



Republic of Trinidad & Tobago

## Social Sector Investment Programme 2006

**Vision 2020**

Ensuring Our Future Prosperity  
Addressing Basic Needs

2006

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## List of Acronyms

BGTT	British Gas of Trinidad and Tobago
BLING	Block Leadership Initiative for the New Generation
CARE	Community Action for Revival and Empowerment
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial and Research Institute
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CCSS	Coordinating Committee on Social Sector
C-DAP	Chronic Disease Assistance Plan
CDC&GA	Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEII	Community Environmental Improvement Initiative Programme
CEIOs	Community Environment Improvement Officers
CEPEP	Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme
CETT	Caribbean Centre of Excellence for Teacher Training
CFNI	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
CNSP	Children in Need for Special Protection System
COSTATT	College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago
CSME	Caribbean Single Market Economy
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSSP	Continuous Sample Survey of Population
DART	Dead Animal Response Team
CDF	Community Development Fund
DETR	Disaster Emergency Response Team
DfD	Dollar for Dollar Plan
DNSP	Draft National Strategic Plan
ELAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EVIS	Evaluation Information System

## List of Acronyms

EWAs	Environmental Work Areas
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GAPP	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme
GATE	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses
GCR	Global Competitiveness Report
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GIS	Government Information Service
HDR	Human Development Report
HYPE	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
IRCs	Information Resource Centres
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEG	Micro Enterprise and Training Development Grant
MEL	Micro- Enterprise Loan
MIC	Metal Industries Company
MICROFIN	Micro Finance Ltd.
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MILAT	Military Led Academic Training Programme
MISSP	Management Information System for Social Sector Programmes
MORI	Market and Opinion Research International
MPUE	Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment
MSG	Multi - Sectoral Group
MTQ	Means Testing Questionnaire
MuST	Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme
MYPART	Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation Training
NACC	National AIDS Co-ordinating Committee
NCOSTI	National Council for Science, Technology and Tertiary Education
NCSE	National Certification of Secondary Schools
NEC	National Examinations Council
NEDCO	National Enterprise Development Co.
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
NHIS	National Health Insurance System
NIHERST	National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology
NIS	National Insurance System
NSP	National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
NYC	National Youth Council
NYS	National Youth Service
OAP	Old Age Pension Benefit
OJT	On the Job Training
OPIC	Older Persons Information Centre

## Acronyms / List of Boxes

PIU	Project Implementation Units
PPP (US)	Purchasing Power Parity
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
RAPP	Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme
RSHDCs	Regional Social and Human Development Councils
S.H.A.R.E.	Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts
SAFE	Spirituality in Action for Family Empowerment
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise Sector
SRDMC	Social Research Data Management Centre
SSIP	Social Sector Investment Programme
SSP	Social Sector Portal
SSS	Student Support Services
SWMCOL	Solid Waste Management Co. Ltd.
THA	Tobago House of Assembly
TLLs	Tertiary Level Institutions
TTHTI	Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute
TTNVQ	Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualification
TTSPCA	Trinidad and Tobago Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
URP	Unemployment Relief Programme
UTT	University of Trinidad and Tobago
UWI	University of the West Indies
WDI	World Development Indicators
YAPA	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture
YDAC	Youth Development Apprenticeship Centres Programme
YES	Youth Entrepreneurial Success
YTEPP	Youth Training and Employment Partnership

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**The social sector has a key role to play in facilitating the accomplishment of the major goals of Vision 2020. In fact, two of the five development priorities for the attainment of developed country status are contingent on human resource investments, developing innovative people and nurturing a caring society.**

In the new fiscal year 2006, focus will be placed on laying the building blocks for the structures which will enable attainment of the development priorities for Vision 2020. The family as the core institution in society will be singled out for special attention.

The Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) was first introduced in 2003 as a mechanism for monitoring and assessing the impact of social programmes and the level of investment by Government in the social sector. Since then the document has been a source of information on the annual performance of Ministries and has facilitated strategic planning and collaborative programming for the social sector.

The creation of a National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) is timely as it provides a macro framework within which the activities and performance of the sector can be assessed. Previously, focus was placed on implementation of the Plan of Action emanating from the World Summit on Social Development, the Millennium Development Goals, improvements in the country's ratings in the Human Development Index and other international and national targets related to development. National development objectives would now be founded upon all the above planning documents.

## Introduction

In fiscal 2006, the SSIP will focus on social programming that will enhance the self-reliance of vulnerable persons toward reduction in the level of poverty and fulfill the demand for better services. Those programmes that have shown significant potential for success in fiscal 2005 will be strengthened, and expanded to facilitate wider coverage at the national level; furthermore, programmes would be introduced to address issues such as employment, skills training, support systems for older persons, family development and social integration. Some of these initiatives would include implementation of a National Parenting Programme, introduction of a new Community Mediation Programme, a Community Care Programme, programmes aimed at the provision of a continuum of health and social support for older persons and implementation of a comprehensive support system for ex-prisoners.

Action will also be taken to assess the impact of some of the key programmes through the conduct of evaluations; this is aimed at improving the programme development process by standardizing the methodology to be utilized across the social sector Ministries; and to rationalize programming by reducing where possible, duplication in programme delivery.

A number of social policies will be finalized and research undertaken to guide programming. Precedence will be given to ensuring the development of a more focused and coordinated approach to treat with family issues.

Government will invest significantly in infrastructure and in the establishment of institutional structures for the achievement of long term social development objectives. In terms of infrastructure focus will be placed on construction of new schools to meet the goal of "Education for all." Significant investment will also be made in health related infrastructure.

Institutional-type activities will center on improvements in the delivery of social services to communities, institutional strengthening of key social sector Ministries in order to enhance capacity, and the outsourcing of social service delivery to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Experience has shown that there are distinctive challenges associated with the implementation of social policy and programmes. These challenges include difficulty in monitoring and evaluating performance, insufficient funding and strongly centralized delivery systems. Measures have been initiated to improve the delivery capability of the social sector via decentralization initiatives in the health, education and local government and social sub-sectors. Initiatives to develop mechanisms for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the sector and for greater collaboration between Ministries/Agencies will also be pursued. In 2006 the capital outlay will focus on driving those initiatives that have already begun and addressing the gaps in the institutional framework for the attainment of the stated development priorities.

# The Caribbean Social Situation

The 1990s witnessed renewed interest in social development with the hosting of a number of international conferences related to development issues. Many of the outcome documents of these conferences highlighted the need for investment in human and social capital as prerequisites for sustainable human development. International covenants, such as the Millennium Development Goals and the World Summit on Social Development Plan of Action, alluded to the need for continuous measurement of progress toward issues such as poverty reduction, social inclusion and greater equity in distribution of income and wealth.

At the Summits held in 2002, in particular, the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, March 2002) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, September 2002), countries reaffirmed their commitments to the aforementioned development objectives.

Recent development reports indicate, however, that despite advances in technology and increasing wealth accumulation in some developed countries, a decade after the wave of international attention on development issues, well over a billion persons are still living without some of the basic commodities such as food, safe water and basic primary education – all essential elements required for human dignity. According to the Report on the World Social Situation 2003, many of these persons have no income and are faced with the lack of an income, social ills, social and cultural biases and are discriminated against daily.

Indeed, in a United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America Report (March 2005: page 7) on the Millennium Development Goals, it was stated that despite government efforts to increase social spending which rose from 10.1% of GDP in 1990 to 13.8% in 2002 and resulted in considerable gains in health and education in some countries, 42.9% of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean or 222 million people

continued to live below the poverty line, with 96 million or 18.6% living in extreme poverty.

Since their adoption in 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have served as an important instrument for monitoring and measuring progress toward poverty reduction in the Caribbean region. (See Box I below for a listing of the Millennium Development Goals and Appendix I for a full listing of the Goals, Targets and Indicators).

## Box I: Millennium Development Goals

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

In September 2004, the United Nations Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean produced a Regional Report on the Achievement of the MDGs in the Caribbean Community. The study identified broad trends relevant to the achievement of the MDGs at the regional level and highlighted issues deriving from the peculiarities of the Caribbean Community.

In the case of Goal #1 **Eradication of poverty and hunger**, despite the fact that a number of countries in the region have achieved a high rank on the Human Development Index (HDI), there are still significant pockets of poverty in several countries, notably, Guyana, Haiti and Jamaica. The poverty profile of the region indicates that there is a considerable variation and unevenness among the various countries as it relates to poverty. Moreover, with the exception of Barbados, the majority of the poor live in the rural areas. In terms of Trinidad and Tobago, an independent analysis of the poverty situation, utilizing data from the Household Budgetary Survey conducted

## The Caribbean Social Situation

in 1997/1998, estimated the incidence of poverty to be 24.1 % and extreme poverty at 8.3%.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, the Gini coefficient is relatively high in some countries, indicating significant disparities in the distribution of wealth in these societies. However, the problem of hunger, as an extreme form of poverty, is not as severe as in many other parts of the world. In Trinidad and Tobago there are problems with mal-nutrition and a high incidence of obesity. Data on the average family size of households in the lowest quintile suggests that levels of dietary energy consumption may be under the desired levels.<sup>2</sup> The Report concluded therefore that the goal of halving poverty in the Caribbean by the year 2015 can therefore be met with the necessary political will and the adoption of appropriate policies.

In terms of access to **universal primary education**, which is judged in relation to children everywhere, boys and girls alike, being able to complete a full course of primary schooling, the Report indicated that Caribbean countries perform better than many middle income countries. Nevertheless, there is clearly room for further improvement in the educational system. It was suggested that improvements in performance will require changes in the existing organization of primary schooling, the level of teacher training, instructional technology and the provision of additional financial resources. In terms of Trinidad and Tobago, the goal was modified to include secondary schooling. According to the latest National Report,<sup>3</sup> data from the 1990 & 2000 Population and Housing Censuses show that net enrolment ratios are high for both males and females.

The continuing efforts in the region to improve the indicators required to ensure effective measurement of primary enrolment was noted. Similarly, recommendations have been made, based on technical surveys, for the

English-Speaking countries of the region to adopt common standards for reading at the primary level. The view was expressed that, given the current trends in primary education, the MDG in this area will be achieved in the Caribbean. It was proposed nevertheless that, given the realities of the Caribbean, the targets under this goal should be revised to reflect stipulated enrolment levels in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

The Report noted that the unavailability in most instances of sex disaggregated data in the relevant age cohort (15-24 years) makes it difficult to document the measures of **gender equality and women's empowerment**. This not only hinders analysis but also points to the need for the adoption of a common approach on system structure, definitions of key indicators and, at a minimum, the mandatory collection of sex disaggregated data on an annual basis. However, based on the available data, with the exception of Belize, the Report noted that enrolment rates at the primary level favoured boys, while at the secondary level they favoured girls. In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, at the primary level, the ratio of girls to boys though slightly higher for boys is almost 1:1. However, at the secondary and tertiary levels, there is a greater number of girls to boys with the ratio almost constant at 1.05:1 in secondary schools from 1998 – 2001.<sup>4</sup>

With respect to **child mortality**, no Caribbean country falls within the 'very high' category of Under Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) (i.e. over 140 per 1000 births), and only Guyana and Haiti fall within the 'high' category (i.e. between 71 and 140 per 1000 births). In this context, it is observed that the lack of adequate access to health care is an important factor in the high U5MR in the region. It is noted that in order to achieve a decrease in U5MR by two thirds in 2015, a minimum reduction of 27 percent between 1990 and 2000 would have been necessary. Fifteen countries for which data were available

1 Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). 2004 Trinidad and Tobago – Poverty and Social Development (TT-STR-COP)

2 Draft Report on the Achievement on the Millennium Development Goals, Trinidad & Tobago – Desmond Hunte 2005 pg. 3

3 Ibid. pg. 5

4 Ibid. pg 10

achieved this goal. Extrapolating from this trend, the Report suggested that these countries are therefore likely to achieve the target by 2015.

In the related area of **infant mortality**, as distinct from the broader category of child mortality, Caribbean countries rank among those with both the highest and lowest infant mortality rate (IMR) in the region, reflecting the wide variations in IMR among countries. The countries with the highest IMR are also those with a high U5MR and, correspondingly, the countries with the lowest IMR are also those with the lowest U5MR.

Under the goal to **eradicate communicable diseases in children**, immunization for measles was established as a critical target. The study noted that in a majority of the countries covered the recommended level of immunization was achieved, a 90 percent rate of immunization for children under one (1) year. Of the seven countries with rates less than 90%, four are well on the way with immunization rates at or above 85%, with two at 89%. The three countries with the lowest immunization rates (Haiti, Belize and Suriname) are also among those with high U5MR and IMR, thus underlining the fact that inadequate access to health services is a significant contributor to child mortality in these countries.

On the issue of **maternal health**, among the larger countries of the region, maternal mortality ratios range from 60 in Barbados to 190/100,000 live births in Guyana. The one exception is Haiti with an estimated ratio of 680/100,000 live births. Compared to the 1995 WHO estimates, rates for 2000 were estimated as being higher for Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago. In Trinidad and Tobago, although the number of deaths are small (7-10 in the last five years), these figures per 100,000 live births yield high mortality rates. During the period 1990- 2001, the ratios fluctuated between a low of 38.2 and peak of 70.4.<sup>5</sup> The region faces the paradoxical situation in which high

rates of skilled attendance (with the exception of Belize and Haiti), have not translated in the expected improved outcomes for mothers and their infants. Based on current estimates, the region may therefore not achieve the MDG of reducing maternal mortality by 75 percent by 2015.

**Combating HIV/AIDS** is another major MDG. The target is to halt the disease by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread. The Caribbean has been cited as one of the regions affected by HIV/AIDS with an overall estimated prevalence rate in 2003 between 1.4 percent and 4.1 percent. In addition, between 410,000 and 720,000 adults and more than 20,000 children throughout the region are living with the disease. However, the statistics indicate a wide variation in prevalence within the region, ranging from a high of 5.6 percent in Haiti to 1.2 percent in Jamaica.

The Report cited a prevalence rate of 3.2 percent of the adult population (15-49 years) for Trinidad and Tobago (2004), that is, 28,000 adults infected with the disease. The Report stated, however, that there is no clear picture of the actual extent of the disease across the Caribbean as only eight (8) countries were able to provide the required information.

The Report also noted that the formulation of a Caribbean Regional Strategy Plan of Action for HIV/AIDS and the establishment of a Pan-Caribbean Partnership against AIDS (PANCAP) have enabled the region, with the support of external donors, to respond to the epidemic both in terms of education programmes and the introduction of effective therapies. Moreover, the region is continuing to negotiate lower prices for anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs). In addition, production facilities for the manufacture of these drugs are being established, notably in Guyana.

On the issue of **environmental sustainability**, the countries of the region face a number of important problems, including deforestation, watershed degradation, waste disposal and energy conservation, although there are marked variations among countries in respect of

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. pg 20

## The Caribbean Social Situation

the severity of these problems. However, despite the importance of these issues, it is felt that the priorities to be tackled under the goal of environmental sustainability should focus on issues relating to climate change and the protection of coral reefs since they are considered critical to the continued viability of the countries of the region. It is proposed therefore that the targets for this goal should be revised accordingly to take account of the realities of the region.

In the area of development of a **global partnership for development**, which is premised on an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, the move towards a Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) is of paramount importance. The CSME will allow for the free movement of capital, goods, services and people within the community, harmonization of economic, fiscal and monetary policies and a common currency. While there are positive implications which encourage regional integration, there are also certain concerns to be addressed as a result of the free movement of persons to and from member states. The implications for the provision of social services are evident as all incoming persons would need to access services within sectors such as health, education and social security, placing greater demands on these sectors.

Nonetheless, it is recognized that if the region is to remain competitive in the global market and to meet the targets set by the MDGs concerning global partnership for development, increased attention must be paid to intensifying the process of economic integration.

The Report on the achievement of the Goals in the Caribbean noted that while the Caribbean countries subscribed to increased liberalization, they have asserted in the various multilateral trade negotiations, carried out within the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the ACP-EU Cotonou Agreement and in respect of the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), the need for special and differential treatment (SDT) to be accorded them in view of their small size and relative underdevelopment.

They have also sought to strengthen their collective negotiating capacity through the establishment of a Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (CRNM) which is designed to provide substantive analysis in support of the negotiating process, and also to participate actively in the actual negotiations.

It is important to note that the Report on the Caribbean Community's Performance with respect to the goals also highlighted a number of issues to be addressed if the goals are to be achieved. These include:

- Ensuring the availability of adequate, and suitably disaggregated, statistics as an essential precondition for the effective achievement of the MDGs.
- Strengthening of data collection capability.
- Integrating the MDGs into the national planning framework.
- Establishment of relevant targets in respect of education, gender equality, and environmental sustainability.

In concluding, mention must be made of the fact that while the Millennium Development Goals have been established as the major framework of the UN System for measuring progress toward development objectives, there are still other benchmarks to determine performance which should be given attention.

In February 2005, for example, the forty-third (43rd) Session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development was held to mark the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1995.

The priority theme was a review of the Plan of Action emanating from the World Summit. Three core areas were identified for attention given that they were considered to be inadequately operationalised in the Millennium Development Goals and the World Bank's Poverty

Reduction Strategy Papers. These are social integration, poverty reduction/eradication and full employment.

The session highlighted the need to foster social integration, develop poverty reduction/eradication strategies and promote full employment. By including these themes in national planning, countries would have to consider initiatives to improve public administration, integrate economic and social policies, partner with civil society and recognize the importance of the family.

# The National Social Situation

## The Draft National Strategic Plan

In 2002, Trinidad and Tobago's national development efforts were converged into a comprehensive strategic planning process for the attainment of developed nation status by the year 2020. Consistent with global policy developments at the time, this process began with the establishment of a Multi-Sectoral Group (MSG) to coordinate the planning of the process. The first major task of the MSG was the formulation of a National Strategic Development Plan. An extensive research and consultative process ensued and has resulted in the successful completion of this exercise. A Draft National Strategic Plan (DNSP) has been completed and is presently being circulated for public comment.

As is expressed in the DNSP, the common denominator in this exercise is the continued development of the people of the nation. The overarching vision statement is: *"[we] are a united, resilient, productive, innovative, and prosperous nation, with a disciplined, caring, fun-loving society comprising healthy, happy and well-educated people and built on the enduring attributes of self-reliance, respect, tolerance, equity and integrity in which:*

- *Every citizen has equal opportunities to achieve his fullest potential;*
- *All citizens enjoy a high quality of life, where quality healthcare is available to all and where safe, peaceful, environmentally friendly communities are maintained;*
- *All citizens are assured of a sound, relevant education system tailored to meet the human resource needs of a modern, progressive, technologically advancing nation;*
- *Optimum use is made of all the resources of the nation;*
- *The family as the foundation of the society contributes to its growth, development and stability;*

- *There is respect for the rule of law and human rights and the promotion of the principles of democracy;*
- *The diversity and creativity of all its people are valued and nurtured."*

(DNSP, p.9-10)

The Vision 2020 project is premised on the fact that people are the principal elements in the thrust towards development. The ultimate aim of vision 2020 is to ensure that the nation's citizens are "highly productive, self-reliant, confident and patriotic people, who are driven by a value system of respect, discipline, tolerance, inclusion, ethics and spirituality", and that "Every member of our society will experience a standard of living that is comparable to the highest in the world" (DNSP: 11).

## Social Development Priorities

The two (2) major social development priorities that have been identified to achieve this are:

### Social Development Priority I

**1) Developing innovative people** - *a highly skilled, well educated people aspiring to a local culture of excellence that is driven by equal access to learning opportunities (DNSP: 39);*

### Social Development Priority II

**2) Nurturing a caring society** - *a healthy society in a sustainable environment where citizens are well educated, embrace diversity, have their basic and special needs adequately and consistently met, and in which the national development process is further informed by these well articulated needs (DNSP: 47).*

According to the DNSP, this will be achieved with concomitant attention to the other three development priorities, namely:



- 1) *Effective Governance*
- 2) *Facilitating Competitive Businesses, and*
- 3) *Provision of Sound Infrastructure in an Environmentally friendly manner*

Consideration will also be given to the factors of culture, population and diversity which are common across all sectors. Significance will be placed on the finalisation of a Draft National Policy on Social Development which outlines key areas for attention over the next five (5) years.

The Social Sector Investment Program (SSIP) is a critical stepping stone towards making the vision of developed country status a reality. It is envisaged that the programmes and initiatives identified for the SSIP 2006 will serve as building blocks for the foundation upon which all social development priorities will be achieved.

### Advancing Toward Social Development Priority I

*Developing Initiatives in the Area of Science, Technology & Innovation*

The expansion of the innovative potential of the people of Trinidad and Tobago is vital to the success of this national development initiative. In today's increasingly competitive global village, the survival of nations is dependent on their ability to develop and effectively utilize new tools, strategies and resources in order to satisfactorily meet the demands of an ever changing environment.

As is stated in the DNSP, global trends indicate that there are three (3) key ingredients that are necessary for the development of **innovative human capital**:

1. "A change in focus and relevance of the education system" so as to ensure that the human products of the system are equipped to effectively function within an ever-changing environment. This requires: an increase in primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment rates; school systems that recognize and cater for multiple learning abilities in students and provide different paths for educational attainment; increased investments of capital and other resources in the education sector; increased emphasis on e-learning and communication technologies at all educational levels.

2. "The development of a capacity for research and development (R&D) and technological innovation". Scientific research must be continuously conducted in both the public and private sector and through collaborative partnerships between relevant agents in the society such as tertiary institutions and businesses.

3. "Increased investment in worker education and training" so as to increase employee mobility, morale and job productivity.

(DNSP: 20)

Quality education is a vital stimulant for unlocking creative potential. Overall, Trinidad and Tobago can attest to numerous successes in this sector. Since the 1970s universal primary education was achieved thus giving the country a head-start in meeting the millennium development target of ensuring that, by 2015 a full course of primary and, secondary schooling is provided to the nation's children. The present focus of the Ministry of Education therefore is to make the latter a reality. Numerous secondary schools have been constructed to facilitate the achievement of this goal<sup>2</sup>. The success of this

1 Kairi, 2004:36.

2 According to the Vision 2020 Report of the Subcommittee on Population and Development (Hunte et al.), the number of public primary schools (475) and secondary schools (97) in 1990 increased to 484 and 129 respectively in 2000.

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venture is in part evidenced by an increase in secondary school enrolment<sup>3</sup>. Also, there has been a steady decline in the pupil/teacher ratio in primary schools, from 28 in 1991 to 19 in 2001<sup>4</sup>.

In more recent times, some improvements have been observed in academic achievement levels. The number of candidates who wrote 5 or more subjects and passed them increased from 47% in 1998 to 55% in 2002. Also, there was a decline in the number of students not passing any subjects, from 23% in 1998 to 9.8% in 2002<sup>5</sup>. However, the results cannot be described as outstanding<sup>6</sup>, and are in part explained by a change to a more generous CXC grade allocation system in 1997<sup>7</sup>. Increased attention must be given to improving the number of qualified secondary school graduates emanating from the system, and the marketability of the skills acquired by these students<sup>8</sup>.

The HDR (2004) reported a youth literacy rate of 99.8% and an adult literacy rate of 98.5%<sup>9</sup> for Trinidad and Tobago. Concerns have been expressed, however, about the 'functional literacy' of the population, that is, an individual's level of knowledge and skills, not only in terms of reading and writing, but inclusive of life skills such as the basics of communication, business, cultural appreciation, science and the use of technology, which will enable optimum use of available opportunities. In a study done by Geoffrey St Bernard et al in 1995 functional

literacy rates of 84.5% for males and 93.5% for females in the 15-24 years age group were recorded.

The ongoing emphasis on examination passes as a measure of literacy and one's ability to function in the workplace has alienated large sections of the youthful population from mainstream society. A balance must be sought between academic achievement and practical aptitude to conduct tasks, as a prerequisite for accessing educational and job opportunities.

In recognition of this, in fiscal 2005, a National Life Skills Curriculum for Personal Development and Enhancement was developed and approved by Cabinet for implementation as a pilot, in the first instance, in schools and out-of-school training programmes. In addition, the Ministry of Social Development will be conducting a 'National Survey to Evaluate Levels of Literacy (functional), among young persons aged 15-30 years in Trinidad and Tobago,' as a means of facilitating a more definitive approach to treating with this problem.

In order to meet the needs and to compete in a rapidly advancing global economy, the quality and soundness of tertiary level education needs to be improved. Deficits in tertiary level enrolments must be addressed. Approximately 7-8% of the national population<sup>10</sup> is engaged in tertiary education<sup>11</sup>. This is about half to one-third the proportion observed in comparator countries<sup>12</sup>.

3 In 2000, the ratio of secondary school enrolment to primary school enrolment moved from 51% to 76% (Vision 2020 Report of the Subcommittee on Population and Development by Hunte et al.).

4 More recent statistics were not available. The pupil/teacher ratio for secondary schools remained at 20 during that period (Hunte, 2004).

5 Draft Report of the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Tertiary Education.

6 Draft Kairi Report of January 2004, p.34.

7 Up until 1997, grades 1-2 were considered to be passing grades for the CXC examinations. A grade III is now considered to be a pass (Hunte, 2004:29).

8 According to the DNSP (p. 21) [i]t is generally perceived that many secondary school graduates are not sufficiently prepared in the new skills needed in the workplace - technological literacy; mathematics and science; foreign language skills; critical thinking; problem-based learning; rational decision making; creativity and innovation.

9 These findings are based on 2002 data. The 'Report on Education for All (2000)' reported an estimated literacy rate of 78%, with 8.7% being peripherally literate and 12.6% literate.

10 Draft Report of the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Tertiary Education.

11 "The Continuous Sample Survey of Population (CSSP) has revealed that in 2000, just over 6% of the labour force had a university education, while about 57% had a secondary education..." (Vision 2020 Report of the Sub-Committee on Population and Development, p.31).

12 Vision 2020 Report of the Sub-Committee on Population and Development, p.32. The Draft Report of the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Tertiary Education notes that "Caricom has set a very modest target for participation [in tertiary education] of 15% by 2005". The report notes further that, "[i]n countries such as the United States, Canada, UK, Finland, Singapore, the rate is between 40 and 60%", and that "[p]rogressive countries in the region such as Costa Rica have long crossed the 20% mark". According to the Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum (2004-2005), Trinidad and Tobago ranked 85 out of 104 countries, for Tertiary Enrolment (cited in the DNSP, p.22).

Initiatives such as the establishment of the National Distance Learning System and the implementation of a transitional study programme<sup>13</sup> are some of the steps taken to treat with this concern. Further expansion and strengthening of these approaches is necessary in order to ensure that the requisite effect is achieved from these ventures. The establishment of the University of Trinidad and Tobago will also assist in the realization of this goal.

The country's international rating for the quality of the education system needs considerable enhancement<sup>14</sup>, and the education system must become more responsive to the country's social and economic development requirements. Critical to the success of the system is the effective promotion of the concept of learning for life. Education must be seen as going beyond certification and learning must be viewed as a continuous process<sup>15</sup>.

Disparities in the education system must be decisively addressed so as to ensure equal access to quality education by all<sup>16</sup>, and modern educational technologies need to be widely introduced within the system<sup>17</sup>. Also, adequate educational provisions must be made available for special and gifted learners. In this regard the Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE) programme, and, the provision of infrastructure to facilitate the delivery of information and communication technology studies in schools are ongoing initiatives which are worthy of mention.

Significant efforts must still be made in Trinidad and Tobago to unleash the innovative capacity of the nation's human resource. While there is indisputable evidence of its existence<sup>18</sup>, this quintessential germ of progress has not been sufficiently cultivated. According to the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) for 2004-2005<sup>19</sup>, out of 104 countries Trinidad and Tobago ranked 69 for its capacity for innovation<sup>20</sup>. The sizeable dearth in the number of skilled workers in science and technology related fields<sup>21</sup> and the inadequate number of scientists involved in research and development activities<sup>22</sup> elucidate this finding. Symptomatic of this scenario is the low proportion of high technology exports relative to manufactured exports,<sup>23</sup> and the miniscule number of patents registered to nationals<sup>24</sup>.

Several impediments have been identified as contributing to the slow progress of the nation in this area. These include: the relatively deficient quality of scientific research institutions<sup>25</sup>, and the insufficient number of students enrolled in and qualified for science, technical, and technologically oriented programmes<sup>26</sup>. Increased investments in science and technology are needed if Trinidad and Tobago is to meet national targets for this priority development issue.

Already, there are a number of initiatives which will set the nation on course for achieving this priority development objective. Some of these are outlined in Box II on the following page.

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13 A transitional study programme has been introduced to help persons with fewer than five CXC passes to obtain the required qualifications (through pre-college level courses and remedial work) that will enable to enter the post-secondary education system.

14 According to the Global Competitiveness Report (2004-2005) Trinidad and Tobago ranks 64 out of 104 countries on this variable (cited in the DNSP p22).

15 Hunte 2004:29.

16 According to the Draft Kairi Report (2004:37) a pecking order presently exists in the secondary school system and students of higher socio-economic status have a better chance of securing access to the first choice schools, and thus to be better equipped for subsequent entry into higher education and/or into the better occupations in the labour market.

17 Trinidad and Tobago ranked 78 out of 104 countries for Internet Access in Schools. Source: Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum (2004-2005),

18 The invention of the steelpan, and Trinidad and Tobago's carnival are two well-known examples of the creativity of the nation's people.

19 Cited in DNSP, p.22.

20 Only 0.1% of the GDP for 1996-2002 (HDR 2004:183) was invested in research and development.

21 Draft Report of the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Tertiary Education, p.20.

22 According to the GCR (2004-2005), Trinidad and Tobago ranked 73 out of 104 countries for the availability of scientists and engineers (cited in the DNSP, p.22).

23 In 2001, only 3% of manufactured exports were high technology exports (HDR 2004:193).

24 According to the HDR (2004: 183), no patents were recorded (per million people) in 2000.

25 According to the GCR, Trinidad and Tobago ranked 62 out of 104 countries for quality of scientific research institutions (cited in DNSP, p.22).

26 Draft Report of the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Tertiary Education, p.20.

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### Box II: Initiatives in the Area of Science, Technology & Innovation

- Establishment of a National Science Centre
- Biennial hosting of the Sci-TechKnoFest event
- Development of a National Innovation System
- Research and Development Foresighting
- Establishment of a President's Award for Excellence in Science, Technology, Research and Development and an Inventors and Innovation Award
- Institutional Strengthening of CARIRI
- Establishment of a Council for Science, Technology & Innovation

### Advancing Toward Social Development Priority II

#### Nurturing a Caring Society

According to the DNSP (p.28), a **caring society** is one 'that is built on enduring individual and national values', such as 'patriotism, respect for our heritage and history and respect for rule of law...'. Such a society must be 'supported by a culture that is strong on volunteerism, community orientation and courtesy' and an effective social support system. More specifically, a caring society may be evidenced by:

- *Reduction of Poverty and an efficient Social Services Delivery System*
- *Full Employment in decent jobs and positive work environments for citizens*
- *Adequate income and social protection for all citizens*
- *Improved health care, wellness and lifestyles through the continuous modernization and development of the health sector*
- *Access to safe, clean, attractive and affordable housing by all citizens*

27 Increases have been observed in the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption. Also, the number of underweight children increased from 3.1% in 1987 to 5.3% in 1992 (Hunte, p.25). The HDR (2004) reported that 7% of children aged 5 were under weight for age. 5% were under height for age for the same period. 23% of infants had a low birth-weight for 1998-2002\* < 2500 grams. (\*Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified (HDR 2004: 163).

28 Trinidad and Tobago ranked 67 out of 104 countries with respect to government effectiveness in reducing poverty (GCR in DNSP, p.30).  
29 Source: Revised Draft Report entitled 'Trinidad and Tobago - Poverty Reduction and Social Development' by Kairi Consultants Ltd., January 2004, p. xiii

- *Increased attention to youth development, sport and recreation, and the special needs of the aged and persons with disabilities.*
- *Sustainable Communities and Regional development*
- *Equitable access to and control of resources by both men and women*

DNSP (p. 28-34)

As previously mentioned in the document, consideration must also be given to culture, population and diversity. Following is an overview of the advances made in Trinidad and Tobago with respect to these indices.

