Persons aged 18 – 50 years who are unemployed or displaced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed lease between Fifth Company Baptist Church and YTEPP to utilise premises to establish a day-time Centre in 5th Company, Moruga. BGTT will be responsible for all renovation work;</li> <li>Relocated the Carillion Training Centre with the establishment of a day-time centre in the Pt. Lisas Industrial Estate. The Centre is named The Pt. Lisas Training and Enterprise Academy - June 2011;</li> <li>Undertook preparatory works for the establishment of YTEPP training programmes at the Technology Centre in Tobago. Courses to be offered are: Patient Care Assistant, Household Furnishings, Dress Making &amp; Design, Cosmetology, Data Operations, Bread, Cakes &amp; Pastry Making and Micro Entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>	<p>Increased number of skilled persons in the construction and hospitality sector. Reduction in unemployment. An increased skilled workforce.</p>
				<p>For the period October 2010 to June, <b>720 nationals</b> have been trained under the programme: of these 233 were male and 487 female.</p> <p><b>185 nationals</b> were trained in construction (level 1), <b>469 in hospitality</b> (level 1) and <b>66 in a mixed cycle</b> in Tobago.</p> <p>In fiscal 2011, the programme was relocated under the aegis of the Metal Industries Company (MIC).</p> <p>Additional achievements during this period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Needs Assessment was conducted by the MuST Marketing Department and the MuST Operations Department in 4 geographical regions of Trinidad, as well as Tobago.</li> </ul> <p>The major result of the needs assessment was the need for new facilities for both the Northwest and Central region.</p> <p>Challenges during the period included: acquisition of regional offsite facilities, transition to CVQ and the transition from MSTTE to MIC.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>The Retraining Programme</b>	<p>The Retraining Programme seeks to develop a pool of trained and efficient industry ready individuals adaptable to the changing needs of industry. The programme focuses on retooling and re-skilling individuals to access sustainable and lucrative employment and self-employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Programme offers training in basic vocational skills, and simultaneously emphasizes the development of positive work habits and attitudes, as well as the acquisition of entrepreneurial, interpersonal and communication skills.</p>	MSTTE	<p>The Programme targets nationals of Trinidad and Tobago who need to prepare for re-entry into the job market and meet the demands of changing industry needs. This includes unemployed, displaced or retrenched individuals between the ages of 25-45 years.</p>	<p>In fiscal 2010, the programme was relocated under the aegis of the Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP). This, however, resulted in some staffing challenges and a delay in the start-up of the two cycles, which eventually commenced on May 2nd 2011.</p> <p>For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>683 persons</b> have been trained under the programme (Cycle 23 &amp; 24). Of these 253 were males and 430 were females.</p> <p>A further breakdown is as follows:</p> <p>Beneficiaries under cycles 20 &amp; 22 (Trinidad) – 1,175</p> <p>Beneficiaries under cycle (Tobago) 21 - 225</p>	<p>Reduction in unemployment.</p> <p>An increased skilled workforce.</p>
<b>Life Skills In-service Trainers to Life Skills Tutors at "Training of Trainers" Workshop Series.</b>	<p>The Life Skills "Training of Trainers" Workshops has as its objectives:</p> <p>The effective delivery of a standardised National Life Skills Curriculum for Personal Development and Employment Enhancement.</p> <p>The delivery of monthly "Training of Trainers" 6-hour workshops to tutors to equip them to effectively deliver the Curriculum.</p> <p>The continued enhancement of Life Skills tutors in in-service training workshops and meetings in regional curriculum groups.</p> <p>The equipping of tutors with the skills, attitudes and values to inculcate in their trainees, the ability to make life-sustaining choices that can lead to health and productive lifestyles and positive social action.</p>	MSTTE	<p>Life Skills Facilitators/Tutors who will deliver the National Life Skills Curriculum in the following programmes – OJT, MuST and Retraining.</p>	<p>For fiscal 2011, 90 facilitators were trained; of these 15 were male and 75 were female.</p> <p>The programme was on break from May 2010 to February 2011.</p> <p>Achievements for this period include:</p> <p><b>180 tutors</b> using the National Life Skills Curriculum;</p> <p><b>65 tutors</b> attended the monthly Train the Trainer workshops;</p> <p><b>25 senior tutors</b> attended curriculum groups that focused on counselling skills and action research;</p> <p><b>1,559 trainees</b> taught in Life Skills and had portfolios with a rating of 75%.</p> <p>Use of monitoring and evaluation instruments by life skills tutors in OJT, Retraining and GAPP Programmes.</p>	<p>Enhanced delivery of the National Life Skills Curriculum.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Women and Girls in Sport</b>	To increase the involvement of women at most or all levels of sport, whilst promoting the intrinsic value of sport and its' contribution to personal development and healthy lifestyle via the implemented activities at the festival.	MoS	Women and Girls	During the period October 2010 to March 2011, <b>2,159 women</b> and girls benefited from this programme.	More than half the female population considers sporting activities to be an integral part of their development. The women should engage in sporting and recreational activities.
<b>School and Community Coaching</b>	This programme aims to develop the individual's fundamental sports skills and provide personal enhancement. The initiative also seeks to satisfy the demands that communities have for coaches.	MoS	Youth between 16-30 years old	During fiscal 2011, <b>352 youths</b> benefited from this initiative (186 Field Hockey & 166 Track and Field).	A health and physical education curriculum is implemented at all levels in schools.
<b>Elite Athlete Assistance Programme</b>	The programme attempts to aid athletes in their quest to successfully compete at international events through provision of financial resources.	MoS	Elite Athletes that have qualified in keeping with the policy instrument.	To date, <b>34 athletes</b> under this programme received financial assistance under the 2011 Elite Athlete Assistance Programme, to assist in meeting different training costs in preparation to qualify for international competition. These costs are inclusive of transportation, accommodation, nutritional and medical supplies and will facilitate the athlete's preparation for completion at the 2011 Pan American Games in Guadalajara, Mexico; 2011 CARIFTA Games in Montego Bay, Jamaica; and the 2012 Olympics in London.	A structured programme for high performance sport is implemented.
<b>Community Swimming Programme</b>	This programme aims to promote life-saving as a career option; increase the level of aquatic skills among the citizens; facilitate the development of potential athletes; increase the number of persons involved in competitive type swimming; provide instructional skills in basic swimming and water safety; and improve physical Health and well-being of participants.	MoS	Communities and Persons with disabilities	During the period, <b>5,021 persons</b> in various communities and 31 persons with disabilities benefited from this programme.	More than half the population engaged in physical activity through various means, swimming being one of them. This provides for a healthier population and at the same time is useful in providing a suitable set of activities to the younger ones.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Sport Caravan</b>	This programme seeks to build community strength and foster independence amongst youth by launching training programmes in various vocational skills and coaching in various disciplines. It also helps to identify talented persons in the 16-25 age group for entry in to the Ministry's advanced Sport School Programme.	MoS	Youth between 16-30 years old	In fiscal 2011, <b>900 youths</b> benefited from this initiative.	
<b>Establishment of the Public Libraries Home Bound</b>	The National Library and Information System Authority (NALIS) conducts this programme to ensure access to Public Library facilities to the challenged and underserved communities.	MAMC	Elderly persons in Homes for the Aged	In Fiscal 2011, Home Bound Service implemented in <b>13 Homes for the Aged</b> . Computer training sessions for <b>250 persons</b> were conducted.	
<b>Youth Literacy Programme</b>	To improve literacy to create a knowledge-based society.	MAMC	Young persons	In Fiscal 2011, <b>104 students</b> were trained.	
<b>Services to Visual Impaired Persons using Assistive Technology</b>	To ensure access to Public Library facilities to the physically challenged and the underserved communities.	MAMC	Blind and visually challenged persons	A sound recording room was established for visually impaired persons.	
<b>GOLDEN APPLE/ VOISCES Project: Golden Age Adolescent Partnership Programme and Long Term Care for the Elderly (Golden APPLE)</b>  <b>Village Outreach to Integrate Senior Citizens through Edutainment and other Social Activities (VOISCES)</b>	The Golden Apple is a programme designed to upgrade the quality of the care of older persons in their homes and communities. The programme is serviced by trained caregivers assigned to individuals who are clients of the State and are in need of community home-based care. Through the VOISCES project, the elderly will be able to demonstrate their skills and artistic literary and cultural abilities while interacting with their peers and adolescents in educational, informational and social settings.	THA	Elderly persons and persons living with disabilities.	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, a total of <b>182 persons</b> benefited from the programme of which 94 were female and 88 male.	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Probation Hostel</b>	The programme is intended to keep juvenile offenders in Tobago. It is a group home which renders 24 hour service. The children are transported to their various schools, to YTEPP or to the MuST Programme. They are also taken to medical or dental appointments. Counselling is also provided for children and parents.	THA	Children between 10-18 years who are juvenile offenders; abused physically, sexually, or emotionally; children in custody cases and children without proper home supervision.	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, <b>15 persons</b> benefited from Life Coping Skills, <b>3 persons</b> had parent visits and <b>20 persons</b> benefited from Extra-curricular activities. <b>1 resident</b> is currently enrolled in the MuST Programme. The <b>Independent Living Programme</b> has been implemented.	
<b>Programme for Adolescent Mothers (PAM)</b>	The programme is community based and targets adolescent and teenage mothers and their children, providing them with counselling, remedial/continuing education, day care services for their children and training in pre- and post-natal care at established centres. It is intended to decrease the number of repeat pregnancies among young women and break the cycle of inter-generational poverty, which may emerge among the target group due to early pregnancy.	THA	Adolescent mothers, youth, women, children, families and communities	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, the programme had <b>30 beneficiaries</b> who attended classes on a regular basis. There were <b>30 babies</b> in the nursery. There are <b>20 persons</b> in the On the Job Training Programme. <b>2 students</b> returned to school. <b>12 students</b> went to the MuST and the CCC programmes. There were <b>5 graduates</b> from the Tobago Tourism and Hospitality Institute.	
<b>Technical Vocational Centre for Persons with Disabilities</b>	This programme is designed for the development and advancement of learning opportunities for persons with disabilities. It aims at effective delivery of technical vocational skills training and further educational opportunities. It also seeks the empowerment of persons with disabilities in the economic, social, cultural and political spheres in the country. Additionally, it allows for all-round development of persons with disabilities to lead healthy and useful lifestyles.	THA	Students with disabilities	In fiscal 2011, <b>26 students</b> benefited from the programme including 15 females and 11 males. Academic skills were provided in Computer Studies, Remedial Math/English, Social Studies, etc. Technical skills training in Food Preparation, Sign Language, Garment Construction, etc. Independent living skills was taught as well as Career Guidance.	



Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (ADAPP)</b></p>	<p>The programme is designed to undertake demand reduction activities, to encourage alternatives in the use and trafficking of illicit drugs and to promote a drug free culture in the workplace. It also aims to establish a Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Bank.</p>	<p>THA</p>	<p>Communities and personnel treating with the use and trafficking of illicit drugs</p>	<p>During the period October 2010 to March 2011, <b>6 community outreach events</b> were hosted. 3 persons entered treatment. <b>2 drug education seminars</b> were hosted at work sites. The launch of an initiative for training of police officers was conducted.</p>	

## PILLAR 2: POVERTY ERADICATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

The issues of poverty eradication, social justice, closing the gap between the rich and the poor and providing a safety network for the poor and vulnerable are fundamental to the strategy of development that the Government has embraced under this pillar.

With the support of the United Nations, the Government will actively monitor the progress of our country towards achievement of the MDG Goals. Particular emphasis has been placed on Goal One, that is, Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

An integrated strategy towards poverty eradication necessitates implementing policies geared to a more equitable distribution of wealth and income and social protection coverage. Through the Poverty Reduction Programme and several other programmes and services available to the vulnerable, efforts will be enhanced to ensure that the number of persons living under the poverty line can be minimised to a larger extent. Initiatives examined in this section will include those geared towards food security and production, unemployment and social protection.

### **Box 6.II: Key Ministries/Agencies under Pillar 2**

- Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD)
- Ministry of Community Development (MCD)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Resources (MFPLMR)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Housing and the Environment (MHE)
- Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED)
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
- Ministry of Public Utilities (MPU)

## Interconnected Pillar 2: Poverty Eradication and Social Justice

Key Focus: *Human & Social Development*

- Social Safety Networks
- Sustainable Development

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Criminal Injuries Compensation Unit</b>	The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was set up to provide a simple, effective, equitable and humane means whereby a victim of crime can obtain compensation for injuries suffered. Some of the crimes include manslaughter, murder, wounding with intent, inflicting injury without a weapon and using a drug with intent to commit an offence.	Moj	Persons who are physically or mentally injured as a direct result of crime; a dependant of a deceased victim, the parent or guardian of an infant of a deceased victim, the person with whom a mentally ill dependant resides and/or the person responsible for the care and maintenance of the victim are eligible for compensation.	During the period March 2011 to May 2011, a total of <b>31 payments</b> were disbursed to persons, three (3) of which were monthly instalments. The expenditure for the period amounted to TTD 228,000. Additionally, focus was placed on increasing public awareness of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Both the Probation and Legal Aid Divisions were solicited to assist in the distribution of application forms to the public since these were only accessible in Port of Spain.	This initiative makes provision for redress for victims/ families of victims of crime. It is expected that victims/ families of victims of crime will continue to lead an acceptable quality of life and be less susceptible to becoming poor or disadvantaged.
<b>Emergency Cases Fund</b>	The Emergency Cases Fund, established under the Ministry of the People and Social Development was implemented to assist clients with the purchase of school supplies.	Moj	Probationers and relatives of probationers.	For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>12 persons</b> benefited directly from the programme. Additionally, there have been statistically significant, improved attendance rates at schools, increased graduates among probationers and decreases in the re-offending rates.	Achievement of a higher level of education among probationers, improved family relationships, restoration of self esteem in probationers.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Infrastructure Development Projects and Minor Repairs and Reconstruction Grant</b>	This Grant seeks to build communities by ensuring that homes of senior citizens and low income home owners are habitable and by providing basic infrastructural amenities, such as roads. The initiative also aims to continue engendering community participation in the implementation of infrastructure projects and provide urgent assistance to restore the homes of victims of fire and natural disasters, especially in depressed areas.	MCD	Persons living in poverty, unemployed persons, pensioners, victims of fires and natural disasters.	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, <b>1,715 projects</b> have been initiated with 72% of the labour engaged/utilised coming from within the affected communities. There was also an increased response time for natural disaster cases.	
<b>Transformation and Development Centres (TDCs)</b>	This initiative seeks to provide a daily meal for clients, assess clients and provide/refer them to counselling, if necessary. The initiative also refers clients to employment oriented skills training programmes, and to facilitate and assist clients in the transition from dependence on the services of the TDCs to a state of self reliance and empowerment.	MCD	Community organisations, NGOs and vulnerable persons within the community.	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, <b>100 meals</b> were provided daily.	
<b>Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP)</b>	The PRP supports the Government in formulating the National Poverty Reduction Strategy that is more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups of society, and serves as a forerunner to the implementation of a decentralised system for the delivery of social services to communities.	MPSD	Unemployed persons, women, youth, single mothers and voluntary community based organisations.		