#### • Poverty Reduction and an Efficient Social Services Delivery System

In Trinidad and Tobago 24 % of the population is estimated to be below the poverty line (Kairi, 2004)<sup>27</sup> and 11% live below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption or food poverty. Though poverty alleviation initiatives remain high on the social development agenda, the country's performance is less than average internationally<sup>28</sup>. According to a recent report on poverty reduction and social development programmes,

*"[G]iven the level of expenditure and its resources, Trinidad and Tobago is capable of a lower level of poverty even without any increase in present expenditures. Countries with less resource have allowed it to target poverty alleviation more effectively, with the result that estimated poverty has been 20 percent for some time. In other words, the level of poverty that now exists is partly a function of the institutional base of the country in the delivery of social services and in the reduction and alleviation of poverty."*<sup>29</sup>

An adequate and efficient social services delivery system is instrumental to the effectiveness of poverty alleviation strategies and people empowerment. In Trinidad and Tobago, continued attention must be given to improving social infrastructure, making services more efficient, especially with respect to delivery to communities, and, increasing public awareness on the availability of social services in Trinidad and Tobago. According to MORI<sup>30</sup> (2004:28), with the exception of the Social Welfare Division and the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme, the majority of the population are largely unaware of the different Social Services available or of the agencies which provide such services.

However, of those having used Social Services programmes, levels of satisfaction are generally high, with three in four (76%) of users of all social services satisfied. However, users are less positive towards Public Assistance, with one in four (25%) saying they are dissatisfied with the service. In this regard, the Ministry of Social Development will be focusing in fiscal 2006 on strengthening the capacity of the Division which administers the Public Assistance Programme.

The MORI study also found that awareness of Community Development Programmes was even lower than what was observed for Social Service Programmes. Just over one in five persons (22%) had not heard about programmes such as the Aided Self-Help Programme, the Community Education Programme, and, the Community Enhancement and Regeneration Programme (MORI, 2004:30).

Furthermore, awareness was high for some, but not all sport and youth programmes (MORI, p. 25-26). The Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (90%), On the Job Training (62%), the Computer Literacy

Training Programme (53%) and Helping You Prepare for Employment (51%) were the most commonly recognized programmes, while Sports Plus (6%), the Community Swimming Programme (14%) and the Sport Training and Enhancement Programme (18%) are some of the least recognised. Even more disconcerting is the fact that actual use of the programmes tends to be lower than that observed for the awareness levels: seven in ten 18-34 year olds have not used any of the programmes (MORI, p. 25).

In terms of the various problems which were highlighted in the previous paragraphs with respect to service delivery, it should be noted that initiatives are already in train to restructure the social services delivery system to improve efficiency and effectiveness to individuals and communities. The implementation process will be accelerated in fiscal 2006. The decentralisation of the health, education and local government service delivery systems would also impact on the sector.

Strategies for reducing the level of poverty in the country must also give consideration to the establishment of a coordinated approach to addressing the problem. This would include features such as a structure and methodology for continuous monitoring and evaluation, and mechanisms for results-based management of the budgets of key social sector ministries towards achieving poverty eradication objectives. Reliable and up-to-date data on poverty levels must also be made available for policy and planning and to guide programme development on a continuous basis.

The European Union Sponsored Poverty Reduction Programme is very instrumental in ensuring that the millennium development goal of eradicating poverty and hunger is achieved<sup>31</sup>, especially with respect to the

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30 Opinion Leaders' Panel (2004) Wave IV: Research Study Conducted for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in August 2004, by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI).

31 The targets for this MDG are: 1) halve between 199

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strengthening of institutional arrangements to treat with this social problem. This programme provides support in three broad areas:

1. *Improving the delivery of poverty reduction services through the decentralization of poverty interventions particularly micro-credit and micro-project support as well as the establishment of a network of resource centres at the regional level.*
2. *Strengthening the institutional framework for poverty reduction programmes through the establishment of Regional Social and Human Development Councils.*
3. *Strengthening the information system on poverty and poverty reduction programmes through the conduct of poverty studies and improving the availability of poverty data.*

The implementation of the various activities which comprise the above-mentioned programme (further details on the activities related to this programme are outlined in Chapter VI), coupled with the impact of the myriad of other programmes across the social sector which seek to address the issue of poverty, would constitute a sound foundation for moving forward to the achievement of the goals pertaining to the development priority of a caring society.

### • Full Employment

Productive employment is a critical ingredient to achieving sustainable livelihoods<sup>32</sup> and reducing poverty levels. At the World Summit for Social Development in 1995,

world leaders committed themselves to “promoting the goal of full employment as a basic priority of economic and social policies, and to enabling all men and women to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment and work”<sup>33</sup>. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has also been promoting the principle of decent work in the region.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the goal of full-employment and gender equity in employment practices is still to be realised. According to the World Development Indicators (WDI), unemployment in Trinidad and Tobago stood at 10% in 2004<sup>34</sup>. The proportion of women participating in the labour force (49.7%) was almost half that for men (81.1%). The income earned by males is approximately twice the earned income for females<sup>35</sup> despite comparable levels of academic qualification<sup>36</sup>. On a more positive note however, the numbers employed have increased steadily since 1991<sup>37</sup>. This is a critical step towards realising the goal of ensuring sustainable livelihoods for the nation’s people.

### • Income and Social Protection

A stable society cannot be achieved without income security, the key constituents of which are an efficient economy and an effective system of social protection. Social security provides the members of society with protection against “*the economic and social distress that would otherwise be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age and death; the*

32 Livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base’ (Chambers, R. and G. Conway, 1992). It involves engagement in a number of activities which, at times, neither require a formal agreement nor are limited to a particular trade. Livelihoods may or may not involve money. Jobs invariably do. Livelihoods are self-directing. .... Livelihoods are based on income derived from “jobs”, but also on incomes derived from assets and entitlements (UNDP)”. [www.york.ac.uk/inst/sei/sustainability/livelihoods/def.html](http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/sei/sustainability/livelihoods/def.html)

33 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/poverty/index.htm> (ILO, 2004)

34 DNSP, p. 30.

35 In 2002 the earned income for females was \$5,916, as opposed to \$13,095 for males (PPP US\$) (HDR, 2004:218).

36 There are more females accessing tertiary education than males. There also exists gender stratification in subject selection in the education system, at both the secondary and tertiary levels. Though the extent of this stratification has shown a decrease, it still is considerable. (HDR, 2004:218) and the Report of the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Tertiary Education

37 Hunte: 2004: 23.

*provision of medical care and the provision of subsidies for families with children” (ILO, 1984)<sup>38</sup>. The main goal for the social security system in a developed Trinidad and Tobago is ‘to ensure that pensions maintain the dignity of the old as well as support the cost of ageing’ (DNSP, p. 156).*

A three pillar system is presently employed for the provision of retirement income benefits in Trinidad and Tobago: 1) the Old Age Pension Benefit (OAP)<sup>39</sup>, 2) the National Insurance System (NIS) and 3) Occupational and Individual Pension Plans & Savings. Overall public expenditure on pensions is 0.6% per capita<sup>40</sup>.

The OAP ensures that a major gap in the target group for social security is significantly reduced. In fiscal 2004 the government’s expenditure on OAP was 790 million dollars. Approximately 64,510 persons over age 65 received OAP of between \$900.00 and \$1000.00 TT each month.

The National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT) provides a retirement pension for the majority of employees from age 60 years in Trinidad and Tobago and provides coverage for earnings of up to \$3,510 per month from age 60, once they have made the required contributions. The Board also provides other social insurance benefits such as maternity and sickness benefits<sup>41</sup>. The current contribution rate is 2.8% employee and 5.6% employer.

The goal of the Board is to become the leading provider of social insurance in the country, through the continued collaboration of labour, business and Government. In fiscal 2004/ 2005, the NIBTT focused on delivering increased

benefits to its insured population and dependants. This up-rating of benefits reflected the policy stance of maintaining the socio-economic relevance of the NIS within the overall framework of affordability, fiscal responsibility and administrative feasibility. Based on the recommendations of the Sixth Actuarial Review that was undertaken in 2003, the level of protection afforded to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago was considerably enhanced. These changes were effected through the passage of the necessary legislative amendments to the National Insurance Act.

The NIBTT has provided increased benefits not only to the current employed population, but also to existing and future retirees. The enhancement of the pension benefit in fiscal 2004/ 2005 has resulted in an average yield on the basic pension of some 12%. More notable, is the fact that the benefit payout more than doubled from approximately \$419m in 2003 to some \$943m in 2005. The active employer population increased by some 17% from 13,241 in 2003 to 15,442 in 2005 while the number of active insured persons increased by approximately 23% from 326,211 in 2003 to 400,202 in 2005. This increase in the insured population coupled with more stringent compliance and a less than 1% increase in the contribution rate has, in the main, resulted in an increase of some 34% in contribution income from \$870m in 2003 to approximately \$1.2 billion in 2005.

A Pension Reform exercise was initiated by Government in 1995 and was to be undertaken in phases; with the first phase being the harmonization of the Old Age pension (OAP) and the National Insurance System (NIS) and the introduction of a pension plan for Government’s daily rated employees. Subsequent phases of the exercise would

38 Cited in the Interim Report of the Vision 2020 Labour and Social Security Committee, Oct. 2003.

39 The Old Age Pension (OAP) benefit is a means-tested provision for citizens over age 65 who have been resident in Trinidad and Tobago for 20 years and completely financed by the State.

40 World Development Indicators (World Bank, 2004).

41 The NIS is financed with contributions from both employer and employee in a 2:1 basis. The self-employed are also covered on voluntary basis, but few take advantage of this.

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include the introduction of investment-linked accounts for individuals earning above a particular level of income including Government's monthly paid employees as well as development of an appropriate regulatory framework for the pension industry.

A Working Group was established in 2004 to oversee, manage and guide the pension reform process and to ensure timely implementation of the pension reforms. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group included:

- (i) Development of a detailed reformed Pension System for Trinidad and Tobago;
- (ii) Identification of the conditions precedent to implementation of the reformed System;
- (iii) Development of a detailed Implementation Plan for the reform process including a scope of works, time schedule, resource schedule and financing schedule.

The Working Group stipulated that the Reformed Pension System should provide the following benefits:

- Full portability and transferability of pension benefits;
- Harmonization of the National Insurance System Retirement Pension Benefits and the Old Age Pension (OAP);
- Administrative integration of the NIS and the OAP;
- A guaranteed level of income maintenance in retirement;
- An appropriate integrated Regulatory Framework for the Pension Industry; and
- Integration and consolidation of the various legislation and regulations governing the pension industry.

In Trinidad and Tobago the use of occupational pension plans to provide the major part of one's retirement income is far greater than in the Eastern Caribbean and Barbados<sup>42</sup>. Many private sector employers have established tax approved occupational pension plans. These are usually financed by contributions from both employers and employees. Many government employees<sup>43</sup> receive pensions on retirement paid directly from the annual revenue of government – there is no funding of their benefits. Many other public sector employers have established separate, funded occupational pension plans identical to those in the private sector<sup>44</sup>.

The challenges confronting the social security system is consistent with those identified within the wider global environment, and includes:

1) *Inadequate coverage and enforcement – several categories of workers are excluded from the NIS, including consultants, professionals and other categories of migrant workers.*

2) *An ageing population and declining birth rate – as the dependency ratio (pensioners/contributors) increases, either benefits must fall or contributions as a percentage of pay must rise.*

3) *HIV/AIDS - Anecdotal evidence for Trinidad and Tobago indicates that the number of AIDS deaths in the working population to date has been relatively low. However, the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Labour and Social Security recommends that some form of social security arrangements be instituted to alleviate the displacement of families as a result of the loss of income through disability and or death of an HIV/AIDS infected bread winner<sup>45</sup>.*

42 Draft Report of Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Labour and Social Security, p. 19.

43 E.g. Civil Service, Protective Services, Teachers etc.

44 Individual deferred annuity products, both tax approved and unapproved, are offered by a variety of financial institutions. In addition to these pension income-producing vehicles, individuals rely on their savings to provide retirement income. Vision 2020 Draft Sub Committee Report on Labour & Social Security, p. 15-16.

45 Draft Report of Vision 2020 Sub-Committee on Labour and Social Security, p. 21.



4) *Globalization - the formation of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) requires that adjustments be made to treat with the possible effects of a changing workforce comprised of increased numbers of migrants.*

The Report of the Sub-Committee of the MSG on Labour and Social Security and the outcome of the work of the Pension Reform Committee of the Ministry of Finance would be instructive in determining the strategic directions to be taken over the short to medium term in addressing the above issues.

### • Health Care, Wellness and Lifestyles

The basic health care indicators reflect a decline in the quality of health care in the country. Between 1990 and 2000 the infant mortality rate increased from 12.7 to 21.1 per 1,000 live births. In 2002, the infant mortality rate was 17 per 1,000 live births<sup>46</sup>. According to a Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) Report on Trinidad and Tobago<sup>47</sup>, the majority (63%) of foetal loss and infant mortality was to women who were at known risk for difficult deliveries. Pre-maturity and low birth weight were also recorded for a significant proportion of perinatal deaths (33.1%).

No significant declines have occurred in the maternal mortality ratio which was recorded as 160 per 100,000 live births in 2000 (HDR 2004: 169)<sup>48</sup>. During the period 1990-2001, the ratios fluctuated between a low of 38.2 and a peak of 70.4.<sup>49</sup>

On a more positive note, the proportion of children under 1 year immunized against measles increased from 69.1% in 1990 to 88% in 2003<sup>50</sup> and since 1990, approximately 99% of births have been attended by a skilled professional<sup>51</sup>.

In order to increase the positive health outcomes of the nation, attention must be focused on the provision of proper health care throughout pregnancy and delivery, health research (particularly in the area of mortality), the training and retention of more health professionals, increasing the access of low-income and less-educated groups to health services<sup>52</sup>, and increasing the range of services provided in the public health care system. The PAHO/WHO Report<sup>53</sup> also made a number of recommendations to address the issues related to reporting on infant and maternal mortality. Some of these included:

- Support and encouragement for participation in the infant mortality surveillance system.
- Integration of the maternity medical records into the hospital's general medical records system, to facilitate oversight and monitoring of the data on maternal and infant mortality; and
- The mortality database maintained by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), should contain the name of the deceased and all of the causes listed on the death certificate.

Reform of the health delivery system to provide more efficient and user-friendly service for all stakeholders is one of the primary actions identified in the DNSP (p. 128). In recent times public opinion has emphasized the

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46 (HDR 2004: 169)

47 Report on Investigation into Perinatal, Infant & Maternal Mortality in Trinidad in 2002 Yvette Holder 2003

48 Stringent steps must be taken in order to achieve the millennium development target of an MMR of 35 per 100,000 live births (Hunte, 2004:40).

49 (Hunte 2005: 20)

50 (Hunte, 2004:37).

51 (Hunte, 2004:40).

52 (Hunte, 2004:38).

53 (Holder, 2003: 5,6)

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need for preventative care as a priority for the future<sup>54</sup>. This has also been earmarked in the DNSP as a priority area for action, in addition to the promotion of primary health care.

According to MORI (2004:6), 'service at hospitals and health centres are some of the most poorly regarded public services' at both the national and community level. Perceptions of long waiting times are one of the major reasons for dissatisfaction with hospitals. The Ministry of Health's Special Programmes for Chronic Diseases and particularly the 'Waiting List for Surgery Programme', which addresses the issue of long waiting lists for surgery for critical diseases, is a step toward rectification of this problem.

A Surgical Waiting List Management Unit was established at the Ministry of Health to assist public health institutions eliminate all surgical waiting lists while the Ministry works towards opening new facilities or upgrading existing facilities. It should be noted that the overarching objective of the Surgical Waiting List Unit is to have emergency cases done immediately and on a scale of urgent to least urgent and the waiting time should be limited to 1-4 months. Presently, the Ministry of Health has a number of initiatives in place partnering with some private sector institutions and certain international charitable organizations providing "pro bono" surgical procedures for our citizens, so that, the Ministry would be able to report the encouraging statistics which reflect the output of the public health sector in totality, with respect to surgical procedures.

During the period October 2004 – July 2005 the Ministry of Health was able to carry out some 25,343 surgical procedures. As a result of this achievement, the Ministry has been able to significantly reduce the waiting time for cataract surgeries, hernia, hysterectomies, prostate procedures, fibroid and joint replacement (orthopaedic).

The Surgical Waiting List Management Unit at the Ministry of Health will continue its work to eliminate all waiting lists in the public health sector by June 2006.

Improving access to health services was seen as the highest priority to improving the country's health according to the MORI (2004:22) study. HIV/AIDS and drug and alcohol abuse were identified as the main health problems to be addressed.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has severely impacted the human resource capacity of Trinidad and Tobago. In 1992, Trinidad and Tobago placed 17th in the world for the total number of cases per 100,000 of the population<sup>55</sup>. Currently, there are approximately 28,000 HIV infected adults and children in Trinidad and Tobago with an estimated adult HIV rate (15 – 49 years) of 3.2%<sup>56</sup>. A number of initiatives have been undertaken to address this problem, including the development of a 5 year National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP) in 2002 and the establishment of a National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) in 2003.

In 2004 the Government of Trinidad and Tobago launched the 5 year National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2004-2008 (NSP), which is the action framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners, and established an internationally-recognized mechanism (the NACC) to ensure that the response to HIV is well coordinated and multi-sectoral in nature. The National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) is the multi-sectoral body charged with the responsibility of coordinating and monitoring the nation's response to HIV and AIDS, under the Office of the Prime Minister.

The NACC is comprised of governmental, non-governmental and private sector groups, regional agencies, and actual representation from persons living with HIV/AIDS. The terms of reference of the Committee are outlined in Box III opposite.

54 (MORI 2004:6)

55 HIV/AIDS is identified by a clear majority of people as the most important issue for the Government to address (MORI, 2004:7).

56 United Nations Report on the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean Community

### Box III: Terms of Reference of the National AIDS Co-ordinating Committee (NACC)

- To ensure the effective coordination of the expanded national response to HIV/AIDS.
- To provide general oversight to the execution of the expanded national response by way of monitoring and evaluating the achievement of higher order targets.
- To develop and maintain synergies between the various programmes.
- To ensure knowledge-sharing among Ministries, implementing agencies and international organizations with respect to research activities and best practices in combating HIV/AIDS.
- To provide advocacy, including social marketing and lobbying with all stakeholders to ensure that the response to HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago is congruent with the National Strategic Plan and policies (including the reduction of stigma and discrimination against People Living with HIV/AIDS).
- To provide advisory support and monitor the HIV/AIDS implementation plans of Government Ministries/Department and other implementing agencies (including Non-Governmental Organizations, Community-Based Organizations and Faith Based Organizations.)
- To foster linkages among Ministries, implementing agencies and regional and international organizations to ensure knowledge sharing and synergy between activities to combat HIV/AIDS.
- To act as a clearinghouse for information, including national and international updates;
- To mobilize resources and monitor allocation and utilization

Since 2002, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has been providing Antiretroviral (ARV) Drugs to those in need at no cost. Currently, there are 2,334 persons who are living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in treatment and care and out of those persons, 1,423 are receiving ARV therapy at the Eric Williams Medical Science Complex (pediatric services), Cyril Ross Nursery (pediatric services), Scarborough Hospital (pediatric services), San Fernando General Hospital (adult and pediatric services), Medical Research Foundation (adult services), and Tobago Health Promotion Clinic (adult services). See Box IV for a list of HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care Centres. This has resulted in a decrease in the reported mortality and morbidity due to AIDS over the past 3 years. Additionally, there have been other encouraging signs: the National Surveillance

Unit reported a decline in new HIV infections for the year 2004. These early trends support a sustained comprehensive effort that must be expanded to involve the entire national community.

### Box IV: HIV/AIDS Treatment & Care Centres in Trinidad & Tobago

- San Fernando General Hospital (Ward 2)
- Cyril Ross Nursery
- Mt Hope Medical Complex
- Scarborough General Hospital
- Health Promotion Clinic (Tobago)
- Medical Research Foundation (Port of Spain General Hospital)

Trinidad and Tobago's progress is being monitored via indicators outlined in the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2004-8 (NSP). The two (2) primary goals of the NSP are to reduce the incidence of HIV infections, and to mitigate the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on persons affected and infected. Programmes and initiatives to arrest HIV in Trinidad and Tobago have been developed along the five (5) priority areas identified in the NSP, which are Prevention, Treatment Care & Support, Advocacy & Human Rights, Surveillance & Research, and Programme Management, Coordination and Evaluation.

#### • Access to Quality Housing

The vision for housing as articulated by the DNSP is: 'every citizen of Trinidad and Tobago [must have] access to adequate, quality housing'. The following goals have been identified as fundamental to the operationalization of this vision:

1. *To support housing development in the country through an effective legal, regulatory, and financial framework.*
2. *To ensure the availability of all required resources for housing design and construction.*
3. *To fulfil the country's housing needs through adequate land management.*
4. *To ensure the active participation of all stakeholders in the housing development process.*

(DNSP, p. 142).

## The National Social Situation

According to MORI (2004:31), *'over half the population surveyed (58%) do not believe the Government is doing enough to provide affordable housing for low income families. This view is more prevalent among younger people (62%) and the working class (61%), compared with those aged over 55 years (49%) and the middle class (53%)'*.

Concerted efforts have been made, however, to meet the housing needs of the populace through the Ministry of Housing's Accelerated Housing, Infill Lots, Joint Venture and Urban Renewal Programmes. The target of 70% homeownership has been slightly exceeded (72% of the population are homeowners) and the majority of the nation's people have access to the basic infrastructural requirements for a clean and safe home environment<sup>57</sup>. In 2000, 99% of the population had sustainable access to improved sanitation and, 90% of the population had sustainable access to an improved water source (HDR, 2004: 161).

However, the current house price/income ratio of 6.3 is 2.8 points higher than the targeted ratio of between 3.5 and 4.5. Also, the floor area index needs to increase by 9.3 sq. m. in order to meet the targeted figure of 27.3 square metres<sup>58</sup>.

There are also programmes to address the specific housing needs of poor, marginalised and disadvantaged groups such as the Rent-to-Own Programme and the Home Construction Subsidy. The Squatter Regularisation Programme and the provision of grants to improve housing conditions are also existing initiatives which will impact on vulnerable households.

### • Youth Development, Sport and Recreation and the Special Needs of the Aged

Youth (persons aged 12 to 29 years) have been invariably described as, *'the energy, creativity and dynamism that drive society forward [and] the medium that engenders change and helps us to chart new directions for ourselves'*<sup>59</sup>. Given this understanding, youth development cannot be overlooked, but should be promoted so as to ensure that 'our youth are respected and nurtured as the leaders of tomorrow'<sup>60</sup>.

In Trinidad and Tobago, approximately 46% of the population are youth<sup>61</sup>. This observation underpins the need to ensure that the expressed and inert potential of the members of this age group is positively directed.

Caribbean youth may be generally described as healthy, happy and productive<sup>62</sup>. However, recent reports indicate that considerable numbers of Caribbean adolescents experience feelings of rage emanating from weak families, insensitive institutional frameworks, limited economic opportunities, and the effects of physical and sexual abuse. These and other debilitating individual, micro and macro environmental factors have contributed to high levels of risk-taking behaviour by members of this sub-population, such as involvement in gang violence, ownership of firearms, and the early age of sexual initiation<sup>63</sup>.

Trinidad and Tobago is not immune to these occurrences. Anecdotal evidence points to heightened levels of youth delinquency in recent times both within and without the education system. One of the key macro-environmental factors impacting on youth is unemployment.

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57 Vision 2020 Housing Sub Committee report August 2003.

58 The present floor area index is 18 square metres.

59 Vision 2020 Sub Committee report on Youth, Sport and Recreation (July 2004:30).

60 DNSP, p. 62).

61 Ibid.

62 Caribbean Youth Development: Issues and Policy Directions, (World Bank, 2003: vi).

63 Caribbean Youth Development: Issues and Policy Directions, (World Bank, 2003).

Approximately 44% of all unemployed persons in Trinidad and Tobago are youth aged 15 – 24 (CSO; first quarter data 2005).

It is critical that further steps be taken to address the weaknesses in the various institutional entities with which youth interface and to develop the self concept of youth so as to reduce risk-taking behaviour. In 2004, a National Youth Policy and Plan of Action was approved by Cabinet to move forward with action to address these issues. The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs took the step in fiscal 2005 to establish a Unit to facilitate the implementation of the Policy. Associated activities include:

- 1) The identification and coordination of existing programmes for youth; and
- 2) Review of the National Youth Council

The Objectives in the National Youth Policy are detailed in Box V below.

### **Box V: Objectives of the National Youth Policy**

- To facilitate the promotion, adoption and acceptance of positive values such as discipline, responsibility, patriotism, high self-esteem.
- To promote the attainment by youth of fulfilling careers cognizant of the need to be flexible and multi-skilled.
- Effective leadership development to ensure enhanced leadership among young people.
- To ensure that young people acquire appropriate negotiating, problem solving and other life skills.
- To ensure that youth acquire proper language, communication and social skills to interact with others in both local and international communities.

A Sport Policy was also developed and approved in fiscal 2004. The vision for sport as enunciated in the DNSP is that it will be ‘a vehicle for development, enriching people’s lives through participation, healthy lifestyles, quality training, excellence and national success’. In fiscal 2005, implementation of the Sport Policy commenced with the establishment of the Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago to undertake initiatives such as the maintenance of facilities and the delivery of specific programmes.

Developmental efforts must also treat with the requisite needs of a burgeoning ageing population. Over the past four (4) decades, the population of older persons sixty years and over in Trinidad and Tobago has been increasing in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total population. By 2015, 10% of the population will be 65 years and over. In light of this, strategic efforts such as the formulation of a National Policy on Ageing and the establishment of a Division of Ageing have been undertaken.

The aforementioned initiatives seek to ‘promote the well being of older persons in a sustainable manner and provide older persons with the opportunity to be integrated into the mainstream of society’<sup>64</sup>. In fiscal 2005, government also approved a proposal for the establishment of a Continuum of Health and Social Support Services for Older Persons which will entail the development of a number of programmes which would impact significantly on the older persons’ population.

### **• Regional Development and Sustainable Communities**

The vision for regional development and sustainable communities is for ‘[e]ach region and every community to live harmoniously in a safe and secure environment, making judicious and sustainable use of the natural resources

<sup>64</sup> Draft National Policy on Ageing.

## The National Social Situation

and enjoying a sustained quality of life'. A sustainable community is one in which 'residents are empowered to meet their needs for housing, social facilities, physical infrastructure, recreation and employment opportunities either within or in close proximity to the community without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs' (DNSP, p.174).

To achieve this, the strategies outlined in the DNSP are predicated on the belief that: citizens must be empowered to take responsibility for their communities through, for example, increased participation in local government processes; every citizen must have fair access to resources and facilities in their communities that are necessary for living a satisfying life; sustainable economies and business enterprises must be encouraged; and information sharing and knowledge development must be fostered within communities.

The Ministries of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs and Local Government, have a critical role to play in the development of sustainable communities. The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs has a wide range of community-based programmes which focus on empowering individuals and communities and which includes capacity building for community-based organizations.

During fiscal 2004, a Green Paper entitled "**A Draft Policy on Local Government Reform 2004**" was laid in Parliament. The policy sets out strategy for the continued reform and modernization of local government in Trinidad and Tobago and advocates legislative reviews, re-definition of the roles of the Ministry and the Municipal Corporations, re-definition of boundaries, institutional strengthening and capacity building, delegation of operational activities from the Ministry to the Corporations, and the de-linking of the regional corporations from the administrative structure of the Ministry.

It is expected that the Policy would be finalised in the fiscal 2006 and that its implementation would address a number of issues identified for attention with regard to regional development. The reactivation of the Decentralisation Unit in the Ministry of Local Government would also result in the intensification of the decentralisation of the Ministry functions to local government bodies.

Civil society organizations have made significant contributions in the development of sustainable communities in Trinidad and Tobago. For decades these organizations have provided a wide array of services such as education and counselling, and addressed issues such as human rights, gender equity and the conservation of the environment for the benefit of the society as a whole.

The insecurity of funding arrangements, the lack of clarity on funding requirements and provisions, and the subsequent difficulty in attracting and retaining high quality staff are some of the challenges which curtail the efficacy of civil society organizations in the country<sup>65</sup>. The State has been a consistent funder of civil society organizations and is the principal funder for many of these agencies. In recent times, government has increased allocations to civil society organizations involved in poverty alleviation and reduction strategies<sup>66</sup>. The scope of such funding will be detailed further in the document at Chapter VI.

A Draft Framework to Guide Government/NGO Relationships was recently formulated by the Ministry of Social Development to facilitate the strengthening of the relationship between the State and the NGO/CBO sector for the delivery of Social Services in Trinidad & Tobago.

### • Gender Development

Gender Development is high on the policy agenda both nationally and internationally. The promotion of

65 Vision 2020 Poverty Alleviation and Social Services Sub-Committee Draft Final Report, p.39.

66 Vision 2020 Poverty Alleviation and Social Services Sub-Committee Draft Final Report, p.17.

gender equality and the empowerment of women is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The main objective with respect to this MDG is *to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015*. At the national level, the DNSP for Trinidad and Tobago has as its stated vision for gender development: *“a society in which women and men contribute to, and benefit from, equitable access to and control of resources”*. The goals that have been demarcated in relation to this are:

1. To establish mechanisms to promote gender equity in the public and private sectors.
2. To sensitise the public on issues arising out of the Gender policy.
3. To produce gender disaggregated social and economic data.
4. To educate NGOs and CBOs on gender-related issues.

(DNSP, p.168)

According to the Human Development Report (HDR, 2004) Trinidad and Tobago ranked 47 on the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) having obtained an average value of 0.795. The findings suggest that generally, with the exception of minimal variations, there is equitable access for males and females to education at the primary and secondary levels of the system, and that equal proportions of males and females achieve a minimal acceptable level of literacy.

According to the HDR (2004), there are equal proportions of girls to boys in primary schools. In 2000-01, the ratio of girls to boys in primary school was 1.00. In secondary schools there were slightly more girls than boys, as was evidenced by a net secondary enrolment ratio of 1.03 for females to males. Significant differences were observed in the enrolment patterns at the tertiary level. For example,

for the period 2000 to 2001, there were significantly more females than males enrolled in all tertiary level programs, except for engineering, as is evidenced by a gross tertiary enrolment level (females to males) of 1.53.

Gender-equity in literacy levels must also be addressed. While the HDR (2003), reported perfect equity in the ratio of 1.00 for the proportion of literate females to males in 1990 and 2001, in a study done by Godfrey St. Bernard et al. in 1995, the illiteracy rate for persons 15 – 24 years of age was estimated to be 5.9% for males and 2.9% for females. That study also had estimates of functional literacy of 84.5% for males and 93.5% for females in the 15-24 year age group<sup>67</sup>.

Interestingly however, and as was mentioned above, despite the academic advancement of women, females appear to experience significant inequity from employment practices. The participation rate of men in the labour force is far greater than women, ranging between 74.2 – 75.5 over the last ten years. However, the rates for women increased from 44.3 in 1994 to 50.8 in 2004. Men dominate the labour force in every sector except for the wholesale and retail trade and the services sector, and the ratios are about 4:1 in almost every sector. Nonetheless, increased representation of women is observed in other sectors except for the Energy, Construction and Electricity and Water Sectors<sup>68</sup>. In 2002, the estimated earned income for males was significantly higher than that for females. The disparity ranged from a ratio of 1.12:1 to 1.74:1. Furthermore, economic activity is significantly ‘gender-stratified’ in Trinidad and Tobago. There are significantly more females in the service-oriented activities than males<sup>69</sup>, while males are predominantly found in agricultural and industrial related activities respectively<sup>70</sup>. In 2002, there were significantly more female-contributing family workers (75%) than males (25%).

67 Hunte, 2004: 29.

68 Hunte, 2004: 12

69 The female employment activity as a % of male rate for the period 1995-2002 was 160.

70 The female employment activity as a % of the male rate (1995 - 2002) was 25 in agriculture and 36 in industry.

## The National Social Situation

The proportion of women to men in the national parliament has been increasing over the years, with women holding ministerial positions in key ministries such as Finance, Education, Culture and Gender Affairs, Planning and Development and Public Utilities and the Environment. The proportion has moved from 10% in 1991 to 27% in 2002.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has developed some programs to assist in correcting these imbalances. These include the Male Support, Women in Harmony, Non-traditional Skills Training for Women and, the Gender Training and Gender Mainstreaming programmes. Other initiatives include the development of a Draft National Gender Policy, the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act (1999), Legislative Reform in compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), support for NGOs which advocate for and promote greater participation of females in various spheres of life and, recruitment and mentoring programmes targeting young males. It is expected that the Gender Policy would be finalised in fiscal 2006 to provide guidelines for the way forward.

### Supportive Elements

#### • Culture, Population and Diversity

In pursuing the goal of the development of a caring society, culture, population and diversity must be incorporated in the strategic approaches to attaining the two development priorities. The major goals to be pursued with respect to these three areas are included in <sup>71</sup> Box VI below.

#### Box VI: Major Goals in the Areas of Culture, Population & Diversity

- Instilling a sense of national pride in citizens
- Promoting social re-engineering of behaviour patterns
- Developing a reliable national population pattern
- Providing sustainable employment for all or employment, which can provide a sustained quality of life
- Ensuring full access of the population to all sexual and reproductive health care and services
- Achieving the optimum utilisation of the country's land resources for agriculture settlement and commercial and social activities in a sustainable manner
- Developing the capabilities of all citizens through full integration into the general society without discrimination
- Building harmonious communities

A number of Ministries in the social sector have a key role to play in achieving the above goals. In fiscal 2005, the Ministry of Social Development undertook a number of initiatives which would pave the way for the attainment of some of the objectives outlined for the three areas. In the area of promoting social re-engineering of behaviour patterns, a study on The Degree of Conformity to Socially Accepted Norms and Values was commissioned by the Ministry. The major objectives of the study are to:

- a) Determine the level of breakdown of social norms and values in the society;
- b) Identify the causes and effects of the aforementioned;
- c) Make recommendations to arrest and/or reverse the decline.

In addition, approval was obtained for the establishment of an Education and Communications Unit in the Ministry of Social Development, which would have as its main focus the promulgation of positive social values as a means of promoting healthy behaviour patterns.

<sup>71</sup> Please see DNSP, pages 96,100 & 104 for a comprehensive listing of goals for culture, population and diversity respectively.



Programmes to facilitate social cohesion and integration continued for a number of target groups in fiscal 2005 such as substance abusers, ex-prisoners and the socially displaced. In the area of building harmonious communities, sessions in anger management, leadership, conflict resolution and mediation skills were undertaken in several communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. These programmes will continue and be expanded where necessary. There is recognition that significant attention to addressing the issues related to culture, population and diversity will be required if developed country status is to be achieved.

## Overview Of The SSIP For 2005

In 2005, Government focus was again placed on the strengthening of institutional structures for governance and service delivery and on the development of the country's human capital. The commitment of Government to a people-centred approach to development was demonstrated by the proportion of the total budget that was allocated to the key Ministries in the social sector.

A total of \$7.7 billion dollars of the national budget was invested in the Core Social Sector Ministries (see Table I below) in 2005 for both recurrent and capital expenditures. This figure amounted to a little less than one quarter of the total budget (see Figure I opposite).

Of the total budget allocated to the core social sector Ministries, the two Ministries receiving the larger proportions were the Ministries of Education (32%) and Health (30%) (See Figure II opposite). This was a reflection of government's commitment to the goals of education for all and the provision of quality health care services.

The budgeted allocation to the social sector could be broken down further to assess allocations toward social infrastructure and social programming respectively. (See Table II opposite). In this regard, a total of 4.1 billion dollars was allocated for infrastructural and programming activities in fiscal 2005. Appendix II outlines the budgeted allocations under recurrent expenditure for the various ministries, which are responsible for conducting social programmes and institutional/structural initiatives.

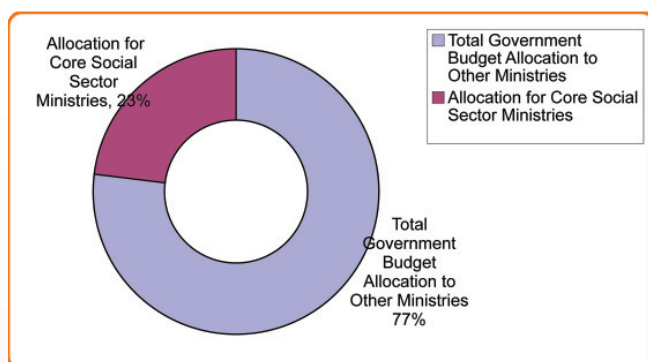
During the fiscal period additional allocations were provided for social infrastructure under the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) in the areas of education, health, housing and settlements, delivery of social services and community services and human resource development. Estimated expenditure for fiscal 2005 is \$1,433.7 million dollars. One hundred and ten percent (110%) of the \$3.0 billion allocated under recurrent expenditure was expended toward programmes and projects, policy development, research and institutional/

**Table I: Budgeted Allocations For The Core Social Sector Ministries Fiscal 2005**

Core Social Sector Ministries	Development Programme Allocation	Recurrent Expenditure Allocation	Total (\$) Allocation
Social Development	\$4,200,000.00	\$35,358,990.00	\$39,558,990.00
Office Of The Prime Minister (SSD)	\$19,740,000.00	\$1,344,279,433.00	\$1,364,019,433.00
Community Development, Culture & Gender Affairs	\$67,200,000.00	\$166,346,145.00	\$233,546,145.00
Education	\$294,000,000.00	\$2,846,333,843.00	\$3,140,333,843.00
Health	\$280,000,000.00	\$1,581,374,600.00	\$1,861,374,600.00
Housing	\$161,700,000.00	\$144,603,300.00	\$306,303,300.00
Sport & Youth Affairs	\$31,980,000.00	\$163,266,912.00	\$195,246,912.00
Tobago House Of Assembly (THA) *	\$78,155,000.00	\$453,126,020.00	\$531,281,020.00
	\$936,975,000.00	\$6,734,689,243.00	\$7,671,664,243.00
*Social Sector Divisions of THA:			
_ Tourism, Transportation, Enterprise Development and Settlements		\$80,875,300.00	
_ Education, Youth Affairs and Sports		\$187,973,000.00	
_ Community Development and Culture		\$24,760,620.00	
_ Health and Social Services		\$159,442,100.00	
_ Central Administrative Services (contributions to organizations)		\$75,000.00	
_ Social Infrastructure Allocation for THA	\$78,155,000.00	\$453,126,020.00	\$531,281,020.00

Source: Ministry of Finance Draft Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure and Development Programme 2005

**Figure I:  
Percentage Of Total Budget For Fiscal 2005  
Allocated To Core Social Ministries**



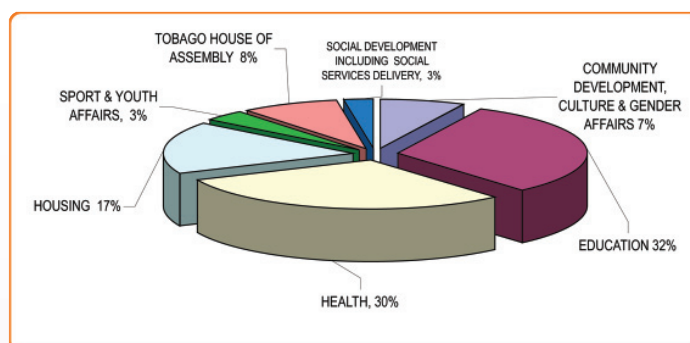
Source: Ministry of Finance- Draft Estimates for Recurrent and Capital Expenditure 2005

structural initiatives, consequent on supplementary allocations during the period under review. Some of the major projects under the development programme in the category social infrastructure are outlined in Appendix III. Major institutional/ structural initiatives across Ministries are outlined at Appendix IV.

In the 2005 fiscal year, a major operational change was effected in the social sector with the transfer from the Office of the Prime Minister of the social services delivery function, to the Ministry of Social Development. This was regarded as a key strategic move toward the improvement of the delivery of social services to the citizenry and the co-ordination of programming activities.

Government continued with its mandate to ensure the development and improvement of the nation's human capital with continued investment in developmental programmes. Government recognizes that emphasis has to be placed on the development of the nation's vulnerable citizens and has therefore invested significant sums to ensure the continuance of these programmes, as they seek to combat poverty by empowering and improving the capacity of untrained persons to enjoy better lifestyles. An estimated total budgeted allocation of 1.2 billion dollars was provided for the conduct of developmental programmes in fiscal 2005 (See Table III on the following page).

**Figure II:  
Budgeted Allocations For The Core Social  
Sector Ministries – 2005**



There were significant achievements with some programmes and where necessary, restructuring of some programmes aimed at making them more relevant to the needs of clients. Other achievements under this programme category would be outlined further in the Review of Programmes in Chapter V.

There were also noteworthy achievements under the remedial and preventative programme categories. The total budgeted allocation for the conduct of remedial programmes in 2005 was 1.4 billion dollars and the budgeted allocation for preventative programmes was 315.5 million dollars.

**Table II: Budgeted Allocations For Social Infrastructure & Programming 2005**

Sector Components	Budgeted Allocations 2005 \$
Social Infrastructure	1,123,665,000.00
Social Programming	2,999,161,400.00
Total Budgeted Allocation	4,122,826,400.00

## Overview Of The SSIP For 2005

**Figure III:  
Expenditure By Programming Type, 2004  
And 2005**

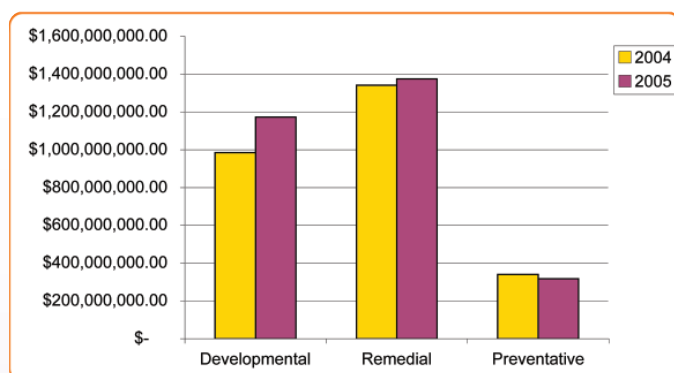


Table III below indicates budgeted allocations within the categories of Developmental, Remedial and Preventative Programmes for 2004 and 2005.

Remedial type programmes accounted for 50% of budgeted allocations in 2004 and 48% in 2005. The percentage of budgeted allocations on preventative type programmes also showed a reduction from 13% in 2004 to 11% in 2005. However budgeted allocations for developmental- type programmes in 2005 accounted for 41% of the total budgeted allocation, which showed an increase of 5% from the previous year. This is in keeping with the development objective to shift the focus of social investment from the remedial to the developmental and preventative mode.

It should be noted that remedial-type programmes had the largest budgeted allocation both in 2004 and 2005 respectively. This was primarily due to the significant number of clients which benefit from the Public Assistance and Disability Assistance Grants, the distribution of Old Age Pension and the SHARE Programme which are all remedial-type programmes.

Some new programmes which were expected to begin in fiscal 2005 were successfully introduced. These are outlined in Box VII below. Further details on the status of the programmes are obtained at Appendix V.

### Box VII: Other New Programmes Successfully Implemented in 2005

- Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE)
- Student Support Services Programme
- Public Education on Ageing

In terms of specific initiatives which impacted on the sector in fiscal 2005, the Management Information System for Social Sector Programmes (MISSP) was updated to include new programmes which commenced during the period. The MISSP is a database with details on more than two hundred (200) social interventions across Ministries.

A key focal area of this government, as mentioned above, has been to develop the human resource of the country by equipping them with the appropriate tools necessary

**Table III: Budgeted Allocations Within The Categories Of Developmental, Remedial And Preventative Programmes For 2004 And 2005 (Trinidad)**

Type of Programme	Budgeted Allocations	% of Total Budgeted Allocations	Budgeted Allocations	% of Total Budgeted Allocations
	2004 \$	2004 \$	2005 \$	2005 \$
Developmental	983,080,942	37%	1,171,177,009	41%
Remedial	1,339,511,437	50%	1,373,943,592	48%
Preventative	339,413,892	13%	315,471,360	11%
Total Expenditure	2,662,006,271	100%	2,860,591,961	100%

Source: Budgets Division of the Ministry of Finance and the Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) 2005

to adapt to the changing and dynamic environment in which we live. Therefore, prominence was placed on what is referred to as the seventeen (17) critical training programmes. These are outlined in Box VIII below. Review of the programmes commenced in fiscal 2005 with a view to rationalisation, where necessary, strengthening and expansion to a national level.

### **Box VIII: The Seventeen (17) Critical Training Programmes**

- Community Education (Skills Development) Programme
- Export Centres Programme
- Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)
- Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women
- Transformation and Development Centres
- Women in Harmony
- Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
- Military Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)
- Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship Reorientation Training (MYPART)
- Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)
- Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme (MUST)
- On-the-Job Training Programme (OJT)
- Retraining Programme
- Youth Training & Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)
- The Adult Education Programme
- The Patient Care Assistants (PCA) Programme

In 2005, emphasis was also placed on the development of mechanisms to enable stringent monitoring of programmes, to improve the levels of implementation in the sector and ensure continued relevance of the programmes. A framework for monitoring and evaluating social sector interventions and a draft monitoring and evaluation policy for the sector were devised with a view to developing a culture of monitoring and evaluation among Ministries in the sector.

It is envisaged that the introduction of the framework and the implementation of the policy will result in the establishment of common structures and standards that will govern the operations of monitoring and evaluation systems in the sector. A comprehensive evaluation

of the S.H.A.R.E. Programme was completed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Social Development in the period under review.

In keeping with the focus on poverty reduction, a number of milestones were accomplished by the European Union-Sponsored Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) which aims at supporting the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in establishing and implementing a National Poverty Strategy. One of the key areas being looked at is the strengthening of the information base on poverty and poverty-related programmes. In this regard, a Survey of Living Conditions commenced in fiscal 2005 and is expected to be completed in fiscal 2006.

Associated projects with regard to strengthening the information base include the conduct of poverty audits, poverty profiles and regional assessments. In fiscal 2005, a Consultant was contracted to undertake this activity which will utilize a very participatory approach. Persons from community based organizations would be trained to conduct the research which would result in capacity building for the organizations.

Another component of the programme involves the establishment of Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) and Networks of Information and Resource Centres. In fiscal 2005, twelve (12) RSHDCs were established and the associated Project Implementation Units (PIUs).

In fiscal 2005 continued emphasis was placed on youth discipline and behavioural change through the Peace Promotion Programme, also known as the Strategic Implementation Strategies Programme, conducted under the Ministry of Education. Despite the multi-cultural, harmonious background and small size of Trinidad and Tobago it is unfortunate that we have not escaped the disturbing global phenomenon of school violence, indiscipline and lawlessness of the youth. The mission of the Peace Programme is to create a Culture of Peace within the individual, the home, the school and

## Overview Of The SSIP For 2005

the community. The activities of the Peace Promotion Programme are specifically aimed to reach students, teachers, parents and the community.

In the area of youth development, the implementation of a National Youth Policy, which seeks to promote a vision for young people of Trinidad and Tobago and outlines the strategic approaches to transforming this vision into reality, commenced. In fiscal 2005, efforts were made to establish the Project Implementation Unit to address the implementation of the fifteen (15) courses of action for the National Youth Policy from 2005-2007.

Activities and new programmes geared towards the establishment of a National Youth Council (NYC) were also undertaken. These included the conduct of workshops with young people to discuss the formation of the Council. The Council will serve as the national umbrella Youth Organisation for youth related agencies and unattached youth. It will also function as a lobby and advocate for youth at the national, regional and international levels.

A number of social sector policies were developed or completed during fiscal 2005, some of which are still in the draft stage. These policies seek to address a cross-section of social issues and concerns affecting the society at large. The following policies were developed / finalised:

### Box IX: Policies Developed/Finalised in 2005

- National Policy on Ageing (Draft)
- National Social Development Policy (Draft)
- National Plan of Action for Children (Draft)
- National Policy on Deportees (Draft)
- National Youth Policy
- National School Health Policy (Draft)
- Policy on NGO/Government Relations (Draft)
- National Policy on Local Government Reform (Draft)
- National Gender Policy (Draft)
- Policy on Persons with Disabilities
- National Cultural Policy (Draft)
- Tax Incentive Policy for the Arts (Draft)
- National Policy on the Development of Tertiary Education, Training and Distance and Lifelong Learning (Draft)
- Policy on the Establishment of a Seamless Education and Training System (Draft)

In keeping with Government's focus on the conduct of social research to inform policy and programme development, a number of studies were earmarked for implementation in fiscal 2005. Three (3) studies were completed on important social issues, a **National Survey of the Socially Displaced**, a **Survey on Children's Homes** and a **Study on the Status of Ex-Prisoners**.

Some of the main objectives of the **Survey of Socially Displaced Persons** were:

1. to enumerate the number of homeless persons in Trinidad and Tobago;
2. to assess the severity of homelessness nationwide and the extent, causes and effects among adults and children; and
3. to propose new or revised policy and programme initiatives on the basis of the findings.

Results of the findings are currently being reviewed.

The **Survey of Children's Homes** in Trinidad and Tobago was conducted primarily to obtain accurate and updated data on children's homes, in order to implement new legislation which will result in the licensing of homes and standardization of childcare. The analysis of the survey provided information on the training and developmental needs of staff in children's homes, the situation of children in children's homes, the views of children on the quality and standards of care and recommendations to treat with the effective implementation of new legislation. The survey was completed in 2005.

The **Study on the Status of Ex-Prisoners** was completed in August 2005 and confirmed the need for a structured approach to rehabilitating ex-offenders and provided recommendations for the establishment of a comprehensive support system for the target group.

In terms of older persons a review of the **Homes for Older Persons Act 2000** was undertaken in 2005. This Act deals with the regulation and control of Homes for senior citizens in Trinidad and Tobago. The **Older Persons Information Centre (OPIC)** was launched in August 2005 with the objective of increasing public awareness of ageing and ageing issues. Proposals were also received from a number of NGOs for **the establishment of senior centres** to provide recreational activities for older persons.

### Tobago

The Tobago House of Assembly (THA) undertook a number of social programmes and initiatives in fiscal 2005. These programmes and initiatives were expected to address the social needs of Tobagonians in areas such as education, poverty, health, employment and ageing. Some of the programmes included:

- \* Realisation of self-employment and income-generating Heritage Bakery project at Les Coteaux
- \* Assistance to Community Organisations
- \* Assistance to the Elderly
- \* Grants to Necessitous Patients

Further achievements will be discussed in the Review of Programmes for Tobago, in Chapter V.

## Outlook Of The SSIP For 2006

In fiscal 2006 Government will continue to build on strategic initiatives which commenced in fiscal 2005 as the course toward vision 2020 is charted. Attention would be given to those initiatives which advance the development priorities for the sector. Some areas of focus would be poverty reduction, human resource development, family development and support and improvements in the delivery of social services.

In terms of programming, pursuing the objectives outlined by the Co-ordinating Committee on the Social Sector (CCSS) for the seventeen (17) critical programmes would be emphasized. Steps will also be taken to improve the targeting of programmes and evaluation of specific programmes would be undertaken.

Development of adequate delivery systems, an appropriate institutional framework and effective systems for continuous measurement of progress toward social development priorities would be key objectives to be pursued. Steps will also be taken to establish the appropriate legal framework for the attainment of social development objectives. (See Box X below on the legislative agenda for 2006 as it relates to the social sector).

### Box X: Legislative Agenda for the Social Sector – 2006

- The Consumer Protection Bill
- The Conditions of Work Bill
- The Industrial Relation (Amendment) Bill
- The Employment Injury Disability & Benefits Bill
- The Quality Health Services Bill
- The Anti-Doping Commission Bill
- The Homes for Older Persons Bill
- The Sport Commission Bill

Some of the major strategic directions for the SSIP for 2006 are shown in Box XI below.

### Box XI: Major Strategic Directions for the 2006 SSIP

- Alignment of sector initiatives with the objectives established for national development in the National Strategic Plan;
- Restructuring and decentralization of service delivery systems;
- Promotion of a collaborative and inter-sectoral approach toward the strengthening of the family as a core institution of society and as the foundation upon which attainment of the vision for developed country status would be built;
- Establishment of adequate and appropriate institutional and legal frameworks for effective social service provision;
- Addressing the issues highlighted in the MORI Wave IV Report which relate to social programmes;
- Establishment of systems to effectively monitor ongoing social programmes and
- Adoption of a more focused approach to programming especially with regard to the seventeen critical social programmes;
- Strengthening of the capacity of Social Sector Ministries and agencies inclusive of the CBO/NGO sector;

In 2006 Government's investment in the sector for social infrastructure, programming and other social investments is \$ 5.6 billion, an increase in the amount of \$ 1.5 billion (37%) from the previous year. The budgeted allocation for social infrastructure under the development programme in the areas of the delivery of social services, education, health care, housing, community services and human resource development is \$ 1.8 billion whilst \$3.8 billion has been allocated towards programmes and projects, policy development, research and institutional/structural initiatives under recurrent expenditure. The latter indicates a \$780,895,165.00 (25%) increase in



the allocation toward programming over the 2005 figure. See Table IV below.

**Table IV: Budgeted Allocations For Social Infrastructure & Programming - 2006**

SECTOR COMPONENT	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2006 (\$)
Social Infrastructure	1,801,440,000.00
Social Programming	3,870,861,165.00
Total Allocation	5,672,301,165.00

Source: Ministries of Finance & Planning & Development

While the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and National Policy have been developed and approved in 2005, the Policy would be implemented throughout the sector in fiscal 2006. It is Government's intention to promote a culture of accountability as well as ensuring that programming is achieving the level of impact that would advance sustainable development. Evaluations of some of the social services offered and the programmes in operation across the sector would also be undertaken.

Social programmes will continue to focus on poverty alleviation, education, social integration, health, youth and community development in 2006. However, particular focus will be placed on programmes which develop and support healthy family functioning and the introduction of a number of new programmes and institutional/structural initiatives. See Appendix VI for further details on new programmes, projects and institutional/structural initiatives to be implemented in 2006.

To accelerate the momentum of development and particularly to address the issue of poverty, the social services delivery system will be strengthened to meet the expectations of its clientele by developing the operating system for the Decentralization of the Delivery of Social Services to Communities. This system is intended to allow our citizens to access quality services with greater ease.

Within recent times Government has determined that there is need to deepen and strengthen the partnership with the non-governmental organization sector. Action to advance this objective would be vigorously pursued in fiscal 2006.

In the area of capacity building, a number of institutional strengthening initiatives will be undertaken in 2006 in key social sector Ministries. These include the Ministries of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education, Social Development, Education, Sport and Youth Affairs and Labour and Small and Micro Enterprises Development. Some institutional initiatives planned for 2006 are as follows:

- Establishment of the Children's Authority
- Establishment of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board and Unit
- Establishment of an Education and Communications Unit in the Ministry of Social Development
- Establishment of a Development Support Unit

A number of surveys /studies will be undertaken in fiscal 2006 to provide empirical evidence for policy and programme development. The various surveys and studies are outlined in Chapter V under Sector Plans for 2006. Some of the studies which will be undertaken are:

- Conformity to Socially Accepted Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago
- Evaluating Levels of Literacy ( Functional)
- Status of Males in Society
- Study of Economically Inactive Youth in Trinidad and Tobago 2005-2006
- Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006

Government recognizes that in order to fulfill the increasing demand for an improved social sector, focus must be placed on the development of relevant policies

## **Outlook Of The SSIP For 2006**

to guide programming. In particular a Draft National Policy on Social Development would be finalized. Through the hosting of national consultations embracing Government's commitment to a participatory approach to development, a number of other policies will be developed and finalized in 2006. Significant action will also be taken in the key social sector areas of regional development and community empowerment, health, labour and social security. These initiatives are outlined in further details in Chapter VII of this document.

# Review of Programmes for 2005

## Introduction

The activities undertaken by the nation's social sector Ministries and Agencies are the primary focus of the Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP). The review of programming for 2005 will outline the major achievements, activities and milestones of some of the programmes under the purview of those ministries and agencies, whose primary function is to prevent or redress social ills and to foster social progress.

Ministries considered to be core social sector Ministries/ Departments in the public sector, are those which engage in activities generally considered to improve the social conditions of the citizenry and with more than 75% of their budgeted allocations being spent on the delivery of social programmes and services. Before engaging in discourse about the major achievements of the social programming for the previous fiscal year, identification of the public sector's core social sector ministries is necessary. These are depicted in the diagram below.

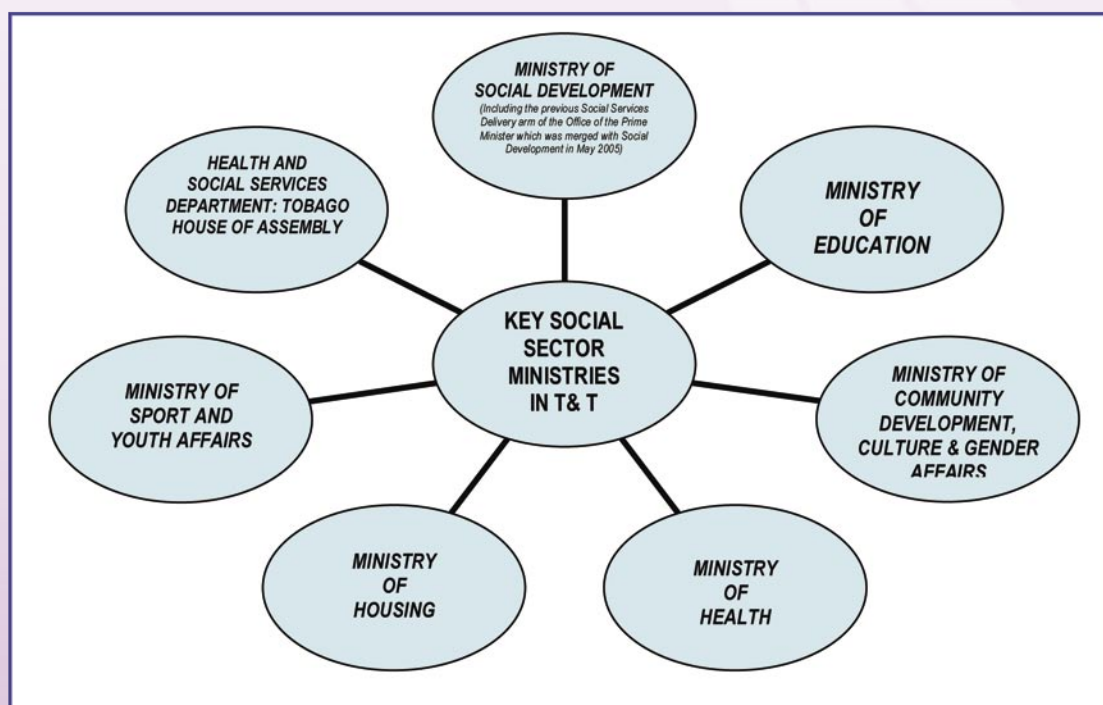
There are also several other Ministries that are responsible for important social sector programmes, which have

contributed significantly to Government's fight against poverty, illiteracy and other social ills. These Ministries are called ancillary social sector Ministries/Departments, and their primary or secondary activities impact significantly on the social development of the society. In addition, more than 50% of their respective budgets would be allocated for social development type initiatives. The ancillary social sector Ministries/ Departments are:

- Ministry of National Security
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education
- Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment
- Ministry of Local Government

All other Ministries and Departments of Government are regarded as social development enablers as their activities directly or indirectly facilitate the development of the society. It should also be noted that non-social sector Ministries or Departments also undertake social interventions and they are also included in this document.

**Diagram I: Depiction Of Key Social Sector Ministries**



## Review of Programmes for 2005

This review will report on the major activities and accomplishments of social programmes according to their area of intervention. Programmes have been divided into three broad categories, identifying the area of intervention intended by the primary objective of the programme. Programmes are developmental, remedial or preventive in their objective.

Developmental programmes, as the name suggests, are those which serve as a means of empowering citizens and encompass planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population. Remedial programmes are aimed at rectifying the economic and social problems faced by the nation's indigent persons and those who fall into crisis situations, while preventive programmes involve actions to arrest or deter the onset of social problems. Details on the budgeted allocations for fiscal 2005 for the various programmes are outlined in Appendix VII.

This section will address the major achievements of a number of programmes in the social sector.

Figure IV on the following page outlines the various ministries which conduct social programmes and the percentage of total programming that constitutes

developmental, remedial and preventative type programmes respectively in each ministry and the Tobago House of Assembly for fiscal 2005. Social Programmes under the THA are undertaken by Divisions such as Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Community Development and Culture and Health and Social Services.

A total of one hundred and seven (107) social programmes were identified as being in operation in fiscal 2005 within eleven (11) ministries and the Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly. The majority of programmes were developmental in nature (61 programmes) with remedial and preventative programmes almost equal in number (24 and 22 respectively). A similar situation as existed in 2004, obtained in 2005, with the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs and the Tobago House of Assembly having the largest number of social programmes. The number of programmes in the latter agencies accounted for 53% of the total number of social programmes in the sector. The Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Science Technology and Tertiary Education followed with fifteen (15) and seven (7) social programmes respectively.

**Table V: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations and Estimated Expenditure 2005, on Social Initiatives of Key Social Sector Delivery Ministries and the Tobago House Of Assembly**

Ministry/Agency	Budget Allocations 2005 \$	Estimated Expenditure 2005 \$	% of Budgeted Allocation Estimated to be spent
Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs	70,031,000	59,974,000	86%
Ministry of Education	293,568,000	260,241,000	87%
Ministry of Health	200,133,000	215,707,000	107%
Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education	234,705,000	370,580,526	158%
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	41,345,000	37,821,000	91%
Ministry of Social Development including Social Services Delivery	1,288,362,000	1,276,382,000	100%
Tobago House of Assembly	31,791,000	31,791,000	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,159,935,000</b>	<b>2,252,496,526</b>	<b>104%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance (Budgets Division)



## Review of Programmes for 2005

Table V shows a comparison of budgeted allocations and estimated expenditure for fiscal 2005, on social initiatives of key social sector delivery ministries and the Tobago House of Assembly. Appendix II is also relevant.

One Hundred and four percent (104%) of the total budget allocated to social programmes and other initiatives in the key Ministries in fiscal 2005 was expected to be utilized. It should be noted that Government also allocated additional funding to the Ministries in the sector for implementation of programmes following the mid-term review. This accounts for the recording of estimated expenditure at 109% of the budgeted allocation for the Ministry of Health and 158% for the Ministry of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education. The Ministry of Social Development and the Tobago House of Assembly were poised to spend the entire sum of the budgeted allocations.

Of the key social sector delivery Ministries, the Ministry of Social Development received the highest proportion of the total budgetary allocation, 61%. The Ministry of Education received the second largest allocation,

approximately 11% of the budgeted allocations for the period. The results indicate that the Ministries' performance as regards outputs, the ability to conduct the various programmes over the fiscal period, is commendable. The challenge however, is to measure the related outcomes and to determine the impact on the living standards of the various client groups and by extension, the level of poverty in the country.

Table VI below indicates the beneficiary achievements for selected programmes in fiscal 2005. The programmes included in the table fall within the developmental type category of programmes which were focused on skill training and sustainable livelihoods, as Government sought to reduce the vulnerability of the less fortunate and disadvantaged groups in society.

Most of the programmes fell short of the number of beneficiaries targeted for the fiscal year. Only one (1) programme surpassed the targeted number of beneficiaries for fiscal 2005, the Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE) programme.

**Table VI: Number and Type of Beneficiaries for Selected Programmes, Fiscal 2005**

<b>Beneficiary Group</b>	<b>Targeted Number of Beneficiaries 2005</b>	<b>Actual Number of Beneficiaries 2005</b>	<b>Diff. Between Targeted and Actual Beneficiaries 2005</b>
<b>Youth</b> Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE)	1,530	2,328	798
On the Job Training (OJT)	8,000	5,638	(2,362)
Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	440	354	(86)
Youth Facilities Development Programme	634	79	(555)
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)	7,000	6,577	(423)
Civilian Conservation Corps	3,200	1,843	(1,357)
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)- Phase 1	600	474	(126)
<b>Women</b> Women in Harmony/Domestic Violence Programme	600	522	(78)
Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	1,200	500	(700)
School Crossing Guard Programme	41	41	-

Source: Ministries' Records

Table VII below provides a breakdown of the number of male and female persons benefiting from a selected number of programmes.

The table indicated that most of the youth oriented programmes have a high female participation rate with the exception of the Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres (YDAC) and the Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE) Programmes.

The Youth Apprenticeship Programmes in Agriculture (YAPA) participation rate was almost 1:1 with respect to males to females. It is noteworthy that with one of the programmes in particular, the Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP), the participation ratio of males to females was very disproportionate, with a ratio of 1:6. The results indicate that the challenge remains for the various Ministries to explore ways of attracting more males to a number of the social programmes for young people.

In terms of Programmes which were not youth-related, a similar trend existed except in the case of MUST, NEDCO and MEG, where the rate was 1:1. In the case of the Unemployment Relief Programme the male to female participation rate was 1:1.5. With respect to education-related programmes, the male participation rates were very low. The male to female participation ratio in the Adult Education Programme was 1:5 and 1:12 for the Community Education Programme.

The gender analysis of the beneficiaries of the programmes shows clearly the need for research to be undertaken in these areas to ascertain the reasons for the low male participation rates and to rectify the problem.