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Micro Enterprise Grant (MEG)</b>	This Grant seeks to assist necessitous persons of the MPSD who are capable and willing to undertake a micro business venture or skills training.	MPSD	Persons living in poverty, welfare recipients and other persons over the age of 18 and in receipt of benefits from the Ministry.	During the period October 2010 to August 2011, <b>185 MEG projects</b> were approved at a cost of TTD 893,178.00 in areas including San Juan/Laventille, Diego Martin, Chaguana and Couva / Tabaquite / Talparo.	Persons will become empowered to lead sustainable livelihoods via small businesses and acquisition of skills. The depth and incidence of poverty will be reduced and the quality of life of vulnerable citizens will be improved.
<b>Regional Micro-Project Fund (RMPEF)</b>	The RMPEF provides micro-grants to Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and NGOs to carry out poverty reduction projects within their communities. The grants can also be used to fund joint projects between Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Government Organisations.	MPSD	Community organisations, NGOs and vulnerable persons within the community.	During the period October 2010 to August 2011, <b>15 grants</b> were approved under the RMPEF at a cost of TTD 554,093.43 in the following regions: Arima, Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo, Diego Martin, Rio Claro/Mayaro, Oropouche, Port of Spain (St. George West) and Toco/Sangre Grande.	It is expected that persons within communities will obtain necessary skills to become employable/self employed.
<b>Micro Enterprise Loan Facility (MEL)</b>	This facility is a community empowerment and poverty reduction initiative which equips CBOs to engage in micro-credit to small entrepreneurs.	MPSD	Communities, CBOs, unemployed persons and clients of the MPSD	During the period October 2010 to June 2011, <b>45 MEL projects</b> were approved and awarded at a cost of TTD 371,195.00. Projects approved included communities such as Rio Claro/Mayaro, St. Madeline and Cumjal.	Persons will become empowered to lead sustainable livelihoods via small businesses and acquisition of skills. The depth and incidence of poverty will be reduced and the quality of life of vulnerable citizens will be improved.
<b>Multi-Purpose Community-based Telecentre</b>	The Multi-Purpose Community-based Telecentre project was designed to empower citizens at the community level, by providing free access to information and computer based skills. The Telecentres offer access to the internet and walk-in use of its facilities, training programmes in basic and advanced computer literacy which provide the educational, and social development to reduce isolation, bridge the digital divide, and help to create economic opportunities.	MPSD	Communities	Telecentres are available for public use in the <b>5 areas</b> of: Belle Garden, Tobago; Couva; Piparo; San Juan/Laventille and Princes Town. A new centre is expected to be opened in the area of Penal/Debe in the near future.	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Social Assistance Grants under the Social Welfare Division</b>	<p>The Social Welfare Division (SWD) of the Ministry of the People and Social Development offers a range of financial assistance/ grants to persons in need. The core services are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Citizens Pension (formerly Senior Citizens' Grant);</li> <li>• Public Assistance Grant;</li> <li>• Disability Assistance Grant; and</li> <li>• General Assistance Grants</li> </ul>	MPSD	Vulnerable Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	The following Grants were distributed:	To reduce the incidence of poverty in society and to increase the level of participation of persons with disabilities into the social, economic and political spheres so as to increase their full potential. It is also expected that the well being of all elderly persons will be enhanced and sustained.
<b>Public Assistance</b>	<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 deserted the family and cannot be found.</p>	MPSD	The unemployed, persons unable to work, or who have little means of financially supporting themselves and guardians of necessitous children.	<p>During the period October 2010 to August 2011, <b>the total number of new recipients receiving this grant was 4,387</b> at a cost of approximately TTD 11,143,850.00. For the same period approximately TTD 251,813,342.00 was disbursed to an overall total of <b>23,525 beneficiaries per month.</b></p>	
<b>Senior Citizens' Pension</b>	<p>The Senior Citizens' Pension provides financial assistance to persons aged 65 and over whose income does not exceed TTD 3,000 a month and who meet the other qualifying criteria for the grant.</p>	MPSD	Eligible Senior Citizens	<p>For the period October 2010 to August 2011, <b>the total number of new recipients receiving the Senior Citizens' Pension was 6,106</b> persons at a cost of TTD 114,995,277.80. As at August 2011, a total of approximately TTD 2,345,717,273.28 was disbursed under the Senior Citizens Pension to <b>77,415 persons</b> per month.</p>	
<b>Disability Assistance Grant</b>	<p>The Disability Assistance Grant is another grant managed by the Social Welfare Division. TTD 1,300,000 is allocated to applicants who are deemed by a government medical practitioner to be unfit to work due to a physical disability.</p>	MPSD	Persons 18-64 years of age who have been certified permanently disabled from earning a livelihood by a Government medical officer.	<p>For the period October 2010 to August 2011, <b>the total number of new recipients receiving the Disabilities Assistance Grant from was 2,480 persons</b> at a cost of TTD 18,772,000.00. As at August 2011, a total of approximately TTD 336,535,138.89 was disbursed to <b>22,930 beneficiaries</b> per month.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>General Assistance Grant</b>	<p>The General Assistance Grants, originally called the Emergency Cases Fund were established to assist persons / households traumatised and rendered needy as a result of natural/other disasters such as hurricanes, fires, floods and landslides.</p> <p>They are currently used to provide assistance to individuals / families living in poverty and to clients of the Social Welfare Division and other delivery units in the Ministry of the People and Social Development who cannot otherwise provide for themselves.</p> <p>They are accessed following needs assessments by social workers of the Ministry.</p>	MPSD	Victims of natural and other disasters and clients of the Ministry	<p>During the period October 2010 to July 2011, a total of approximately TTD 20,139,252.12 was disbursed to <b>8,254 recipients</b> under the following grants: Housing Assistance; Household Items; Medical Equipment; Domestic Help; Dietary; Clothing; Funeral; Education; Special Child; Pharmaceutical; House Rent and School Supplies.</p>	
<b>Direct Deposit</b>	<p>During fiscal 2010, Cabinet approved the introduction of a system of "Direct Deposit" to facilitate increased efficiency and a safe and secure means of transferring grants to clients' bank accounts.</p> <p>The Ministry met with the Bankers Association and representatives of all the major banks to ensure that this transition would reduce worries of cheques being stolen and payments being delayed.</p>	MPSD	Recipients of Social Welfare Grants	<p>This cheque to bank process will at first be implemented on a phased basis, beginning with Direct Deposit for the <b>Senior Citizens' Pension</b>. The system creates an easier and more accommodating avenue for senior citizens to access their money more conveniently. The process also includes the option of a selected nominee who can be identified to receive the grant on behalf of the pensioner. This initiative will be extended to facilitate recipients of the Disability and Public Assistance Grants for the next fiscal.</p> <p>Currently within the Ministry, a drive is taking place to notify eligible persons of the initiative and allow applications distributed via post to be completed and submitted for the process to begin by the September deadline. To date, <b>approximately forty percent (40%)</b> of pensioners have responded to applications that have been issued.</p>	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP)</b></p>	<p>The TCCTP is a food assistance and developmental programme, aimed at providing social protection by promoting nutritional and food security to vulnerable households. It aims to enable families in need to purchase nutritionally sound basic food items, thereby enhancing the health and dignity of these households and reducing the incidence of poverty.</p> <p>As a condition to participating in this programme, recipients must agree, unless otherwise advised, to join one of the Government's social programmes geared towards empowerment. The TCCTP aims to promote skills training which would facilitate gainful employment thereby allowing participants to gradually move off the Programme.</p> <p>The cash transfer component is currently implemented through a debit card (The TT Card TM).</p>	<p>MPSD</p>	<p>Indigent and vulnerable households</p>	<p>In fiscal 2011, the TCCTP participated in over <b>20 outreach</b> programmes to identify/ target the indigent throughout the country. These outreach sessions were aimed at moving persons from social exclusion into social inclusion and facilitated pre tests for <b>over 2,000 persons</b> throughout these various communities.</p> <p>TCCTP is currently accessible via <b>13 regional offices</b> throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Over <b>30,000 households</b> benefited monthly from the cash transfer as at August 2011.</p> <p>Approximately <b>5,906 new approved applications</b> have been processed as at August 2011.</p> <p>Life-Skills Training was provided to over <b>500 clients</b>.</p>	<p>The quality of lives of vulnerable citizens in our society will be improved and the number of persons living below the poverty line will be reduced. Further, persons within this grouping will be equipped with employable skills.</p>



Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>School Nutrition Programme (National School Dietary Services Limited)</b></p>	<p>The School Nutrition Programme provides deserving students throughout Trinidad with breakfast and lunch to ensure that students achieve a head start in their quest for academic excellence. Objectives of the programme include: the provision of approximately one third of the day's total nutrient requirements for each child; improvement of the nutritional status of the needy child thereby enhancing the child's ability to learn; and to further stimulate the agricultural sector by utilising local produce wherever possible in the meal plan.</p>	<p>MoE</p>	<p>Pre, Primary and Secondary school children</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to December 2010, a total of <b>153,542 pre-school, primary and secondary school children</b> were served daily meals. The meals can be disaggregated as follows: 56,369 breakfasts and 97,173 lunches. Expenditure over the period amounted to TTD 83,828,331.01.</p> <p>The period January to March 2011 saw a total of <b>153,958 students</b> being served meals daily. Of this total 56,594 of these were breakfasts and 97,364 were lunches. Expenditure for the period amounted to TTD 65,296,415.86.</p> <p>During the period April to June 2011, <b>154,308 children</b> were served 56,925 breakfasts and 97,383 lunches on a daily basis. The expenditure for the period amounted to TTD 66,036,638.09.</p> <p>Other achievements over the reporting period included inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a Schools Management Database; the conduct of Nutrition Education Sessions at approximately 30 schools throughout the country. These sessions were conducted at the schools request.</li> <li>The production of a NSDL newsletter for distribution to over 700 primary schools throughout Trinidad and Tobago; and</li> <li>continued participation in Workshops/Symposiums on the promotion of healthy eating, proper nutrition and food handling techniques.</li> </ul>	<p>Via the provision of breakfast and lunch meals, needy children will receive at least 1/3 of the total nutrient requirements. This will in turn contribute to the improvement of the nutritional status of needy children and enhance their overall ability to learn.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Textbook Loan Programme</b>	<p>The programme aims to provide textbooks/learning resources to all students in primary and secondary schools, ECCE centres, special education and technical vocational Schools in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>It ensures that the nation's children are able to easily access and afford the educational materials necessary for them to achieve competencies in the core curriculum areas of primary and secondary level education.</p> <p>The Programme's overall objective is to provide high quality education materials to support and enhance the teaching/learning process. It also makes a significant contribution to the alleviation of poverty as it strives to achieve equity in the provision of learning resource materials, educational opportunities and equal access to quality education.</p>	MoE	Students of Primary and secondary schools	<p>For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>278,300 students</b> in both primary and secondary schools were provided with textbooks/learning resources. Of this number, 2300 were persons with disabilities. Expenditure for the period totalled TTD 244,000.</p>	<p>To promote excellence in education for all students from ECCE to technical vocational schools, via the affordable access to textbooks/learning resources. It is also anticipated that equity in educational access and opportunity will be fostered.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)</b>	Through the YAPA Programme participants are exposed to 6-8 weeks of theoretical and practical on-farm aspects of agriculture on successful public and private farms.  Participants are trained in Crop Production, Livestock Production, and Ornamental Horticulture. During the period, participants cultivate and harvest short-term crops, and also realise profits from the sale of their produce. Graduates from YAPA Phase I can continue into the Phase II.	MFPLMR	Young people between the ages of 17-25	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, YAPA Phase 1's target was 260 young people, in each cycle, however <b>303 youths</b> were trained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 153 Males and</li> <li>• 150 Females</li> </ul> Participants attended lectures from various agencies, such as Trinidad and Tobago against Domestic Violence and the Agricultural Development Bank. They also received lectures on the theory of farming practice. YAPA Phase 11 targeted 80 participants in each cycle, however, <b>38 youths</b> were trained, comprising of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 Males and</li> <li>• 20 Females</li> </ul> Participants were also exposed to training in finance and the ability to set up and maintain agricultural systems and grow boxes.	
<b>CDAP Programme</b>	The overall objectives of this programme are to: make a basket of medication available free of charge to patients afflicted by certain chronic diseases; reduce the burden on the dispensaries at the public health institutions by providing access at private pharmacies, nationwide and reduce the cost of health care.	MoH	All persons afflicted with chronic non-communicable diseases	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, a total of <b>40,062 persons</b> received assistance at a cost of TTD 31,000,000.	Chronic non-communicable diseases will be successfully treated. Medications for such diseases will be readily available to patients throughout the country. Health care will be reduced.
<b>Financial Aid to Necessitous Patients</b>	The provision of financial aid for persons approved for assistance.	MoH	Beneficiaries include children aged 1 – 12 years, youth 13 – 18 years, men and women between the ages of 19 – 60 years and older persons 61 years and above.	For the period September 2010 to March 2011, a total of <b>959 persons</b> received financial aid as follows: 43 children (25 male and 18 female); 17 youth (10 male and 7 female); 199 men, 299 women and 401 older persons (194 male and 207 female.) Total expenditure for the period amounted to TTD 47,646,847.69.	Assistance to necessitous persons will be provided in a timely basis.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Emergency Shelter and Relief Grant</b>	The objective of this programme is to provide financial assistance to the needy applicants who have experienced an unfortunate incident and are unable to assist themselves in the rebuilding or repairing of their homes.	MHE	Families and Persons who are in situations where they need immediate assistance to their home or housing assistance	For the period January 2011 to March 2011, a total of <b>17 families</b> have benefited from this programme.	To provide families with a level of comfort in living conditions if so needed.
<b>Home Improvement Grant</b>	This programme is geared towards providing assistance for needy citizens whose dwellings are substandard, dilapidated or in need of repair. A maximum of TTD 20,000 will be available to successful applicants in order to undertake the necessary improvements works.	MHE	Persons who reside in households whose combined monthly income does not exceed TTD 5,000	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, a total of <b>619 grants</b> were disbursed amounting to 52% of the targeted 1200.	All citizens will have access to an acceptable basic standard of housing. To improve the quality of housing stock.
<b>Home Improvement Subsidy</b>	This is one of two programmes which fall under the Family Subsidy component of the National Settlements Programme of the HDC and is designed to assist persons in carrying out improvement works to their home. The Ministry provides a maximum of TTD 20,000 to successful applicants. They however, must be able to contribute a matching or greater amount which may consist of materials on site, improvement works done and labour.	MHE	Persons or Households whose annual income does not exceed TTD 84,000.	For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>688 housing subsidies</b> were granted falling short of the targeted figure of 450. Further improvement in the implementation of the Programme was recorded due to the redesign of the management system to include monitoring and feedback from staff, management reports and policy changes designed to focus on target groups.	All citizens will have access to an acceptable basic standard of housing. To improve the quality of housing stock.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>School Crossing Guard Programme</b>	This programme targets unemployed candidates who reside within the East Dry River and environs. They are employed on a rotational basis for a period of two (2) years. Academic qualifications are not required, but the applicant must be interviewed and successfully complete an induction training programme conducted by the Ministry of Works – Traffic Management Branch.	MLSMED	Women 17 years and over	For the period September 2010-June 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 crossing guards and 2 supervisors were employed in programme.</li> <li>All school children in the East Dry River Area have benefited from the programme.</li> <li>All candidates have received training in Road Safety, supervision and administration of the Programme.</li> </ul>	
<b>Common Wealth Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Farm Worker Programme (Farm Programme)</b>	This overseas programme comprises agricultural/farm for a period of six (6) weeks to eight (8) months. Nationals are invited to apply for employment with this programme through newspaper advertisements.	MLSMED	Men and Women between ages of 21 – 45	For the period September 2010-June 2011: <p><b>654 persons</b> employed in the Programme for the season</p> <p>No. of persons processed for employment in the current Programme:</p> <p>(a) Repeats : 564</p> <p>(b) New entrants: 90</p> <p>Employment Security Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to recently negotiated Paternal Benefits for participating workers.</li> <li>NIS benefits for pension purposes in terms of insurance contributions as paid in Canada during the periods of employment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Short Term Employment Programmes</b>	This programmes aims to provide short term employment for unemployed citizens 17 years and over.	MLSMED	Men and Women 17 years and over	For the period September 2010-June 2011: All requests were filled by the Ministry.	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	The NSDP was established in May 2002 as a national social intervention strategy designed to meet the need for basic amenities in vulnerable communities by providing/upgrading electricity, water and multi-purpose social and recreational facilities. The programme also supplies house wiring services to people who are unable to afford the cost of wiring their own homes. Three agencies execute the programme on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: (i) the Water and Sewerage Authority; and (ii) Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission and (iii) The Ministry of Public Utilities	MPU	Vulnerable persons and communities	From the period October 2010 to May 2011, in the water component of the NSDP, a total of <b>44 pipeline projects</b> were completed, <b>811</b> house wiring projects were completed under the house wiring component and <b>46</b> electrification projects were completed.	Increasing the water supply in areas where the current water supply is less than 84 hours per week or non-existent. Improved street lighting facilities and electricity services to households or communities and the provision of flood lights to multi-purpose social and recreational areas.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<p><b>Utilities Assistance Programme (UAP)</b></p>	<p>The UAP is a social intervention strategy, 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 programme aims to provide financial assistance for low income earners and to ensure continued access to both utilities, as well as enhance the real income of beneficiaries of the programme by cushioning the effects of the rising cost of utilities.</p> <p>The UAP was derived from the Hardship Relief Programme (HRP), which operated from 1997 to 2009, and provided financial support to Old Age Pensioners and recipients of Public Assistance who had a genuine inability to pay their Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) bills.</p> <p>The Programme is managed and facilitated by the MPU in collaboration with the MPSD, the WASA and the Trinidad and T&amp;TEC.</p>	<p>MPU</p>	<p>Persons living in Poverty and Eligible elderly persons</p>	<p>For the period Oct 2010 – May 2011: Number of persons who received the subsidy was approximately <b>10,505</b>.</p>	

## PILLAR 3: NATIONAL AND PERSONAL SECURITY

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is committed to ensuring that our citizenry is safe and secure. To achieve sustainable economic and social progress, deviant behaviour, lawlessness and crime must be minimised. Human security continues to be a challenge and is not only concerned with threats to the physical security of individuals, but it also encompasses economic, health and environmental concerns as well.

The programmes and initiatives highlighted in this section will focus on measures aimed at crime prevention through community sensitisation, skills training and development and employment opportunities.