**Table VII: Gender Breakdown of Beneficiaries for Youth & Selected Programmes**

Programme Type	Programme	Number of Beneficiaries	Male	Female
<b>Youth Programmes</b>	Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)	6,577	2,860	3,717
	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	474	203	271
	Retirees/Adolescents Partnership Programme (RAPP)	246	116	130
	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	960	144	816
	Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres (YDAC)	354	252	102
	Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE)	2,328	1,756	572
	On the Job Training (OJT)	5,638	1,409	4,229
	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	1,843	751	1,092
<b>Other Programmes</b>	Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)	121,117	48,301	72,816
	Retraining Programme	1,617	646	971
	Adult Education Programme	8,100	1,400	6,700
	Community Education Programme	14,128	1,139	12,989
	Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST)	2,583	1,527	1,056
	National Enterprise Development Company (NEDCO)	1,421	704	717
	Micro Enterprise and Training and Development Grant (MEG)	60	30	30

Source: Ministries' Records

## Review of Programmes for 2005

Table VIII depicts a comparison of the Budgeted Allocations and Estimated Expenditure for fiscal 2005 of the key social sector programmes. Fifteen (15) of the Seventeen Critical Social Programmes have been highlighted in the table.

In the developmental category, fourteen (14) programmes had estimated expenditures of 100% or more of the budgeted allocations for the fiscal year. In cases where expenditure exceeded the allocations, additional funds were provided after the mid-term review process. Of the fifteen (15) programmes with estimated expenditure of 100% or more, nine (9) were critical social programmes.

In the same category of programmes 25% of the programmes recorded estimated expenditure of over 80% of the budgeted allocations for the 2005 fiscal year. While most of the programmes in the developmental category

have performed well for fiscal 2005, greater attention must be paid to ascertaining whether the programmes have been meeting stated objectives and have impacted in a meaningful way, the lives of the beneficiaries.

In the remedial category, most of the programmes listed had estimated expenditures of over 100% of what was allocated for 2005 fiscal year, which included the Old Age Pension. In terms of the Public Assistance and Disability Assistance Programmes, estimated expenditure exceeded the budgeted allocations consequent on additional funding provided to meet increases in the grants during the fiscal period.

Under the preventative category, the School Nutrition, School Transportation and Early Childhood Care and Education Programmes were expected to utilize the full sum of allocations for 2005.

**Table VIII: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations & Estimated Expenditure for Selected Social Programmes**

Programme	Budgeted Allocation 2005	Estimated Expenditure 2005	% of Budgeted Allocation Estimated to be spent
<b>DEVELOPMENTAL</b>			
* Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Unit	4,500,000	4,681,316	104%
* Civilian Conservation Corps	30,000,000	28,000,000	93%
Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses	75,000,000	212,829,526	284%
* Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)	19,000,000	19,800,000	104%
National Skills Development Programme	9,047,000	9,047,000	100%
* On the Job Training (OJT)	38,000,000	60,000,000	158%
* Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	6,000,000	8,904,000	148%
* Women in Harmony/Domestic Violence Programme	2,645,090	1,056,880	40%
* Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	7,500,000	6,813,000	91%
Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	23,689,400	23,681,185	100%
* Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)	40,000,000	40,000,000	100%
* Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	8,737,000	6,665,000	76%
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	127,000,000	227,000,953	129%
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	5,500,000	5,500,000	100%
Community Based Micro Enterprise Programme (Micro Enterprise Loan(MEL) Facility)	1,000,000	900,000	90%



## Review of Programmes for 2005

Programme	Budgeted Allocation 2005	Estimated Expenditure 2005	% of Budgeted Allocation Estimated to be spent
* Community Education (Skills Development Programme)	1,398,400	1,398,400	100%
* Export Centres Programme	5,100,000	2,614,055	51%
National Enterprise Development Company (NEDCO)	82,075,000	82,075,000	100%
Terminal Malls	2,000,000	1,032,692	52%
* Military-Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)	10,000,000	10,000,000	100%
* Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship & Reorientation (MYPART)	10,900,000	10,900,000	100%
* Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST)	47,658,000	20,000,000	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>558,739,868</b>	<b>544,555,614</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>REMEDIAL</b>			
Disability Assistance Programme	104,197,000	126,000,000	121%
Old Age Pension Programme	900,930,000	900,975,821	100%
Public Assistance Programme	157,873,000	168,000,000	106%
* Transformation and Development Centers	1,800,000	1,195,959	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,172,800,000</b>	<b>1,144,571,675</b>	<b>98%</b>
<b>PREVENTIVE</b>			
School Nutrition Programme (Trinidad)	151,000,000	150,412,249	100%
Early Childhood Care and Education	19,945,000	19,945,000	100%
School Book Grants	34,100,000	11,492,000	34%
Student Support Services	15,000,000	4,100,000	27%
School Transportation	56,700,000	56,700,000	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,745,000</b>	<b>216,095,249</b>	<b>78%</b>
* Critical Social Programme			

Source: Ministries' records and Ministry of Finance (Budgets Division)

# Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

## Developmental Programmes:

The details of the major achievements which took place under selected programmes under the developmental category are detailed hereunder. The seventeen (17) critical social programmes are specifically highlighted with the symbol “✓”. These were programmes identified by the Coordinating Committee on the Social Sector (CCSS) for review, rationalization where necessary, strengthening and expansion to a national level.

## Ministry Of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education

### ✓ Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE)

Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE) is one of the developmental programmes geared towards young people who have left the education system prior to graduation or who are unable to find employment given their present skill level. The programme has as its key outputs the achievements of the following objectives:

- To create workmen/women with advanced skills who are capable of working autonomously with a high degree of confidence and competence;
- To prepare workmen/women for the roles of supervisors and foremen and
- To prepare participants for a licence in the electrical and plumbing field.

In fiscal 2005 the HYPE programme continued with its work to contribute to Government's overall focus of improving the potential of the nation's human resources, focusing particularly on the more vulnerable. This construction skills programme targets nationals between 17-25 years and encompasses remedial and psychosocial components to assist trainees in their self development.

Following an Act of Parliament (July 2005), HYPE was placed under the administration of Metal Industries Company with an anticipated merger with the National Skills Development Programme. In this context MIC/HYPE would train Master Craftsmen in Building

Construction (A Multi-Skill Concept).

Government allocated \$19,000,000 to HYPE for the 2005 fiscal year and the estimated expenditure is \$19,800,000.00. There was an increase in the number of people benefiting from the programme when compared to the previous fiscal year with 1330 beneficiaries in fiscal 2004 and 2328 beneficiaries in fiscal 2005. Of the beneficiaries, 1756 were male and 572 were female. The HYPE programme has been particularly successful in attracting young males, as a result of the marketing of the programme and the nature of the training provided.

One of the major achievements of the HYPE Programme for 2005 was demonstrated in the assistance the trainees rendered to the Grenadian population after the passage of hurricane Ivan. Two groups of HYPE trainees, supported by the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada, rebuilt or repaired more than twenty (20) homes in Grenada. HYPE is earmarked to provide further support to the HYPE Grenada training initiative in 2006. This project would cost approximately TT \$800,000 and would involve the training of instructors.

In addition, a group of sixty instructors from the HYPE and National Skills Development Programmes are scheduled to be trained in Germany and the United States in September 2005 and February 2006 respectively. Graduates from this programme will receive a Master Craftsman Certificate issued by the German Chamber of Craft and Icon Institute. MIC/HYPE staff would then possess the capability to train journeymen in building construction. It is envisioned that long-term training will begin in 2006 and will cater to the needs of trainees with greater capabilities and also to the vision of MIC/HYPE.

In fiscal 2006 HYPE in collaboration with British Gas of Trinidad and Tobago (BGTT) will also run a construction-based programme at the Moruga Secondary School. The Programme is scheduled to begin in August/September 2005 and will run for nine months in two phases. A

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

three-month period is allocated to a numeracy/literacy and personal development programme, while a six-month period is set aside for practical work in Carpentry, Masonry, Plumbing and Electrical Installation. This training will cater for forty-five (45) participants. The HYPE programme will target upwards of 1500 beneficiaries for 2006. It is expected that the capacity of the Programme would further increase in the next two years with the completion of construction of a new centre in Diego Martin. Several centres are due for equipment upgrading in fiscal 2006.

### ✓ On the Job Training (OJT)

During the 2005 fiscal year, Government continued to assist thousands of young nationals in gaining an induction into the world of work through the On the Job Training Programme (OJT). The programme focuses on the acquisition of work-based training and experience as well as the development of life skills. OJT is a pre-employment training programme which aims to offer trainees an induction into the world of work.

The key objectives of this programme are:

- To provide individuals aged sixteen (16) to thirty (30) years with job skills and work based training opportunities that would offer them a foothold in the employment market and
- To match the academic and vocational skills of prospective trainees with labour market needs.

During the 2005 fiscal year the OJT Programme embarked on a myriad of marketing strategies aimed at generating awareness amongst the general public and to create/heighten awareness in the corporate/business community. These strategies encouraged continued buy-in to the OJT programme. There were also significant plans for expansion of this programme in 2005, including the introduction of a Life Skills Component into the programme. This initiative was expected to incorporate the psychosocial and societal aspects of the trainees' development. Piloting of the Life Skills Programme

commenced in fiscal 2005. Regional co-ordinators for the programme were exposed to basic training in monitoring and evaluation, to monitor and evaluate the impact of the Life Skills Component.

During the period, 147 university summer students; 338 university graduates 846 A' Level graduates; 564 Technical Diploma graduates and 3,743 O' Level graduates were placed. Thus, a total of 5,638 persons benefited from this programme.

The OJT programme hosted five Debriefing/Graduation Exercises during the fiscal period 2004 – 2005 (one per region) with a total of two thousand, seven hundred graduate trainees participating in the events. To facilitate operations of the programme for the fiscal year 2004 – 2005, the programme received an initial allocation of thirty eight million dollars (\$38,000,000.00) with a subsequent allocation of twenty-two million dollars (\$22,000,000.00) after the midterm review. Estimated expenditure for the programme amounted to \$60,000,000.00

In 2006, a certification upgrade is proposed, which involves collaboration with the National Training Agency to produce a Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ) certification) for participants of the programme. The programme will target an intake of 8,000 beneficiaries in the 2006 fiscal year.

### ✓ Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)

The Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP) operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education and provides training in career enhancement services.

The main objectives of the programme are to enhance the employability and self-employment prospects of the targeted youth population by providing high quality, cost effective programmes and relevant skills and entrepreneurial and attitudinal training using well trained and highly motivated staff. YTEPP provides skills training

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to persons who are out of school and unemployed and targets persons 15 years and over.

YTEPP conducted part-time courses via 22 secondary schools on a part-time basis and at 4 centres full-time. Construction of a new centre in Valencia was also completed in 2005. Refurbishment works on a number of centres were also undertaken during the period. In 2006 a new Tobago Centre is to be constructed.

Government allocated \$40 million to the programme for the 2005 fiscal year and the estimated expenditure amounted to \$40 million. Approximately 6,577 persons benefited from the training offered by YTEPP during the 2005 fiscal year. Of those beneficiaries, 2,860 were male and 3,717 were female. Seven thousand (7,000) beneficiaries will be targeted by YTEPP during the 2006 fiscal year.

In an effort to assess the immediate and long-term value and/or contribution of YTEPP's graduates within the labour market, YTEPP in the 2005 financial year undertook an exercise called **"Tracer Studies of YTEPP Graduates 1994-2004."** This exercise commenced in January 2005 and was completed in April 2005.

### **Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses**

The Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE) programme replaced the Dollar for Dollar (DfD) plan and this government initiative commenced in September 2004. The programme was expanded to include all courses at public Tertiary Level Institutions (TLIs).

Additionally the GATE programme introduced two new components:

- Students attending private institutions could now benefit from GATE
- Students in need of additional financing could access such financing through the completion and assessment of a Means Testing Questionnaire (MTQ)

The objectives of the GATE programme are:

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

This programme offers nationals 50% of tuition fees to students in public tertiary institutions and 50% of tuition fees up to a maximum of \$5,000 to students in private institutions. One hundred percent (100%) of the total tuition cost is provided for persons most in need. A Means Test Questionnaire is used as the validating mechanism for those beneficiaries for whom 100% of the total tuition cost is paid.

The GATE programme received a Budget allocation of \$75,000,000 in fiscal 2005. Estimated expenditure is \$212,829,526.00 consequent on additional allocations during the fiscal period. In total the GATE programme had 24,434 beneficiaries 8,396 Male and 16,038 female. Public Tertiary Level Institutions received 13,940 applications and private institutions received 10,494 applications towards this programme. In 2005 fifteen public and twenty-five private institutions offered programmes that were eligible for GATE.

For 2006, based on the registration of private institutions, it is anticipated that the number of applicants would double the 2004/2005 total.

### **✓ The Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers**

The Retraining Programme is yet another one of the developmental programmes under the aegis of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education. The programme continued during the 2005 fiscal year

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with its mandate of developing a cadre of trained industry-ready individuals.

The programme is one of the 17 critical social sector programmes and targets retrenched workers, training them in new skills and preparing them for work in an industrial environment. The programme focuses on retooling and re-skilling persons between the ages 30- 45 years to enhance their opportunities to access sustainable employment and self-employment.

The main objectives of the programme include:

- To provide eligible individuals (displaced or retrenched workers) with skills training that would enhance their opportunities to access viable and lucrative employment and self-employment options.
- To train 1200 persons in each fiscal year organized as three (3) cycles of training in at least thirteen different skill areas.
- To promote life-long learning by retraining persons who have been displaced or retrenched.
- To re-skill displaced workers for more productive service in the local economy and
- To certify trainees to National Occupational Standards through the Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualifications (TTNVQ) Framework, thereby positioning them to access further education and training through the development of a seamless system of education and training.

During the 2005 fiscal year, 1,617 participants benefited from the programme. Some of the achievements of the Retraining Unit over the 2005 period included the following:

- Cycle 9 which started in the fiscal year 2003/2004 with an enrolment of three hundred and fifty-one (351) trainees, came to end in November 2004. Two hundred and ninety-eight (298) trainees graduated.

- Cycle 10 commenced in March 2005 with five hundred and ninety-eight trainees enrolled in twenty-six skill areas distributed in forty-nine (49) classes. Six new skills were added in Cycle 10; Television and Video Production, Microsoft Office Specialist, Heavy Machinery Operations, Aquaculture, Auto Electrical, Print Finishing and Bookbinding. Five hundred and six (506) trainees graduated from the programme and received Certificates of Completion on the basis of an attendance rate of 80% or more. The Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ) was awarded to two hundred and forty-four (244) trainees in thirteen different skill areas.

The Budgeted Allocation for the financial year was six million (\$6,000,000.00) dollars. Eight million nine hundred and four thousand (\$8,904,000.00) dollars was the estimated expenditure for this programme.

In 2006, the Retraining Programme proposes to train approximately twelve hundred (1,200) persons over a twelve-month period – approximately three hundred (300) persons in each of the three (3) cycles in Trinidad and one hundred and fifty (150) in each of two cycles in Tobago.

### ✓ **Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST)**

The Multi-Sector Skills Training (MuST) Programme is a specialized craft-training programme that is designed to develop competent, certified workers in priority sectors of the national economy. The programme goals provided in the project document are to train five thousand (5,000) unemployed nationals in a cycle of training and provide two (2) cycles of training per year.

The programme is structured in terms of a work-based, day-release model of training that provides occupational skills, life skills and functional literacy and numeracy training to nationals between the ages of 18 and 50 in the following categories: the unemployed, the economically

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disadvantaged, the achievement motivated, the differently abled, re-entrants to productive society and displaced workers.

The MuST Programme is structured in terms of a partnership arrangement between the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education, private sector partners in the identified priority sectors of the economy and the National Training Agency.

Two thousand, six hundred and thirty-two (2,632) prospective trainees were oriented for the placement in the programme between July 19th 2004 and July 30th 2005. The first cycle of three hundred and eighty-two (382) of the oriented and screened trainees were placed on project sites on August 2nd 2004. The trainees placed on August 2nd 2004 completed their six (6) month training on January 14th 2005. A further eight (8) cycles of training were executed during the period September 2004 and July 2005 providing construction occupational skills training for a total of two thousand, five hundred and eighty-three (2,583) trainees of which 1,526 were male and 1,057 were female.

MuST received a budgeted allocation for the 2005 fiscal year totaling \$47,658,000.00 and estimated expenditure amounted to \$20,000,000.00

There are plans to introduce to the programme training in the hospitality and tourism sector of the economy for fiscal 2006. Occupational skills training at hospitality industry partners will be provided in food preparation, food and beverage service, housekeeping, property upkeep and front office operations. For each six month cycle of training (MPUE) will expose two thousand, four hundred and sixty-four (2,464) MuST Trainees to occupational skills training and assessments that lead to the award of TTNVQ in Construction and Hospitality and Tourism Sector Occupations.

## Ministry Of Community Development Culture & Gender Affairs

### ✓ Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)

The need to have the nation's elderly cared for by trained and efficient individuals is being addressed by the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs' Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP). This programme serves a dual purpose in ensuring efficient geriatric care to the elderly as well as providing employment prospects to young persons through training in the field.

The programme, which targets nationals aged 17 to 25 years, responds to the demand for the provision of geriatric care services in the nation's communities. It seeks to develop a sense of self worth and discipline in the youth, foster national consciousness among young people and fully integrate them into the larger community so they can interface effectively with older persons.

Eight million seven hundred and thirty seven thousand (\$8,737,000) was budgeted for this programme during the 2005 fiscal year. Estimated expenditure for the same accounting period amounted to \$6,665,000.00.

In the 2005 fiscal year, GAPP trained 960 persons. During the delivery of the programme trainees were exposed to a Life Skills Programme, Nursing Home Management and Nutrition Courses, which prepared them for interfacing with the elderly. The trainees also participated in other activities at the GAPP Centres including cultural programmes and gift disbursement to the elderly.

GAPP training centres are located in Barrackpore, Cedros, Morvant, Laventille, Longdenville, Maloney, Mayaro, Mon Repos, Point Cumana, Port of Spain, Sangre Grande and Warrentville.

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During the 2006 fiscal year GAPP would continue in the twelve (12) above-named districts and there would be an introduction of the programme in five (5) additional districts.

### **Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme (RAPP)**

The Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme is managed by the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs. This programme provides a platform for learning enrichment and is geared towards helping adolescent (aged 11-16 years), especially “at risk youth,” to appreciate classroom experiences by providing stimulating environments for positive social interaction. Retired professionals are engaged to provide remedial teaching, mentoring services, assistance in life skills development and basic exposure to sports and culture as part of a programme of holistic development.

This programme also targets the student population of the shift system. As such, morning sessions are from 8:00 am to 11:00 am and afternoon sessions are from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm.

In the 2005 fiscal year a pilot commenced at four locations in Trinidad, namely Couva, Carenage, La Horquetta and Laventille. Beneficiaries for this period totalled 246 individuals (116 males and 130 females). In the 2006 financial year, at least five (5) additional centres will be established.

In 2005 programme received a budgeted allocation of \$1,500,000.00 and expenditure for the period amounted to \$1,424,287.00

### **✓ Export Centres Programme**

Another critical social sector programme is the Export Centres Programme, which is administered by the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs.

The programme, described as a holistic training facility, is designed to create a cadre of micro entrepreneurs in the field of craft development for home-based production of high quality local handicraft and other items for the export market. Training focuses on the practical aspects of the craft and includes social life and business skills. Unemployed women between the ages 25-50 years of age are targeted for this programme.

The programme currently provides training in twelve (12) craft disciplines along with training in business and life skills. Seventeen (17) centres are situated within fourteen (14) depressed /low income communities.

The programme benefited 250 women for the 2005 fiscal year. These individuals participated in craft fairs and markets to obtain practical business experience. Marketing and business development support for the trainees in this programme continues past the end of formal training as trainees leave with business plans that they can take to various funding agencies for example NEDCO and the Community Development Fund (CDF).

The Export Centres Programme received a budgeted allocation of \$5,100,000 for the 2005 fiscal year. Estimated expenditure for the fiscal year is \$2,614,000.00.

It is the intention of Export Centres Company Limited to expand the programme in the 2006 fiscal year, with the inclusion of new craft disciplines and new centres in communities such as Tobago, Caroni and Mayaro. The programme plans to provide training for 572 women in fiscal 2006.

### **Community Sensitization and Awareness Programme**

The Community Sensitization and Awareness Programme although administered by the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs is a collaborative effort between the Ministry, public and private sector agencies and community organizations.

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The major objectives of this programme seek to provide relevant information on a multiplicity of subjects that have significant bearing on the day to day lives of the residents in local communities. Programmes are implemented via a number of media including lecture/discussions, public meetings, seminars and workshops, marches, parades and demonstrations.

During fiscal 2005, 340 programmes involving 44,697 persons were implemented in eight administrative districts. The programme received a budgeted allocation of \$1,142,600.00 and estimated expenditure for the programme amounted to \$1,192,305.00.

In the 2006 fiscal year, this programme would address issues such as lifestyle diseases, conflict resolution, disaster preparedness, HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse, Crime and Safety. Additionally during the 2006 financial year, the Ministry would seek to introduce a number of programmes geared towards bringing families together, engaging the attention of youths, adults and the elderly. The Ministry anticipates at least a 35% increase in the number of persons benefiting from the programme in 2006.

### ✓ Women in Harmony

Women in Harmony is one of the key gender-related developmental programmes under the aegis of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs and is aimed at providing training in Elderly Care or Agriculture to single female heads of households who are between the ages of 26-45 years. The programme is offered throughout Trinidad and Tobago and is designed to assist in increasing employment opportunities for low-income women, with limited or no skills and/or no educational achievements, particularly single female heads of households.

Participants are also exposed to modules on self-development and life-skills, to enhance their capacity to cope with the challenges of their particular circumstances. In the fiscal year 2004/2005, eighteen (18) programmes

were organized in communities throughout Trinidad. A total of 522 female heads of households benefited from this training. Modules of training in this programme also include gender sensitization/awareness, self-esteem, building and finance management.

The budgeted allocation for this programme during the 2005 fiscal year was \$2,645,090.00 and estimated expenditure for the period totalled \$1,056,880.00.

### ✓ Non Traditional Skills Training for Women

Five hundred (500) women were trained in twenty-five (25) community programmes during the 2005 fiscal year in areas that are not traditionally areas of skill training for the female population, under this programme. The women benefited from training in skills such as masonry, bricklaying and tile laying, air conditioning and refrigeration, plumbing and upholstery. Training was also provided for the women in vocational, entrepreneurial and life skills, remedial literacy and numeracy.

The programme is administered by the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs and targets unemployed low income women with little or no formal education between the ages 18-50 years. The women are also trained in a range of technical fields, including construction, mechanics, wood-working and computer repairs. The programme also allows graduates to pursue advanced training, receive assistance and encouragement in micro business project development.

During the 2005 fiscal this programme received a budgeted allocation of \$1,576,978.00 and it is proposed that for the 2006 financial year 460 programmes will be conducted at 22 centres throughout the country. The anticipated enrolment for the programme for fiscal 2006 is 1100 women.

### ✓ Community Education (Skills Training) Programme

The Community Education (Skills Training) Programme continued with its mandate of focusing on the equitable



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distribution of educational and training opportunities for people in communities across the country during the 2005 fiscal year.

The programme, which is under the aegis of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs, harnesses latent talent and skills of people in communities and redirects those energies into paths that lead to empowerment. The programme incorporates skills training, group leadership development/management, community awareness and entrepreneurial development. The programme's overall intent is to provide equitable educational opportunities for the people in local communities.

This skills training programme has an in-built family focus. It is oriented toward supporting the needs of families through its Household Domestic Support and Employment Generation Components.

During the 2005 financial year 14,128 individuals benefited from this programme and it is anticipated that there would be a 13% increase in enrolment during the 2006 fiscal year.

The programme received a budgeted allocation of \$1,398,400.00 during the 2005 financial year and estimated expenditure for the period equaled the budgetary allocation.

### **Community Development Scholarship Programme**

The Community Development Scholarship Programme is another programme operating under the aegis of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs. This Programme is a national platform for the Award of Bursaries to young persons aged 18 years and over to undertake programmes of training and/or studies in traditional and non-traditional disciplines at local, regional and other institutions.

In the 2005 fiscal year, this human resource development programme benefited 535 persons and estimated expenditure for the programme equaled the budgeted allocation of \$4,000,000.00

For the 2006 fiscal year, an increase in the budgetary allocation for this programme has been requested because of the increase in requests for assistance and the increased cost of tuition at the various tertiary and other educational institutions. Bursaries will be given to support families who are unable to provide assistance to members who are desirous of pursuing educational goals.

### **Gender Training and Sensitization Programme/ Male Support Programme**

The delivery of this programme is conducted through the Ministry of Community Development, Culture & Gender Affairs. This programme not only provides vocational training but offers males the opportunity to develop lucrative business enterprises. The programme is aimed at addressing masculinity and manhood issues among the male population, in an attempt to improve their perception of masculinity and their own gender relations.

During the 2005 fiscal, 168 males from various organizations have been trained in this programme. Participants comprised members of the protective services, Ministries, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and Trade Unions. These participants/trainees also participated in a series of community interventions and have been using the medium of street theatre, lectures and workshops to engage other men in addressing family and development issues.

For the 2005 accounting period this programme received a budgetary allocation of \$1,636,600.00 and estimated expenditure for the period totalled \$503,271.00

For the 2006 fiscal year the Ministry will establish a

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specialized skills training programme for young men in “high risk” communities.

### **Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)**

Another development programme which is managed by the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs is CARE. This programme was established to meet the needs and aspirations of disadvantaged communities. CARE was designed to encourage a more holistic and integrated approach to development and to simultaneously promote co-ordination and partnerships between communities and Ministries.

The Programme adheres to the Community Development principles of self-help and volunteerism. It is a finance-oriented facility supporting projects that reflect an investment in the potential of its beneficiaries – individuals groups and whole communities.

During the 2005 fiscal year, the budgeted allocation for the CARE Programme for community programmes and projects was \$5,500,000.00. Estimated expenditure for the programme totaled the budgeted allocation. One hundred and ninety-eight (198) organizations benefited from grants in fiscal 2005.

The Ministry anticipates that for the 2006 financial year, there would be an increase in the number of community organizations seeking to develop more programmes which would facilitate community growth and development.

### **✓ Transformation and Development Centres**

This programme came on stream in October 2003 through the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs targeting unemployed, homeless and dispossessed persons and single parents. This programme was intended to transform and enhance the lives of the needy and socially displaced.

The development of these centres was geared towards addressing issues such as hunger, homelessness, unemployment and persons without important marketable skills. These centres provide services such as meals, appropriate training in self-esteem and personal development.

During the 2005 fiscal, the Ministry purchased equipment for the establishment of an additional centre. The programme received a budgetary allocation of \$1.8 million in 2005 and total estimated expenditure amounted to \$1,195,959.00.

## **Ministry Of Sport & Youth Affairs**

### **Youth Development Apprenticeship Centres**

During the last fiscal year 2005, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs contributed significantly to the development of the nation’s youth through the implementation of several programmes. The Youth Development Apprenticeship Centres Programme (YDAC) was one such programme.

The programme, which is national in scope, targets high-risk male and female youth aged 15-18 years in a residential setting and females 15-25 years of age in a non-residential setting. Centres for the programme are located in El Dorado, Chatham and Praesto Praesto. The programme exposes participants to training in personal development skills, computer literacy, sport, culture and agriculture.

The budgeted allocation for the programme in the 2005 fiscal year was \$23,689,400.00. Estimated expenditure is \$23,681,000.00 and three hundred and fifty four (354) persons benefited from the programme during the 2005 fiscal year.

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In fiscal 2005 equipment for trade classes was purchased for the YDAC centres. Refurbishment works on the dormitories at El Dorado YDAC and Praesto Praesto YDAC centers were completed. The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs is currently working with the Ministry of National Security on the implementation of new management systems, training and recruitment programmes to be instituted at the El Dorado YDAC centre. This process would continue in 2006.

### **Youth Facilities Development Programme**

The Youth Facilities Development Centre programme is managed by the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs. These community based facilities are located in areas such as Woodbrook, Basilon Street, Malick, California and Los Bajos. These facilities provide services which vary according to the needs and demands of the communities. The services provided include personal development training, remedial education, occupational skills, computer literacy, peer counseling and creative arts.

This programme aims to produce socially mature and holistically developed young people in Trinidad and Tobago and targets high risk youths between the ages of 15-29 years. The number of beneficiaries for the 2005 fiscal totalled 79 persons (48 males and 31 females) and the budgeted allocation for the period was \$5,251,700.00. Estimated expenditure for the programme for the 2005 fiscal year amounted to \$2,500,613.00.

### **Information Made Available Through Technology (imaT) Centres**

In 2005 the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs continued to focus on training and providing a medium for the involvement, education and personal development of youth by seeking to establish a wireless network to provide Research and Information services, Technology Training programmes, a Generic Menu of Public Domain Information, Internet access, Opportunities for Distance Learning and Collaborative Interaction between the Ministry and its satellites, through the development of imaT Centres.

In keeping with Government's Vision 2020 to acquire developed country status, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs seeks to make information on topics such as sport, education, recreation, culture and personal development accessible to all citizens by means of technology via project imaT.

The objectives of imaT:

- Establish imaT centres as local institutions for telecommunication
- Foster employment and marketability of users
- Provide affordable and easy access to modern technology
- Create access to a public domain of useful information
- Promote physical education and sport through e-training methods

This programme is intended to support the strategic goals of the Ministry by focusing on development and training through technology and empowers the user to make informed decisions. In 2005 work commenced on the establishment of the imaT Headquarters. The four (4) imaT Centres are expected to be undertaken in fiscal 2006 when the Ministry's network is expanded. The budgetary allocation for 2005 was \$534,000.00 with estimated expenditure at \$484,000.00

## **Ministry Of Social Development**

### **Community Based Micro Enterprise Programme (Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility)**

This programme is under the portfolio of the Ministry of Social Development and is responsible for training and strengthening Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to function as micro lending and support agencies for the benefit of needy persons in communities.

Under the facility, business loans to a maximum of \$10,000 are provided to low income individuals for

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the purpose of establishing or expanding a business. Individuals who access this facility also receive ongoing loan support, technical assistance and linkages for other supports. Loans are given at a rate of six (6) percent interest.

The Micro Enterprise Loan Facility (MEL) aims to contribute to the reduction of poverty by facilitating the creation of sustainable livelihoods for the poor; empowering CBOs to discharge micro credit and supporting and promoting entrepreneurship at the community level. The facility also seeks to generate employment for other members of the community, prompting overall community development.

In 2005 this programme conducted a capacity building workshop in Tobago for five (5) existing CBOs using a Consultant from a Jamaican Microfinance organization similar to MEL.

The budgeted allocation for this programme during the 2005 fiscal year was \$1,000,000. Estimated expenditure for 2005 is \$900,000 or 90% of the budgeted allocation.

In the coming fiscal year, there are plans to expand the MEL Programme to Princes Town, Diego Martin and Chaguanas.

### **Micro Enterprise and Training & Development Grant (MEG)**

The Micro Enterprise and Training and Development Grant is another social intervention operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Development. This facility is geared to assist clients of the Ministry in accessing a grant for training or micro entrepreneurship.

Individuals/perspective beneficiaries who access this facility comprise a client base of job related contacts or referrals by Ministry departmental colleagues or through social organizations. This intervention targets the overall national goal of poverty relief and empowerment through

the generation of sustainable income for the benefit of individuals and their dependants.

In this programme the sum of maximum \$5,000.00 in the form of a grant is provided to clients for training or to improve and enhance their business operations. Clients who receive grants overcome poverty through personal endeavours and sustainable development is realized.

For the 2005 fiscal year the budgeted allocation for this programme was \$270,400.00. The estimated expenditure for this programme for the same financial period amounted to \$120,973.00

A total number of 60 persons accessed this programme for the fiscal year 2005. The gender composition of the beneficiaries was 38 females and 22 males.

### **Multi Purpose Community Based Telecentre Project**

The Multi Purpose Community Based Telecentre Project is an initiative which is managed by the Ministry of Social Development. This developmental programme seeks to enhance individual and community development through the use of information technology. The overarching aim of this programme is to provide Multi Purpose Community Based Telecentres in each municipal region in Trinidad and one in Tobago.

At the centres affordable access to computers, internet training and access to the internet are provided for the citizenry. The objectives of the programme are in keeping with the Government's mandate in Vision 2020 of building a knowledge based society, since the initiative would improve computer literacy among lower income individuals. This would impact on an individual's prospects of gaining employment.

The delivery of this initiative is aided by input made by staff of Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) and the Network of Information Resource Centres (IRCs) in the regions where the Telecentres

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are located. These groups provide the telecentre administrators with advice on community specific needs which may be addressed at the Telecentre. The Ministry established (4) new Telecentres in Piparo, Princes Town, Couva and Belle Garden-Tobago. Additionally, the Multi Purpose Community Based Telecentre project is intimately linked to the development of a social sector portal, an online database hosting information on social programmes in Trinidad and Tobago.

During the accounting period over 800 under privileged individuals in Telecentre areas were able to access the services and training provided by these centres.

The budgeted allocation for the 2005 fiscal year for this programme was \$1,000,000.00 and 1,027 persons benefited from this initiative. One hundred and twenty-one (121) persons received training in Microsoft 2000 and nine hundred and six (906) persons utilized the Internet in these centers over the period under review.

### **Empowerment Series for Residents of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP)**

The Empowerment Series for Residents of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) is a programme managed by the Ministry of Social Development's Social Displacement Unit. The programme is aimed at reducing the number of residents who stay longer than nine months at the Riverside Plaza Centre for the Socially Displaced Persons and Court Shamrock in San Fernando.

The empowerment sessions run for fourteen weeks. These sessions equip residents with skills and knowledge relevant to independent living. They also provide initial support to those residents who have identified alternative living accommodation and are ready to progress to independent living.

The overall objective of the Empowerment Series is to assist the resident population at the Centres in developing psychosocial skills required for independent living. Another objective of the intervention is to pre-empt the

development of dependency in new admissions to the Centres.

The delivery of the programme consists of a series of lectures and discussions within an open group. Twenty persons per fourteen-week cycle are exposed to a myriad of skills which would assist with the integration of the socially displaced back into the national community. The execution of the programme relies on the assistance provided by external agencies.

For the 2005 fiscal year, the budgeted allocation for the programme was \$113,226.00. However, estimated expenditure was \$113,525.00. A total of twenty (22) individuals benefited from this programme.

### **Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts (S.H.A.R.E.)**

S.H.A.R.E is a programme, which is geared towards poverty reduction by the distribution of food hampers on a monthly basis, via partnership and collaboration with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The Programme also engages hamper recipients in developmental and micro-entrepreneurial activities.

This programme aims to:

- Drastically reduce the level of poverty and hunger in the society
- Empower the disadvantaged and socially vulnerable
- Facilitate development measures for the underprivileged and
- Partner with Governmental and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs & CBOs) to provide assistance to families.

In October 2004, the S.H.A.R.E Secretariat was mandated to expand the Programme from its reach of 15,000 households to 20,000 households. This was done to ensure that the programme would cover those

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persons in unfortunate situations such as emergency/crisis, HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases.

The expansion of the programme aimed to provide nutritional and rehabilitative support to additional families in poverty through the endowment of need specific hampers.

The programme began in fiscal 2005 with a review of its operations with a view to improving overall effectiveness, emergency response and the expansion to reach 20,000 households. The Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry completed a comprehensive evaluation of the programme. A summary of the key findings and recommendations of the exercise is contained in Box XII. Further details on the evaluation of the programme are provided in Appendix IX of this document.

The budgeted allocation in fiscal 2005 for this programme is \$60,000,000.00 while estimated expenditure totalled \$42 million. This programme benefited 32,053 during the 2005 accounting period.

In November 2004, the S.H.A.R.E Secretariat utilized all forms of media to inform the public/national community of the S.H.A.R.E programme. The key objective of this intervention was to raise awareness of the programme, allowing those members of the national community in need to be informed of the services available to them.

Some specific projects under the S.H.A.R.E. Programme for fiscal 2005 included:

### 1. Implementation of a Growbox Pilot Project

The main objective of the intervention was to teach skills of self sufficiency in food production to recipients of the

## Box XII: Summary Of Key Findings & Recommendations Of The Evaluation On The S.H.A.R.E. Programme

### FINDINGS

#### Overall Relevance and Targeting

- The underlying rationale of the programme is still valid, as poverty and unemployment remain national concerns.
- The programme is delivered across all 36 constituencies of Trinidad and Tobago and coverage approximately corresponds with the location of the poor population.

#### Hamper Distribution Systems

- The distribution of the hampers was regular and fair. Approximately 83% of households received one hamper each month.
- The programme's distributive objective of 20,000 hampers per month has been achieved.

#### Effectiveness and Efficiency

- The programme is cost-effective relative to other major social programmes.
- The repeat rate is estimated at 62%, based on the number of respondents who had been on the programme for over six months.
- Effective monitoring mechanisms and internal controls to ensure accountability and transparency are lacking.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Programme Relevance

1. The SHARE Secretariat should regularly assess beneficiary and constituency needs by periodically reviewing poverty, unemployment, population and geographic information systems data and adjust coverage and target population where required.
2. A mechanism should be established to relate the value of the hamper to the cost of living and the 'best value' monthly food basket for a typical SHARE household, as determined by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute. In this context, consideration should be given to increasing the overall value of the hamper.

#### Programme Effectiveness

3. The system for selection of beneficiaries should be strengthened by reviewing and streamlining the beneficiary application form (to capture further information such as beneficiary training/skills, employment history and household income) and ensuring that NGOs administer the standard form to all beneficiaries. In addition, the household circumstances and addresses of all beneficiaries should be verified by NGOs before the distribution of a hamper. Exceptions to the standard criteria for selection of beneficiaries should be clearly documented and explained.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

Programme while facilitating NGOs who are involved in food production. The programme created an avenue for recipients to see agriculture as a viable source of income and ensured that individuals gained skills to produce food.

One Hundred (100) persons benefited from this intervention which promoted the sustainability of food production by participants and the maximization of land resources through the utilization of small spaces.

The sum of \$20,000.00 was allocated to this programme during fiscal 2005. The S.H.A.R.E Secretariat has since transferred the initiative to the Ministry of Agriculture for incorporation into a National Growbox Project.

### **2. Implementation of Skills Training Programme by NGOs**

The Implementation of a Skills Training Programme by NGOs is another social programme which is managed by the Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts (S.H.A.R.E) Secretariat. The programme seeks to introduce new skills to those beneficiaries who are unable to market themselves to potential employers. This programme creates an environment by which technical and vocational skills can be developed and applied to the workplace.

A certificate is provided to participants upon completion of the training.

It should be noted that during the 2005 fiscal year 1089 persons benefited from this programme. The intervention increases the skill capacity among recipients so that the individuals can move from receiving hampers to being employed.

### **3. Establishment of S.H.A.R.E Database**

The establishment of a S.H.A.R.E Database is a structural initiative of the Ministry which seeks to create a computerized database for the capture of information on hamper recipients and participating NGOs. The S.H.A.R.E Database would assist in the production of

analytical data on hamper recipients, facilitate impact assessment on clients and monitor and evaluate the S.H.A.R.E programme.

This specially designed database for the S.H.A.R.E programme would aid with the management of all data with the capacity for future research needs. The Database is a collaborative effort of the IT Unit, Internal Audit and Monitoring and Evaluation Divisions of the Ministry of Social Development. During the 2005 fiscal year data entry was completed for the San Fernando West Constituency.

All S.H.A.R.E clientele are expected to benefit from this initiative since it presents a more effective monitoring and evaluation system of the S.H.A.R.E programme, thus enabling more effective and efficient service delivery. Greater transparency and accountability would be also achieved through the establishment of this database.

### **Adoption Services**

The Ministry of Social Development (Adoption Services Division) administers this national programme. The programme facilitates persons who are interested in adopting children and those desirous of offering children for adoption. The Adoption Services Division provides support services for those parties involved in the adoption process-birth mothers, prospective parents and children. The entire service functions under the provisions stipulated in the Adoption of Children Act Chapter 46:03.

This programme meets the needs of several categories of clients. Firstly, persons who are unable to take care of their children can offer their babies to the Board for the purpose of adoption. Secondly, persons who wish to extend their family via adoption can also be approved as a prospective adoptive parent and subsequently have a child placed with them for the purpose of adoption. The third category of clients are those who already have a child/children in their home and wish to legalize that arrangement.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

In fiscal 2005, approximately 31 families benefited from this Programme. In addition, thirty-six (36) Court Order Adoptions have been successfully finalized at courts throughout the country. Computerization of the adoption records has also commenced. The budgeted allocation for the programme during fiscal 2005 is \$100,000 and estimated expenditure for fiscal 2005 totalled the budgeted allocation.

In 2005 a Community Interface Programme was established. This sensitization programme has been initiated to target birth mothers on the available options related to adoption. This initiative was considered necessary to prevent incidences of abandonment and to provide children for the parent beneficiaries who have passed the screening process.

### European-Union Poverty Reduction Programme

The European-Union Poverty Reduction Programme is managed by the Ministry of Social Development. The Programme during the 2005 fiscal year undertook the following activities:

#### 1. The Survey of Living Conditions 2005

The Survey of Living Conditions 2005 is an Inter-Ministerial effort managed by the European Union, Poverty Reduction Programme. This activity involves the Establishment of a Technical Steering Committee of representatives of public sector departments and specialist organizations to oversee and direct the survey.

Other initial activities of this survey involves utilizing three (3) consultants with responsibility for the design of survey instruments and sample frame, as well as the conduct of fieldwork and data analysis. This initiative also seeks to build capacity of key public sector agencies and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) enabling them to conduct surveys of living conditions once every three years.

The agencies involved in this effort include the Central Statistical Office, the Ministries of Social Development,

Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs, Health, Planning and Development and Education. Further assistance with respect to the conduct of the survey is given from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI). In fiscal 2005, the survey commenced and field work was completed. The survey will be finalized in fiscal 2006.

This intervention would produce current data on poverty, thereby enabling a more targeted approach to poverty reduction. Additionally, researchers, policy officers and the general public/national community would have access to current poverty data. The long term outcome of this intervention would ensure that the Survey of Living Conditions would become institutionalized.

#### 2. The Establishment of Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) and Project Implementation Units (PIUs)

The Establishment of Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) is an initiative of the European Union, Poverty Reduction Programme. This programme seeks to establish 15 Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) in all the municipal regions of Trinidad and Tobago. Project Implementation Units would be established simultaneously with the RSHDCs and these units will serve as technical secretariats to the RSHDCs.

It should be noted that the responsibilities of the RSHDC include the co-ordination of public interventions in the social sector especially those aimed at poverty reduction. The RSHDCs will also provide a forum for the assessment of regional needs and integrated planning and delivery of social programmes at the regional level. Additionally, it is expected that the RSHDCs will facilitate the contacts and exchanges between the public agencies and the non-government actors in the delivery of social programmes. In fiscal 2005 the full complement of RSHDCs were



## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

established. Twelve (12) RSHDCs were established along with their associated PIUs in Diego Martin, Princes Town, Rio Claro, Mayaro, Point Fortin, Siparia, Penal/Debe, San Fernando, Chaguanas, Tunapuna/Piarco, Arima, Port of Spain and Tobago.

This intervention supports the current efforts of the Government in decentralizing the system for the delivery of social services by strengthening the institutional framework for poverty reduction. It is envisaged that the RSHDCs would serve as a forerunner to the implementation of the restructured social services delivery system. The intervention also provides resources at the regional level for funding of micro-projects for social and poverty reduction interventions.

The expected outcome of this intervention is the establishment of an efficient institutional structure for addressing poverty at the regional and community levels.

### **3. The Implementation of a Micro Project Fund**

The Micro Project Fund is another institutional initiative managed by the European Union, Poverty Reduction Programme. This initiative commenced in October 2004 and seeks to provide funds of approximately \$30,000.00 to each Regional Social and Human Development Council (RSHDC) for the financing of projects that meet the social needs of the most vulnerable in the municipal regions. In addition, the funds provided under this programme would facilitate training for NGOs and cover expenses for joint public sector and NGO projects.

The main objective of the fund is to ensure that the basic social needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population are met appropriately and in a sustainable way. This fund would also assist CBOs in each municipal region to implement projects and meet assessed needs in the community. The intervention would also aid community based poverty reduction through the projects implemented.

To successfully execute this programme, other Micro Credit Providers were involved such as MEL, HOPE, MICROFIN and Credit Unions. Beneficiaries for this programme included persons/households living in poverty and single female headed households.

During the 2005 fiscal year, all regions of the RSHDC were trained in delivering the fund. Forty-one (41) networks applied, seventy (70) concept forms received, and sixteen (16) applications were processed during the 2005 accounting period.

### **4. Establishment of a Network of Information Resource Centres (IRCs)**

Another initiative of the European Union, Poverty Reduction Programme, is the establishment of a Network of Information Resource Centres (IRCs). The IRCs are networks of civil society organizations established within each municipal region. All fifteen (15) IRCs have been established.

These IRCs will interact and share information with each other about their activities and provide such information to the Regional Social Human Development Councils (RSDHCs). This intervention would improve interaction and information sharing among civil society organizations toward a more coordinated approach to the implementation of social programmes.

### **5. Conduct of Poverty Audit**

In October 2004, the European Union, Poverty Reduction Programme invited Consultants to submit proposals for the conduct of a Poverty Audit. This initiative involves an analysis of expenditure on social programmes (public, private and NGO/CBO/FBO) with a view to determining its extent and impact of expenditure on poverty. Other agencies involved in the delivery of this programme are the University of the West Indies (UWI) and the Central Statistical Office (CSO). It is expected that the initiative will commence fully in fiscal 2006.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

### 6. Development of Poverty Profiles and Regional Assessments

Another initiative of the European Union, Poverty Reduction Programme is the conduct of poverty profiles and regional assessments. The scope of the programme involves the profiling of poverty in regions in terms of qualitative and quantitative data using an asset based approach.

The overarching objective of the intervention, is to determine the specific characteristics of poverty at regional levels, through the development of a list of poverty indicators for assessing the results of the poverty strategies in the country.

The expected outcomes of this intervention include the development of clear poverty profiles and GIS systems of communities. The intervention would also produce trained community researchers, a nationwide network of civil societies, strengthened citizen associations, increased civic engagement among residents of local communities and a mobilized network of civil society organizations.

During fiscal 2005, a consultant was recruited to commence this exercise.

### Ministry Of National Security

#### ✓ Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

The Civilian Conservation Corps Programme continued to be a key vehicle for the provision of skills training to thousands of at risk youth across the country, benefiting 1,843 young adults for the 2005 fiscal year. Of those benefiting from the programme during the 2005 fiscal year, 751 were male and 1,092 were female.

The programme, which is under the aegis of the Ministry of National Security, provides educational and vocational training to young persons between the ages 18 to 25, who are not academically inclined and who are unemployed or unemployable. The programme

serves as an intervention mechanism to assist in the empowerment of socially marginalized young adults. This objective is achieved through the promotion of attitudinal and behavioural changes stimulated since through the catalyst of discipline and a structured environment. The programme is offered at centres in Chaguanas, La Brea, Port-of-Spain, Mausica, Rio Claro, Sangre Grande, Tobago and Vistabella.

Trainees in this programme are given exposure to job training. Formal training is provided by the Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute (TTHTI) and Metal Industries Company (MIC). Informal training is provided by such organizations as the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force and Government Ministries as well as private companies.

Government allocated \$30 million to the Civilian Conservation Corps for the 2005 fiscal year. The estimated expenditure for the same period is \$28,000,000.00.

In fiscal 2005, the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Social Development began working with the Ministry of National Security to establish a monitoring and evaluation system for the programme during the 2005 fiscal year. A comprehensive report was completed which outlines the various components of the system. It is expected that the Report will be approved for implementation in the new fiscal year.

In the 2006 fiscal year the Civilian Conservation Corps will target 3,200 beneficiaries.

#### ✓ Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship & Reorientation Training (MYPART)

The Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Reorientation Training (MYPART) operates under the purview of the Ministry of National Security. The objectives of this intervention include:

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

- Reducing annually the loss of potentially productive human capital from the National Skills Base.
- Transforming the behaviours of youths at risk between the ages of 14 to 25 years in a routine disciplined and academic environment.
- Strengthening the capacity of young persons between the ages of 14 to 25 years to contribute to national development through exposure to certified skills training and development within (3) years.
- Strengthening the certifiable technical and vocational employable choices available to youths at risk between the ages of 14 to 25 years which are recognized and accepted throughout industry.

The budgeted allocation for the 2005 financial year was \$10,900,000.00 and estimated expenditure is \$10.9 million. Two hundred and six (206) persons benefited from this programme. Anticipated enrolment in the next financial year is three hundred and sixty (360) persons. This programme will be transferred to the El Dorado Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centre Facilities during the 2006 fiscal year.

### **National Youth Service (NYS)**

The National Youth Service is another programme operating under the aegis of the Ministry of National Security. The programme is designed to improve the quality of life of young professionals between the ages of 18 and 30 years through community service within the training period. This newly developed programme aims to train annually no less than 1,080 young adults between the ages of 18 and 30 years to become young community leaders.

In the 2005 fiscal year \$11 million dollars was allocated to this programme and estimated expenditure for the fiscal period is \$10 million. During the 2005 accounting period a number of preparatory works were undertaken including the purchase of equipment and materials to be utilized by trainees in the programme.

An initial intake of sixty (60) National Youth Service (NYS)

volunteers would commence the NYS programme on October 01, 2005 at the old Vessigny Secondary School, Vessigny Village, La Brea. The NYS Tobago Programme at the Mount St George's Youth Camp Facilities would commence their operations in January 2006.

### **✓ Military Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)**

This programme conducted under the Ministry of National Security focuses on at-risk youth. Their behaviour is evidenced by social exclusion, absence of respect for authority, lack of a moral sense of direction and disinterest in education and training.

Academic studies are offered in English, Mathematics and Social Studies. Among the co-curriculum activities provided, were sport, art, agriculture, craft and music. There were also life, physical and social skills instructions. Among the strategic objectives were the reduction of potentially productive human capital from the national skill base, creating attitudes that accept responsibility for life choices and their consequences and fostering greater awareness of potential for contributing to national development.

This programme received a budgetary allocation of \$10,000,000.00 and expenditure for the 2005 fiscal period was \$10,000,000.00.

Two hundred and seventy four (274) trainees were accepted into this programme during the year. Enrolment for the programme for the 2006 fiscal is expected to increase with an intake of four hundred and eighty (480) trainees.

During the 2006 fiscal the Mt St George Youth Camp Facilities would be renovated and this should allow for an estimated enrolment in Tobago of one hundred and sixty (160) persons.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

### Ministry Of Agriculture, Land & Marine Resources

#### ✓ Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)

The Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA) continued to contribute significantly to Government's mandate to develop the nation's human resources through the training of young people in basic agriculture. The long-term objectives of this intervention would assist in increasing the national capacity of food security and would also impact on poverty alleviation.

The programme is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources and exposes young people between the ages of 17 to 25 years old to a range of activities on successful public and private farms throughout the country. The programme is aimed at providing opportunities for intensive training in specialized areas of agriculture as well as assisting trainees in becoming agribusiness entrepreneurs. The delivery of the twelve (12) month programme is sub-divided into two (2) phases. Phase I (3 months) offers the trainee exposure to the academic training in agriculture, whilst Phase II (9 months) is the practical aspect of the programme.

A breakdown of budgetary allocations, estimated expenditure and beneficiary details of the programme for fiscal 2005 is depicted in Table IV below:

**Table IV: Breakdown of YAPA Details**

	BENEFICIARIES			Budgeted Allocation	Estimated Expenditure
	Male	Female	Total		
YAPA I	203	271	474	\$7,500,000.00	\$6,813,000.00
YAPA II	186	195	381		

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Land & Marine Resources

#### Grow Box Project

In the 2005 fiscal year the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources undertook an initiative called

the Grow Box Project. The Grow Box Project for this financial year was incorporated into Phase II of the YAPA Programme. The first phase of the project targeted some of the urban and semi-urban communities and is aimed at alleviating poverty among households in those areas. Other general objectives of this programme were aimed at increasing the supply of vegetables and fruits within the domestic market and fulfilling/ contributing to the achievement of the Ministry of Agriculture's goal of national food security.

During the 2005 fiscal year the Grow Box was funded from allocations received for YAPA II.

### Ministry Of Local Government

#### Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)

The Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) is a continuing major initiative by Government aimed at providing short term employment for unemployed persons while enhancing the skills of the individuals.

This programme benefited 121,117 persons during the 2005 fiscal year, with a substantive difference in the number of women benefiting from the programme when compared to men. There were 72,816 women and 48,301 men who benefited from the temporary employment offered by the programme during the 2005 fiscal year.

URP continues to be one of Government's largest social programmes, which is reflected in a budgeted allocation of \$300,000,000.00 for the 2005 fiscal year and an estimated expenditure of \$344,000,000.00 consequent on additional allocations during the fiscal period.

There were significant developments in the programme during the fiscal year, including the employment of 11,892 persons benefiting from the Core Programme. The entire programme achieved an overall 105% increase in employment.

### Ministry Of Labour & Small And Micro Enterprise Development

#### National Enterprise Development Co. (NEDCO)

The National Enterprise Development Company (NEDCO), under the purview of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development, continued contributing to the empowerment and development of the nation's citizens during the 2005 fiscal year, through the provision of training in entrepreneurial skills.

NEDCO provides advisory, training, mentorship and funding to micro and small business enterprises. The main objectives of the facility are to provide the support and resources necessary to serve the legitimate needs of small and micro industries and to use entrepreneurship as a means of developing all sectors of the society, particularly the disadvantaged.

In June 2005, NEDCO launched a programme which sought to encourage a culture of entrepreneurship among the nation's youth. The Youth Entrepreneurial Success (YES) Programme targets young people between the ages of 18 – 30 years from socially disadvantaged or impoverished backgrounds. An energetic advertising campaign officially launched the programme and it attracted the attention of hundreds of young people with over 300 registrations for the first three cycles.

The YES Programme offers a fresh and dynamic approach to business and personal management with programmes that allow participants to explore their ideas and develop their business goals. This programme also focuses on delinquent youth and provides a platform for rehabilitation through entrepreneurship.

Further marketing of the services at NEDCO is done through the conduct of the following activities:

**(i) Community Outreach:** Through active participation in various initiatives, the Company has directly connected with over 120,000 individuals.

**(ii) Annual Trade Shows:** NEDCO hosted an annual Trade Show which provided the organization's clients with opportunities to present their products to local and regional manufacturers and buyers with further realization of cash sales and contracts.

**(iii) "Mainline"- The Corporate Newsletter:** This newsletter acts as a small business communication tool, which profiles clients who have achieved success in their respective area of business, new client products, as well as new initiatives or products offered by the Company.

**(iv) NEDCO Days:** All of NEDCO's centres have engaged in hosting NEDCO Days. These public awareness activities are structured to inform the public how the organization and its clients can assist in their entrepreneurial ambitions. NEDCO Days are strategically located in busy promenades, schools, highly trafficked (pedestrian) thoroughways, community centres and rural areas. NEDCO Days also provide a channel for the public to meet one-to-one with staff members who can answer their questions and guide them toward the initial stages of developing their business idea or starting/expanding a business.

**(v) Entrepreneurship Education in Schools:** All NEDCO centres are actively engaged in presentations at secondary and tertiary schools. During the 2006 financial year NEDCO will be instrumental in integrating entrepreneurship into the school curriculum at both primary and tertiary levels.

NEDCO benefited 1,457 individuals (717 females and 740 males) in either starting or expanding their business during the 2005 fiscal year. The budgeted allocation for this programme during the 2005 fiscal year was \$82,075,000.00 and estimated expenditure for the period equaled the budget allocation.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

### Ministry Of Public Utilities And The Environment

#### The Community-Based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme

The Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP) operates under the purview of the Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL), Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment. The programme is designed to facilitate social transformation in the national community. This is done by empowering communities to improve their living standards through increasing employment opportunities, enhancement and improvement of the environment and the development of a cadre of new entrepreneurs.

The programme commenced in May 2002 and since that time has continued to expand employment opportunities for the benefit of semi-skilled and unskilled individuals within communities.

The programme delivery methodology starts with the selection of individuals, with regard to demonstrating potential to become successful business managers. The selected persons are required to use labour from their respective districts, who have not been previously accounted for in other government social work programmes and private enterprise. One aspect of the programme involves the cleaning and enhancement of environmental work areas (EWAs) throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

Another major activity of this intervention involves the protection and enhancement of the physical environment through the implementation of programmes such as the Dead Animal Response Team (DART), the Disaster Emergency Response Team (DERT) and I Love My Beach.

Six Thousand (6000) individuals benefited from this programme, with a further 42,000 indirect beneficiaries

in fiscal 2005. The programme in its operations has also developed a number of synergies with a number of state agencies under the Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment and various other government and private agencies both locally and regionally.

The CEPEP is unique in structure as it provides the incubator approach to small business development and creates the platform for the development of the contractors in the programme. The plan is to expand the programme in 2005/2006 to 13,000 workers employed by the contractors along with another 1,000 persons as service providers to the programme.

Where the extended social and environmental impact in 2003/2004 was 6,000 x 7.1, the extended impact for 2004/2005 is expected to be 14,000 x 7.1 because of the increase in the personnel and service providers.

The programme's reach will be extended to widen the net of socio-economic and environmental impacts. The increase in employment under the CEPEP will in the 2005/2006 period provide the opportunity for the establishment of a skills bank of workers and also offer opportunities for further training.

During the period 2004/2005, training continued for the directors of contracting companies and over 500 foremen. Expanded and accelerated training will take place in 2005/2006. In 2004/2005 CEPEP has continued to fulfil its three (3) principal objectives:

1. Enhancement of the environment;
2. Provision of employment for semi-skilled and unskilled persons; and
3. Establishment of a cadre of new businesses.

Funds allocated for the 2005 fiscal year totaled \$225 million and estimated expenditure for the financial year amounted to \$225 million.

### **The Community Environmental Improvement Initiative (CEII) Programme**

The Community Environmental Improvement Initiative (CEII) Programme is another programme managed by the the Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL), Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment. The CEII was designed to empower communities to identify areas within the community that require intervention and to develop programmes that would ensure continuity over the long term.

During the 2005 fiscal year the Community Environmental Improvement Officers (CEIOs) were directly involved in the dissemination of information to schools on recycling and environmental education. Consequently, CEIOs were involved in the provision of lectures to schools in the Environmental Work Areas (EWAs).

The Community Environmental Improvement Initiative (CEII) Programme employed 34 officers (17 males, 17 females) during the 2005 accounting period. The programme ended in July 2005 and the decision to continue the programme during the 2006 financial period would incorporate the following:

(vi) An upgrade in the educational entry level and qualifications to provide a better officer who is more professional and dedicated to the achievement of community empowerment.

(vii) All employed officers must possess the potential to be trained and the ability to utilize the training to empower communities in their respective EWAs.

This programme received a budgeted allocation in the 2005 fiscal of \$3,086,100.00 and estimated expenditure was \$2,042,923.00.

### **Ministry Of Education**

#### **Adult Education Programme**

The Adult Education Programme contributes to the development of the nation's human resources through the provision of basic education involving literacy and numeracy, certified technical vocational training at the National Examinations Council (N.E.C) Level I and C.X.C and G.C.E certified courses. Leisure time courses are also available in floral arrangement, ceramics, book binding, handicraft and drapery design. The programme is conducted at forty-six (46) Lifelong Learning Centres located in various communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

Some of the objectives of the programme include:

- Increasing access to quality education opportunities for all citizens;
- Promoting skills development, in order to increase employability, entrepreneurship and the development of meaningful contributors to the global environment;
- Promoting partnership building at the local, national and regional levels, between public authorities and education service providers, the business sector and other social partners;
- Establishing a Community Learning Network throughout Trinidad and Tobago;
- Creating a sustainable culture of lifelong learning throughout the nation.

The programme is accessible by members of the national community 15 years and over who are willing to learn. No previous educational qualifications are required.

During the 2005 fiscal year through the administration of this programme:

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

- 3,425 students sat the CXC examinations in English, Mathematics, Principles of Accounts and Social Studies
- 231 students sat the Primary School Leaving Examination
- 4,350 students graduated from NEC Courses in July 2005

A total of 8,100 individuals benefited from this programme during the 2005 fiscal. The gender breakdown of the beneficiaries amounted to 1,400 males and 6,700 females.

The programme received a budgetary allocation of \$4.5 million for the 2005 financial period and estimated expenditure for the period totalled \$4,681,316.00

### Remedial Programmes

A significant proportion of the budget for the 2005 fiscal year was spent by Government on programmes geared towards alleviating poverty and providing the basic needs of those living below or close to the poverty line. These remedial type programmes are aimed at providing a basic income or other types of support for needy households.

A total of \$1,373,943,592 of budgeted allocations was provided for Remedial programmes offered by various Ministries to the country's citizens during the 2005 fiscal year. This section of the document discusses a selected number of social programmes dealing with remedial assistance to the national community.

### Support to Non-Governmental Institutions

The delivery of particular social services in the country is carried out to a large extent by the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) across the country. This approach ensures wider coverage of delivery to the national community.

Government continued to provide critical financial support to the NGO sector in fiscal 2005. Budgeted

allocations to the sector rose from \$87,932,086.00 in 2004 to \$95,404,041.00 in 2005, an increase of **14%** from the 2004 figure.

The financial support offered by Government to NGOs assists them in meeting the recurrent expenditure associated with the provision of social services. The support is channeled to the NGOs from key social sector Ministries.

The main Ministries through which support is provided include the Ministries of Social Development, Education, Health, and Sport and Youth Affairs. The Tobago House of Assembly's Department of Health and Social Services is also involved in the provision of financial support to NGOs. Total subvention allocations for all Ministries increased over the fiscal period under review.

The Ministry of Education's total allocations for NGOs and other agencies rose by \$477,100.00 which represented an increase of approximately 4%. Similarly, the Ministry of Health's total subventions allocation also increased by \$1,627,280.00, which represents an increase of approximately 11% in 2005. The Ministry of Social Development recorded a 3% increase of \$1,196,322.00 whereas the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs recorded a 39% increase in subvention allocations of \$4,109,380.00 in fiscal 2005.

In the area of health and social services new organizations which received funding in fiscal 2005 included:

- Nursery Association
- Credo Sophia House
- Ark of the Covenant Children's Home
- Rainbow Rescue
- Social Establishment for the Welfare of All (SEWA)
- Cheshire Foundation Home
- International Organisation for Health Care & Human Development
- South Cancer Support Society



## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

- AIDS line- National AIDS Hotline
- Trinidad and Tobago National Association for Down's Syndrome
- Trinidad and Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Association
- Tobago Council for Handicapped Children and
- The School for the Deaf, Tobago

In terms of Sporting and Youth organizations, grants were provided to the following for the first time:

- Black Hawk
- Distance Running Events & Associated Management (DREAM)
- San Fernando District Scout Council
- Trinidad & Tobago Surfing Association
- Trinidad & Tobago Blind Cricket Association
- Trinidad & Tobago Boxing Board of Control
- Trinidad & Tobago Cycling Federation
- Trinidad & Tobago Golf Association
- Trinidad & Tobago Sailing Association
- Trinidad & Tobago Squash Association
- Trinidad & Tobago Women's Football Association

Some organizations also received increases in funding from Government in fiscal 2005, which enabled them to improve or expand their social programmes. Increases in Government allocations and the provision of new subventions to NGOs during the 2005 fiscal year were primarily to those NGOs which addressed issues pertaining to children and youth.

Both Industrial Schools, St. Michael's School for Boys and St. Jude's School for Girls received increased subventions in fiscal 2005. Also included in this group were:

- The Blind Welfare Association of Trinidad and Tobago
- Friends of the Blood Bank
- Living Water Community
- The Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children Association
- Trinidad & Tobago Association for Retarded Children

Further details of the individual grants are provided at Appendix VIII in this document.

### Ministry Of Social Development

#### Disability Assistance Grant

Greater efforts were made by the Government to address the needs of persons with disabilities during the 2005 fiscal year. The Disability Assistance Grant provides financial assistance to citizens who have been medically certified as being permanently disabled, or are unable to earn a livelihood.

During the 2005 fiscal year the grant payable to each client under this national programme increased from \$650.00 to \$800.00 per month. This programme targets persons with disabilities 18 to 64 years of age, whose income does not exceed \$3,600 per annum.

The programme which operates under the purview of the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Social Development received a budgeted allocation of \$104,197,000.00 for 2005. Estimated expenditure for the financial period totalled \$112,871,000.00. In fiscal 2005 13,190 persons benefited from this programme.

#### Disability Assistance Fund

The Disability Assistance Fund which is under the Ministry of Social Development was established in December 2003 to meet the needs of persons with disabilities and/or organizations associated with persons with disabilities which do not qualify for assistance in the existing schemes offered by the Ministry. The main objectives of this programme are to support and empower NGOs/CBOS that focus on the needs of persons with disabilities and to create the institutional and organizational environment necessary for the easy integration of persons with disabilities into society.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

Under the Fund, applicants are provided with financial assistance to purchase aids, assistive devices and/ or therapeutic equipment. Government allocated \$750,000 to the Fund for the 2005 fiscal year, of which estimated expenditure \$336,950.00 was disbursed to one hundred and fifty four (154) beneficiaries.