### **BOX 6.III: Key Ministries/Agencies under Pillar 3**

- Ministry of Community Development (MCD)
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
- Ministry of National Security (MNS)
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE)



### Interconnected Pillar 3: National and Personal Security

Key Focus: *Human & Social Development*

- Crime Reduction
- Human Security

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Citizens Security Programme (CSP)</b>	This programme was officially launched by the Ministry of National Security in 2008. Its general objective is to contribute to the reduction of crime and violence in twenty (22) high crime communities through the financing of a number of preventative interventions, targeting “high” needs youth” in these communities.	MNS	Young people between the ages 7 and 24	For the period October 2010 to March 2011, a total of <b>1,635 persons</b> benefited from this programme. These beneficiaries included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youths – 119</li> <li>• Men - 19</li> <li>• Children – 217</li> <li>• Unemployed – 5</li> <li>• Persons Living in Poverty – 9</li> <li>• Athletes - 180</li> <li>• Community Members – 701</li> <li>• TTPS Officers/VSOs/CAPA – 385</li> </ul> Other achievements included: Significant Community engagement in 22 communities including support for crime victims, mobilisation of community members to develop and implement projects, and support to Community Action Councils. Completed Rapid Impact Project (Home Work Centre) in North Eastern Settlement. Organised community building events including sports days, music festivals and Christmas functions in 13 communities. Executed a football tournament for CSP communities.	The mobilisation of community support for public safety matters aimed at the reduction of violence and crime in high crime areas.
<b>Police Youth Clubs</b>	The following clubs were engaged in a number of activities during fiscal 2011 geared towards crime reduction and empowerment of at risk youth:	MNS			

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Arouca Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist in the developing of good role models;</li> <li>Encourage participation in all genre of sports;</li> <li>Provide training in dance and music instruments; and</li> <li>Teach spiritual awareness.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: A total number of <b>94 persons</b> benefited from this programme and were engaged in the following activities; Lectures/Skits, Participation in football, Music Theory and Practical, Religious Studies. Some persons participated in the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs poster competition (attained 1st place) and the Divisional Sports and Family Day march pass competition (attained 3rd place).</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
<b>Biche Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower residents;</li> <li>Reduce crime; and</li> <li>Improve the lifestyles and Job Security.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25 and Adults	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: A total number of <b>100 persons</b> benefited from this programme and were engaged in the following activities; Training, Community Outreach, Sports.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
<b>El Socorro/Aranjuez Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide alternative to criminal activity;</li> <li>Improve family life; and</li> <li>Inject positive exemplars in communities and provide employment opportunities.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25, Elderly Persons	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: A total number of <b>70 persons</b> benefited from this programme and were engaged in the following activities; Training, Community Outreach Programme, Employment, Sport Involvement. In addition, persons were encouraged to participate in concerts and competitions which were geared toward developing their social and interaction skills.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
<b>Laventille Road Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce crime;</li> <li>Improve family life;</li> <li>Develop young minds for future leadership and transforming a community using community policing initiative.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: A total number of <b>100 persons</b> benefited from this programme and were engaged in the following activities; Training, Sports and Culture, Drill/Marching, Academics/Community.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Matura Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The main objectives of this club include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working towards educating and preventing crime within the Matura district, through developing and educating positive minds and eliminating the negative influences within the community creating positive focused minds;</li> <li>Educating both youths and residents of the community on how to become self sufficient which would assist in reducing poverty; and</li> <li>Networking with successful business personnel within the community who would be able to impart their knowledge which would assist with employment skills.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: A total number of <b>60 persons</b> benefited from this programme and were engaged in the following activities; Training, Community Outreach Programme, Sports and Fitness, Home Work Assistance.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
<b>Sangre Grande Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the youths to participate in social and cultural activities;</li> <li>Empower and educate the youths in their all round development;</li> <li>Work along the various internal and external agencies to promote community togetherness; and</li> <li>Develop independent, drug free youths.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011, the following targets were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational Programmes - <b>50 persons</b> participated</li> <li>Training courses/Skills Development – <b>75 persons</b> participated</li> <li>Cultural and Sporting Activities – <b>40 persons</b> participated</li> <li>Homework Assistance – <b>50 persons</b> participated</li> </ul> <p>In addition, persons also participated in Computer Literacy courses and Community Development programmes.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>St. James Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The main objectives of this club include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting healthy life style; Promoting a youth friendly space;</li> <li>Creating an atmosphere of non violence; and</li> <li>Holistic approaches to youth development.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25 and Adults	<p>For the period October 2010 to May 2011, the following were the actual achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective 1 - <b>43 persons</b> benefited while the target was 86 persons;</li> <li>Objective 2 – <b>150 persons</b> benefited while the target was 200 persons;</li> <li>Objective 3– <b>25 persons</b> benefited while the target was 25 persons;</li> <li>Objective 4 – <b>64 persons</b> benefited while targeted was 80 persons,</li> </ul> <p>In addition, a management band/men group and a male support group were established.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
<b>Toco Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve literacy level;</li> <li>Develop existing talents;</li> <li>Involve youths in agricultural projects; and</li> <li>Participate in family outreach programme.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: A total number of <b>107 persons</b> benefited from this programme.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
<b>Tunapuna Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teaching children to develop self respect;</li> <li>Enabling children to be positive role models to their peers; and</li> <li>Empowering parents to produce and maintain crime free homes.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25	<p>For the period October 2010 to May 2011, the following were the actual achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective 1 - <b>44 persons</b> benefited while the target was 44 persons;</li> <li>Objective 2 – <b>44 persons</b> benefited while the target was 44 persons;</li> <li>Objective 3– <b>23 persons</b> benefited while the target was 23 persons;</li> <li>Objective 4 – <b>60 persons</b> benefited while targeted was 11 persons,</li> </ul>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
<b>Valencia Police Youth Club</b>	<p>The objectives of this club are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce Crime;</li> <li>Acquire knowledge and life skills;</li> <li>Improve family life/achievement through sports; and</li> <li>Foster self direction and motivation.</li> </ul>	MNS	Youths aged 5-25	<p>For the period October 2010 to March 2011: A total number of benefited from this programme and were engaged in the following activities; Training, Community Outreach, Educational Programmes, Sports and Fitness.</p>	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Probation Services Division</b>	<p>The Probation Services Division is mandated to supply the Courts of Trinidad and Tobago (both High Courts and Magistrates Courts) with reports on the background of individuals in criminal matters, as well as in family matters e.g. Custody, Access, Maintenance and Domestic Violence. With effect from May 2010, this Division was aligned with the newly established Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>The main duties of the Division are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting social inquiries in cases referred by the Court;</li> <li>• Preparing Probation Officers reports for the Court;</li> <li>• Providing a counselling service to empower individuals and to rebuild broken family units;</li> <li>• Counselling young offenders on Probation to prevent recidivism;</li> <li>• Supervising offenders required to perform community service; and</li> <li>• Reducing crime in general.</li> </ul>	MoJ	Criminal Offenders (primarily first time offenders)	The following activities occurred under this Division in fiscal 2011:	

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Community Service Orders Programme</b>	<p>The Community Service Orders Act No. 19 of 1997 established the Community Service Orders Unit which was implemented by the Probation Services Division in 2000. The aim of this Unit is to serve as an alternative to imprisonment for persons above the age of sixteen (16) and below the age of twenty – five (25) years old, simultaneously minimising the prison population, providing offenders with work experience and a sense of responsibility for actions committed, reducing the risk of recidivism, and providing a positive contribution to the community through the fulfilment of an obligation to unpaid work.</p> <p>Offenders are given the option to defer terms of imprisonment, for a Community Service Order. This Programme offers first time offenders the opportunity to nullify any criminal records, giving the client a 'clean slate'.</p> <p>Breach of the Community Service Order however, will result in either a fine, while the Order is completed; or an additional Order; or revocation of the Order and enforcement of the suspended term of imprisonment.</p>	MoJ	<p>First time offenders, Organisations</p>	<p>For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>94 persons</b>, 77 males and 17 females benefited from this programme.</p> <p>There have been significant reductions statistically in crime through reduced recidivism, as well as a reform of offenders to become positive contributors in society.</p> <p>Another major achievement was that clients gained employment in the community service period.</p>	<p>Reduction of crime through reduced recidivism.</p> <p>Reform of offenders to become positive contributors to society.</p>

Initiative	Description	Agency	Beneficiaries	Achievements	Expected/Intended Impact
<b>Thinking for a Change</b>	The Thinking for a Change Programme has been implemented at the Probation Services Division since 2010. The aim of this Programme is to reform the behaviours of clients, to reduce the risk of recidivism, and engender positive thinking. Parents and children are involved in this Programme to help improve communication skills, and foster stronger relationships. The Thinking for a Change Programme is conducted in cycles, where each cycle comprises eight (8) sessions.	Moj	Probationers and their parents/families	For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>93 persons</b> , 50 males and 43 females benefited from this programme.	Reduction of crime through reduced recidivism, reform of offenders to become positive contributors to society.
<b>Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme (RITRP)</b>	The Programme provides training to convicted inmates of the Youth Training Centre (YTC), the Golden Grove Prison (GGP), the Maximum Security Prison (MSP) and the Women's Prison (W/P)	MSTTE	Convicted inmates between the ages of 18 – 50 years	For the period October 2010 to June 2011, a total of <b>147 persons</b> benefited from the programme (cycle 5), of these 139 were males and 8 were females.	The rehabilitation of prisoners to facilitate their reintegration into society, enable their participation in the lives of their families and help them to become productive citizens.





# CHAPTER 7: SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR 2012



*South Academy for  
Performing Arts*



*Free Vision Screening*



*HIV Knowledge Fair*



*Clean Water for all*



*Proposed new Library*



*DCT for all students*



*HDC Homes in Couva*



## CHAPTER 7: SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR 2012

This section provides an overview of the strategic plans of the social sector for fiscal 2012. The proposed activities are outlined under the core and ancillary social sector Ministries and in some instances, in the context of key social issues. The section also focuses on the new programmes or initiatives carded for fiscal 2012 and the legislative agendas for the various Ministries.

For fiscal 2012, the investment of the Government in the sector for social infrastructure, Programming and other social initiatives amounts to TTD 11.2 billion. This represents an increase of approximately 5.3% from the previous year.

Under recurrent expenditure, the sum of TTD 7.6 billion has been allocated towards programmes and projects, policy development, research and institutional initiatives, an increase of 7.2% as compared to the previous fiscal year 2011. (This information is outlined below in Table 7.1). In terms of the social infrastructure, the overall investment reflects an incremental decrease from the fiscal 2011 figure by approximately 0.013%.

**Table 7.1: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure & Programming -2011-2012**

SECTOR COMPONENT	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
<b>Social Infrastructure:</b>	<b>3,515,892,000.00</b>	<b>3,560,919,000.00</b>
<i>Development Programme</i>	<i>1,205,892,000.00</i>	<i>1,225,480,000.00</i>
<i>Infrastructure Development Fund</i>	<i>2,310,000,000.00</i>	<i>2,335,439,000.00</i>
<b>Social Programming</b>	<b>7,101,207,123.00</b>	<b>7,615,273,138.00</b>
<b>TOTAL ALLOCATION</b>	<b>10,617,099,123.00</b>	<b>11,176,192,138.00</b>

### 7.1 THE MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

As the key social sector Ministry, the Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD) is charged with the coordinating responsibility for the implementation of the Government's social and human development objectives in Trinidad and Tobago. Ensuring the effective and efficient functioning of the social sector is its overarching goal as it aims to improve the standard of living of the nation's citizenry, particularly those who are vulnerable, at risk and marginalised.

The Government's National Development Policy has outlined seven Pillars for Sustainable Development. The Pillars of People-Centred Development; Poverty Eradication and Social Justice; A more Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy; and Good Governance-People Participation have been aligned with the MPSD's vision of achieving sustainable human and social development via a people-centred organisation. In light of this, the MPSD continues to focus on the following:

#### 1. PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR THE FAMILY

Priority will be placed on a range of family-focused initiatives during the 2011/2012 fiscal year. These include:

- Development of community outreach programmes that would sensitise citizens about services available to families and provide information on issues including domestic violence;
- Implementation of Initiatives focused on Rebuilding Positive Societal Values, with particular attention to Healthy Family Life.

#### 2. POVERTY REDUCTION

The MPSD is committed to pursuing initiatives to further reduce the level of poverty. Focus will be placed on

ensuring that individuals and families living in poverty, or who are vulnerable to falling below the poverty line, are provided with the necessary support towards attaining self-sustainability. The following poverty reduction initiatives will be pursued by the Ministry in the upcoming fiscal:

- Development of a National Poverty Strategy;
- Continue the Implementation of an enhanced Poverty Reduction Programme;
- Conduct of the Survey of Living Conditions to determine the incidence of poverty in Trinidad and Tobago;
- Monitoring and restructuring of the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP); and
- Continuing the provision of support under the Social Welfare Grants.

### 3. SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Initiatives will be implemented to ensure that persons who are vulnerable to discrimination and exclusion are socially integrated. The following initiatives will be focused on in fiscal 2011/2012:

- Continued rehabilitation of Socially Displaced Substance Abusers;
- Public Awareness Campaign on the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities;
- Establishment of Day Centres for Persons with Disabilities; and
- Expansion of facilities for Ex-Prisoners.

### 4. SOCIAL RESEARCH AND POLICY

Recognising the need for Results Based Management, the Ministry through social research, aims to identify socio-economic trends and indicators that will inform social policy. The following initiatives will be focused on in fiscal 2011/2012:

- Conduct of the Multi-Indicators Cluster Survey 4;
- Establishment of the DevInfo database of Social Indicators;
- Completion of a Study on the Status of Males in Society; and
- Completion of a Study on Gambling in Trinidad and Tobago.

### 5. IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The Ministry has recognised the need to be more in touch with and responsive to the needs of the people of Trinidad and Tobago. Focus will be placed on advancing those initiatives that have the potential to make a significant impact not only on the attainment of the social development objectives but also to resolve the challenges of bottlenecks and insufficient resources within various Ministries. The following initiatives will be undertaken by the Ministry in fiscal 2012 in this regard:

- Training of staff in quality customer service to develop a more customer-focused culture;
- Introduction of an Integrated Social Services Delivery System to Communities;
- Expansion of the “Direct Impact” and “Direct Effect” outreach programmes;
- Implementation of a “Direct Construct” Programme;
- Implementation of a “Direct Deposit” Initiative under the Social Welfare Division;
- Establishment of People’s Issues Resolution Coordinating Regional Offices;
- Development of an electronic-based Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for the Resolution of People’s Issues; and
- Implementation of the RISE UP component of the TCCTP.

A summary of new programmes which will be undertaken by the Ministry in fiscal 2012 are outlined below in Box 7.I:-

**Box 7.I: Summary of New Programmes/Projects or Initiatives under the Ministry of the People and Social Development for Fiscal 2012:-**

- Establishment of an NGO Unit;
- Establishment of Transitional Housing;
- Development of a National Housing Policy;
- Development of a National Policy on Volunteerism.

The proposed Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of the People and Social Development is outlined below in Box 7.II:

**Box 7.II: Proposed Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of the People and Social Development for Fiscal 2012**

- The Public Assistance (Amendment) Bill 2011
- The Socially Displaced Persons (Amendment) Bill

The proposed Research Agenda for the Ministry of the People and Social Development for Fiscal 2012 is outlined below in Box 7.III:

**Box 7.III Proposed Research Agenda for the Ministry of the People and Social Development for Fiscal 2012**

- Child Victimization and Abuse
- Crime Victim Support
- Recidivism
- Survey of Living Conditions (National Poverty Benchmarking)
- Regional Poverty Profiles
- Tracer Study of Recipients of Government Grants/Subsidies
- Attitudes among the Elderly towards HIV/AIDS
- Gambling in Trinidad and Tobago
- Status of Males in Trinidad and Tobago

## 7.2 MINISTRY OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) was established in December 2001 and assumed the portfolio for Science, Technology and Tertiary Education. The MSTTE is a leading partner in the development of the human resources of the country. The Ministry has the mandate to:

- Oversee the development of the Tertiary Education and Technical Vocational and Educational Training Sectors; and
- Manage the administration of strategic and operational matters related to the country's scientific and technological advancement and Innovation (STI).

The Ministry's national developmental programmes for fiscal 2012 will be guided by the following strategic objectives:

- Sixty percent (60%) participation rate in tertiary education by 2015;

- Alignment of tertiary education and training programmes with labour market needs;
- Increased accessibility to all tertiary education and technical and vocational skills training programmes throughout Trinidad and Tobago;
- Rationalisation of the Tertiary Education and Technical/Vocational Skills Training Programmes; and
- Assessment and development of the workforce to compete globally.

Following is a list of Policy Initiatives to be undertaken for 2011/2012:

- Development of an integrated University Campus in Tobago;
- Implementation of a UWI South Trinidad Campus;
- The establishment of an Integrated Administrative Complex in Chaguanas;
- The establishment of an integrated Centre for Academic Excellence (St. Augustine Education City);
- Provision of a main Campus for the College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago (COSTAATT) in Chaguanas;
- Establishment of a COSTAATT in Sangre Grande;
- Establishment of a Nursing and Health Care Education and Training Facility in El Dorado;
- Establishment of a Workforce Development and Technology Centre at Penal;
- Integration of Apprenticeship Training within the Technical and Vocational Education Training landscape (National Apprentice System);
- Construction of a National Science Centre;
- Development of a Science, Technical and Innovation Policy;
- Establishment of the National Education and Research Network;
- Establishment of the Technical and Vocational Training Centre, Chaguanas;
- Expansion of the On-the-Job Training Programme.