### Old Age Pension Programme

The Government in recognizing the need to assist the older persons in the national community with income security continued with the provision of funds for the Old Age Pension Programme. This programme benefited 64,510 persons during the 2005 fiscal year and it provides financial assistance to those senior citizens 65 years and over whose incomes do not exceed \$1000 monthly.

For the 2005 fiscal year the Government raised the allocation payable to all Old Age Pensioners to \$1,000.00. This change meant that all the beneficiaries of this programme would be able to enjoy increased financial protection.

The programme operates under the aegis of the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Social Development and has one of the largest budgeted allocations among Government programmes. The budgeted allocation for the 2005 fiscal year was \$900,930,000 with estimated expenditure totaling \$900,975,821.00.

### Public Assistance Programme

Addressing the needs of the nation's poor promotes national growth and development within any country. The Public Assistance Programme provides grants to needy citizens who are unable to support themselves or their dependents due to illness or injury. The programme is administered by the Ministry of Social Development (Social Welfare Division) and is national in scope.

The grant is also paid on behalf of children in situations where their fathers have either died, or are hospitalized,

imprisoned or have deserted them. During the 2005 fiscal year Government increased the grants payable by \$150.00 in each beneficiary category. This increase caused beneficiaries to receive \$470 for one person; \$710 for two persons, \$920 for three persons and \$1,090 for four persons or more.

The importance Government attaches to remedying the debilitating effects of poverty among the nation's citizenry is reflected in the Government's budgetary allocation of \$157,873,000 to the programme for the 2005 fiscal year. Projected expenditure for 2005 totaled \$158,351,000.00.

Twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and forty six (21,846) individuals under the age of 65 benefited from the financial support provided by the Public Assistance Programme in the 2005 fiscal year.

### Remedial Therapy Programme

The Remedial Therapy Programme is managed by the Probation Services Division of the Ministry of Social Development. This rehabilitation programme provides counseling sessions for offenders and their families. The main objective of this intervention would allow for the social integration of offenders back into the national community. Other objectives of the intervention would assist in the prevention of recidivism, the rebuilding of relations between youth and families, the prevention of family breakdowns and the creation of linkages of youths with community resources.

Three hundred (300) youths benefited from this intervention that focused on the reduction of crime and the preservation of the family. During the 2005 financial year there was successful receipt by probationers of the group counseling services provided. This is shown in the high levels of attendance at the Christmas Programme.

The budgeted allocation for the programme for the 2005 financial year is \$21,600.00.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

### **Rehabilitation of Socially Displaced Substance Abusers**

In April 2003, the Social Displacement Unit of the Ministry of Social Development commenced an intervention to rehabilitate socially displaced substance abusers. This programme targets homeless clients who admit to, or are diagnosed as substance abusers and are referred to rehabilitation programmes.

The intervention objectives envelop the Government's thrust to facilitate the recovering client's reintegration into society, through the provision of appropriate substance abuse rehabilitation programmes for the socially displaced population. In the initial phase of the programme clients go through an assessment by the Social Displacement Officer, to determine the validity of their claim to homelessness and to gauge their general interest level in pursuing rehabilitation. This is followed by a medical screening and evaluation. Both assessments must take place before a client is referred. The majority of male clients are referred to the Piparo Empowerment Centre. The female clients and a small group of the male clients, however, are referred to the Rescue Mission at Carapo and the Serenity Place Facility.

This programme, which seeks to reduce the number of socially displaced substance abusers living on the streets of Trinidad and Tobago allows for the incorporation of other agencies, e.g. Piparo Empowerment Centre, Serenity Place Female Rehabilitation Centre and Rescue Mission, into the delivery aspect of the programme.

One Hundred and Eight thousand dollars (\$108,000.00) was allocated to this project for the 2005 fiscal year. Expenditure for the programme for the fiscal year amounted to \$6,600.00.

### **Empowerment Series for Residents of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP)**

The Empowerment Series for Residents of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) is a programme

managed by the Ministry of Social Development (Social Services Delivery). The programme is aimed at reducing the number of residents who stay longer than nine months at the Centre for the Socially Displaced Persons and Court Shamrock.

The Empowerment Sessions run for 14 weeks. These sessions equip residents with skills and knowledge relevant to independent living. They also provide initial support to those residents who have identified alternative living accommodation and are ready to progress to independent living.

The overarching objective of the Empowerment Series seeks to assist the resident population at the Centre in developing the mind and skill set required for independent living. Other objectives of the intervention aim to preempt the development of dependency in new admissions to the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons

The delivery of the programme consists of a series of lectures and discussions within an open group. Twenty persons per fourteen-week cycle are exposed to a myriad of skills which would assist with the integration of the socially displaced back into the national community. The execution of the programme relies on the assistance provided by external agencies such as Frank Dolly & Associates, Society of St Vincent de Paul and S.H.A.R.E.

For the 2005 fiscal year, the budgeted allocation for the programme was \$113,226.00. However, estimated expenditure was \$7,000.00. A total of thirteen (13) individuals benefited from this programme.

### **Provision of Nursing Services at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons**

The provision of Nursing Services at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons is a programme which falls under the purview of the Ministry of Social Development. A registered nurse with training in psychiatric nursing provides nursing services to residents at the CSDP. The

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

nursing service is provided twice per week for a duration of four hours each.

At the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons, the nurse screens all new admissions for medical and mental health problems. The nurse also makes recommendations/referrals to relevant medical and/or psychiatric facilities for treatment. Other responsibilities of the nurse include the monitoring and supervision of the resident population's compliance with prescribed medications and the verification of clients' substance abuse status.

It is hoped that by the provision of this intervention there would be an improvement in the general health and well being of all residents and staff at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons. It should be also noted that the execution of this programme is aided by the involvement of agencies such as the Society of St Vincent de Paul and the Board of Court Shamrock Home for Socially Displaced Persons in San Fernando.

In the 2005 fiscal year this programme received a budgeted allocation of \$30,960.00 and the beneficiaries from this programme were mainly the socially displaced and persons/households living in poverty. The estimated expenditure on this programme was \$22,020.98. The beneficiaries of this programme included all the new admissions to the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons and the resident population.

### **Urgent Temporary Assistance Programme**

The Urgent Temporary Assistance Programme operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Development. This programme provides immediate financial response to requests for assistance in cases of dire or financial distress. The programme allows for the disbursement of financial support through a range of grants to needy individuals in crisis and emergency situations to facilitate purchase of hardware, household items, electronics, furniture, pharmaceuticals, school books and uniforms.

The intervention seeks to assist in insulating households from the disastrous effect of crisis or emergency situations. This would impact on the extent of the level of hardship experienced as a direct result of an emergency or crisis situations.

During the 2005 fiscal this programme provided support in the sum of \$2,986,237.68 to individuals found to be experiencing crisis and/or emergency situations.

### **Provision of Counseling Services to Rehabilitees**

The Provision of Counseling Services to Rehabilitees is a programme managed by Ministry of Social Development's Piparo Empowerment Centre. The programme seeks to provide direct substance abuse treatment through individual and group counseling. The programme includes modules for family therapy and for follow up and after care.

The expected resultant effect of this intervention seeks to provide long-term rehabilitation for male substance abusers and upon completion of the programme, it is expected that residents will maintain sobriety for at least eighteen months.

One hundred and three (103) persons benefited from this programme during the 2005 fiscal year.

An average of thirty-five (35) males benefited from this programme during the financial year and delivery of the programme was aided by volunteers from various religious groups, the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons and Court Shamrock. It is expected that the programme will be expanded in fiscal 2005 with the establishment of a female facility at Piparo.

## **Ministry Of Health**

### **Chronic Disease Assistance Plan (C-Dap)**

The Chronic Disease Assistance Plan is a programme managed by the Ministry of Health which allows for the

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

provision of free prescription drugs, via participating pharmacies, to patients with specific chronic diseases, using a range of pharmaceuticals that are listed on the Ministry of Health's Drug Formulary.

The overarching aim of this programme is to extend the free prescription drugs programme and at the same time reduce the burden on drug dispensing facilities at Public Health Centres by facilitating the acceptance of prescriptions at a large number of private pharmacies located nationwide.

In fiscal 2005, the Programme was expanded to allow for universal coverage of the population for drugs provided under the programme.

All citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are now eligible to benefit from the programme once they are diagnosed at any public or private health care institution with any of the diseases stated below:

- Diabetes;
- Asthma;
- Hypertension;
- Arthritis;
- Glaucoma;
- Cancer of the Prostate;
- Mental Depression;
- Some Cardiac related diseases;
- Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH).

Persons wishing to participate in the programme must produce their National Identification Card or Passport in the case of adults, or a birth certificate (in the case of children) to the attending doctor.

After due diagnosis, persons meeting the above criteria are issued prescriptions by participating medical practitioners. Practitioners may be based in the Government service or may be operating privately. Prescriptions are prepared in triplicate by the medical practitioner and are colour coded.

The patient is given two copies while the practitioner retains one copy.

Prescriptions must subsequently be presented to any of the participating pharmacies along with the same form of identification that was presented to the referring practitioner. The Pharmacist will dispense the prescribed medication free of charge.

In 2005 financial year the beneficiaries for this programme totalled 150,000 persons and the budgeted allocation for this programme amounted to \$27,000,000.00. The estimated expenditure for the programme for the 2005 is \$23,349,848.00

In fiscal 2006, the Ministry of Health will focus on upgrading the information systems to adequately manage and monitor the programme. Plans are now in place to procure an IT Solution to add efficiency and speed and minimize wastage. This will allow for real time management of inventory flows to pharmacies, monitoring of consumption, quick processing of claims and generation of timely reports.

Future expansion of the programme is planned for January 01, 2006. It is proposed that the C-DAP programme would provide medication for new treatment areas such as Epilepsy, Acid Reflux and Parkinson's Disease.

### **Medical Aids Committee**

The Medical Aids Committee is yet another programme managed by the Ministry of Health. To access this programme persons are referred from a Specialist Medical Officer/Registrar or an officer of similar rank and are assessed by the Medical Social Worker attached to the particular institution. Suitable applicants are required to provide proof of citizenship in the form of a Birth Certificate, ID Card and/or an affidavit, if deemed necessary by the Medical Aids Committee or in the case of the naturalized citizen, a Certificate of Naturalization/Citizenship. Legal Residents must provide a Certificate of

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

Residence and other documents that may be requested by the Medical Aids Committee.

The procedure/treatment applied for must not be one that can be done at public health institutions. The age and prognosis of the client are also required.

In the 2005 financial year, the Ministry received a budgeted allocation of five million for this programme and the funds received were expended on 150 male beneficiaries and 123 female beneficiaries. Estimated expenditure is \$10,300,000.00 consequent on additional budget allocations.

### Preventive Programmes

Significant investment was made in fiscal 2005 to remedial programmes that aid in the prevention of social problems that threaten the country's stability and security and which could impact positively on the general well-being of the national community.

Government's budgeted allocation for preventive programmes totaled \$315,471,360.00 during the 2005 fiscal year. In the 2005 financial year preventive programmes such as the Ministry of Education's School Book Grant and School Nutrition Programme continued to receive significant funding from Government, which benefited thousands of the nation's school children. There were also significant developments in preventive programmes aimed at preventing the spread of HIV/ AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Details of the achievements of selected programmes are briefly addressed in this section of the document.

### Ministry Of Education

#### Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme (Primary & Secondary Schools)

Ensuring that the nation's children are able to access the material necessary for successful completion of primary and secondary level education is a prudent approach to preventing the continuance of the cycle of poverty

and other social problems. The Ministry of Education's Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme therefore contributes significantly to assisting the nation's children in obtaining the textbooks needed for vital subject areas in both primary and secondary schools across the country.

Achievements of the Textbook/ Rental Programme in Primary Schools during the 2005 fiscal year were noteworthy, with 161,000 students benefiting from the programme. The budgeted allocation for the programme in fiscal 2005 was \$24,000,000.00. Estimated expenditure, however, is expected to surpass the allocation provided by \$6,000,000.00 as the programme received additional funding in the mid-term review.

The following tables give a breakdown of the books provided and of students benefiting from this programme from its inception.

**Table X: A Breakdown Of The Books Provided Under The Textbook/rental Loan Programme For The Period 2003-2005**

Year	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total
2003	662,211	230,551	892,762
2004	337,315	112,950	450,265
2005	455,329	797,767	1,253,096
Total	1,454,855	1,141,268	2,596,123

**Table XI: A Breakdown Of The Students Benefiting Under The Textbook/rental Loan Programme For The Period 2003-2005**

Year	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total
2003	175,000	48,000	223,000
2004	175,000	72,000	247,000
2005	175,000	129,000	304,000
Total	525,000	249,000	774,000

Expansion of the programme in primary schools in fiscal 2005 included the printing of large print copies of the textbooks to be provided for visually impaired students. One hundred and forty four thousand (144,000) primary

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

school students will also be targeted in the coming 2006 fiscal year.

In addition, the new fiscal programme will be further expanded to cover the needs of children in early childhood centres, special education schools at the primary and secondary level and technical/vocational institutions at the secondary level.

**Table XII: A Breakdown Of The Estimated New Beneficiaries For The 2006 Fiscal Year**

Category	Estimated Targetted Beneficiaries
180 Early Childhood Centres	6,300 Children
21 Special Education Schools	1,259 Children
15 Servol Life Centres	2,173 Children

Under the programme in secondary schools, textbooks in the subject areas Mathematics, Language Arts, Spanish and Science are loaned to students in Forms One, Two and Three in all private and public secondary schools across the country. The books are to be returned at the end of the academic year for loan to the next intake of students. The type of books for loan to students will also be increased in fiscal 2006 to include atlases, dictionaries, CXC papers and syllabuses.

### School Intervention Strategies

The School Intervention Strategies comprise a group of programmes which are operated under the aegis of the Ministry of Education. The programme includes the following:

- **Mediation/Conflict Resolution:** During the 2005 fiscal year mediation/conflict resolution workshops were conducted in forty (40) schools for students and teachers. Fifteen Hundred (1500) students were trained in conflict resolution.
- **Home Work Centres:** Sites were identified and facilitators trained which allowed more than 60 students to participate in this programme. Six (6)

homework centres were established and 110 students and six (6) facilitators were trained in 2005.

- **Anger and Stress Management:** Training of teachers in secondary schools was completed during the 2005 financial year. Eight hundred (800) teachers in twelve (12) secondary schools were trained in anger and stress management.
- **Parenting Education:** Two thousand five hundred and sixteen (2,516) parents participated in this programme during this accounting period. Additionally 25 trainers also participated in training exercises.
- **Alternative Education (skills-based):** This programme seeks to promote a skills based environment for training. In the 2005 accounting period, 300 teachers were trained and the curricula developed for this programme.
- **Driver Responsibility:** This programme teaches driver's education to the student/young driver. In the 2005 fiscal year, this programme was completed in seven (7) schools. The programme is to be expanded in the 2006 fiscal year.

One million dollars (\$1,000,000) was allocated under the Public Sector Investment Programme for the 2005 financial period and expenditure for the programme totalled \$3,124,561.00. Based on the outcome of a consultancy to address violence and delinquency in secondary schools, follow up research activities were conducted in 10 schools in the 2004/2005 academic year and research work will commence in 20 schools in 2005/2006. The objective is to develop a blueprint for discipline in schools to inform changes in the culture of schools.

### Student Support Services

The Student Support Services is another programme managed by the Ministry of Education. The Student Support Services Division provides a range of services to students including guidance, counseling and social work which are designed specifically to address indiscipline and violence issues in the school system.

## Programme Achievements For 2005 & Plans For 2006

The Division was established in 2004 and gave priority to primary schools in the first phase. Phase II would begin at the start of the 2005/2006 academic year. During the 2005 fiscal year the Division provided services to 58 primary schools in the seven educational districts. The Division also employed 65 special education teachers, 72 school social workers, 75 guidance officers and 100 diagnostic specialist coordinators and school psychologists for primary schools. The effect of the additional staff employed allowed for 692 primary school students to be referred for various personal/social and learning concerns.

The work of the Division was also implemented in 40 secondary schools during the 2005 fiscal year. This is expected to expand to an additional 15 secondary schools in Phase II of the programme. During the 2005 financial year 962 secondary school students were referred to guidance officers for various personal and social concerns. The Division has plans to include a guidance officer in all secondary schools.

Other notable achievements of the Division during the 2005 fiscal include:

- Ninety percent recruitment of the school, district and head office personnel of the services of the Division.
- The implementation of programmes for students at out of school suspension centres at Victoria and St George East, with 20 and 18 students participating in these programmes, respectively.
- The initiation of a data collection exercise in special schools to ascertain the number of students with disabilities in the school system.
- The creation of a committee to prepare a brief for the modernizing and upgrading of nine special schools.
- The provision to all special schools both public and private with pedagogical and instructional materials.

The budgeted allocation to the programme for the 2005 fiscal year is \$15 million with estimated expenditure at \$4,100,000.00 In fiscal 2006, the

programme will continue with the implementation of Phase II.

### **School Nutrition Programme**

The School Nutrition Programme continues to be one of Government's major preventative programmes aimed at poverty alleviation through the provision of breakfasts, lunches and milk drinks to deserving children in schools throughout Trinidad.

The Government provided a budgeted financial allocation to the programme of \$151,000,000.00 and estimated expenditure for fiscal 2005 amounted to the budgeted allocation. Thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and eleven (37,211) breakfasts and ninety four thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine (94,729) lunches were provided daily (51,058 to males and 43,671 to females).

## **Ministry Of Health**

### **Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV Programme**

In an effort to address the worldwide HIV/AIDS pandemic which has an endemic effect on the local citizenry, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has instituted programmes aimed at preventing the increased spread of the disease. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV is a major initiative in this regard.

This programme is managed by the Ministry of Health and it seeks to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS to newborn infants. The programme also entails voluntary HIV/AIDS testing and counseling for pregnant women who seek antenatal care at public sector health facilities. Components of the programme also include treatment; follow up care for infant and mother and family training for counselors.

This programme operated with a budgeted allocation of \$3,000,000 for the 2005 fiscal year and 150 women were tested during January to December 2004. Estimated expenditure for the programme amounted to \$1,187,360.00



### Review of the Social Sector Tobago

In the 2005 fiscal year the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) undertook a number of initiatives which helped the development of Tobago from a social perspective. These programmes impacted on a myriad of social issues including poverty alleviation, social integration and employment creation.

This section summarizes some of the efforts and achievements of the THA in terms of programme and service delivery to Tobagonians during the 2005 fiscal year.

The following are some of the noteworthy achievements of the Assembly for the 2005 financial year:

- The provision of financial assistance to Tobagonians for university and other tertiary education.
- The introduction of contact centre telemarketing activities at the Information Technology Centre at Signal Hill, with the possibility of creating over 100 jobs for our young people.
- The realization of the self-employment and income-generating Heritage Bakery project at Les Coteaux.
- The hosting of awards functions for retired teachers, sports personalities, young achievers and outstanding contributors to Tobago.
- The special assistance extended to religious and sporting organizations such as the Charlotteville SDA School Board, the Bethesda Moravian Church and the Stokely Vale and Phoenix Football Clubs.
- The provision of small grants to 10 persons associated with the cultural arena. Assistance was given to 5 young calypsonians, 2 gospel artistes and 1 visual artiste. Financial assistance was also given to the families of two (2) cultural icons who passed away.
- Provision of assistance to 10 steel bands and 10 dance groups and choirs. The cost of training two (2) dance tutors at the Edna Manley School of Dance, Jamaica was also done during the 2005 financial year.
- Assistance to Community Organizations: Subventions were given to the Tobago Scout Council and the Trinidad and Tobago Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (TTSPCA). Assistance was also given to community centres for the purchase of computer equipment, appliances, furniture and miscellaneous building materials. Nine (9) village councils and 14 NGOs were also given financial assistance. Funding was also provided for 2 officers to be trained at the Rural Women Producers Symposium in St Lucia.
- Community Action for Revival & Empowerment (CARE Tobago): During the 2005 financial year 135 workers benefited from a 13-week training class and operated as caregivers at a Home for the Aged to special children.
- Assistance to the Elderly: In this area, the THA gave financial assistance for the maintenance of three (3) Homes for Older Persons, and stipends were given to 16 elderly persons who suffered losses after the passage of Hurricane Ivan.
- Foster Care/Kinship Care, Adoption Support Programme: The budgetary allocation of \$300,000.00 was utilized to maintain three Children's Homes and the entire budgetary allocation was expended in the delivery of this programme.
- Grants to Necessitous Patients (Tobago): During the 2005 fiscal year, 460 persons benefited from this programme. The programme provides for the purchase of travel tickets and financial assistance for medication and treatment for medical problems which cannot be dealt with in Tobago.

## Sector Plans for 2006

This section will outline in greater detail the new and ongoing initiatives which will be undertaken in fiscal 2006 to put the sector on course for achieving the strategic objectives for vision 2020 with respect to innovative people and a caring society.

The initiatives will be discussed in the context of the framework for action outlined for the above national development priorities. These include innovative people and a caring society as depicted in Diagrams I and II in this section of the document

### Developing Innovative People

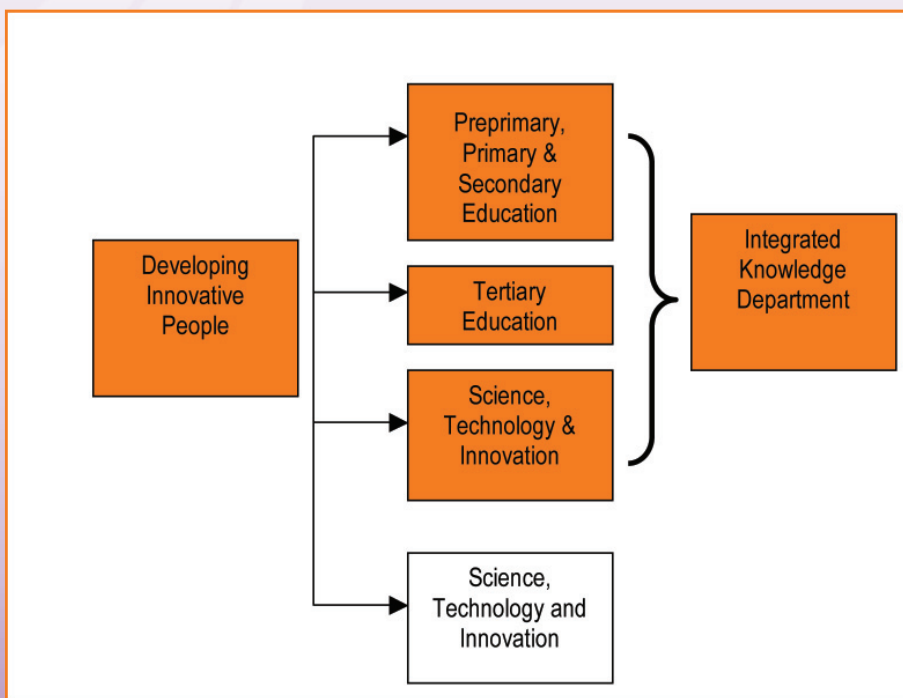
#### Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Education

The following are the key initiatives to be undertaken in fiscal 2006 under this category:

- Establishment of indicators to evaluate achievement throughout the System;

- Implementation of a Quality Assurance Plan. This Plan is intended to establish new quality standards for the governance of a modernized education system. In fiscal 2006, a White Paper on Standards for the Operation of All Schools will be finalized;
- Strengthening of the Continuous Assessment Programme (CAP) at the primary level;
- De-shifting of junior secondary schools and conversion of senior secondary schools to provide single shift, all age secondary schools as government moves to improve the equity of the education system;
- Construction of four new A level Colleges and where necessary, the purchase of A level places at private A level institutions and upgrade and expansion of facilities at existing government and assisted secondary schools to increase access, quality and equity in advanced proficiency. This is in support of plans to expand tertiary education access to 60% by 2015;
- Introduction of a School Inspectorate System;
- Continuation of the implementation of the Ministry's Decentralisation Plan designed to achieve

**Diagram II: Innovative People  
(Integrated Knowledge Development Framework)**



Source: Draft National Strategic Plan (page 112)

better organization, performance and management of schools and a higher level of effectiveness throughout the system. Plans for fiscal 2006 include the establishment of seven (7) District Offices to accommodate the decentralized Ministry; alignment of the decentralization efforts with that of the Ministry of Local Government and Tobago; development and implementation of a change management plan, a financial plan, a physical resource plan and a system for outsourcing services and institutionalization of the system of School Based Management;

- Implementation of Local School Boards in all government primary and secondary schools to strengthen the relationship between the school and community. In fiscal 2006, twenty-three (23) Boards will be inaugurated to assist Principals in the management of the schools and to ensure community participation in schooling. This is another component of the decentralization effort;
- Development and establishment of modernized curricula at all levels. In fiscal 2006, curriculum documents for Forms 1 to 3 will be finalized and disseminated to schools and work will continue on the draft curriculum guides developed for Forms IV to V in eight (8) subject areas. Training for teachers in the application of the new curriculum will continue in fiscal 2006 and the requisite information technology infrastructure will be established in all schools;
- Expansion of the Early Childhood Care Education Sector through completion of thirteen (13) new centres and commencement of construction of thirty (30) in fiscal 2006. As part of the Ministry of Education's plans for a seamless education system, the latter thirty (30) centres will be constructed at associated primary schools;
- Strengthening of the Student Support Services (SSS) to students in primary schools through early identification, diagnosis and remediation. The support will be holistic in that while learning and behavioural problems in students will be remedied, there would also be in-house support for teachers and the provision of parent education;
- Adoption of a vigorous literacy drive through

the activities of the Caribbean Centre of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT). The Centre was established to address the issue of illiteracy affecting the education system. The local system will be tested in the area of reading through participation in the Progress in International Reading Literacy Survey 2006 (PIRLS);

- Improvement in the system of assessment and certification of school graduates through the full implementation of the newly introduced National Certificate of Secondary Education (NCSE) Level I, which was piloted in eight (8) secondary schools in fiscal 2005;
- Establishment of a National Examinations Authority;
- Development of a system of Heads of Department and Senior Teachers at the Primary and Secondary levels; and
- Refurbishment, expansion and technical upgrade of 119 secondary schools and replacement of dilapidated primary schools through reconstruction of 50 primary schools

### Tertiary Education

The key areas for action in fiscal 2006 under this category are outlined hereunder:

#### Access

- To reach the target of 60% participation rate by 2015, Government is staying on course with increasing access to Tertiary education. The University of the West Indies projects that their student population will increase to 13,000 in 2005/06. Similarly, the University of Trinidad and Tobago projects that their student intake will be 3,180 in 2005/06. Distance Learning as a mode would also serve to propel the working population into a lifelong learning path.
- The infrastructural development of the tertiary Education sector is expected to be heightened. The construction of facilities at UTT, UWI, TTHTI and COSTAATT would continue apace.

## Sector Plans for 2006

### Affordability

- It is expected that applicants to GATE would be doubled in the next fiscal year. The Higher Education Loan Plan and the Education Savings Plan would commence in fiscal 2006.

### Quality Assurance

- Quality assurance will play a more significant role as the Accreditation Council becomes fully operational. During 2005-2006, there would be the promulgation of standards for registration and accreditation, as well as the development of quality criteria for tertiary educational institutions and qualifications. Linkages will be developed with international accreditation bodies. The National Training Agency will seek to implement a quality assurance system for technical vocational education and training, working with the Accreditation Council.

### Policy Formulation

- The Green Paper on the National Policy on the Development of Tertiary Education, Training and Distance Learning will be published in fiscal 2006. The Policy document would be laid in Parliament as a White Paper;
- The policy on the Seamless System for Learning would be laid in Parliament as a Green Paper;
- A teacher education policy would be developed;
- The National Council of Science and Technology would be established and become operational;
- A policy on Biotechnology would be developed;
- Establishment of a Tertiary Education Council to advise on medium to long term strategies for the development of the Tertiary Education Sector.

### Skills Development and Training

- During the period 2006-2007, MuST will expand its offerings in the construction, hospitality and tourism sectors. It would also introduce work-based training in the agricultural sector.
- Based on a wider distribution of technology centres to be established at Pleasantville, Moruga and in the Diego Martin/Petit Valley area, together with the purchase of

facilities built by UTT at O'Meara, it is expected that these new facilities would allow for the HYPE Macoya Centre to provide more advanced training and that access to skills training would be increased.

- The Retraining Programme will seek to reach more communities;
- YTEPP would expand its offering at level 2 for seamless entry into institutions for higher learning and education;
- The development of occupational standards of competence for all key economic sectors to train the labour force in Trinidad and Tobago will be further advanced.
- Comprehensive analysis of national labour market needs to signal occupational trends for human resource development, will be undertaken.

### Science, Technology and Innovation

In fiscal 2006, Government will seek to develop through significant investment in human resource development and the establishment of sound infrastructure, an internationally competitive labour force that is well educated, knowledge driven, with a strong scientific, technological, engineering and entrepreneurial capability. The following initiatives will be pursued:

- NIHERST will be re-engineered to allow Science and Technology and Science Education to underpin Trinidad and Tobago's transformation into a developed country by 2020;
- Central to NIHERST's future vision is its integration into the National Council for Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (NCOSTI) and the establishment of a National Innovation System supported by a permanent national science centre in Trinidad and a satellite centre in Tobago. Activities toward this goal would continue in fiscal 2006. This will facilitate the development of a Science and Technology literate and innovative population, competitiveness businesses, and a healthy environment.
- The Caribbean Industrial and Research Institute (CARIRI) propose to continue its work in facilitating the National Policy Agenda in the specific area of Trade and

Investment in fiscal 2000. The major objectives identified in this regard include: reinventing/re-engineering domestic enterprises to respond to global challenges; ensuring a safe and healthy work and hospitable environment; strengthening both the Small and Medium Enterprise Sector (SME) as well as Trinidad and Tobago's position as the Manufacturing Centre of the Caribbean.

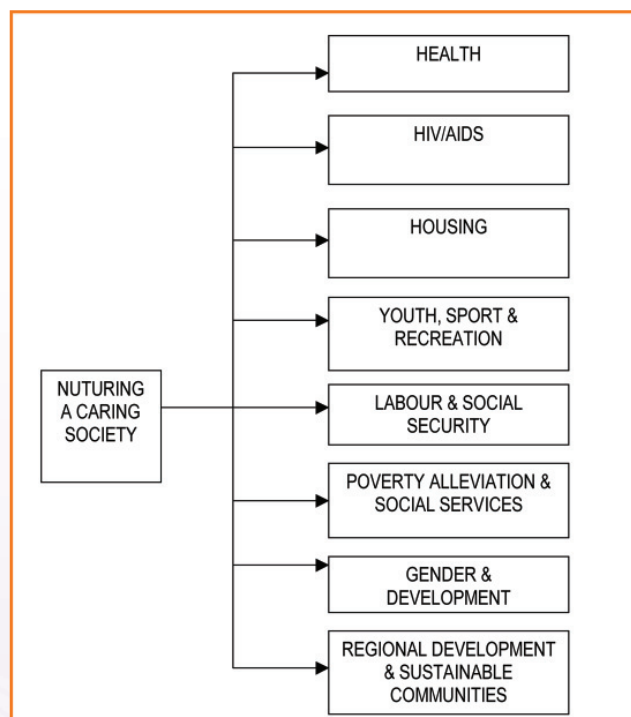
- During the period 2005-2006, the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) will improve its Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems, in terms of its overall capability and data management. The IMA will also develop numerical environmental databases. Plans are also on the way for the construction of IMA's new buildings (Phase 1-Research Building), both of which should be completed within the next fiscal year.
- The Foresight and Mapping project will continue with focus on the non-oil manufacturing sector in the first instance and will add value to the Vision 2020 plans, by identifying the technological R&D, innovation and training required for local industry to meet future challenges.
- The conduct of Sci-TechKnoFest 2006, which will focus on the theme of the environment. The event will take place in May, 2006 and will consist of a month of activities, which is two weeks longer than previous Sci-TechKnoFests;
- Approving and implementing the policy for Science, Technology and Innovation and establishing the National Council of Science, Technology and Innovation (NCOSTI).

## Nurturing A Caring Society

### Health

The government views the provision of a quality and efficient health care system as a prerequisite for achieving sustained improvement in the well being of the citizenry. The Ministry of Health remains focused on achieving the goal of creating a health service that will ensure citizens can enjoy long and healthy lives.