The following Fiscal Initiatives within the under-mentioned agencies will be undertaken for 2011/2012

## **I. THE ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (ACTT):**

- Establishment of a National Qualifications and Credit Framework to facilitate the development of a seamless education system;
- Hosting of a series of events/activities to provide information to the public on the ACTT's role and services and generate ideas on the development of the tertiary education sector;
- Publication of the 1st Edition of the Caribbean Journal of Quality Assurance in Higher Education - to build a tertiary education system that is globally competitive and internationally benchmarked;
- Publication of a compendium of registered, accredited and recognised institutions/bodies and programmes – for access by students and members of the public;
- Revision of the ACTT's Policies and Regulations - to ensure compliance among higher education institutions;
- ACTT's Mobile Caravan – to visit secondary schools in rural communities to provide students with information on and access to ACTT's services; and
- Support the continuous improvement of quality within institutions.

## **II. CARIBBEAN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CARIRI)**

- To develop capability in the area of Noise Pollution and enable the Institute to assist clients in meeting the requirements of the Noise Pollution Act; and
- To develop capability in the area of Water Quality Management- with specific reference to potable water, recreational water etc.

## **III. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED ARTS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (COSTAATT)**

- Development and outfitting of a COSTAATT Chaguanas Campus;
- Establishing the national Community College via:-
  - Establishment of a Campus in Sangre Grande – Phase 2;

- Reconfiguration of the North Learning Centre – Alcazar Street, St. Clair;
- Upgrade of the College's Wide Area Network;
- Increasing the overall operational efficiencies and standards of support services offered to students;
- Establishment of Distance learning facilities and introduction of smart classroom technology in Port of Spain, San Fernando and Tobago campuses.
- Development of a Facilities Master Plan;
- Establishment of a COSTAATT Book store – to provide aid to students by effectively reducing the cost of text books;

## **IV. METAL INDUSTRIES COMPANY LIMITED (MIC)**

- Launch of two new programmes: MuST- Boat Repairs and NSDP/ATC – Mechatronics;
- Launch of Open Distance Learning (ODL) at MIC Centres;
- Review and Development of Curricula for the Programmes: NSDP, HYPE, MuST; and
- Establishment of a modern Advanced Technology Centre at Macoya.

## **V. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (NIHERST)**

- Research and Intelligence Gathering in support of Economic Diversification;
- Fostering a culture of Science, Innovation and Creativity by inter alia: the provision of opportunities for the population to engage in science learning, become scientifically and technologically literate and be inspired to pursue careers in science, technology and innovation; and
- Positioning NIHERST as a World Class Institute via restructuring and re-branding of the institute.

## **VI. NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY (NTA)**

- Continue alignment of OJT within National Apprenticeship System;

- National Launch of TT Skills Initiative; and
- Participate and benefit from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) sponsorship via inter alia: Instructor Training, Institutional Leadership, Youth at Risk, Social Marketing of TVET, New Programme Development, Sustainable Partnerships and Workforce Training.

#### VII. UNIVERSITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (UTT)

- Conduct of developmental and upgrade activities at the following campuses: Chaguaramas, Corinth, Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry (ECIAF), John Donaldson, O'Meara, Point Lisas, San Fernando, Valsayn, Waterloo, and Wallerfield (Main Campus); and
- 9th EDF Projects (submitted through MSTTE) – to assist the institution and country to develop entrepreneurial and commercial skills that would spread to faculty, staff, students and the wider population.

#### VIII. UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI)

- Expansion of physical capacity – teaching and learning facilities;
- Teaching and Learning - expansion of academic teaching and support staff in all faculties;
- Implementation of an e-learning initiative to improve teaching and learning effectiveness;
- Continuous effort in creating a supportive, safe and secure environment for students through specific initiatives e.g. academic advising and student internship programmes; and
- Outreach – expansion of programmes to be delivered in South Trinidad via the Evening University.

#### IX. YOUTH TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME LIMITED (YTEPP)

- Ensuring that a minimum of 75% of the trainee population becomes computer literate;
- Develop more meaningful partnerships with the business community for provision of sponsorships and

serve as an absorption base for graduates;

- Increase the employability and self-employment opportunities to 'at risk' groups and citizens in rural communities; and
- Provide inmates with training opportunities and resources to become and remain successful law abiding citizens upon completion of their criminal sanctions.

#### X. NATIONAL ENERGY SKILLS CENTRE (NESC)

- Continued upgrade of facilities at: Point Lisas, St. Madeleine and Moruga and establishment of a Skills and Technology Centre at Arima; and
- Expand and improve Student Support Services.

The proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education for Fiscal 2012 is outlined below in Box 7.IV:

#### Box 7.IV: Proposed Research Agenda - Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education

- Tracer Study of the On the Job Training Programme
- Non-University Tertiary Education Sector
- Tertiary Education Policy Research
- The Impact of Life Skills on the Work Experience

#### 7.3 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Policy Initiatives and Accompanying Fiscal Measures 2011/2012:

- Completion of the construction of twenty-four (24) centres is projected to be completed in January 2012;
- Upgrading of 100 private Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) centres through public/private partnership arrangements;
- Construction of new and pre-engineered buildings, upgrading of facilities for computerisation and the construction, refurbishment and outfitting of government and government-assisted primary and secondary schools;
- Completion of the construction of pre-engineered accommodation to facilitate single sex secondary schools;

- Reformation of the primary school curriculum to address improving academic performance, literacy and numeracy and the need for a high quality education system;
- To strengthen technical capability and provide leading practices in testing and assessment. To this end, an Optical scanner/mark reader is to be purchased;
- Disbursement of four (4) full-time scholarships and two (2) short term specialty diplomas under the Student Support Services Division;
- Establishment of a baseline with respect to teacher performance, student and parent attitudes;
- Implementation of a pilot programme to purchase computers for teachers in sixty (60) primary schools in which the revised curriculum will be implemented;
- Design and development of an efficient and effective School Based Management system in terms of roles, requirements and structure of schools and the education system of Trinidad and Tobago. This will serve to support the implementation of the Ministry's strategy and vision;
- Provision of computers and additional peripheral equipment one hundred and thirty-six (136) primary schools not outfitted with computer labs;
- Provision of Education and Learning software for four hundred and seventy-six (476) primary schools; and
- Provision of a web-based facility for teachers and students to access educational content and software via the internet.

The Proposed Research Agenda for the Ministry of Education for Fiscal 2011 is listed below in Box 7.V.

**Box 7.V: Proposed Research Agenda - Ministry of Education**

- Teacher training needs and Job satisfaction
- Understanding and Preventing Violence Among Adolescents
- Student Leadership/ Student Governance
- Gender Analysis of Classroom and School Processes
- Correlation between Media and Violence
- Socioeconomic Status and Academic Achievement
- Parental Involvement and the Psychological Well Being of Adolescent Boys Transition to Tertiary Education

**7.4 THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

In fiscal 2011-2012 the Ministry will focus on inter alia:

- The commissioning of fifteen (15) new community facilities by the end of 2011;
- The construction of twenty (20) community centres;
- Refurbishment works at twenty-three (23) Community Centres (CC), Civic Centres (Cc) and Regional Complexes (RC);
- The development of an operations and maintenance policy to govern Community Facilities;
- The conduct of a full-scale evaluation of the Community Education (Skills Training) Programme (CEP);
- The completion of a policy to ensure that there is transparency and accountability in the Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE) programme;
- An Assessment of the performance of the Transformation and Development Centres (TDCs) Programme;
- Strengthening the Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP) based on recommendations emanating from ongoing evaluation;
- The undertaking of additional projects by the National Commission for Self Help Limited via the Minor Repair/ and Reconstruction Grant and the Establishment of an Emergency Repair/Reconstruction Assistance Grant. Projects include the building of roads and recreational facilities in communities with the objective of empowering communities through self help and improving the living conditions and quality of life of the poor and underprivileged.

The proposed Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of Community Development is outlined below in Box 7.VI:

**Box 7.VI: Proposed Legislative Agenda - Ministry of Community Development**

- Amendment to Proclamation of the Homes for Older Persons Act, 2007



## 7.5 THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The Ministry of Health (MoH) is responsible for the management of the health care system in Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry provides leadership and direction for the sector by focusing on inter alia policy making; planning; assessing of the population's health needs; mobilising funding for delivery of health services; regulating the sector; and ensuring that services that are provided by private and public providers are delivered in accordance with internationally accepted quality standards.

To this end, the Ministry of Health developed its Five Year strategic Plan for fiscal 2012 – 2016. The Strategic Plan which supports Government's National Development Pillar 1 – People-Centred Development, provides a framework for the Ministry to improve the nation's health services and facilitate improvements in the health status of the population.

The Ministry's Five Year Strategic Plan identifies twelve (12) Core Strategies as well as five Enabling 'Strategic Priorities that are to guide the work of the Ministry over the next five years.

### 1. PRIORITY HEALTH AREAS

#### A. PREVENTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (CNCDS)

The Ministry of Health is addressing the burgeoning health problem of CNCDS through a risk factor reduction approach that will be pursued over the next fiscal year. This will involve the implementation of a Risk Factor Survey, the implementation of a Chronic Disease Surveillance System to monitor prevalence, assess risk factors and determinants of chronic diseases.

##### i. Behavioural Risk Factor Survey

Over the next fiscal year the Ministry will continue to execute the Behavioural Risk Factor Survey for CNCDS using the WHO step-wise approach to gather statistical evidence of risks associated with selected CNCDS. The results of the survey will be used to:

- Inform strategies to raise awareness about the prevalence of chronic disease and their risk factors;

- Guide recommendations for disease free healthy life, e.g. life style change, dietary modification, increase of exercise, etc.;
- Provide empirical data for policy formulation and to guide public health policy and interventions to address chronic diseases both within and outside of the health sector; and
- Assist and inform future health research.

##### ii. Reducing Tobacco Usage

Over the next fiscal year the Ministry will intensify its efforts to sensitise and educate the population on the risks associated with tobacco use through the increased involvement of business and civil society. In this regard, a Public Education campaign for Smoke Free living and adolescent smoking prevention campaign will be implemented. In addition, the Ministry of Health will implement the Tobacco Information and Education Programme where at least 75% of private sector organisations, Chambers of Commerce, Business and Supermarket Associations and the Media, are to be sensitised about the Tobacco Legislation.

##### iii. School Health Programme

Risk factor reduction strategies that target children will also be implemented through the School Health Programme. Some of the specific initiatives to be undertaken in the next fiscal year include:

- Healthy Eating Active Living campaign to reduce childhood obesity, implemented for school students. This campaign is meant to nurture healthy eating habits in children that will also spill over to other members of their homes.
- The implementation of nutrition and dietary guidelines that were developed for schools.
- The implementation of Chronic Disease Risk Factor Screening as part of the School Health program. The data and information gathered would be used to assess the effectiveness of existing programmes and inform the development of new strategies to address chronic diseases.

#### **iv. Other Health Promotion Initiatives**

The Ministry will over the next fiscal year implement the following:

1. The National Healthy Lifestyles Plan for the prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD);
2. The Caribbean Wellness Campaign promoting healthy weight, abstinence from Smoking, Physical Activity and eating Healthy, screening and self monitoring;
3. The National CNCD Risk Factor Screening Plan;
4. Public sensitisation on the correct and consistent self monitoring and proper usage of NCD medications.

### **B. PREVENTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**

The strategic objective of the Ministry is to reduce morbidity and mortality rates from other infectious diseases by 50% by 2015. Over the next fiscal year the Ministry will give special attention to the following:

#### **i. Tuberculosis (TB)**

The principle strategy for TB is the expansion of the TB/ DOTS programme. DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short course) remains at the heart of the Stop TB Strategy. Over fiscal 2012 the Ministry will:

- Improve case detection through quality-assured bacteriology: strengthening TB laboratories, drug resistance surveillance.
- Implement TB treatment and programme management guidelines such as International Standards of TB Care (ISTC), Public Private Mix (PPM), Practical Approach to Lung Health (PAL), in order to standardise the treatment with supervision and patient support-
- Increase the availability of TB drugs and improve the TB drug management at the public health care institutions,
- Implement a monitoring and evaluation system as well as impact measurement: TB recording and reporting systems.

It is expected that with the expansion of the DOTS programme, the global target of a 70% case notification/ case detection rate and subsequent 85 % success rate will be attained by this country.

#### **ii. Pandemic Influenza**

The Ministry will also seek to strengthen its Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response. An influenza pandemic may occur when a new influenza virus appears against which the human population has no immunity. To this end the Ministry will continue to develop a Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan in order to prepare the population for such an occurrence. The Plan will be supported by a Communication Strategy and training and simulation exercises for the health care personnel involved in the implementation of the Plan will also be conducted.

#### **iii. Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI)**

The Ministry will, over the next fiscal year, develop the Health Services Preparedness to Unusual or Unexpected Cases of Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) Plan. The Plan will strengthen the capacity of the health services to detect and respond rapidly to cases or clusters of unusual or unexpected severe acute respiratory infections, including human influenza. The objectives of the plan are:

- To train a cadre of national trainers on surveillance for unusual or unexpected cases of SARI;
- To review the implementation of the sentinel surveillance for SARI and evaluate weaknesses/ issues to be addressed;
- To review the findings and recommendations of the evaluation and develop an action plan to address the gaps identified therein.

#### **iv. Integrated Management Strategy for Dengue Prevention**

In the past, outbreaks of Dengue have occurred on a cyclical basis with a periodicity of approximately 6 years, but they have occurred with increasing frequency in more recent times culminating with outbreaks in both 2008 and 2010.

The Ministry of Health has noted this trend towards an increased number of cases in Trinidad and Tobago and the general trend of increasing Dengue Occurrence in the Latin American and Caribbean Region. As a consequence, the Ministry has moved to adopt the Integrated Dengue Management Strategy (IMS) to protect the population of Trinidad and Tobago from future epidemics or, at least to mitigate their impact. Over the next fiscal year, the Ministry

will establish the Trinidad and Tobago IMS-Dengue Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. This committee will perform a Gap analysis to determine the availability of resources for implementation of IMS Dengue and address the deficiencies identified.

Additionally, the Ministry will develop an enhanced, integrated, comprehensive dengue surveillance system at all levels of the health system (national, regional and local level).

It is to be noted that at present, Dengue Prevention School based programmes are also conducted in primary and secondary schools.

### **C. HIV/AIDS**

The Ministry's HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit will over the next fiscal period focus on the following strategic areas, as it seeks to reduce the prevalence of HIV AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago. These strategic areas are: Prevention; Treatment Care and Support; and Surveillance and Research. The Ministry will also seek to ensure that these strategic areas are addressed in a manner that reduces the stigmatisation associated with those that are living with HIV/AIDS and promotes their Human Rights.

The following are some of the Programmes and Projects which will be pursued in fiscal 2012:

#### **i. Prevention**

- Promoting positive prevention programmes among persons living with HIV and by March 2012 initiate and sustain prevention with the Positive Programme;
- Decrease the percentage of Parent to Child Transmission (formerly PMTCT) programme by 2015, with the objective of eliminating the vertical transmission of congenital syphilis and HIV (mother to child) by reducing the rate to 0.3 cases per 1000 live births;
- Provide an adequate availability of drugs for health personnel to conduct Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for medical and non-medical exposure in the public and private sector;
- To acquire evidence to promote prevention programmes among the Most at Risk Populations (MARPS);
- The promotion of safe sexual behaviour among the vulnerable sub populations (pregnant women, migrants, uniformed services, prisoners, in and out of school youth(15-24 yrs), youth in violent communities,

homeless, mentally ill and physically challenged, MARPS);

- To increase the population's knowledge of HIV status through available and accessible Counselling and Testing Services;
- The promotion of the Integration of HIV prevention and treatment; and
- In collaboration with the Population Programme Unit of the Ministry of Health, increase the availability and accessibility of condoms. The objective is to have, by June 2012, active participation in programmes from the Condom Management Committee, skills building for health professionals and social marketing within the health sector (RHA, vertical units) and the wider community.

#### **ii. HIV Support, Care and Care**

- To improve adherence to all medication and recommended services including Anti-Retroviral (ARV) and opportunistic infection (OI) drugs and vaccination programs;
- The improvement of access to treatment and care for PLWHIV by implementing a national HIV Treatment and Care delivery system.

#### **iii. HIV Strategic Information**

- Develop a research agenda with HIV related studies conducted locally including periodic behavioural surveillance;
- The strengthening of the national HIV surveillance system to assess the flow of information for HIV Surveillance systems by identifying those elements critical to improving the quality of information produced.

#### **iv. HIV Programme Management, Coordination and Evaluation**

- The establishment of a legislative policy and regulatory framework for facilitating the national HIV response; and
- The improvement of access to treatment and care for PLWHIV by implementing a national HIV Treatment and Care delivery system.