**Diagram III: A Caring Society (Framework for Action)**



Source: Draft National Strategic Plan (page 127)

An important goal of the Health Sector Reform Programme is the improvement of the quality of service provided by the health sector. As such, the Health Services Accreditation Programme will be established, including development of National Health Services Accreditation legislation and establishment of the Health Services Accreditation Council. Risk management and quality Audit systems will also be introduced.

The Ministry of Health is also in the process of developing a sector policy and strategy on health technology that is appropriate and relevant to the needs of the population. Quality health care requires adequate and competent staff. The Ministry of Health is working with the Regional Health Authorities to provide qualified personnel in adequate numbers, to staff all public health institutions through recruitment and training. The development and administration of a Ministry of Health website is also expected to occur in 2006.

## Sector Plans for 2006

In fiscal 2005, the National Organ and Transplant Programme was launched. In its initial stages this programme is intended to address the unmet demand for kidney and corneal transplants. In fiscal 2006, a national unit for the procurement, storage and distribution of organs will be set up.

The Ministry of Health is committed to providing the best quality of care to the population and comprehensively addressing the leading causes of illness and death, with an emphasis on management and control of chronic diseases.

In fiscal 2005, the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme was expanded to allow for universal coverage to the population for drugs provided under this programme. In fiscal 2006, the Ministry will focus on upgrading the information systems to adequately manage and monitor the programme. This project will allow for real-time management of inventory flows to pharmacies, monitoring of consumption, quick processing of claims and generation of timely reports.

To effectively address the high morbidity and mortality rates caused by cancer, the Ministry of Health is actively involved in collaboration with Canadian experts in the development of the National Oncology Programme. This programme will continue to receive the attention of the Ministry of Health in fiscal 2006 with commencement of construction of a National Oncology Centre.

The Ministry will also partner with NGOs such as the Renal Support Group to expand services to persons suffering from kidney related diseases. In the area of HIV/AIDS, initiatives would centre around the continuing implementation of the Ministry's Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care Work Plan and collaboration with the National AIDS Coordinating Committee to implement the National AIDS Strategic Plan.

The Ministry of Health is committed to the establishment of the National Health Insurance System (NHIS), as the

primary means of financing health care in a manner that ensures equity, affordability and accessibility to the entire population. The National Health Insurance Unit has been set up within the Ministry of Health to provide technical support in the introduction and implementation of the new NHIS. In fiscal 2006, the Unit will produce proposals for the basic package of benefits, a policy brief to inform legislative changes and an implementation plan.

It is projected that a model will be selected by November 2005. All pre-implementation activities including registration and accreditation of providers, development of the population registry, establishment of the contribution system and provider payment mechanisms will be completed by September 2006. It is envisaged that the system will be implemented by January 2007.

The Ministry of Health, through the School Health Programme provides basic health-screening services to primary school entrants. The provision of health care to school children is a priority for the Ministry of Health and by extension the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Currently, the School Health Programme covers about 60-70% of all school entrants. The Ministry of Health has taken the initiative to ensure that all primary schools achieve 100% screening for hearing and vision for all. It will also ensure that follow-up actions be taken to ensure that the necessary care is given to children in need.

Under the School Health Programme, screening for Hearing and Vision has taken priority, as these two conditions impact significantly on the learning ability of young children. In the new School Year (2006), screening will begin for all students that entered the system in the previous year, which was estimated to be 20,000 and all first year students who will be entering in 2006, also estimated at 20,000 under the School Health Programme.

As part of the strategy for the rationalization and upgrade of services under the Health Sector Reform Programme, alternative care programmes are to be established for the

elderly and disabled children in public health institutions. The Community Care Programme is expected to manage, support and monitor the transfer of such persons to centres established within the community for the purpose of housing and the provision of care. The Ministry of Health is completing a survey of community care facilities and expects to complete the transfer of persons already identified to community care facilities in fiscal 2006.

### HIV/AIDS

In order to respond effectively to the rapid spread and limit the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS, the National Aids Coordinating Committee will continue to give priority in fiscal 2006, to implementation of the components of the five year National Strategic Plan for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

The overall **Prevention** goal is to reduce the susceptibility of the population to HIV infection. In 2006, Prevention programmes will focus on 1) strengthening HIV/AIDS/STI awareness campaigns for the general population, 2) implementing behaviour-change interventions targeting vulnerable and high-risk populations, 3) improving the availability and accessibility of condoms, 4) strengthening the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) program, 5) building the capacity and expanding voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) throughout the country to include establishing youth-friendly VCT centres, and 6) establishing set guidelines and policies for post exposure services and ensuring those services are available.

**Treatment, Care and Support** programmes in 2006 will focus on 1) implementing a national system for the clinical management and treatment of HIV/AIDS and improving access to treatment and care, 2) purchasing drugs and equipment at reduced cost, 3) providing appropriate economic and social support to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and those affected by HIV and AIDS, and 4) training of health care providers to ensure that HIV treatment is accessible across Trinidad and Tobago.

The objectives to address **Advocacy and Human Rights** issues are: To promote openness and acceptance of PLWA in the workplace and in the wider community, and to create a legal framework that protects the rights of PLWHA and those affected by the disease. 2006 Advocacy Programmes will focus on 1) developing national workplace policies within the public and private sectors, 2) creating a legal framework that protects the rights of PLWHA, 3) establishing a system for effectively monitoring human rights abuses and identifying avenues for redress, and 4) sensitizing and mobilizing opinion leaders on HIV/AIDS human rights issues.

Under priority area 4, **Surveillance and Research**, programmes in 2006 will focus on 1) improving the existing surveillance systems within the public and private sectors, 2) strengthening the existing national laboratory services, and 3) supporting effective clinical, behavioral, and epidemiological research on HIV/AIDS and related issues, the results of which will help guide the development of targeted HIV/AIDS education messages, intervention strategies and policy development.

One of the NACC's primary objectives is achieving national commitment, support, and ownership of the nation's expanded response to HIV/AIDS. Initiatives in 2006 will focus on 1) establishing HIV/AIDS focal points within Government Ministries and AIDS Coordinating Units to provide further support in developing and implementing the Ministries' HIV/AIDS workplans, 2) mobilizing adequate and sustained financial and technical resources to support the implementation of annual strategic workplans, such as ensuring that there are sufficient budgetary allocations each year for successful implementation of HIV/AIDS projects within the public sector, 3) finalizing a monitoring and evaluation workplan, and 4) continue to build the capacity among critical stakeholders, such as the NGO sector. These initiatives contribute to the fifth priority area: **Programme Management, Coordination and Evaluation**.

## Sector Plans for 2006

The key implementing agency with which the NACC partners in areas including Treatment and Care, and Surveillance and Research is the Ministry of Health. In 2006, work with the Ministry of Health will continue to ensure that it has sufficient capacity to implement the Health Sector component of the NSP. Close collaboration will continue with a range of other Ministries and with ALL sectors in society.

The NACC has the key function of advising Government on the issue of HIV/AIDS, and serves to coordinate the national response to the epidemic toward implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2004-2008 (NSP). The formula for success involves the strengthening of sector programmes, the brokering of partnerships across the spectrum of implementers and the establishment of improved national, regional and international communications and sharing of best-practices. The NACC is well placed and structured to guide Trinidad and Tobago to achieving the goals of the NSP.

### Housing

It has been widely accepted that housing is a basic need of every citizen and an essential feature of human development. The Ministry of Housing has as its major objective the provision of affordable and adequate housing for those who are in need.

In fiscal 2006, the Ministry will continue with the Accelerated Housing Programme through the Infill Lots, Joint Venture and Urban Renewal Programmes. It is expected that 9,600 housing solutions will be constructed. In addition, the operating procedure for the Home Construction subsidy will be finalized. The subsidy is intended to complement the individual's personal savings, and a home mortgage loan provided by a financial institution at commercial rates of interest.

The current housing policy focuses on widening the range of alternatives for housing available to the poor,

marginalized and disadvantaged groups in society. The Rent-to-Own Programme has been developed as one initiative to accomplish this and has received Cabinet's approval. It is anticipated that this programme will ensure that individuals achieve, on a phased basis, their long term goal of purchasing/acquiring a housing solution. The programme will continue in fiscal 2006.

As the Ministry seeks to fulfill the demand for housing created by new household formation, it is important to maintain the existing housing stock. The Ministry recognizes that there are persons who need financial assistance to enable them to bring their dilapidated homes to acceptable levels. The Home Improvement Grant Programme was launched in both Trinidad and Tobago and is geared towards assisting pensioners and the less fortunate in the society with repairs to their homes. Approximately 5,000 applications were received based on the 2005 Home Improvement Grant's advertisements. A draw for beneficiaries was scheduled in July 2005 and it is estimated that 1500 grants would be issued in 2005-2006.

Other areas of focus for the housing sector in fiscal 2006 include:

- (i) Reconstruction of Government's housing units in urban areas under the Urban Redevelopment Programme. Units in Morvant, Laventille and Barataria will be reconstructed in the new fiscal year.
- (ii) Establishment of joint venture housing construction with the private sector.
- (iii) Continuing implementation of the Squatter Regularisation Programme to benefit 5400 families.
- (iv) Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Housing.
- (v) Construction of Multi-Purpose Complexes at Bon Air, Arouca, Couva and Edinburgh 500 and completion of the Pleasantville Complex.



### Youth, Sport and Recreation

#### Youth

In fiscal 2006, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs will continue the implementation of measures outlined in the National Sport and Youth Policies in pursuit of an institutional framework for the attainment of improved service delivery systems for youth and sport.

Focus would be placed on building and maintaining youth structures to satisfy programme delivery requirements and to meet youth needs associated with self - development. Action will be taken to establish the Project Unit for the implementation of the Youth Policy and to complete legislation to enable the establishment of a Youth Development Fund.

Work will continue on the development of a restructured database on youth organizations and services. It is expected that this database will be used for technical assistance, capacity building and rationalization of resources.

In fiscal 2006, the Ministry will embark on a drive focusing on institutional strengthening of District Youth Councils and National Youth Organizations. Institutional strengthening of the Ministry will also be undertaken. In addition, a committee will be formed to implement the decisions taken by stakeholders with a view to establishing the National Youth Council. The necessary legislative work will also be completed for the establishment of the Council.

The government has recognized the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS and its attendant effects on the society and in particular, our youths. In 2005, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs networked with other stakeholders in mobilizing efforts to address the HIV/AIDs epidemic.

It is anticipated that an average of two caravans per month will be conducted in fiscal 2006. Also included in plans for fiscal 2006 is the inclusion of a peer education

component to assist in the dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS.

Activities to establish the headquarters and centres for the imaT project which commenced in 2005, will continue in fiscal 2006 with acceleration of the establishment of the headquarters and associated databases at the Ministry's head office. Four centres will be established in Chatham, Los Bajos, Malick and Port of Spain.

Two new programmes will be introduced in fiscal 2006 to be implemented in conjunction with the Youth Council. These are:

- **The Block Leadership Initiative for the New Generation (BLING)**

This programme will focus on the mobilization of youths in their natural setting to get involved in team sport and to simultaneously provide them with psycho-social and economic support if required. (Further details on the programme are outlined in Appendix IV)

- **Project expression "Voice of Youth"**

This programme encompasses a multi-venue concert/rally with local and international artistes, cultural youth groups and booths by youth-serving organizations

#### Sport

In the area of sport and recreation, activities in fiscal 2005 were focused on total participation and excellence in sport. The newly established Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago began to initiate suitable programmes and address policy implementation activities with the Ministry and its sport partners. In fiscal 2006, the Sports Company is expected to continue to play a key role in the policy implementation process including the management and maintenance of facilities. A working arrangement is expected to be developed between the Ministry and the Company pending the setting up of the Sport Commission.

## Sector Plans for 2006

In the new fiscal year, the Ministry will continue to provide monetary incentives and rewards to existing high performance athletes preparing for international competition, while developing a policy for the provision of financial assistance to other high performance athletes. Focus will be placed on enhancing sporting facilities to attain international standards and continuing preparation for the Cricket World Cup.

The agenda for sport in fiscal 2006 also includes specific programmes for youth, the provision of facilities for total participation in sport, establishment of a functioning Local Anti-Doping Commission; outfitting and commissioning of the Sport/Youth facility at Mayaro; constructing a sporting complex including a cricket stadium at Tarouba as well as a programme to provide hard surface courts throughout Trinidad, developing regional recreation grounds and conducting remedial works to the sport plant to keep it fully functional. The Ministry will continue to lend technical and financial assistance to support the work of 54 National Sporting Organizations.

### **Regional Development and Sustainable Communities**

Whilst a number of Ministries are undertaking initiatives which will impact on this action area, the Ministries of Local Government and Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs have a key role to play in the achievement of regional development and sustainable communities.

In fiscal 2006, the Ministry of Local Government will continue to focus on developing communities through effective policy guidance, facilitation and monitoring of Municipal bodies in a network that promotes constructive partnerships and wide participation in governance issues. Emphasis will be placed on finalizing the Draft National Policy on Local Government Reform and institutional strengthening of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Local Government will also work towards the acceptance and adoption and adaptation of the recommended policies of the Vision 2020 Sub-Committee for Regional Development and Sustainable Communities. Focus will be on transformation and renewal of society at the level of the fourteen Municipal and Regional Corporations of Trinidad and Tobago, and the creation of sustainable communities whose residents are able to fulfil their needs for adequate housing, social facilities, physical infrastructure, recreation and employment opportunities within or in close proximity to the community.

The Local Area and Regional Planning and Development Unit will provide a framework for Municipal development that uses as a benchmark, the Sustainable Community Indicators developed by the Town and Country Planning Division and the Regional Development and Sustainable Communities Committee. The Ministry of Local Government will also give very high priority to the development of rural areas and has proposed to formally activate a unit to be called the Local Area and Development Planning Unit to bring on board expertise including building capacity in disaster preparedness.

The Ministry of Local Government will also design a comprehensive local area and regional development planning process as a blueprint for use by Municipal Corporations. As part of its infrastructure programme, the Ministry will create opportunities for a new cadre of entrepreneurs, as small contractors would be encouraged to bid for and carry out projects in their community. These contractors will be expected to utilize community labour thus raising the level of community income while increasing the entrepreneurship skill of its members.

In the area of good governance and citizen participation, the Ministry will continue to encourage greater participation by citizens in municipal affairs. By involving communities in the planning and implementation of projects and by conducting meetings of council in strategic areas of communities, the Ministry aims to increase civic

awareness on the part of citizens. The Ministry also aims to engage communities on a wider scale through the provision of a greater level of information, regarding the activities of local government through the various media houses as well as via the internet. In view of this, the Ministry is in the process of creating an internet presence on the World Wide Web.

In fiscal 2006, the Unemployment Relief Programme will continue to undertake construction-type projects which will provide a greater level of skill transfer to applicants, while providing them with short term unemployment relief, thereby contributing to the development of the nation's infrastructure. Restructuring of the administrative system will also be undertaken to improve the programme's efficiency.

### Labour & Social Security

For the fiscal year 2006 the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED) proposes to pursue a set of objectives specific to labour and employment. The intention will be to maximize the timely creation of employment opportunities for citizens of Trinidad and Tobago with an emphasis on decent work. It is expected that the generation of decent employment will contribute to the goal of strengthening the social fabric, as well as the enhancement of democratic governance.

The focus will be on the implementation of a strategic plan for labour and employment through the attainment of six (6) key objectives. These objectives will involve the:

#### • **Facilitation of equilibrium in the labour market;**

This will entail the development of a comprehensive national policy on employment to guide the provision of timely and relevant labour market information. The main repository of information will be the National Human

Resource Management Information System, which will assume responsibility for input and processing of data to guide policy design and programme implementation.

The additional establishment of One Stop Career Resource Centres will bridge the gap between supply and demand in the labour market by matching stakeholders with suitable job opportunities, as well as job search facilities.

#### • **Promotion of opportunities for poverty reduction and the creation of employment and wealth;**

Through the rationalization of the Cooperative Sector in conjunction with the designing of an action plan for cooperative development, the Ministry proposes to stimulate wealth creation through the investment in opportunities for employment generation and poverty reduction. These opportunities will involve the:

- Improvement of conditions in the informal sector;
- Institutional strengthening of the Friendly Societies Movement; and
- Facilitation of a policy environment for the development and sustainability of small and micro enterprises.

The Ministry further intends to increase, through the medium of strategic intervention, the participation of young persons in the economy and their access to decent work.

#### • **Application of the principles of decent work in the workplace;**<sup>1</sup>

The government of Trinidad and Tobago has realized that the national development agenda should be placed within the context of the regional and international environment, inclusive of its associated commitments

<sup>1</sup> Recognizing the impacts of the globalization process on labour, the ILO in 1998, through its Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, outlined to the member states the importance of creating a basic floor of conditions. These international labour standards are an important step to achieving decent work.

## Sector Plans for 2006

and obligations. Consequently, for the fiscal year 2006, the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development will seek to promote the Conventions of the International Labour Organization that advocate the need for decent work practices and workplace standards. The latter will involve development of:

- i. A framework for occupational safety and health;
- ii. Workplace policy on HIV/AIDS;
- iii. Mechanisms to monitor the impact and effectiveness of minimum wages on the labour market and economy; and
- iv. The prevention and elimination of child labour through development of a National Child Labour Policy and Plan of Action.

### • **Promotion of industrial peace in the national economy;**

Given the importance of social dialogue machinery in social and economic decision-making processes, the Ministry will advocate its use in the national development agenda during fiscal 2006. This will encapsulate the integration of labour issues in policy design and implementation at all levels. All relevant social partners will be engaged in effective social dialogue on labour issues where possible.

The Ministry will also establish a Tripartite Committee to develop and monitor implementation of a Plan of Action, to implement recommendations which emanated for the National Conference and Consultation on Industrial Relations in Trinidad and Tobago which was held in 2005.

### • **Enhancement of capacity within the Ministry to facilitate the formulation and implementation of national development goals and strategies**

The Ministry will endeavour to increase its capacity through the expansion of its role in formulating and implementing national development goals and strategies. This will involve an ongoing modernization of the Ministry

through a process of strategic planning and an investment in human resource development. The Cipriani College of Labour will be charged with the responsibility of being the primary provider for training in labour relations and development. In this context, construction works on the expansion of the College will be completed in fiscal 2006 to enable an increase in intake capacity.

### • **Management of governmental commitment at the regional and international levels in respect of the Labour Market Agenda.**

The Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development has a responsibility to ensure that the Government's international and regional labour market commitments are fulfilled. This stems from the country's affiliation with international labour and/or trade-related organizations, such as the International Labour Organization and the CARICOM Single Market and Economy. The Ministry will therefore seek to disseminate timely and relevant information on the impact of regional, hemispheric and global activities on labour markets. It is expected that the latter would provide a mechanism for the management by both the public and private sector actors of the impact of global activities on the local labour market.

## Social Security

Demographic developments such as the decline in fertility rates, the increase, in life expectancy, and recent changes in family structure towards less intra-family support for retired members, has cast reasonable doubt on the policies of labour supply reduction through early retirement. The ageing of the population has the potential to create major economic and social problems for our society.

Population projections from the Vision 2020 sub-committee on Population and Development suggests a life expectancy at births for males of 69.6 years in 2020 and 75.4 years for females. These projections also suggest a growth of about 10% in the working age population and a growth of about 90% in the elderly

population ( persons 60 years and over). A retirement age of sixty (60) poses challenges to the sustainability of pension plans and a key challenge will be to mitigate the effects of a falling share of working age population by possibly increasing the economic participation of older persons. To address some of the social problems faced by an ageing society, social security will be developed and improved.

The need to ensure social security for the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago has led the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to consider certain strategies:

- i. Provision of Social Insurance through the National Insurance Board (NIB)
- ii. Reduction of dependency ratio, to facilitate the integration of older persons into the labour market through a Pension Reform System and
- iii. Adaptation of its employment policies.

For 2005/2006 the NIBTT proposes to conduct the 7th Actuarial Review. This Review will assist the Government of Trinidad and Tobago through the NIBTT in ensuring the long-term financial viability of the NIS. It seeks to determine whether or not the NIS is operating on a sound financial basis and recommends modifications that could render the NIS a more effective and efficient mechanism for providing social insurance protection.

The analysis and recommendations emanating from this Review will be utilized to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the NIS, at an affordable cost to future contributors, while enhancing benefit levels to ensure that the relevance and volume of the benefits package is maintained. It should be mentioned that apart from undertaking investments in support of the country's development, the NIBTT supported key Government initiatives by way of representation on the National Health Insurance Committee, the Labour and Social Security Sub-Committee of Vision 2020 and the Pension Reform Committee.

In fiscal 2005, Government agreed to procure the services of a Technical Consultancy Firm for the provision of actuarial and other technical and advisory services to the Working Group for its Pension Reform Programme. It is expected that in the new fiscal year 2006 that the Consultancy will be finalized. Some of the proposed objectives of the Consultancy include:-

- To provide the Working Group with appropriate actuarial and other technical support and advisory services, such that the Working Group may effectively carry out its mandate;
- To develop a detailed reformed pension system for the public sector in Trinidad and Tobago;
- To identify the conditions precedent to implementation of the reformed system
- To develop a detailed Implementation Plan for the reform process including a scope of works, time schedule, resource schedule and financing schedule and
- To develop a contributory pension plan for officers in the public service.

### Poverty Alleviation and Social Services

In fiscal 2006 the Ministry of Social Development, as a key agency with responsibility for implementation of initiatives relevant to this action area, will engage in activities closely linked to the developmental objectives of Vision 2020. The family, as the core institution in society, will be singled out for attention on the premise that strong functioning families are a sure foundation for sustainable development.

In the new fiscal year 2006, policy design and programme implementation will centre on the following strategic objectives:

## Sector Plans for 2006

### **i. Establishment of a comprehensive poverty-eradication strategy**

The European-Union Sponsored Poverty Reduction Programme will continue to play an important role in supporting the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in formulating and implementing a National Poverty Reduction Strategy. In fiscal 2006 the programme's activities will be advanced in the three focal areas as follows:

#### **• Improvement in the delivery of poverty reduction services.**

This involves the decentralization of poverty interventions. Action will be taken to establish the Micro-credit Fund, which will promote sustainable livelihoods by providing micro-credit to individuals at the community level. The Micro-project Fund will continue with expansion of operations in regions where Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) have been established. The main objective of the fund is to ensure that the basic social needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population are met appropriately and in a sustainable way.

A Network of Information Resource Centres will also be established within each municipal region. Already there are a number of NGO networks which have been established in the regions through the Programme. This will improve interaction and information sharing among civil society organizations, fostering a more coordinated approach to the implementation of social programmes.

#### **• Establishment of Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs)**

The councils are intended to strengthen the institutional framework for poverty reduction. In fiscal 2006, the remaining nine (9) RSHDCs will be established with their associated Project Implementation Units (PIUs).

#### **• Strengthening the information system on poverty and poverty reduction programmes.**

This involves the conduct of poverty studies and

improvement to the availability of poverty data. It will therefore entail a completion of the Survey of Living Conditions which commenced in fiscal 2005, the conduct of poverty audits, poverty profiles and regional assessments and expansion of the network of Information Resource Centres to all fourteen (14) regions in Trinidad and Tobago.

### **ii. Restructuring and Decentralization of the social services delivery system;**

A central focus of the Government has been the decentralization of its social services and the integration and coordination of delivery across Ministries. The proposed system will be undertaken at four levels, diagnosis of the needs of individuals, households and communities; delivery of services within communities; institution of appropriate supervisory mechanisms and development of a strategy for effective collaboration.

In fiscal 2006, the Ministry of Social Development will finalize a comprehensive strategy for the restructuring and decentralization of the system and commence implementation. This will be undertaken with due consideration of the other decentralization exercises underway in local government and the education sector and the lessons learnt from the establishment of the RSHDCs.

### **iii. Enhancement of the family support system;**

In fiscal 2006 recognition will be given to the family as the basic unit of society, which impacts on and is impacted by the larger societal framework and is therefore requisite for the attainment of Vision 2020 goals. Policy initiatives in all social sectors will be directed towards ensuring that families are empowered with the resources, skills and support systems that are necessary for healthy functioning.

The Ministry of Social Development through the National Family Services Division will undertake a review of all family related programmes and services in the

context of determining a structured approach to the provision of services. See Box XIII for a listing of current programmes/initiatives in the public sector which impact on the family. Details on the programmes/initiatives are outlined in Appendix X.

### Box XIII: Family Related Programmes in Trinidad & Tobago

- Adoption of Children
- Community Based Family Life Meetings & Training for Parenting
- Community Mediation Programme
- Community Residence and Ambulatory Services for Children and Adolescents at Risk
- Domestic Violence Programme
- Emergency Assistance for Families
- Family First Foundation Nurturing Centre
- Family Media Programme
- Family Remedial Therapy Programme
- Family Surveillance "Walk the Walk, Door to Door" Programme
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Gender Training Programme
- Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)
- Golden Age/Adolescents Partnership Programme and Long Term Care for the Elderly (Golden Apple)
- Guidance and Counselling
- Life After School Programme
- Male Support Programme
- Old Age Pension Programme
- Reach Programme
- School Nutrition Programme
- School Transportation
- Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts (S.H.A.R.E)
- Spirituality in Action for Family Empowerment (S.A.F.E)
- Textbook Rental/Loan Programme for Primary & Secondary Schools

The Ministry will also facilitate implementation of the recommendations emanating from the Report on the Status of the Institution of the Family in Trinidad and Tobago. Other initiatives planned for fiscal 2006 in this area are:

1. The formulation of a National Family Policy through a collaborative approach;
2. The design of the infrastructure to identify and case manage individual families, including counseling and decentralizing of services;
3. The design of a National Parenting Programme;
4. The development of community outreach programmes that would sensitize citizens about services available to families;
5. A media blitz on rebuilding positive societal values, with particular attention to healthy family life; and
6. Establishment of a National database on Family Issues.

#### iv. Reengineering of societal values and promotion of a culture of peace;

The increase in criminal activities over the years, most notably, violent and oftentimes fatal personal assaults, robberies and kidnappings, hints at a deeper problem – a breakdown in norms and social values, heralded perhaps by distrust and a loss of respect for persons. In the attempt to address this situation, the Ministry of Social Development proposes to undertake a national survey in fiscal 2006 on "The Extent of Conformity to Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago." The objectives of this survey will be to:

- a) determine the level of breakdown in socio-cultural values with the society;
- b) identify the causes and effects of the breakdown in social values across communities; and
- c) propose measures for reversing this situation.

It is expected that the findings and recommendations of the study will be used to design and implement appropriate social programmes that will reengineer the social fabric and promote a culture of peace.

In addition, the establishment of a new Community Mediation Programme in fiscal 2006 will promote a culture of peace, healing and harmony in communities

## Sector Plans for 2006

throughout Trinidad and Tobago. This programme will be consistent with the requirements of the Mediation Act 2004. The Programme will focus on resolving community disputes ranging from landlord/tenant disputes to youth delinquency. Twenty (20) mediation centres will be established on a phased basis throughout the country.

The Ministry will also establish an Education and Communications Unit with one of the major objectives being the conduct of education programmes to facilitate the reengineering of change and the promotion of responsible behaviour.

### **v. Promotion of the integration of marginalized groups;**

Policy design and programme implementation in fiscal 2006 will continue to address the social integration of vulnerable and at-risk groups in Trinidad and Tobago.

These groups will include:

- Persons with disabilities;
- Older persons;
- Socially displaced persons;
- At-risk children;
- Ex-prisoners;
- Deported persons; and
- Teenage mothers.

Proposed initiatives for effecting social inclusion/integration are as follows:

- Establishment of five new Centres for the Adolescent Mothers Programme;
- Implementation of a Comprehensive Plan for support to Ex-Prisoners;
- Establishment of Senior Centres for Older Persons;
- Establishment of a Continuum of Health and Social Support Services for Older Persons;
- Training for Personal Assistants for Persons with Disabilities;

- Business; and Entrepreneurial Training for Persons with Disabilities;
- Construction of a Social Displacement Centre at Laventille;
- Establishment of a Reception Unit at Piarco to address the issues of deportees; and
- Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders.

### **vi. Establishment of a mechanism for effective relations between government and the Non-governmental organization sector;**

In fiscal 2005, the Ministry of Social Development developed a framework to guide the relationship between the government and non-governmental organizations in the delivery of social services. In fiscal 2006 the focus will be on the following:

- Finalization of the draft Policy on NGO/Government Relations;
- Finalization of the Policy on Government Assistance to Faith-Based Organizations
- Development of Standards for the assessment of non-governmental organizations;
- Establishment of a Service Purchase Agreement for outsourcing of Social Services to non-governmental organizations; and
- Finalization of reviews of the Guidelines for Grant of Subventions to Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **vii. Conduct of social research on a number of issues;**

A number of studies will be undertaken in fiscal 2006 to provide empirical evidence for policy and programme development. The Ministry of Social Development will combine its own skills and resources with that of selected consultant firms to undertake the studies. In addition, a research agenda for the sector will be finalized in fiscal 2006 in collaboration with core social sector Ministries. The proposed studies to be undertaken in fiscal 2006 as follows:



- Conformity to Socially Accepted Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago;
  - Focus Group Study to Ascertain the Extent and Quality of Access to Social Services by Persons with Disabilities;
  - Evaluating Levels of Literacy;
  - Status of Males in Society;
  - Causes and Effects of Alcohol Consumption (commenced in 2005);
  - The Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use/ Abuse Amongst Specific Populations;
  - The Social Impacts of Nationally Legitimized Gambling;
  - Child Victimization;
  - The Social Implications of the Deportee Problem;
  - Study on Youth Activity in Trinidad and Tobago 2005-2006;
  - The conduct of a Consumer Profile Study on Trinidad and Tobago;
  - Survey of Addicts in Treatment/Rehabilitation Centres;
  - Survey of Drug Users in the Prison and other Detention Centres;
  - Conduct of a Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey in collaboration with UNICEF;
  - Tracer Studies on Persons Exposed to Drug Rehabilitation;
  - An Enquiry into the Status of Children on whose Behalf Welfare is Paid; and
  - Survey of the Operational Impact and Effectiveness of the Free Bus Pass Programme of the Social Welfare Division.
- Development of criteria to determine the level of readiness and capacity of Ministries to implement the Policy;
  - Assessment of the readiness of Ministries to implement the policy through the conduct of fact-finding / sensitization workshops and interviews;
  - Categorization of Ministries to enable phasing of implementation of the policy;
  - Allocation of Ministries and programmes to three (3) phases of implementation;
  - Development of the first Evaluation Plan for the sector;
  - Conduct of at least four (4) evaluations of major social programmes.
  - Review of the classification groups for social interventions by a team of social sector representatives;
  - Preparation of a comprehensive list of social programmes by expenditure classification, with additional information on the sector group, main beneficiary target group and number of beneficiaries;
  - Review of the generic tools in the Policy Framework document with a team of social sector stakeholders;
  - Finalization of relevant templates in the Policy Framework document;
  - Review (with relevant Ministries) of objectives and indicators for the social programmes of the Ministries participating in the 1st phase of implementation and revision as necessary;
  - Submission of multi-year plan and classification list to Cabinet; and
  - Conduct of a 3-day basic training course in monitoring and evaluation.

**viii. Implementation of a monitoring and evaluation policy for the social sector;**

In fiscal 2006 the Ministry of Social Development will continue implementation of the monitoring and evaluation policy for the sector. The Ministry will undertake the following activities:

**ix. Development and implementation of a number of social policies to guide programme development;**

In fiscal 2006 a number of social sector policies will be developed or finalized. These include the:

## Sector Plans for 2006

- Draft National Family Policy
- Draft National Policy on Local Government Reform;
- Policy for Adult Education;
- National Policy on Employment;
- National Patriotism Policy;
- National Policy on Child Labour;
- National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS;
- National Policy on Persons with Disabilities (to be finalized);
- Draft National Plan on Action for Children;
- Draft National Gender Policy;
- Draft National Social Development Policy;
- Draft Policy on NGO/Government Relationships;
- Draft Policy on Government Assistance to Faith-based Organizations;
- Draft National Policy and Action Plan to Address the Socio-Economic Impact of Deported Persons to Trinidad and Tobago;
- National Policy on the Development of Tertiary Education, Training and Distance and Lifelong Learning;
- Policy on the Establishment of a Seamless Education and Training System.
- Draft National Cultural Policy
- Draft Policy on Tax Incentive for the Arts.