**Box 7.VII HIV National Strategic Plan 2010-2015**

**Priority Area 1: Prevention**

- To conduct ongoing behavioural research with the Most at Risk Populations (MARPS)
- To promote safe sexual behaviour among MARPS
- To promote healthy sexual attitudes and practices among youth 12- 29 years
- To increase knowledge of HIV status among MARPs as a priority and all sexually active persons
- To increase the availability, accessibility and consistent use of condoms
- To strengthen HIV prevention in the government sector
- To promote positive prevention among persons living with HIV (PLWHIV)
- To promote integration of HIV prevention and treatment
- To promote circumcision of male infants

**Priority Area 2: Treatment Care and Support**

- To improve access to treatment and care for PLWHIV
- To improve adherence to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) medication
- To strengthen the laboratory services
- To improve the surveillance and management of HIV/ Tuberculosis co-infection
- Improve access to medication, treatment and care for persons with opportunistic infections
- To create an environment that supports PLWHIV

**Priority Area 3: Advocacy and Human Rights**

- To reduce stigma and discrimination against PLWHIV
- To affirm the rights of PLWHIV and MARPS

**Priority Area 4: Strategic Information**

- To ensure that the national HIV response is evidence-based
- To strengthen the national HIV surveillance system
- To establish a comprehensive and unified system for monitoring and evaluation of the HIV response

**Priority Area 5: Policy and Programme Management**

- To establish a policy framework for facilitating the national HIV response, reducing new infections and mitigating the adverse impact of HIV
- To strengthen the capacity and autonomy of the NACC to lead the national HIV response

**D. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (MCH)**

The Government's vision in Maternal and Child Health is of a society where women and children enjoy the highest attainable levels of health and no family suffers the loss of a mother or child due to preventable or treatable causes. The primary focus of the Ministry of Health will be to conceptualise and develop strategies to increase quality ante-natal and post-natal care in a bid to further reduce the infant and maternal mortality rates, improve child health and provide health services for adolescents.

To date the Ministry has developed a comprehensive Maternal and Child Health Manual in consultation with the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Nursing and Midwifery, Community Health Services and other stakeholders, to be used by all the health care providers, with an objective to improve the accessibility of high quality and effective MCH services for all, at all levels of health care delivery system.

The strategic goal for Maternal and Child Health is to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity. To this end, the Ministry has identified strategic objectives that will not only meet, but surpass the Millennium Development Declaration of United Nations. The strategic objectives of the Ministry are:

- Achieve or surpass by 2015 the MDG 5 target (Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate);
- Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health services;
- Achieve or surpass by 2015 the MDG 4 target (Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate);

Over the next fiscal year, the Ministry will revise and update the MCH manual. Additionally, the Ministry will conduct training workshops for Health care personnel including Paediatricians, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) doctors and nurses and other relevant Health care personnel. The outcome of this programme is twofold, as there should be a reduction in the maternal mortality rate, as well as a reduction in the infant mortality rate in Trinidad and Tobago. In order to ensure that these Strategic objectives are met the Passage of the Mental Health Bill will be priority in the fiscal year. The bill will be compatible with regional and international human rights norms and standards.

## **E. HEALTH HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministry of Health is adopting a comprehensive and strategic approach towards the development of health human resources for the health sector in Trinidad and Tobago. In this regard, the MoH has established a Health Sector Human Resource Planning and Development Unit. The aim of this Unit is to facilitate human resource development for the public and private health sector in Trinidad and Tobago. Over the next year the Unit will be addressing the following:

- Development of a 10-year Manpower Plan for the Health Sector;
- Conducting Research applicable to building a sustained cadre of Human Resources for Health (HRH);
- Building a Supply of HRH;
- Involvement of Stakeholders in finding solutions to HRH challenges;
- Development of policies to guide the attraction and retention of HRH;
- The recruitment of specialised foreign nurses and medical officers;
- Strategically place advertisements in medical and community media to attract foreign based nationals;
- Facilitate attendance of staff at Training Courses; Seminars; Workshops; Conferences/Meetings and Study Visits, according to MOH priorities.

Additionally, the Ministry has developed a three-year Strategic Training Plan to strengthen the capacity of its workforce for sound management of the Health Sector.

## **F. ICT INTEGRATION IN THE HEALTH SECTOR**

The strategic goal of the ICT in the Health sector is to have a fully integrated health information system that facilitates reliable and timely information on health determinants, health systems performance and health status and utilises electronic medical records and electronic patient administration systems.

To date, the Ministry is in the process of implementation of ICT infrastructure at all RHAs, MoH and Vertical Services and when completed, all health care facilities will have fully functional information systems at their disposal. To that

end, over the next fiscal year, the Ministry will be engaging in the following projects and programmes that will achieve the Ministry vision of an integrated health information system:

- Data strengthening;
- Installation of a Document Management System;
- Implementation of a Public Health Sector (PHS) Collaboration Platform (CP) (Phase 1);
- National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System;
- PABX Voice and Data Communications upgrade for Ministry of Health, Head Office and Vertical Services, National and Special Programmes Project;
- Implement IHRIS for all RHAs; and
- Medical Library Services Network (MLSN).

## **G. CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HEALTH SECTOR**

In order to strengthen the Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the Health sector and to uphold its constitutional responsibility for the health affairs of the Nation, the Ministry of Health (MoH) as purchaser of health care services signed an Annual Services Agreement (ASA) with the four Regional Health Authorities (RHA)s. The ASA is a service level contract that outlines the range and volume of services to be delivered by the Authority, the performance targets to be achieved and a series of development initiatives to be pursued. In the next fiscal year, the Ministry of Health will similarly sign Annual Services Agreements' with all RHAs.

### **i. Implementation of accreditation standards for the health sector**

The major objective of the Accreditation Standards is to strengthen the framework for quality and accountability. Over the next fiscal year, it is hoped that by December 2011, the proposal will be presented and the Consultants engaged. The Ministry will be working towards the completion of the consultancy and the establishment of the Accreditation Council in 2012.

Added to this, the Ministry will inter alia also:

- Establish a Health Intelligence System in the MOH as a repository for data and information from across the health sector; and

- Implement programmes to strengthen the Drug Inventory Management System;

## **H. CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERY**

### **i. Children's Life Fund**

The Ministry of Health is committed to providing quality health care to all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago through our public health care institutions. However, it is recognised that there are a number of special medical conditions for which local treatment options are not currently available. Some of these specialist services will be accommodated through the planned upgrade and expansion of services at public health care facilities. In the interim however, the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago will need specialist care that can only be sourced abroad. It is further recognised that sick children from low income households are particularly under-served and critically underfunded in accessing medical treatment from private specialist health care service providers. In this regard, the Ministry has established the Children Life Fund Authority and will continue to meet the needs of the vulnerable children requiring assistance.

### **ii. Financial Assistance to Necessitous Patients**

The Financial Assistance to Necessitous Patients Programme or Medical Aid Committee Programme provides financial assistance to eligible patients who cannot afford the medical procedures and medication that they require. These cases arise where the medical treatment is not available in the public health care system. Over the next fiscal year, the Ministry will review this Programme with the aim of expanding its reach to the vulnerable groups in our society.

### **III. Adult Cardiac Surgery Programme**

The Adult Cardiac Surgery Programme is another of the Ministry's programmes that was established to bring relief to the vulnerable. Through this Programme, persons requiring cardiac surgery can access this care free of charge. The surgery is provided through a public sector/ private sector arrangement and cost is borne by the MoH. The Ministry will also review this Programme to increase access to cardiac care by our vulnerable. In order to increase client confidence and satisfaction with health services and to

support patients' rights, the Ministry will, over the next fiscal year, seek to improve the quality of health care that is provided in the public health sector.

### **iv. Review of the Patients Rights & Obligations**

Over the next fiscal year, the Ministry will revise and update of the Patient's Charter of Rights and Obligations to ensure patients Rights are protected. In addition, over this period:

- The revised Infection and Control manual will be finalised for circulation when the review of the document by PAHO is completed. When completed, implementation of the manual will improve patient safety;
- An Adverse Events Policy for the health sector will be disseminated by the end of July. This policy will establish a framework for monitoring the incidence of adverse events, and will include guidelines for addressing such events;
- Procurement of software for the introduction of an Adverse Events Management System to support implementation of the policy will also occur; and
- A safe Surgery Check List Instrument will be used and monitored throughout the sector to minimise surgical errors and improve patient safety.

The proposed Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of Health is listed below in Box 7.VIII.

#### **Box 7.VIII: Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Health, for Fiscal 2012**

- The Regional Health Authorities (Amendment) Bill 2011;
- The Mental Health Bill 2011;
- The National Health Services Accreditation Bill 2011;
- The National Blood Transfusion Services Bill;
- The Nurses and Midwives (Amendment) Bill 2011; and
- The Tobacco Control (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations

The proposed Research Agenda for the Ministry of Health is listed below in Box 7.IX.

**Box 7.IX: Proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Health, for Fiscal 2012**

- Behavioural change assessment in the areas of smoking, diet and exercise.
- An evaluation of the integration, decentralisation, treatment and care of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Adolescent Health Needs Assessment
- National Health Needs Assessment, and
- Immunisation Survey

## 7.6 THE MINISTRY OF SPORT

The following initiatives will be undertaken by the Ministry of Sport in fiscal 2012.

- LIFE-Sport Programme – a two-component sport training programme developed to engage troubled young males in positive activity. During Component 1, participants will be trained in one of three major sports and be exposed to social life skills such as anger and time management, as well as conflict resolution. Component 2 of the programme will focus on preparation for sustainable life skills through occupational skills training.
- Revision of the Elite Athlete Assistance Policy guidelines to consider inter alia: Team and Non-Olympic Sports;
- Implementation of Policy on Honouring and Rewarding Outstanding Sport Performances;
- Establishment of a Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Organisation to administer and enforce anti-doping rules as outlined by the World Anti-Doping Code of which Trinidad and Tobago is signatory to;
- Hosting of Education Fairs targeting officials, athletes and coaches of major sporting disciplines, as well as representatives of Olympic and Non-Olympic sporting bodies;
- Maintenance and Improvement of Sporting Infrastructure:
  - o Improvement works to Community Swimming Pools – to facilitate usage of the pools by schools particularly special learning institutions, community residents and private groups.
  - o Construction of state-of-the-art Sporting facilities – 3 mega sport facilities, 64 community recreation

facilities and 16 community sport centres have been approved for construction;

- o Upgrade of Community Sport Infrastructure – recreation grounds throughout the country are to be developed and upgraded.

The proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs for Fiscal 2012 is outlined below in Box 7.X.

**Box 7.X Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Sport**

- Establishment of a Sports Dispute Resolution Centre
- Revision of the Boxing Board Control Act 1934

The proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Sport for Fiscal 2012 is outlined below in Box 7.XI.

**Box 7.XI: Proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Sport**

- Sport Participation in Trinidad and Tobago
- Framework for Advancing Sport

## 7.7 THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### Policy Initiatives and Fiscal Measures for 2012:

#### I. CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES

- Implementation of a project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to develop a Carbon Reduction Strategy for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from power generation, industrial and transportation sectors;
- Pursuit of the development of eco-friendly housing units in new housing development to include: houses designed to use solar energy, the use of wind power to generate electricity for housing developments, and houses designed for natural air cooling thus eliminating the need for air conditioning;
- Discussions with the UNDP and several other Government Ministries aimed at developing a project for renewable energy efficiency in public buildings; and

- Installation of solar powered street lights, warming lights, signs, pavement markers and surveillance cameras. A pilot programme is to be initiated at thirteen (13) sites along the Uriah Butler and Solomon Hochoy Highways from Caroni to Golconda.

## II. MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

- The Forestry Division will continue work on its forest management programmes in the following areas: Forest regeneration, Watershed and wetland management, National parks, forest recreation and wildlife management, Forest protection and management and Institutional strengthening;
- Under the National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme, work will continue in the area of forest rehabilitation, maintenance of fire and hiking trails and parks;
- Operation of the Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP) will have a more environmentally sustainable focus, which will include inter alia: general cleaning, beautification and landscaping of public areas, removal of waste and debris from beaches, coastal areas and nature trails and clean up assistance in response to natural disasters;
- Recreational Facilities – Chaguaramas Development Authority:
  - o Improvement to facilities at Chagville Beach;
  - o Development and refurbishment of nature trails and parks;
  - o Improvement to facilities at Macqueripe beach facilities;
  - o Renovation of the Welcome Centre; and
  - o Upgrade and development works to the Chaguaramas Hotel and Convention Centre facility.

## III. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOMES FOR LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME FAMILIES

- Housing Programme – in fiscal 2012 the Housing Development Corporation (HDC) is expected to complete work on units which were started in previous

years, as well as new housing. It is expected that this will yield approximately 4,452 housing units.

## IV. IDB ASSISTED HOUSING PROGRAMME

- IDB funding will be used to implement the Neighbourhood Upgrading Programme (NUP) which will help to improve the living conditions of middle and low income families through:
  - o Upgrading of eligible squatter settlements by the provision of basic infrastructure (water, sewerage, drainage and street paving);
  - o Finalisation of title regularisation for approximately 3,000 beneficiary families and relocation of families where regularisation is not feasible;
  - o Matching family subsidy for home improvements and new home purchase or construction.

## V. MAINTENANCE OF HOUSING STOCK

- The HDC will continue its refurbishment and remedial works on its apartment building and rental units. Refurbishment works are expected to take place on apartment complexes in Maloney,, Powder Magazine, Harding Place, Charford Court, Port of Spain and surrounding areas;
- Under its High Density Housing Programme, the HDC is expected to demolish and reconstruct residential units in several apartment complexes in Pleasantville, Carlton Lane, Canada Hall and Rushworth Street, San Fernando;
- The Home Improvement Grant Initiative will continue in fiscal 2012. Eligible persons can access funding under the housing grant up to a maximum of TTD 15,000 per household to undertake works, which will contribute to improved health, sanitation, safety, security and will seek to alleviate overcrowding;
- In the upcoming fiscal year, financial assistance to needy persons whose homes have been severely affected by fire, natural disasters (flooding, landslides, storms and earthquakes) will continue to be provided. Grants up to a maximum of TTD 15,000 will be provided to eligible persons/households. Total expenditure for the period is estimated at TTD 1 million.



The proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Housing and the Environment for Fiscal 2012 is outlined below in Box 7.XII:

**Box 7.XII: Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Housing and the Environment**

- Amendments to the State Land (Regularisation of Tenure) Act 1998
- Air Pollution Rules
- The Creation of Waste Management Rules
- The National Parks and other Protected Areas Bill

The proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Housing and the Environment for Fiscal 2012 is outlined below in Box 7.XIII.

**Box 7.XIII: Proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Housing and the Environment**

- Squatter Sites and Containment
- Real Estate Trends
- Demand for Housing
- Home Improvement Subsidies and Grants
- Household Income Distribution

## 7.8 THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

### Policy Initiatives and Fiscal Measures for 2012:

- Decentralisation - The Ministry will provide a One Stop Shop of services to improve accessibility in matters relating to Micro and Small business development, employment opportunities, dispute resolution and the development of cooperatives societies. These facilities will be available in Tobago, Arima and Sangre Grande;
- Minimum Wage – A Consultancy is to be conducted on the assessment of the minimum wage, its impacts on the economy and the development of a monitoring mechanism. Further the public is to be educated on the issues of Minimum Wages via public education programmes and seminars;
- Occupational Safety and Health Agency - the OSHA will continue to develop a culture of workplace health and safety by undertaking programmes which would guide policy and decision making processes. Programmes to be undertaken include an environmental assessment, development of a regulatory framework, sensitisation

programmes towards the development of an OSH culture in T&T and research and development;

- A multi-phased programme focused on developing a national policy and programme of action for the prevention and elimination of the incidence of child labour in Trinidad and Tobago is to be undertaken;
- The HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre (HASC) will continue advocacy activities on the adoption and implementation of the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS in every workspace in Trinidad and Tobago. This is in keeping with its Sustainability Plan 2009 – 2013;
- Dissemination of the Decent Work Policy and Programme of Action pending Cabinet approval. Further, the conduct of a baseline survey on the current levels of awareness of Decent Work in Trinidad and Tobago is to be undertaken;
- The continued upgrade of the Cipriani College of Labour and Cooperative Studies. In fiscal 2012, the College will, amongst other things, improve its infrastructure and expand its facilities and programmes to Tobago;
- Continued development of the Micro and Small Enterprise Sector via the establishment of a business incubator team within the Ministry. The Team's aim is to create institutional capacity for the Community Based Business Incubators (CBBI) programme currently being established in Point Fortin, Sangre Grande and Tobago. The Programme aims to serve as a main catalyst in the reduction of unemployment and poverty and create sustainable employment and wealth.

The proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development for fiscal 2012 is listed below in Box 7.XIV.

**Box 7.XIV: Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development**

- Employee Compensation Bill
- Industrial Relations Act
- Cipriani College of Labour and Cooperative Studies Act
- Maternity Protection Act
- Masters and Servants Ordinance

The proposed Research Agenda for the Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development for Fiscal 2011 is listed below in Box 7.XV.

**Box 7.XV: The Proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development**

- Decent Work Practices in the Informal Economy and Public Sector
- Impact of Ageing on the Labour Market
- Remuneration Practices by Gender
- Social Security Coverage for the Self Employed
- Non Commercial Cooperatives and Employment
- National Study of Domestic Workers

## 7.9 MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

### Policy Initiatives and Fiscal Measures for 2012:

- Utilities Assistance Programme - In fiscal year 2012, the Utilities Assistance Programme intends to reach a total population of 11,268 householders who are customers of WASA and T&TEC. Efforts will continue in order to ensure that those persons who are most in need have access to this subsidy. These efforts will include a public education campaign and the continued partnering with other social service divisions, with special attention being paid to Tobago and the more rural communities in Trinidad;
- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission: Disaster Preparedness Project – During the upcoming fiscal year, spare and emergency supplies for the project will be procured. This is to minimise disruptions in electricity service in instances of natural or manmade disasters. It will also facilitate a faster response time to key public services and institutions including hospitals, water supplies and port services during emergency situations;
- National Street Lighting and Illumination Programmes - continuation of projects which focus on upgrading and installation of electricity poles and streetlights as well as the illumination of a number of public spaces and facilities;
- Regulated Industries Commission - Continuation of work towards the finalisation and implementation of a new Tariff Structure for T&TEC and WASA.

The proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Public Utilities for fiscal 2012 is listed below in Box 7.XVI.

**Box 7.XVI: The Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Public Utilities**

- The Trinidad and Tobago Postal Corporation (Amendment) Bill
- The Regulated Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill

## 7:10 THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY

### Policy Initiatives and Fiscal Measures for 2012:

- Immigration Division :
  - o The implementation of an Immersion Programme for Immigration Officers to enhance communication skills in their interaction with non-English speaking visitors; and
  - o The provision of training for officers in International Protection policies to guide the management of refugees, asylum seekers and victims of human trafficking.
- Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management:
  - o The construction of two (2) Disaster Resources Centres in Central and South Trinidad;
- To increase staffing of the Prison Service by approximately six hundred (600) officers;
- Trinidad and Tobago Police Service:
  - o Eight (8) new Police Stations are to be constructed in the following areas : Arima, Brasso, Cumuto, La Brea, Maloney, Moruga, Piarco and Oropouche;
  - o One hundred and ninety (190) vehicles are to be procured to support the implementation of the 21st Century Policing Initiative. This is to ensure that more police and patrols are on the street and in the communities.
  - o Transformation initiatives such as the Community Relations project and the 21st Century Policing Pilot Project will continue to be advanced;

The Proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of National Security is listed below is Box 7.XVII.

#### **Box 7. XVII: Proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of National Security**

- Drug Abuse Monitoring
- The Human, Social and Economic Cost of Drug Abuse and Misuse
- Community Safety Assessment
- Crime and Victimization Survey

#### **Box 7. XVIII: Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism**

- The National Steel Symphony Orchestra Bill

The Research Agenda for the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism is listed below in Box 7.XIX.

### **7.11 THE MINISTRY OF THE ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM**

The following Social Policy Initiatives and Fiscal Measures are scheduled to be implemented for fiscal 2012:

- Expansion of the National Arts Scholarship Programme
  - The Ministry will consult/collaborate with the Scholarship and Advanced Training Division to formulate a way forward on the development of a scholarship programme specific to the arts;
- Skills Development
  - o Music School in the Pan yard – a programme geared to enhance the professional potential of local musicians by training them in music literacy and a mix of three musical instruments inclusive of the steelpan.
  - o Pan Camps – seeks to facilitate the revitalisation of the panyards in the country whilst also deepening the interaction between steelbands and their communities. The Camps will seek to develop in young pannists a professional approach to the instrument;
- The Art of Success – a series of mentorship workshops which will facilitate the transfer of knowledge from esteemed practitioners in the arts to upcoming artists;
- Expansion of the National Library Service – Design and construction will begin on libraries in the following areas: Mayaro, Chaguanas, Arima, Couva, Diego Martin, Rio Claro, Toco, Penal, Siparia, Moruga and Arouca. The construction of a Children's Library will also be pursued.

The Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism is listed below in Box 7.XVIII.

#### **Box 7.XIX: Research Agenda of the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism**

- Needs Assessment of Cultural Industries
- Baseline Survey of the Cultural Sector

### **7.12 THE MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development was recently established in line with the Government's commitment to people-centred development. The Ministry's vision is to lead, facilitate, support and monitor the advancement of gender equality and the holistic development of children, as well as young people via the spearheading of rights-based policies, service delivery and information dissemination, in collaboration with other stake holders. These collaborative efforts not only ensure effective coordination but also seek to identify and address gaps that may exist. This role seeks to ensure that equal opportunities are provided for all citizens including the vulnerable and those with special needs.

The Ministry has a very wide reach and aims to positively impact the lives of all citizens both directly and indirectly. This will be done through a range of programmes aimed at facilitating overall human development related to health, emotional stability, self esteem and education.

The following policies will be on the Ministry's agenda in the upcoming fiscal:

- National Youth Policy – A taskforce comprised of a wide range of stakeholders will review the existing Policy, to ensure that it continues to serve the needs of the nation's youth. In this regard, the National Youth Council's operations will be reviewed to strengthen its representation.
- National Gender Policy – Work on the development of the policy is expected to continue.

The Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development is listed below in Box 7.XX.

**Box 7.XX: Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development**

- The Children’s Authority Act, 2000
- The Children’s Community Residences Foster Homes and Nurseries Act, 2000
- Children Amendment Bill, 2010
- Adoption of Children (Amendment) Bill, 2009

**7.13 THE TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

The Budget of the Tobago House of Assembly was read on June 21, 2011 and focused on the Protection of Tobago’s Heritage. The estimates sought to provide a foundation on which Tobago’s heritage could be preserved, enriched and protected for future generations.

**1. RECURRENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ESTIMATES**

The overall recurrent estimates, amounting to TTD 2.1 billion, are highlighted in Table 7.II below:

**Table 7.II: THA Recurrent Estimates 2011-2012**

ESTIMATES	2012 TTD MILLION
Personnel Expenditure	652.6
Goods and Services	741.8
Minor Equipment Purchases	46.2
Transfers and Subsidies	663.6

Revenue for the 2012 development programme estimates to the respective sectors of the THA totalling TTD 1.6 billion, are disaggregated as follows in Table 7.III below:

**Table 7.III: THA Development Programme Estimates 2011-2012**

SECTOR	2012 TTD MILLION
Productive Sectors	2.7
Economic Infrastructure	594.0
Social Infrastructure	800.1
Multi-sectoral and Other Services	270.2

Additionally, budgeted revenue for CEPEP has been estimated at TTD 36.0 million and for the URP TTD 88.3 million.

Some highlights of the overall proposed expenditure estimates for fiscal 2012 are:

- Completion of the Scarborough Library;
- The offer of TTD10 million of assistance to Tobago university students;
- Expansion of the Enterprise Assistance Fund Grant Programme with support for between 200 and 400 new Tobago entrepreneurs;
- Construction of three Early Childhood Care and Education Centres in Roxborough, Smithfield and Whim;
- Extension and improvement to the Roxborough Composite School and the Signal Hill Senior Comprehensive School;
- Construction of a Youth Empowerment Centre at Betsy’s Hope;
- Upgrading of the Canaan/Bon Accord Recreation Ground;
- Start of construction on the Castara, Lowlands and Courland Recreation Grounds;
- Completion of the lighting of playing fields;
- Construction of Scarborough R.C. Primary School;
- Upgrading of Canaan/Bon Accord Community Centre;
- Construction of the Betsy’s Hope Community Centre;
- Upgrading of community centres at Speyside, Belle Garden and Carnbee/Mt. Pleasant;
- Construction of a Community Development and Culture Head Office;

- Completion of construction of the new health centres;
- Creation of the Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitative Centre;
- Commissioning of the new Scarborough General Hospital and decommissioning of the old facility;
- Upgrade of Local Health facilities at Signal Hill
- Re-establishment of the Roxborough Health Facility;
- Computerisation of the patient records system;
- Purchase of a vehicle and equipment to service the schools of Tobago for early screening of diseases;
- Start-up of the second phase of the Adventure Housing Development, which will provide housing for 800 Tobagonians;
- Establishment of a Social Services Complex at Mason Hall – to accommodate a cluster of social services programmes to treat with critical social problems in Tobago; and
- Establishing a Chronic non-Communicable Disease Registry – to record information on all persons diagnosed with chronic disease.

**APPENDIX I:**  
**GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDICES AND SUB INDICES FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR 2009-2010, 2010-2011 AND 2011-2012**

GDP PER CAPITA (PPP USD)			19,012.5 for 2008	15,581 for 2009	15,206 for 2010
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX		RANK	86 out of 133	84 out of 139	81 out of 142
		SCORE	3.91	3.97	4.00
BASIC REQUIREMENTS (key for factor driven economies)		Rank	48	55	58
		Score	4.67	4.70	4.68
1	Institutions	Rank	80	68	82
		Score	3.72	3.89	3.67
2	Infrastructure	Rank	54	45	53
		Score	4.09	4.53	4.36
3	Macro economy	Rank	23	70	57
		Score	5.35	4.59	4.92
4	Health & Primary Education	Rank	62	61	60
		Score	5.5	5.78	5.79
EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS (key for efficiency driven economies)		Rank	79	77	79
		Score	3.9	3.95	3.89
5	Higher Education & Training	Rank	63	61	64
		Score	4.05	4.24	4.20
6	Goods market efficiency	Rank	92	89	104
		Score	3.93	3.94	3.91
7	Labour market efficiency	Rank	81	82	87
		Score	4.27	4.25	4.12
8	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank	34	43	49
		Score	4.7	4.57	4.39
9	Technological Readiness	Rank	67	53	52
		Score	3.55	3.92	4.04
10	Market size	Rank	102	108	111
		Score	2.87	2.78	2.70
INNOVATION & SOPHISTICATION ENHANCERS (key for innovation-driven economies)		Rank	79	78	76
		Score	3.42	3.36	3.44
11	Business Sophistication	Rank	75	73	67
		Score	3.90	3.83	3.89
12	Innovation	Rank	87	94	86
		Score	2.95	2.90	2.99

**APPENDIX II:**  
**KEY SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND STRUCTURAL / INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES**  
**FUNDED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP) 2011**

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Community Outreach Programmes	\$500,000
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	\$1,500,000
Construction of a Meal Centre and Day Nursery	\$1,000,000
Establishment of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo	\$1,600,000
Establishment of a Communication Programme for Behaviour and Social Change	\$100,000
*Establishment of a Community-Based Micro Credit Programme (Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility)	\$500,000
Establishment of a Data Centre and Storage Area Network	\$2,000,000
Establishment of a Halfway House for Ex-Prisoners	\$500,000
Establishment of a Remand Home for Male Offenders	\$100,000
Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	\$3,000,000
Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	\$3,800,000
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres	\$7,000,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Couva	\$2,000,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Point Fortin	\$2,000,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Rio Claro	\$2,000,000
Establishment of the Children's Authority	\$2,000,000
Expansion of a Community Based Telecentres Project	\$500,000
HIV/AIDS Co-ordinating Programme	\$1,500,000
*Institutional Strengthening - Social Services Delivery	\$1,332,000
Modernisation of the St Michael's School for Boys	\$500,000
National Plan of Action Integrated Services	\$250,000
Poverty Alleviation Programme	\$2,000,000
Reconstruction of St. Dominic's Home for Children	\$1,500,000
Renovation of Salvation Army Hostel- Josephine Shaw House for Women	\$2,000,000

<b>PROGRAMMES &amp; INITIATIVES</b>	<b>BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011</b>
Refurbishment of St. Jude's School for Girls- Mt. Carmel Girl's Hostel	\$4,000,000
Replacement of Centre for Socially Displaced Children - CREDO Foundation for Justice	\$1,000,000
Scholarship Programme - Social Services Delivery	\$600,000
Support to Mediation Services	\$1,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association	\$2,500,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Aided Self Help Programme- Implementation of Community-Based Projects (CDF)	\$20,000,000
* Implementation of Self Help Programme (NCSHL)	\$0
National Museum Development	\$0
Refurbishment of Export Centres	\$2,500,000
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	\$0
Relocation of the Community Education, Training, Information and Resource Centre	\$300,000
<b>MINISTRY OF THE ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM</b>	
National Museum Development	\$1,500,000
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	\$9,750,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT</b>	
Accelerated High Density Housing Programme	\$20,000,000
Emergency Shelter Relief Fund	\$1,000,000
Establishment of a Health & Welfare Centre, Ministry of Housing	\$0
Housing Grants	\$20,000,000
Housing Opportunity Programme	\$20,850,000
i. Squatter Regularisation	\$8,500,000
Squatter Regularisation	\$10,000,000
i. Relocation of Squatters	\$10,000,000
Regularisation and Regeneration of Communities - Greater Port of Spain Region	\$1,750,000



<b>PROGRAMMES &amp; INITIATIVES</b>	<b>BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>	
Establishment of a National Youth Council	\$2,000,000
Implementation of a National Youth Policy - Establishment of a PIU	\$3,000,000
Refurbishment of Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$5,000,000
Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	\$4,000,000
Save the Youth in Marginalised Communities	\$5,000,000
*Development and Upgrading of Recreational Grounds, Parks and Spaces	\$15,000,000
Youth Health Programme	\$2,000,000
<b>1 MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>	
Community Outreach Family Medicine Programme	\$2,000,000
Establishment of Facilities for the Socially Displaced	\$1,000,000
National Community Care Programme	\$2,000,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children - Refurbishment Works	\$270,000
Special Programme - Chronic Diseases	\$500,000
Special Programme - HIV/AIDS	\$10,000,000
Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	\$20,000,000
Special Programme - Treatment of Adult Cardiac Disease	\$15,000,000
Support to World Bank Funded - Loan for HIV/AIDS	\$2,000,000
Tissue Transplant	\$3,400,000
Waiting List for Surgery	\$8,000,000
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; TERTIARY EDUCATION</b>	
COSTATT Financial Aid Programme	\$2,000,000
Development of a National Innovation System (Young Innovators and Inventors Award)	\$1,573,000
Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	\$500,000
Establishment of a National Community College	\$12,000,000
Establishment of UTT	\$20,000,000
MIC Training Subsidy	\$3,000,000
National Skills Development Programme	\$6,000,000

<b>PROGRAMMES &amp; INITIATIVES</b>	<b>BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011</b>
President's Award for Excellence in Science, Teaching, Research and Development	\$400,000
Sangre Grande MIC/HYPE Centre	\$2,000,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$3,000,000
YTEPP Ltd.- Construction of Training Centre- Tobago	\$0
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>	
National HIV/AIDS Co-ordinating Unit	\$0
Support to HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	\$0
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>	
Curriculum Development (SEMP)	\$0
Teaching and Learning Strategies	\$2,000,000
Upgrade of Sporting Facilities in Secondary Schools	\$1,800,000
* Early Childhood Care and Education	\$45,000,000
* Special Education	\$2,000,000
School Intervention Strategies	\$0
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>	
Community Mediation Centres	\$600,000
Construction of Wellness/Fitness Centre	\$0
Construction of Community Swimming Pools	\$200,000
Construction of School for the Deaf	\$500,000
Establishment of Childhood Centres	\$4,000,000
Extension and Improvement to Existing Childhood Centres	\$1,000,000
Establishment of a Halfway House	\$500,000
Establishment of School Health Programme	\$500,000
School Health Project	\$300,000
Establishment of Probation Hostels	\$300,000
Establishment of Health Community Boards	\$100,000

<b>PROGRAMMES &amp; INITIATIVES</b>	<b>BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011</b>
Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAAPP)	\$3,000,000
Performing Arts Centre	\$0
Construction of School(s) for the Performing Arts	\$0
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	\$500,000
Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH)	\$500,000
Roving Caregivers Programme	\$0
Social Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE)	\$500,000
HIV/AIDS & Substance Abuse Programme	\$2,000,000
Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitative Centre	\$500,000
Vocation Centre for Persons with Mental Retardation	\$500,000
Mobile Youth Health Centre	\$500,000
Specialised Youth Service Programme	\$500,000
Young Scholars Programme	\$200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$392,575,000</b>

**APPENDIX III:**  
**LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT**  
**SUBVENTIONS FOR FISCAL 2010 & 2011**

Organisation	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>			
SERVOL Adolescent Development Training Programme	16,404,000	0	(16,404,000)
SERVOL Junior Life Centre	3,150,000	3,723,000	573,000
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/ Teachers Association	150,000	150,000	0
Ministry of Education's Total Subventions	19,704,000	3,873,000	(15,831,000)
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>			
Ecclesiastical Grants			
Anglican Church of Trinidad & Tobago	51,576	51,576	0
Association of Jehovah Witnesses	4,808	4,808	0
Baptist Union	16,940	16,940	0
Church of God	3,225	3,225	0
Divine Life Society	2,132	2,132	0
Ethiopian Orthodox Church	488	488	0
National Evangelical Spiritual Baptist	4,418	4,418	0
Pentecostal Assemblies of the West Indies	25,080	25,080	0
Presbyterian Church of Trinidad & Tobago	26,440	26,440	0
Roman Catholic Church	115,724	115,724	0
South Caribbean Conference Seventh Day Adventist	17,608	17,608	0
Stewards Christian Brethren Ltd.	896	896	0
West Indies Spiritual Sacred Order	4,410	4,410	0
Independent Baptist Missionary Union	4,418	4,418	0
Methodist Church of Trinidad & Tobago	10,148	10,148	0
Moravian Church of Trinidad & Tobago	3,589	3,589	0
Hindu Religious Bodies:			0
Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha	43,428	43,428	0
Vishwa Hindu Parishad	12,775	12,775	0
Kabir Panth Association	8,516	8,516	0
Arya Pratinidhi Sabha	4,258	4,258	0
Shiva Dharma Sabha	0	0	0
Muslim Religious Bodies:			
Trustees Muslim League Incorporated	17,738	17,738	0
Anjuman Sunnatul Jamaat Association	11,292	11,292	0

Organisation	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD
Tackveeyatul Islamic Association	11,298	11,298	0
Office of the Prime Minister's Total Subventions	401,205	401,205	0
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Services for Persons with Disabilities			
Cheshire Foundation Home	50,000	50,000	0
Goodwill Industries	564,413	564,413	0
National Centre for Persons with Disabilities	799,360	799,360	0
T&T Association for Hearing Impaired	5,665,000	5,980,470	315,470
T&T Blind Welfare Association	6,988,600	9,253,668	2,265,068
International Organisation for Health Care & Human Development	215,000	215,000	0
Trinidad & Tobago Chapter of Disabled People International	133,200	133,200	0
Autistic Society of Trinidad & Tobago (South Support Group)	0	69,687	69,687
Persons Associated with the Visually Impaired (PAVI)	520,500	520,500	0
Visionary Learning Centre	0	83,040	83,040
Sub-Total	14,936,073	17,669,338	2,733,265
Children's Homes			
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
Ferndean's Place Children's Home	40,000	40,000	0
Islamic Home for Children	40,000	40,000	0
Jaya Lakshmi Home	60,000	60,000	0
Bridge of Hope	0	281,640	281,640
Mothers' Union	150,000	150,000	0
Hope Centre	25,000	25,000	0
Rainbow Rescue	242,252	242,252	0
Credo Foundation for Justice (Sophia House)**	400,000	400,000	0
St. Dominic's Children's Home	9,500,000	9,500,000	0
St. Mary's Children's Home	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
The Cyril Ross Nursery	200,000	200,000	0
Sub-Total	21,627,351	21,908,991	281,640
Industrial Schools			
St. Michael's School for Boys	8,000,000	8,000,000	0

Organisation	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD
St. Jude's School for Girls	5,500,000	5,500,000	0
Sub-Total	13,500,000	13,500,000	0
Socially Displaced			
Audrey Mollineau for Mentally Ill Socially Displaced Women	210,312	210,312	0
Court Shamrock Centre for the Socially Displaced	255,596	255,596	0
Oasis Drop in Centre	266,760	266,760	0
St Vincent De Paul Centre for Socially Displaced Persons	897,600	897,600	0
St Vincent De Paul Society Nazareth Halfway House	147,600	147,600	0
The Centre of Hope, Hernandez Place Sanctuary	550,000	550,000	0
International Society for Krishna Consciousness of Trinidad & Tobago	0	50,000	50,000
Sub-Total	2,327,868	2,377,868	50,000
Family Life and Counselling Service			
ChildLine	1,734,198	1,734,198	0
Families in Action	240,000	240,000	0
Family Planning Association	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Lifeline	46,000	46,000	0
Marabella Family Crisis Centre	210,000	175,000	(35,000)
Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago	300,000	300,000	0
TT Innovative Parenting Support*	290,000	290,000	0
Sub-Total	3,820,198	3,785,198	(35,000)
Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Centres			
HEAL Centre for Drug Prevention, Rehabilitation & Development of Healthy Life-Styles	45,246	45,246	0
Rebirth House	1,097,286	1,399,989	302,703
Serenity Place Empowerment Centre for Women	179,160	179,160	0
Sub-Total	1,321,692	1,624,395	302,703
Homes for Senior Citizens			
Chaguanas Senior Citizens Home	144,187	144,187	0
Couva Home for the Aged	148,800	148,800	0
JC 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	133,920.00	133,920.00	0
Siparia Home for the Aged	110,707	110,707	0

Organisation	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	44,640	44,640	0
Sub-Total	1,144,384	1,144,384	0
Senior Citizens Activity Centres			
Barataria Senior Activity Centre	300,000	330,399	30,399
Maloney Women's Group Senior Centre	153,692	457,000	303,308
Soroptomist of Port-of-Spain Senior Centre	132,770	591,807	459,037
Margaret Crandahl Senior Activity Centre, Pointe a Pierre (in partnership with the Open Bible School Church)	330,400	330,400	0
St. Stephen's Senior Activity Centre, Princes Town	330,400	330,400	0
Rural Women Development Committee Senior Centre	227,611	227,611	0
La Horquetta Senior Activity Centre (in partnership with ZOE Foundation)	330,400	330,400	0
TTARP Chaguanas Senior Centre	229,488	229,488	0
Sub-Total	2,034,761	2,827,505	792,744
Youth Development			
Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago	1,235,556	1,235,556	0
Loveuntil Foundation	68,500	68,500	0
Young Men's Christian Association	156,000	156,000	0
Sub-Total	1,460,056	1,460,056	0
Hostels/Halfway Houses			
The Halfway House	65,600	65,600	0
Madinah House	230,000	230,000	0
Salvation Army Hostel for young women	73,200	73,200	0
Shelter for Women and Children	90,000	90,000	0
Sub-Total	458,800	458,800	0
Rehabilitation of Ex-Prisoners			
Transformed Life Ministries	259,200	259,200	0
Vision on Mission	785,000	1,344,080	559,080
Sub-Total	1,044,200	1,603,280	559,080
HIV/AIDS			
Community Action Resource	315,000	315,000	0
South AIDS Support	167,816	167,816	0
Sub-Total	482,816	482,816	0
Other Services			
ASJA Islamic Community Services of T&T	48,000	48,000	0

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010</b>	<b>SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD</b>
Chest and Heart Association	12,300	12,300	0
Social Establishment for the Welfare of All	0	0	0
T&T Nursery Association	32,920	32,920	0
T&T Legion British Commonwealth Ex-Services League	15,000	15,000	0
T&T Red Cross Society	730,000	730,000	0
Sub-Total	838,220	838,220	0
Ministry of the People and Social Development's Total Subventions	64,996,419	69,680,851	4,684,432
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>			
Aidline - National AIDS Hotline	181,830	181,830	0
Catholic Marriage Advisory Council	18,000	18,000	0
Cheshire Homes	50,000	50,000	0
Christ Child Convalescent Home	613,000	613,000	0
Diabetes Association of Trinidad and Tobago	150,000	150,000	0
Friends of the Blood Bank	320,000	320,000	0
Informative Breast Feeding Service	5,000	100,000	\$95,000
John Hayes Memorial Kidney Foundation	30,000	30,000	0
Living Water Community	780,000	780,000	0
Lupus Society of Trinidad and Tobago	10,500	10,500	0
New Life Ministries	590,000	590,000	0
Pharmacy of Medical Sciences Department	30,000	30,000	0
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children Association	6,298,115	0	(6,298,115)
Society for Inherited Severe Blood Disorder	60,000	60,000	0
South Cancer Support Society	100,000	100,000	0
T&T National Association for Down's Syndrome	50,000	50,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Association for Retarded Children	9,529,662	0	(9,592,662)
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Mental Health	10,000	10,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society	158,000	158,500	\$500.00
Trinidad and Tobago Heart Foundation	25,000	25,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago National Council on Alcoholism	150,000	150,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Leprosy Relief Association	195,000	195,000	0
UWI Telehealth Programme	180,000	180,000	0
Ministry of Health's Total Subventions	19,534,107	3,801,830	(15,732,277)
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT &amp; YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>			
National Sporting Organisations (NSOs)			
T&T Contract Bridge	92,920	0	(92,920)



Organisation	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD
T&T Blind and Visually Impaired Cricket Association	0	131,560	131,560
T&T Bodybuilders Association	300,000	0	(300,000)
T&T Bodybuilders Federation	3,300	134,243	130,943
T&T Canoe/Kayak Federation	0	170,508	170,508
T&T Equestrian Association	190,792	162,301	(28,491)
T&T Game Fishing Association	46,833	207,850	161,017
T&T Gymnastics Association	299,863	320,740	20,877
T&T Judo Association	243,966	138,128	(105,838)
T&T Karate Federation	221,353	0	(221,353)
T&T Karate Union	218,789	0	(218,789)
T&T Karting Association	209,100	0	(209,100)
Model Car Association	0	139,662	139,662
National Ballroom Dance Association	0	264,000	264,000
Paralympic Organisation of T&T	46,345	250,000	203,655
T&T Power Boat Association	241,560	0	(241,560)
T& T Chess Association	281,580	163,210	(118,370)
T&T Cricket Umpires Council	73,500	0	(73,500)
Cycling-Phillips Promotion	285,000	0	(285,000)
T&T Rally Club	0	300,574	300,574
T&T Secondary Schools Track & Field Association	244,000	0	(244,000)
T&T Scrabble Association	268,830	90,950	(177,880)
T&T Squash Association	360,162	0	(360,162)
Surfing Association of T&T	319,719	0	(319,719)
T&T Taekwando Association	300,000	0	(300,000)
T&T Dart Association	293,880	0	(293,880)
T&T Windball Cricket Assoc.	250,000	0	(250,000)
T&T Rugby Football Union.	540,833	0	(540,833)
Sub-Total	5,332,325	2,473,726	(2,858,599)
Youth NGOs			
Tobago Youth Council	60,000	60,000	0
Trinidad Youth Council	100,000	100,000	0
President Awards of T&T	66,000	66,000	0
YWCA	60,000	60,000	0
YMCA	36,000	36,000	0
Girl Guides Association	84,000	84,000	0
Scout Association of Trinidad and Tobago	126,000	126,000	0
T&T Heroes Foundation	420,000	420,000	0
Sub-Total	952,000	952,000	0
SPORTT Company of T&T-Grants to NSOs			

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010</b>	<b>SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD</b>
T&T Football Federation	3,637,328	7,339,417	3,702,089
T&T Volleyball Federation	1,600,169	384,149	(1,216,020)
National Amateur Athletics Association	2,134,116	1,458,729	(675,387)
T&T Sailing Association	534,452	381,349	(153,103)
T&T Cricket Board	3,616,242	2,364,383	(1,251,859)
National Amateur Boxing Association	1,130,143	273,660	(856,483)
National Basketball Association of Trinidad & Tobago	1,725,629	888,083	(837,546)
T&T Hockey Board	1,401,773	1,413,363	11,590
T&T Cycling Federation	2,755,844	778,048	(1,977,796)
Amateur Swimming Association of Trinidad & Tobago	1,537,300	580,422	(956,878)
Lawn Tennis Association	1,047,107	707,809	(339,298)
T&T Netball Association	433,298	1,702,747	1,269,449
T & T Rifle Association	63,451	759,223	695,772
T&T Golf Association	759,054	845,756	86,702
Sub-Total	22,375,906	19,877,138	(2,498,768)
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Total Subventions	28,660,231*	23,302,864**	(5,357,367)
*Figures are the claims disbursed for period April 2009 to July 2010 to NSOs			
**Figures are the claims disbursed for period October 2010 to March 2011			
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>			
Organisations Receiving Foster Care: Family First Foundation Group and Syl Phil Home in Love	284,300	284,300	0
St. Vincent De Paul Home For the Aged	12,000	12,000	0
TOWERS	33,000	33,000	0
Tobago House of Assembly's Total Subventions	329,300	329,300	0
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Village Councils	12,000	12,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Women's Institute	8,000	8,000	0
Ministry of Community Development's Total Subventions	20,000	20,000	0

Organisation	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2010	SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE TTD 2011	DIFFERENCE IN SUBVENTIONS PAYABLE IN 2010 FROM 2011 TTD
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>			
Police Youth Clubs	465,000	500,000	35,000
Ministry of National Security's Total Subventions	465,000	500,000	35,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>134,360,073</b>	<b>101,909,050</b>	<b>(32,201,212)</b>

**APPENDIX IV:**  
**ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES**  
**FOR FISCAL 2011 AND 2012, ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL 2010 UNDER**  
**RECURRENT EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY**

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
<b>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>				
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$207,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$207,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>				
Debit Card System for URP Employees	\$728,588	\$0	\$0	\$0
Support for the Acquisition of Housing	\$0	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	\$625,000,000	\$625,000,000	\$625,000,000	\$650,000,000
Unemployment Relief Programme	\$418,234,249	\$426,000,000	\$441,212,193	\$452,000,000
Total	\$1,043,962,837	\$1,251,000,000	\$1,266,212,193	\$1,302,000,000
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programmes)	\$7,751,641	\$8,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	\$24,479,421	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000
Orphanages:				
St Dominic's Children's Home	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$10,800,000	\$0
St Jude's Home for Girls	\$4,710,340	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
St Mary's Children's Home	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
St Michael's School for Boys	\$8,136,300	\$8,000,000	\$9,395,555	\$0
Transfers:				
Adoption Board Expenses	\$35,906	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$0
Assistance to National Heroes	\$855,400	\$1,200,000	\$750,000	\$950,000
Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme	\$692,077	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Criminal Injuries Compensation	\$348,500	\$1,650,000	\$200,000	\$0
Disability Assistance Grant	\$350,026,218	\$302,000,000	\$386,824,000	\$360,000,000
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	\$90,708	\$110,000	\$0	\$0
Foster Care Expenses	\$1,338,067	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Unregistered Births	\$0	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$50,000
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	\$3,436	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$8,000
Rehabilitation Programme	\$575,815	\$500,000	\$550,000	\$1,250,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
S.H.A.R.E. (formerly Feeding Programme for the Needy)	\$1,072,125	\$1,000,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,000,000
Senior Citizens' Grant (formerly Old Age Pension Programme)	\$1,810,209,153	\$2,453,700,000	\$2,769,117,445	\$2,590,000,000
Social Assistance/Public Assistance Grant	\$256,577,304	\$250,000,000	\$284,900,000	\$295,000,000
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	\$8,092,098	\$11,077,220	\$11,077,220	\$8,530,000
T'dad Association for the Hearing Impaired	\$5,575,650	\$6,108,210	\$6,108,210	\$6,334,800
The Children's Authority	\$5,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,740,000
Urgent Temporary Assistance	\$19,562,323	\$25,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$20,000,000
Total	\$2,524,632,482	\$3,126,478,430	\$3,571,650,430	\$3,330,362,800
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>				
Citizen's Initiative Fund	\$254,883	\$1,000,000	\$300,000	\$500,000
Commonwealth Ex-Services League	\$1,096,564	\$100,000	\$0	\$60,000
Non-Profit Institutions- Ecclesiastical Bodies	\$415,256	\$421,000	\$421,000	\$1,421,000
Response to HIV/AIDS	\$281,600	\$300,000	\$170,000	\$200,000
National AIDS Coordinating Unit	\$0	\$8,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$0
Debit Card System for URP Employees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000
Total	\$2,048,303	\$9,821,000	\$7,391,000	\$6,181,000
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>				
Adult Education Extension Services (Adult Classes)	\$975,346	\$1,874,100	\$1,000,000	\$1,874,100
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$575,751	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
Assistance to Cultural Groups	\$1,074,470	\$3,300,000	\$1,600,000	\$3,300,000
Assistance to Community Organisations	\$887,123	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Assistance to the Home for the Aged	\$102,750	\$124,250	\$124,250	\$124,250
Assistance to Sporting Organisations	\$1,592,683	\$2,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,600,000
Assistance to Youth Organisations	\$358,595	\$700,000	\$500,000	\$700,000
CARE Programme (Tobago)	\$149,915	\$1,000,000	\$345,000	\$1,000,000
Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	\$3,151	\$43,996	\$43,996	\$43,996
*Contribution to Non-Profit Institutions (Central Administrative Services-Tobago)	\$93,622	\$0	\$0	\$0
Early Childhood Care	\$181,083	\$2,500,000	\$900,000	\$2,500,000
Emergency Cases Fund	\$1,249,731	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,000,000
Export Centres	\$1,818,795	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$3,500,000
Foster Care Services	\$437,900	\$284,300	\$284,300	\$284,300
Grants towards Necessitous Patients	\$2,254,976	\$2,665,662	\$2,665,662	\$2,665,662

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools	\$74,319	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
National Days and Festivals	\$606,031	\$1,000,000	\$600,000	\$1,000,000
National Service	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
Regional Complexes	\$2,472,113	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
School Feeding Programme	\$24,255,047	\$27,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$30,000,000
Tobago School for the Deaf, Speech and Language	\$708,881	\$1,651,600	\$1,163,100	\$1,651,600
Small Grants	\$49,808	\$300,000	\$70,000	\$300,000
Special Community Programme	\$368,799	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$3,500,000
Special Education Resources Programme	\$142,766	\$650,000	\$450,000	\$650,000
Special Social Programmes	\$289,060	\$2,542,145	\$1,042,145	\$2,542,145
Student Support Services Unit	\$328,500	\$1,500,000	\$800,000	\$1,500,000
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children (Happy Haven)	\$1,336,522	\$2,461,700	\$1,696,800	\$2,461,700
Youth Development Programme	\$842,634	\$2,200,000	\$800,000	\$2,200,000
Total	\$43,230,371	\$65,197,753	\$49,285,253	\$72,697,753
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>				
Civilian Conservation Corps	\$44,209,879	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Crime Stoppers Trinidad & Tobago Limited	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	\$8,469,075	\$9,000,000	\$9,700,000	\$10,000,000
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-Oriented (MYPART)	\$7,464,698	\$9,000,000	\$9,300,000	\$10,000,000
National Drug Council	\$1,247,957	\$1,200,000	\$1,830,300	\$1,500,000
National Youth Service	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit	\$1,005,117	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,500,000
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	\$21,352,606	\$20,900,000	\$27,600,000	\$30,000,000
Police Youth Clubs (under Trinidad and Tobago Police Service-2011)	\$1,098,860	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Discipline Initiative – Joint Action Plan	\$0	\$100,000	\$74,750	\$100,000
Total	\$87,848,192	\$95,100,000	\$102,905,050	\$106,600,000
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Non Profit Institutions	\$1,390,382	\$1,592,000	\$2,247,429	\$2,279,000
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	\$13,792,000	\$17,570,000	\$17,570,000	\$18,360,000
Debit Card System for URP Employees	\$2,331,683	\$3,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$0
Total	\$17,514,065	\$22,162,000	\$22,317,429	\$20,639,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION, LAND AND MARINE AFFAIRS</b>				
Subsidies:				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$21,885,572	\$22,000,000	\$18,500,000	\$25,000,000
4H Young Farmers Club	\$73,397	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$500,000
Rural Women Producers Network	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$2,059,508	\$3,000,000	\$2,300,000	\$3,000,000
Relief of Flood Damage	\$18,611,530	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$21,500,000
Total	\$42,655,007	\$45,150,000	\$40,950,000	\$50,025,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>				
Transfers:				
Adult Education Programme/Lifelong Learning Unit	\$5,008,077	\$7,200,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
i. Curriculum Development (SEMP)	\$450,631	\$0	\$0	\$0
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$17,216,000	\$17,216,000	\$17,216,000	\$19,000,000
Early Childhood Care and Education Unit	\$7,638,926	\$12,049,000	\$11,025,000	\$13,824,300
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	\$133,559	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000
Proficiency Awards - Pre-tertiary Education	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
School Nutrition Programme (National Schools Dietary Ltd.)	\$220,000,000	\$235,707,800	\$235,707,800	\$248,000,000
School Transportation Services	\$44,383,047	\$51,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$16,404,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Servol Junior Life Centres	\$3,039,600	\$3,723,000	\$3,723,000	\$4,575,600
Special Education Resources Programme	\$2,401,303	\$2,409,000	\$2,409,000	\$2,409,000
Student Support Services Programme	\$3,802,779	\$6,220,000	\$6,220,000	\$6,220,000
ii. Testing and Assessment and Evaluation	\$184,386	\$0	\$0	\$0
Textbook Rental/ Management Unit – Primary Schools	\$22,731,123	\$15,450,000	\$15,450,000	\$15,450,000
Textbook Rental/ Management Unit – Secondary Schools	\$23,625,579	\$17,931,100	\$17,931,100	\$17,931,100
Grant – Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Associations	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Total	\$367,169,010	\$371,355,900	\$368,131,900	\$378,860,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>				
Drugs and Other Related Materials and Supplies	\$475,598,930	\$500,000,000	\$480,000,000	\$525,000,000
Transfers:				

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	\$67,323,614	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions	\$4,942,278	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	\$8,093,000	\$9,139,040	\$9,407,040	\$0
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	\$9,635,076	\$11,719,710	\$15,191,441	\$0
Total	\$565,592,898	\$585,858,750	\$569,598,481	\$590,000,000
<b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>				
Hardship Relief Programme - Rebate in Water Rates	\$1,058,940	\$1,125,000	\$0	\$0
Utilities Assistance Programme	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$3,181,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$100,220,648	\$140,000,000	\$135,642,437	\$120,000,000
Total	\$101,279,588	\$141,125,000	\$138,642,437	\$123,181,000
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION</b>				
Higher Education Loan Programme	\$17,183,621	\$21,000,000	\$26,957,000	\$30,000,000
Help Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	\$37,999,850	\$40,000,000	\$40,533,000	\$44,300,000
Life Skills Unit	\$330,455	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$2,000,000
MIC Craft Programmes	\$6,180,000	\$6,180,000	\$6,180,000	\$9,000,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Programme)	\$11,330,000	\$11,330,000	\$17,330,000	\$22,000,000
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme(MuST)	\$55,838,067	\$62,626,000	\$35,000,000	\$50,000,000
On the Job Training Programme	\$217,067,409	\$203,088,000	\$203,088,000	\$213,150,000
SERVOL Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	\$6,570,699	\$5,500,000	\$6,865,669	\$6,865,700
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	\$17,957,499	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$21,000,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$78,336,300	\$81,698,600	\$81,698,600	\$89,000,000
SERVOL's Human Development and Skills Training	\$0	\$20,964,000	\$20,964,000	\$20,965,000
Total	\$448,793,900	\$473,086,600	\$459,316,269	\$508,280,700



HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND GENDER AFFAIRS</b>				
Transfers:				
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$10,438,581	\$0	\$0	\$0
Export Centres	\$7,509,718	\$0	\$0	\$0
National Commission for Self Help	\$7,216,702	\$0	\$0	\$0
National Service (previously GAPP)	\$9,152,306	\$0	\$0	\$0
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$12,917,473	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	\$7,726,599	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture)	\$13,651,578	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Profit Institutions – Community Development Division	\$9,178,116	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Non-Profit Institutions	\$13,774,953	\$0	\$0	\$0
Terminal Malls	\$569,965	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfers to Statutory Boards	\$126,167,842	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$218,303,833	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>				
Commonwealth Youth Programme	\$0	\$301,250	\$301,250	\$0
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	\$11,966,617	\$14,669,000	\$12,450,000	\$0
Non-Profit Institutions	\$35,168,851	\$37,547,000	\$41,247,000	\$0
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$22,650,435	\$27,518,000	\$26,684,100	\$0
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	\$68,748,590	\$100,592,800	\$94,392,800	\$0
Youth Training	\$5,911,869	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0
Total	\$144,446,362	\$183,628,050	\$178,075,150	\$0
<b>MINISTRY HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT</b>				
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$94,000,000	\$320,000,000	\$367,000,000	\$320,000,000
Total	\$94,000,000	\$320,000,000	\$367,000,000	\$320,000,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$512,612	\$11,000,000	\$4,971,479	\$11,000,000
Export Centres	\$1,645,936	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
National Commission for Self Help	\$1,783,298	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000
National Service (previously GAPP)	\$7,990,473	\$16,300,000	\$16,300,000	\$18,000,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$839,418	\$13,740,000	\$11,228,279	\$0
Non-Profit Institutions (Community Dev Div)	\$9,475,503	\$21,800,000	\$21,800,000	\$21,800,000
Adult Education Programme	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,400,000
Other Non-Profit Institutions	\$3,177,366	\$8,576,400	\$7,952,715	\$14,765,100
Terminal Malls	\$260,843	\$2,200,000	\$755,600	\$0
Total	\$25,685,449	\$92,616,400	\$82,008,073	\$92,965,100
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESTRUCTURING AND GENDER AFFAIRS</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs Division)	\$2,913,440	\$11,500,000	\$9,000,000	\$0
Total	\$2,913,440	\$11,500,000	\$9,000,000	\$0
<b>MINISTRY OF ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture Division)	\$9,061,924	\$19,500,000	\$25,957,000	\$12,500,000
Other Non-Profit Institutions	\$3,720,882	\$17,000,520	\$10,556,235	\$12,902,000
Transfers to Statutory Boards	\$46,310,746	\$267,426,720	\$267,969,720	\$408,894,935
Total	\$59,093,552	\$303,927,240	\$304,482,955	\$434,296,935
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT</b>				
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,374,000
Non-Profit Institutions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,000,000
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,128,500
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,000,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$197,502,500
<b>MINISTRY OF TOBAGO DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Contribution to Non-Profit Institutions	\$2,383	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$300,000
Total	\$2,383	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$300,000
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Adoption Board Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
Foster Care Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
Commonwealth Youth Programme	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$301,250

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TTD 2010	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2011*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TTD 2011**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION TTD 2012
St Dominic's Children's Home	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000,000
St Jude's Home for Girls	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,800,000
St Mary's Children's Home	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,900,000
St Michael's School for Boys	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,700,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,128,000
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,527,100
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000,000
Youth Training	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,450,000
The Children's Authority	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,000,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$81,381,350
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$5,999,203,355</b>	<b>\$7,101,207,123</b>	<b>\$7,539,966,620</b>	<b>\$7,615,273,138</b>

**APPENDIX V:  
STATUS OF NEW PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND INITIATIVES THAT WERE  
PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN FISCAL 2011**

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Implementation of the Integrated Social Enterprise Management System (ISEMS)	MPSD	The system was not established.
The implementation of a National Parenting Programme	MPSD	The Parenting Unit was established in fiscal 2011.
Mechanisms for treating with People's Issues Resolution	MPSD	The Inter Ministerial People Issues Resolution Committee was established together with the main Peoples Issues Coordinating Unit. The latter however, operated with limited staff. Two (2) reports on the work of the Committee were prepared and submitted to the Chairman of the Ministerial Coordinating Committee.
Upgrade of Children's Homes and Establishment of Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	MPSD	Work continued on the establishment of the Authority with the acquisition of suitable accommodation for the Authority and conduct of interviews for key staff. Approval was obtained for financial assistance to St. Mary's Children Home for infrastructural works.
Construction of a Hospital at Point Fortin.	MoH	Currently awaiting Cabinet approval on the way forward with respect to project management. Project due to be completed in 2013.
Construction of the Sangre Grande Enhanced Health Facility	MoH	Designs completed and approved by Eastern Regional Health Authority. Tenders issued for Project management services. Scheduled for completion in 2014.
Construction of the new Chaguanas District Health Facility	MoH	Alternative site had to be identified. North-Central Regional Health Authority tendered for Project Management services in July 2011. Expected to begin construction in 2012 and be completed in 2013.

**APPENDIX VI:**  
**EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED IN FISCAL 2011 BY THE MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE  
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**I. RAPID ASSESMENT OF CASA DE  
CORAZON**

Casa De Corazon is a Children's Home which offers a safe and nurturing environment in which children are provided with the care, support, and resources to grow and develop emotionally and academically. Casa de Corazon Children's Home was established in 1991 under the auspices of Heart to Heart Ministries whose motto is "Hearts Touching Hearts." The Home is located in Sangre Grande.

The Home's mission statement which is "to support abused children through academic, social, emotional and spiritual programmes to facilitate their maximum potential, as well as reintegration with their families and wider society."

Casa De Corazon has been in operation for the past twenty (20) years, they have been in receipt of subvention from the Ministry effective October 2008. An assessment was required at the end of the two-year subvention to determine the extent to which the programme is achieving its goals, possible areas for improvement and to determine the extent to which the programme has been having the intended effects on the lives of the children.

**MAJOR FINDINGS**

- The children at Casa De Corazon receive emotional support from both the staff and Management at the Home, which assists them in coping with their self-esteem and confidence. Many children have entered the Home as newborns, some with their siblings. The majority of the children at the Home receive visits from family members, relatives or friends while at the Home.
- The physical structure of the Home is in satisfactory condition and there are adequate amenities, with some need for minor repairs.
- The cost per beneficiary is feasible given that the Home has children who attend school and participate in extra-curricular activities.
- The Home's objectives have not been fully identified or articulated.

**MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Transitional homes are urgently needed for children who have reached the age limit and do not have anywhere to go. An After Care Programme needs to be put in place to keep track of past children.
- Additional staff that may be required include - House Mothers; Social Workers; Nurse and a trained vocational and guidance counsellor who would assist in the many psychological and psychosocial issues relating to self-esteem and sense of belonging. There is need for increased in-depth programmes (which should include life and vocational skills development) and Individual Psychotherapy. Continuous training is recommended for staff to deal with children.
- A formal and continuous linkage between Casa De Corazon and the Sangre Grande Regional Social Services Centre should be established and encouraged.
- A system to determine the outcome of the programme, including the setting of benchmarks and keeping track of the accomplishments of past beneficiaries should be developed and implemented.

**II. The International Institute for Health Care  
and Human Development (IIHHD)**

The International Institute for Health Care and Human Development (IIHHD) aims to enhance the lives of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Trinidad and Tobago. Established in 2000 and supported by the Rotary Club of Port of Spain, the IIHHD undertook an initiative to provide suitable transport for PWDs. The Institute acquired a bus with a lift to accommodate seven wheelchair users with assistance from the then Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs. IIHHD is located on the grounds of the Princess Elizabeth Centre for Physically Handicapped Children, Woodbrook.

The Institute has partnered with the Government for the past eight (8) years to provide a bus service for paraplegics

in Port of Spain and environs. The major purpose of the IIHHD is to uplift the lives of PWDs. This is specifically and primarily done through the provision of a bus service which transports persons who are impaired in motor and/or sensory functions and require the use of a wheelchair. The IIHHD Wheelchair Bus Service assists individuals of all ages and some people use the service every day, such as those who go to school and work.

The International Institute for Health Care and Human Development has been receiving a Government subvention for the past eight years and an assessment was never conducted to determine its overall impact. This, along with IIHHD's request for an increase in subvention, meant that an assessment was needed.

### MAJOR FINDINGS

- The IIHHD operates on the basis of the general logic of uplifting and empowering the lives of PWDs in Trinidad and Tobago.
- The wheelchair bus service provided by the IIHHD is the only consistent service of its kind in Trinidad, catering to the transportation needs of PWDs in and around Port of Spain and environs for the past seven years.
- The IIHHD's service is unique, in that it reduces the level of difficulty in accessing transport for PWDs since they provide a door to door service.
- Most, if not all, PWDs utilising the bus service do not have access to an alternative mode of transport due to financial and other constraints.
- Most users of the Wheelchair Bus Service are generally satisfied with the fares, routes accessed and taken and the reliability of the service. A large percentage of the users of the service believe the service is 'needed'.

### MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Institute should be furnished with at least two more buses; a new and more updated version of the present bus and a smaller bus to navigate some of the 'terrain' that proves difficult for the larger bus.
- The IIHHD under the auspices of the Ministry of the People and Social Development should form a partnership with the Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC) to assess the effectiveness of the

service delivered with the intention of improving the service.

- The re-engineering of routes to fully maximise time and all available resources. This can possibly be done through assistance from PTSC.

### III. Vision on Mission

Vision on Mission was founded in the Port of Spain State Prison in 1996 by Wayne Chance who served an eight-year sentence. During his time at the facility he reflected on the way in which he could positively turn around his life, as well as play an integral part in assisting other persons who find themselves on the wrong side of the law to do likewise.

Subsequent to Mr. Chance's release from prison, he and the organisation has continued to work both within and outside the prison, encouraging prisoners to commit themselves to lawful lifestyles and to re-enter society as law abiding citizens through their resettlement programmes.

The goal of Vision on Mission is to provide a facility for rehabilitation, reintegration, and resettlement for ex-prison inmates and delinquent youths where they receive counsel, support and motivation to positively affect their lifestyle.

In October 2008, Vision on Mission received an increase in subvention, at the end of which the Ministry conducted an assessment to determine the continuation of the subvention.

### MAJOR FINDINGS

- The services of Vision on Mission are consistent with the needs the target population. The Restorative Justice Approach of the Prison Services is used in Vision on Mission.
- Vision on Mission targets five different types of clients: Inmates (Resettlement Programme); Ex-Inmates (Post-Release); Walk-In Clients; Delinquent Youths and Deportees.
- At the time of the site-visit, Vision on Mission had forty-two (42) clients at the In-Transit Programme, which is the maximum.
- Clients indicated that they became aware of the programme through media programs, family, programmes attended during incarceration, previous residents, and for the deportees, via Ministry of the

People and Social Development- Social Displacement Unit.

- Clients who work are given the opportunity to save towards a successful reintegration to society upon leaving the Centre through the Money Management Programme.
- Clients are tracked up to one year after leaving the programme through phone calls and Vision on Mission may also visit a jobsite where they may be working.
- Vision on Mission does offer individual and group counselling. The therapeutic model used during these sessions is unclear.
- Vision on Mission does network with businesses, other Government Ministries (National Security and Sports and Youth Affairs) and international bodies (UNDP).
- A system to determine the outcome of the programme, including the setting of benchmarks and keeping track of the accomplishments of past clients should be developed and implemented.
- A Tracer Study of past beneficiaries, both ex-prisoners and deportees, should be undertaken by Vision on Mission.
- The Centre should continue to adapt to ensure that appropriate services and support are offered to the clients.
- Vision on Mission should keep abreast of current issues and trends in the population of deportees and ex-prisoners.
- The existing security arrangement for the Head Office and the Resident Centre needs to be reviewed to ensure the safety of both staff and clients.

### **MAJOR RECOMENDATIONS**

- The Theory of Change or the general philosophy that guides Vision on Mission should be fully articulated in the design of this programme.