### **x. Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Social Development;**

The Ministry of Social Development was reconfigured by the merging of the Ministry of Social Development and the Social Services Delivery arm of the Office of the Prime Minister in fiscal 2005. As a direct result of this merger, the focus of the new Ministry will be on the strategic alignment of its developmental and delivery functions in fiscal 2006. The intention will be to deliver efficient and effective social services to the population of Trinidad and Tobago, as well implement mechanisms to critically assess the quality of service delivery and address any existing gaps. Specific activities which will be undertaken include the:

- Computerization of operations at the Social Welfare Division which began in fiscal 2005 and will continue in fiscal 2006;
- Review of the structure of the Ministry of Social Development, its operations and delivery of services with a view to identifying gaps and making recommendations; and
- Review of the strategic plans of the Ministry of Social Development within the context of the Vision 2020 Development Plan.

### **xi. Establishment of critical social databases and development of key social indicators for the attainment of Vision 2020 objectives.**

The Ministry of Social Development as the main coordinating agency within the social sector, with responsibility for social research, planning policy, monitoring and evaluation, must be a repository of social data. In addition, the Ministry would have an important role to play in ensuring that indicators are developed to measure progress toward Vision 2020 objectives. As a result, the Ministry proposes to develop a database of critical social indicators that will be used to assess progress toward poverty eradication in particular. The following databases will be developed or completed in fiscal 2006:

- Centralized Database canvassing information on all aspects of drug demand reduction;
- Database for the Social Health And Rehabilitation Efforts (SHARE) Programme;
- A Management Information System for Social Programmes (MISSP);
- The Social Sector Portal (SSP);
- A Client Data and Information Management System;
- The Children in Need of Special Protection System (CNSP); and
- The Evaluation Information System (EVIS).
- National Database on Family Issues

The Ministry will also hold discussions with relevant stakeholders to address gaps in the availability of data and the approach to the development of indicators for measuring progress toward developing an innovative population and a nurturing and caring society which are, social development priorities identified in the National Strategic Plan. Indicators are required for the following variables:

- Number of gender-related programmes;
- Spending on HIV/AIDS per capita;
- House price to annual income;
- Home ownership;
- Number of athletic scholarships;
- Participation in sporting events;
- Total crime rate;
- Employer expenditure on employee training and development;
- Number of professionals attaining foreign degrees;
- Functional Literacy; and
- Number of School Boards at primary and secondary schools.

In addition, data gaps were identified in the following areas:

- Households with access to services;
- Percentage of deaths from disease;
- Youth employment;
- Percentage of the population 25-64 years of age that has completed a specific highest level of education;
- Percentage of the population within various age groups having attained at least an upper secondary level of education;
- Distribution of public and private expenditure at the higher education level; and
- Distribution of public and private expenditure on primary and secondary education.

The Ministry also proposes to establish a Social Research Data Management Centre (SRDMC) in 2006. The Centre will provide a centrally managed system that allows for high volume, high availability and efficient storage of data. It will make a vast amount of social service data available to a wide range of users. It will also provide technical and organizational means of capturing new data-sets for the social sector entities, researchers, planners and other stakeholders.

### **Gender and Development**

The Gender Affairs Division of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs promotes equal opportunities for women and men as participants and beneficiaries for development and operates within a framework to address the following issues:

- Prevention of domestic violence
- Promotion of the empowerment and participation of women; and the
- Promotion of gender equity and equality issues

The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs has supported a number of programmes in 2004/ 2005 which address the gender issue and will continue to conduct these programmes in fiscal 2006. These include:-

### **Prevention of Domestic Violence**

- The conduct of One hundred and twenty (120) Domestic Violence Awareness and Sensitization Programmes throughout Trinidad. Focus was placed on the issues of incest, spousal abuse and child abuse. Over two hundred persons have benefited from these programmes.
- The introduction of a Domestic Violence Hot line Service – Families in Action has been contracted to manage the services.
- The implementation of data collection protocol and computerized database for victims of domestic violence.

## Sector Plans for 2006

### Promotion of the Empowerment and Participation of Women

- The facilitation of legislative reform in compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- The establishment of a Gender Equality Council to provide NGO and private sector perspectives on strategies aimed at the empowerment of women.
- Institutional Strengthening of NGOs for advocacy, service delivery and training. The Ministry will provide direct financial assistance to sixty NGOs over three (3) years. In 2005 over forty (40) organizations have benefited.
- The encouragement of greater participation by women in political service at the municipal, regional and national level. The Ministry will provide support to NGOs to train a minimum of 150 women over three years.
- The provision and retraining to upgrade capacity of low-income unemployed women to earn and sustain their livelihood in targeted sectors such as Agriculture and Elderly Care
- The provision of training and retraining to upgrade the skills of women in non- traditional areas. In 2005 a total of four hundred and forty three (443) women were provided with skills training in the areas of masonry, tiling and air conditioning.

### Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity

- The development of a Draft National Policy and Action Plan on Gender Development.
- The introduction of a system to address gender issues affecting males and the conduct of eight (8) training of trainer's programmes specifically for males.
- The reconstitution of the Inter-Ministerial gender focal points to promote and monitor implementation of Ministerial action points on gender and development
- The increase of the technical capacity and mandate of the Division of Gender Affairs

In terms of new programmes, in the 2005/2006 fiscal year the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs proposes to initiate a programme themed 'Empowering Girls at Risk'. This programme will seek to help adolescent girls who have become vulnerable to destructive behaviours to develop their skills to effectively manage their lives. This programme is aimed not only at providing vocational training but also offers the opportunity to develop lucrative business enterprises.

## Tobago

The Budget Statement for financial year 2006 for the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) was presented by the Honourable Dr Anslem London, Secretary of Finance and Planning on Tuesday 21st June, 2005. The theme of the presentation was "**Towards a New Development Paradigm Tobago: Clean, Green, Safe and Serene for Sustainable Growth and Development**". An estimated 2.2 billion dollars was requested by the THA for both recurrent and development programme initiatives for fiscal 2006. The planned allocations included \$875,000,000 for the Development Programme, \$1.3 billion for recurrent expenditure, \$30,000,000 for the Unemployment Relief Programme, \$28,206,400 for CEPEP and \$3,000,000 for the Road Improvement Fund.

The objectives of the Assembly for fiscal 2006 were outlined as follows:

- To build on the achievements of the past;
- To improve on the economic and social circumstances of all Tobagonians;
- To expand the future prospects of all Tobagonians.

The following were identified as the major social initiatives to be undertaken for Tobago in fiscal 2006:

- The introduction of a Young Scholars Programme;
- Implementation of the Education Reform Action Plan;
- Greater financial assistance in support of increased literacy among Tobagonians;
- A help-desk for teachers at the Department of Education;
- Expanding both the level and scope of assistance to youth, sporting and cultural organizations, with emphasis on human resource development;
- Environmental education;
- Upgraded laboratory service at the Scarborough Hospital;
- Extended hours of operation at the hospital dispensary;
- Increased funding for social programmes, including the School Feeding Programme, Caregiver Programme and for assistance to necessitous patients and students;
- The introduction of Industrial Relations Units in all Divisions;
- Rehabilitation and improvement of the Rural Development Centre at Belle Garden;
- The Business Incubator Programme for prospective Tobagonian business entrepreneurs, including graduates of training programmes such as YTEPP, CCC, and YAPA;
- An Employment and Job Placement Agency;
- The establishment of a regulatory and legal framework for the tourism industry, to allow for better product standards throughout the entire tourism industry by enforcement and not on a voluntary basis, as is currently the case;
- A housing needs assessment programme, to identify the number of persons on the island requiring shelter and the extent of lands that will be required for this purpose;
- Repairs and maintenance of buildings at Flagstaff Charlotteville, Castara and Fort Campbelton;

- Assistance to the Roxborough Estate Visitor Co-operative towards the development of the Argyle Waterfall project as a tourist attraction;
- Revenue enhancement from the imposition of fees at some popular tourist sites;
- The Neighbourhood Watch and Assembly Police programmes;
- A Human Resource Uplift Programme;
- A restructured Policy Research and Development Institute;
- Improved disaster planning and management; and
- The establishment of the Tobago Development Company.

Further details on the proposed Social initiatives for Tobago could be obtained in the Assembly's Budget Statement for fiscal 2006.





Republic of Trinidad & Tobago

## Appendices

## Appendices

### Appendix I: Millennium Development Goals, Targets & Indicators

GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
<b>Goal 1:</b> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<b>Target 1:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US \$1 a day	1. Proportion of population below US\$1 a day. 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty). 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption.
	<b>Target 2:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	4. Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age). 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
<b>Goal 2:</b> Achieve universal primary education	<b>Target 3:</b> Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education. 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5. 8. Literacy rate of 15 to 24 year olds.
<b>Goal 3:</b> Promote Gender equality and empower women	<b>Target 4:</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education.
		10. Ratio of literate females to males among 15 to 24 year olds. 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.
<b>Goal 4:</b> Reduce child mortality	<b>Target 5:</b> Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	13. Under-five mortality rate. 14. Infant mortality rate. 15. Proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles.
<b>Goal 6:</b> Combat HIV/AIDS Malaria and other diseases	<b>Target 7:</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	16. HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 year old pregnant women. 17. Contraceptive prevalence rate. 18. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Target 8:</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	19. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria. 20. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis. 22. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS.



**Goal 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability

**Target 9:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

**Target 10:** Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

**Target 11:** Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

- 23. Proportion of land covered by forest.
- 24. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity.
- 25. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (at PPP).
- 26. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of CFCs (ODP) tons.
- 27. Proportion of population using solid fuels

- 28. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source.
- 29. Proportion of urban and rural population with sustainable access to improved sanitation.

- 30. Proportion of population with access to secure tenure (Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers).

**Goal 8:** Develop a global partnership for development

**Target 12:** Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction-both nationally and internationally).

**Target 13:** Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff and quota-free access for exports, enhanced program of debt relief for and cancellation of official bilateral debt and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction).

### Official Development Assistance

- 31. Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income.
- 32. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation).
- 33. Proportion of ODA that is untied.
- 34. Proportion of ODA for the transport sector in land locked countries.
- 35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states.

### Market Access

- 36. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value, excluding arms) from developing countries admitted free of duties and quotas.

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**Target 14:** Address the special needs of land-locked countries and small island developing (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions).

**Target 15:** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

**Target 16:** In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

**Target 17:** In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

**Target 18:** In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies.

39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries.

40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP.

41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.

### Debt Sustainability

42. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points.

43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative.

44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.

45. Unemployment rate of 15 to 24 year olds.

46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis.

47. Telephone lines per 1,000 people.

48. Personal computers per 1,000 people.

**Appendix II:  
Allocations and Expenditure on Social Programmes and Initiatives for  
Fiscal 2005 under Recurrent Expenditure**

Head/Sub Items	2005 Budgeted Allocation	2005 Estimated Expenditure
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>		
Unemployment Relief Programme	\$300,000,000	\$344,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$300,000,000</b>	<b>\$344,000,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Social Development</b>		
Non-Profit Institutions	\$9,400,000	\$5,346,000
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	\$15,000,000	\$12,908,000
<b>Orphanages:</b>		
St Michael's School for Boys	\$5,700,000	\$6,500,000
St Jude's Home for Girls	\$4,400,000	\$4,500,000
St Mary's Children's Home	\$8,500,000	\$9,000,000
St Dominic's Children's Home	\$8,000,000	\$8,500,000
<b>Transfers:</b>		
Emergency Cases Fund (Prob. Serv.)	\$52,000	\$52,000
Pensions	\$900,930,000	\$900,976,000
Social Assistance	\$157,873,000	\$158,351,000
Urgent Temporary Assistance	\$2,100,000	\$3,133,000
Feeding Programme for the Needy (SHARE)	\$60,000,000	\$41,983,000
Rehabilitative Programme	\$500,000	\$427,000
Payments to Registrars of Births	\$10,000	\$10,000
Disability Grant	\$104,197,000	\$112,871,000
Adoption Board	\$100,000	\$100,000
Foster Care Expenses	\$500,000	\$159,000
Assistance to National Heroes	\$500,000	\$966,000
T'dad Association for the Hearing Impaired	\$4,047,000	\$4,047,000
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	\$6,503,000	\$6,503,000
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Births	\$50,000	\$50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,288,362,000</b>	<b>\$1,276,382,000</b>
<b>Office of the Prime Minister</b>		
National AIDS Coordinating Committee	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Citizen's Initiative Fund	\$500,000	\$25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,700,000</b>	<b>\$1,225,000</b>
<b>Tobago House of Assembly</b>		
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children	\$879,000	\$879,000
School for the Deaf	\$694,000	\$694,000
School Nutrition Programme	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
CARE Programme (Tobago)	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Youth Development Programmes	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Special Social Programmes	\$850,000	\$850,000
Home for the Aged, Emergency Cases & Foster Care Services	\$1,048,000	\$1,048,000

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Head/Sub Items	2005 Budgeted Allocation	2005 Estimated Expenditure
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$800,000	\$800,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Community Dev & Culture)	\$3,480,000	\$3,480,000
National Service	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Export Centres	\$300,000	\$300,000
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools	\$40,000	\$40,000
Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	\$500,000	\$500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,791,000</b>	<b>\$31,791,000</b>
<b>Ministry of National Security</b>		
Civilian Conservation Corps	\$30,000,000	\$28,000,000
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-Orientation (MYPART)	\$10,900,000	\$10,900,000
National Youth Service	\$11,000,000	\$10,000,000
Police Youth Club	\$500,000	\$173,000
School Discipline Initiative	\$1,000,000	\$688,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,400,000</b>	<b>\$59,761,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development</b>		
Non Profit Institutions	\$465,000	\$250,000
National Entrepreneurship Development Company	\$82,075,000	\$82,075,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$82,540,000</b>	<b>\$82,325,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources</b>		
Subsidies:		
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$28,000,000	\$26,000,000
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$7,500,000	\$6,813,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,500,000</b>	<b>\$32,813,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Education</b>		
Transfers:		
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$19,945,000	\$19,945,000
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$9,702,000	\$9,702,000
Servol Junior Life Centres	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	\$1,092,000	\$1,092,000
Books for Children of Deceased Public Officers	\$29,000	\$29,000
School Feeding Programme	\$151,000,000	\$151,000,000
Book Grants - Secondary School Students	\$34,100,000	\$11,492,000
School Transportation	\$56,700,000	\$56,700,000
Students Support Services	\$15,000,000	\$4,100,000
Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Unit	\$4,500,000	\$4,681,000
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Associations	\$150,000	\$150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$293,568,000</b>	<b>\$260,241,000</b>

Head/Sub Items	2005 Budgeted Allocation	2005 Estimated Expenditure
<b>Ministry of Health</b>		
Drugs	\$179,020,000	\$189,054,000
Transfers:		
Non-Profit Institutions	\$2,700,000	\$3,000,000
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	\$5,000,000	\$10,300,000
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$70,000	\$10,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	\$5,466,000	\$5,466,000
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	\$7,877,000	\$7,877,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$200,133,000</b>	<b>\$215,707,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment</b>		
Hardship Relief Programme - Rebate in Water Rates	\$1,000,000	\$1,132,000
Community-based Environmental Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$225,000,000	\$225,000,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$127,000,000	\$227,000,000
Community Environment Improvement Initiative (CEII)	\$3,086,000	\$2,043,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$356,086,000</b>	<b>\$455,175,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education</b>		
Dollar for Dollar/GATE	\$75,000,000	\$212,829,526
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	\$6,000,000	\$8,904,000
Help Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	\$19,000,000	\$19,800,000
On the Job Training Programme	\$38,000,000	\$60,000,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Prog)	\$9,047,000	\$9,047,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme (MuST)	\$47,658,000	\$20,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$234,705,000</b>	<b>\$370,580,526</b>
<b>Ministry of Community Dev., Culture and Gender Affairs</b>		
Transfers:		
Non-Profit Institutions	\$28,864,000	\$28,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture)	\$4,410,000	\$4,410,000
National Commission for Self Help	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
National Service (GAPP)	\$8,737,000	\$6,655,000
Export Centres	\$5,100,000	\$2,614,000
Terminal Malls	\$2,000,000	\$1,033,000
Community Improvement Services Co Ltd	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Community Education (Skills Development Programme)	\$1,398,000	\$1,398,000
Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$1,577,000	\$111,000
Transformation and Development Centres	\$1,800,000	\$1,196,000
Women in Harmony/Domestic Violence Programme	\$2,645,000	\$1,057,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$70,031,000</b>	<b>\$59,974,000</b>
<b>Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs</b>		

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Head/Sub Items	2005 Budgeted Allocation	2005 Estimated Expenditure
Non-Profit Institutions	\$16,656,000	\$16,656,000
Youth Training	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$23,689,000	\$20,165,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41,345,400</b>	<b>\$37,821,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$2,999,161,400</b>	<b>\$3,227,795,526</b>

**Appendix III:  
Key Social Programmes And Structural/institutional Initiatives Funded By  
The Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) 2005**

PROGRAMME & INITIATIVES	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
European Union Sponsored Poverty Reduction Programme	\$7,625,000.00
Community Outreach Programmes	\$600,000.00
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	\$1,000,000.00
Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	\$2,500,000.00
Establishment of Drug Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo (Phase IV)	\$1,500,000.00
Establishment of Halfway House for Ex-prisoners	\$1,700,000.00
Establishment of a Centre for Socially Displaced Persons - Laventille	\$2,000,000.00
Establishment of a Community-Based Micro Credit Programme (Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility)	\$1,000,000.00
Implementation of a Community Telecentres Project	\$1,000,000.00
Modernisation of the St Michael's School for Boys	\$3,000,000.00
Multi-Purpose Community Based Telecentre Project	\$1,000,000.00
Reconstruction of St Dominic's Home	\$1,030,000.00
Scholarship Programme for Children in Children's Homes	\$150,000.00
St Mary's Children's Home - Reconstruction of Kitchen	\$800,000.00
<b>Ministry of Social Development Total</b>	<b>\$24,905,000.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE &amp; GENDER AFFAIRS</b>	
Aided Self Help Programme	\$5,000,000.00
Community Centres Construction Programme	\$6,000,000.00
Implementation of Community-Based Projects (Community Development Fund)	\$24,400,000.00
Refurbishment of Community Centres	\$5,000,000.00
<b>Ministry of Community Development, Culture &amp; Gender Affairs Total</b>	<b>\$40,400,000.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING</b>	
Accelerated Housing Programme	\$27,500,000.00
Community Facilities on Housing Estates	\$40,240,000.00
Establishment of a Project Execution Unit (Min of Sport & Youth Affairs)	\$200,000.00
NHA Settlement Programme	\$33,000,000.00
Squatter Regularisation - Housing Opportunity Programme (IDB)	\$25,000,000.00
<b>Ministry of Housing Total</b>	<b>\$125,940,000.00</b>

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### PROGRAMME & INITIATIVES

### BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005

#### MINISTRY OF SPORT & YOUTH AFFAIRS

Construction of Cocoyea Recreational Facility	\$6,000,000.00
Establishment of a National Youth Council	\$630,000.00
Implementation of a National Youth Policy - Establishment of a PIU	\$500,000.00
Programmes for Reconstruction Works at Youth Centres (Basilon Street)	\$1,500,000.00
Refurbishment of National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$2,000,000.00
Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	\$1,200,000.00
Save the Youth in Marginalized Communities	\$500,000.00
Youth Health Programme - Provision of Adolescent Friendly Health Services	\$1,500,000.00
<b>Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Total</b>	<b>\$13,830,000.00</b>

#### MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Development of a Local Government Policy and Programme of Action	\$50,000.00
<b>Ministry of Local Government Total</b>	<b>\$50,000.00</b>

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Establishment of a Population Registration System	\$5,000,000.00
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project	\$10,000,000.00
National Community Care Programme	\$3,000,000.00
Special Programme - Chronic Diseases	\$27,465,000.00
Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	\$21,095,000.00
Special Programme - Treatment of Adult Cardiac Disease	\$15,000,000.00
Tissue Transplant	\$5,000,000.00
Waiting List for Surgery	\$9,000,000.00
<b>Ministry of Health Total</b>	<b>\$95,560,000.00</b>

#### MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & TERTIARY EDUCATION

Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	\$400,000.00
Establishment of the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation	\$1,000,000.00
National Skills Development Programme	\$5,000,000.00
Research and Development Foresighting	\$500,000.00
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$2,000,000.00
YTEPP Limited - Construction of Two Training Centres	\$1,500,000.00
<b>Ministry of Science, Technology &amp; Tertiary Education Total</b>	<b>\$10,400,000.00</b>



PROGRAMME & INITIATIVES	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005
<b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION &amp; INFORMATION</b>	
Establishment of Inventors and Innovators Award/Prime Minister's Award	\$1,000,000.00
<b>Ministry of Public Administration and Information Total</b>	<b>\$1,000,000.00</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>	
HIV/AIDS Programmes	\$24,500,000.00
<b>Office of the Prime Minister Total</b>	<b>\$24,500,000.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>	
School Intervention Strategies	\$1,000,000.00
Textbook Rental/Loan Programme	\$10,000,000.00
<b>Ministry of Education Total</b>	<b>\$11,000,000.00</b>
<b>Ministries in Trinidad Sub Total</b>	<b>\$347,585,000.00</b>
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>	
Construction of Wellness/Fitness Centre	\$100,000.00
Construction of Community Swimming Pools	\$500,000.00
Establishment of Probation Hostels	\$250,000.00
Golden Apple Adolescents Partnership Programme	\$500,000.00
Health Needs Assessment for Tobago	\$100,000.00
Introduction to Music, Dance and Fine Arts in Schools	\$410,000.00
Performing Arts Centre	\$300,000.00
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	\$800,000.00
Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH)	\$700,000.00
Social Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE)	\$500,000.00
Tobago Drug Council and Alcohol Drug Abuse & HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme	\$-
Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitative Centre	\$500,000.00
<b>Vocation Centre for Persons with Mental Retardation</b>	<b>\$250,000.00</b>
<b>Tobago House of Assembly Total</b>	<b>\$4,910,000.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$352,495,000.00</b>

## Appendices

### Appendix IV: Budgeted Allocations For Structural & Other Social Sector Initiatives 2004/2005 (Recurrent Expenditure)

INITIATIVES	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2004/05
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Annual Social for Seniors	\$100,000.00
Continuum of Care for Older Persons	\$150,000.00
Development of a Handbook for the Elderly	\$70,250.00
Disability Assistance Fund	\$71,000.00
Establishment of a Education Communications Unit	\$600,000.00
Establishment of Children's Authority	\$1,500,000.00
Establishment of Directory of Social Services (Public Sector NGOs)	\$200,000.00
Establishment of Half Way House at Hernandez Place Arima	\$1,040,000.00
Establishment of Senior Centres	\$300,000.00
Evaluations of Social Sector Programmes	\$600,000.00
Follow-up to International Conferences	\$500,000.00
Fund for Social Research	\$1,400,000.00
Fund to Assist Older Persons Homes and to Train Care Providers	\$400,000.00
Institutional Strengthening, Ministry of Social Development	\$300,000.00
International Day for the Disabled	\$-
International Day of Older Persons	\$100,000.00
Multi-Disciplinary Committee on the Family	\$100,000.00
National Plan of Action Sensitisation Initiatives	\$360,750.00
Policy Development	\$100,000.00
Public Education on Ageing	\$100,000.00
Restructuring of the Social Services Delivery System	\$800,000.00
Study on Exprisoners	\$200,000.00
Survey of Children's Homes	\$120,000.00
Training Workshop and other Initiatives to Promote Monitoring & Evaluation	\$245,000.00
<b>Ministry of Social Development Total</b>	<b>\$9,357,000.00</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>	
Assiatance to National Heroes	\$500,000.00
Registration of Unregistered Births	\$50,000.00
<b>Office of the Prime Minister Total</b>	<b>\$550,000.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL &amp; MICRO ENTERPRISES</b>	
National Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour	\$353,000.00
<b>Ministry of Labour and Small &amp; Micro Enterprises</b>	<b>\$353,000.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	
National Drug Council	\$900,000.00
School Discipline Initiative	\$1,000,000.00
<b>Ministry of National Security Total</b>	<b>\$1,900,000.00</b>

INITIATIVES	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2004/05
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE &amp; GENDER AFFAIRS</b>	
Refurbishment of Civic Centres and Community Complexes	\$2,300,000.00
<b>Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs Total</b>	<b>\$2,300,000.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>	
Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	\$3,500,000.00
Youth Training	\$1,000,000.00
<b>Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Total</b>	<b>\$4,500,000.00</b>
<b>Ministries in Trinidad Sub Total</b>	<b>\$18,960,000.00</b>
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>	
Rolling Three Year Tourism Plan	\$41,198,100.00
Children's Authority (Tobago)	\$270,000.00
<b>Tobago House of Assembly Total</b>	<b>\$41,468,100.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$60,428,100.00</b>

## Appendices

### Appendix V: Status Of New Programmes That Were Identified For Implementation In 2005

Programme	Ministry	Status
Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE)	Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education	For fiscal 04/05, the GATE Programme received a Budget allocation of \$75,000,000. A total of 18,157 persons benefited from the programme with public tertiary level receiving 10737 applicants and private institutions receiving 7420.
Student Support Services System	Ministry of Education	This programme was implemented as planned. Over 82% of the schools selected at the primary school level were provided with support services. Training was provided in the area of dyslexia, psychology, autism and life skills to teachers, social workers and other support staff at schools. The programme benefited over 3000 students and more than 500 parents at the primary school level. At the secondary school level over 8000 students and approximately 1500 parents benefited from the programme.
Skills Training Programme at the Laventille Technology and Continuing Education Centre	Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education	
New Community Mediation Programme	Ministry of Social Development	The Ministry has recruited staff and located sites for the establishment of Centres.
Training Programme for Care Providers	Ministry of Social Development	The Ministry is in the process of identifying the most suitable service provider to undertake the training. It is expected that training will commence in fiscal 2005/2006
Public Education on Aging	Ministry of Social Development	This programme has been included in the 2005/2006 Budget estimates and is to be implemented during 2006.
Social Support Services for Older Persons	Ministry of Social Development	These programmes will constitute Phase 1 of the introduction of a Continuum of Health and Social support services for older persons in Trinidad and Tobago. It is proposed to implement phase I of the programme during 2005/2006. Phase I involves the establishment of Senior Centres in fiscal 2005. Proposals were received for the establishment of centres and were assessed. At least one centre is expected to be established in fiscal 2005.

## Appendix VI: Description Of New Programmes And Policies And Institutional/Structural Initiatives For Fiscal 2006

### Programmes

#### **Community Education Programme – Spanish as Our First Foreign Language Spanish**

The Ministry of Community Development and Gender Affairs will introduce a new component of the Community Education Programme introducing “Spanish as Our First Foreign Language”. This arises out of the mandate of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to make Spanish the first foreign language of Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry by virtue of its role in the national development thrust and its close relationship with local communities through the community development process has decided to develop and implement a number of introductory programmes in eight community development administrative districts in the new 2005/2006 fiscal year.

The Programme comprises the following:

- Implementation of introductory Spanish for the staff of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs
- Signage for all sectors of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and gender Affairs and the
- Implementation of introductory Spanish classes in the eight Community Development Administrative Districts

An estimated three hundred and forty persons will be involved in the programme which will consist of seventeen (17) forty (40) hour classes.

#### **National Oncology Programme**

The Ministry of Health proposes to establish the National Oncology Programme in fiscal 2006. Development of this programme is currently underway with the collaboration of Canadian experts to effectively address high morbidity

and mortality rates caused by Cancer. The Programme will establish a comprehensive approach to cancer care. The National Oncology Centre, which is projected to open in May 2007, will be the location from which the National Oncology Programme will be coordinated.

#### **Establishment of New Community Mediation Programme**

The Ministry of Social Development will introduce a New Community Mediation Programme in fiscal 2006. The new Mediation programme is intended to promote a culture of peace, healing and harmony in the communities, consistent with the requirements set out in the Mediation Act 2004. The programme will address matters such as:

- Landlord/ tenant disputes
- Threat and harassment problems
- Family and relationship disputes
- Workplace and commercial conflicts
- Juvenile conflicts including truancy, delinquency and gang related activities

Twenty (20) Mediation Centres will be established throughout the country

### Projects

#### **Project Expression-“Voice of the Youth”**

The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs proposes to implement in 2005/ 2006, with the support of the Youth Councils, the project, “Voice of the Youth”.

The purpose of the project is to highlight the positive aspects of youth and to disseminate information on curriculum issues such as HIV/ AIDS which affect the youth population.

## Appendices

Implementation of this project will involve the use of a multi-venue concert/ rally with local and international artistes, cultural youth groups, booths by youth – serving organizations. It is envisaged that this project would give rise to a youth magazine.

### **The Block Leadership Initiative for the New Generation (BLING)**

The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs in collaboration with the National Youth Council will be responsible for the BLING project. The Project will target the youth population of Trinidad and Tobago. The objectives of this project are to:

- Facilitate the gathering of information on the needs of youth
- Allow the healthy recreation of youth in their local communities and in their natural setting
- Identify any psycho-social issues confronting youth
- Identify the skills and training needs of youth
- Assist in the employment and employability of youth
- Allow for youth creativity and cultural expression and to
- Promote high self-esteem among youth

This programme mobilizes youth in their natural setting of “small goal”, street basket ball, cricket, netball, for organization into “block” teams to participate in “Block” games or competitions and to simultaneously provide them with psycho-social and economic support if required. This process would assist youth workers, social workers and other care-giving or service delivery professionals to conduct group assessment exercises in employment, counseling, anger management, skills development and economic needs.

### **Development of a National Parenting Programme**

The Ministry of Social Development is responsible for the implementation of the National Parenting

Programme. The objectives of the programme are to create greater awareness among parents of their parental responsibilities, create reliable, dependent and effective support systems for parents, provide a resource centre for Parenting Education and make parenting education universal. This programme will address:

- parenting skills and techniques
- communication skills
- family planning
- conflict resolution
- youth development
- interpersonal relationships
- family responsibilities
- pre and post marital counseling

## Policies

### **National Policy on the Development of Tertiary Education, Training and Distance and Life Long Learning**

- Development of this Policy document is being initiated by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education. For 2005-2006, the Green Paper on the National Policy on the Development of Tertiary Education Training and Distance and Life Long Learning Policy would be published for public consultations and amendments made as necessary.

The main components of this policy framework would be to:

- Expand tertiary access to achieve participation rate of 60% by 2015, at 14% per annum
- Manage the expansion and articulation of UTT and COSTATTT to rationalize necessary access to quality tertiary education programmes that meet needs of industry and commerce and civil society;
- Build a national accreditation system to ensure that all tertiary level institutions and programmers meet Government standards for tertiary education and

- Comprehensively analyze the national labour market needs to signal occupational trends for human resource development

The policy framework calls for the establishment of a Tertiary Education Council of Trinidad and Tobago which would be responsible for the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of a National Master Plan for Development of the Tertiary Education Sector in Trinidad and Tobago.

### **Policy for Adult Education**

The Ministry of Education is responsible for the formulation of a Policy for Adult Education, which would direct the initiatives of the Adult Education Programme and would address the issues of access to schools and equipment, supervision/maintenance and security of adult programmes on afternoons.

The Policy aims to increase the access to quality education opportunities for all citizens and to create a sustainable culture of lifelong learning throughout the nation.

### **Development of a National Patriotism Policy**

This Policy falls under the purview of the Ministry of Social Development and the objectives of this Policy are:

- To engender national pride in all citizens.
- To foster greater awareness and appreciation for the national cultural expressions, symbols and historical and cultural heritage by all citizens.
- To shape the future of Trinidad and Tobago by inculcating in the nation's children and youth, a sense of commitment, national pride and duty to country and fellow man

## **Surveys**

### **Survey of Child Victimization**

The Ministry of Social Development, Social Investigations Unit proposes to undertake a study of child victimization to determine the incidence of the problem and in recognition of its negative impact on the victims, on family life, and on the society as a whole.

The proposed objectives of this study are to:

- Ascertain the incidence, causes and effects of child abuse in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Determine current approaches to dealing with the problem and to assess their effectiveness

It is proposed that both a quantitative and a qualitative survey be undertaken. A quantitative survey comprising structured questionnaires will be used to facilitate the data gathering on the incidence and, prevalence of incest.

Implications with respect to family life and societal values; the role of the state and by extension, relevant intervening agencies, such as NGOs; child rights and child rights laws; and the faces and perception of 'crime' will also be explored.

### **Social Impact of Legal Gambling**

The Ministry of Social Development, Social Investigations Unit proposes to conduct a study of the Social Impact of Legal Gambling. The proposed objectives of this study are to:

1. Obtain a reliable estimate of the proportion of society that engages in gambling activities.
2. Identify and evaluate the social and economic impacts of (pathological/compulsive gambling) gambling on individuals, their relationships, families, workplace productivity, society as a whole.
3. Discuss the implications and make recommendations based on research findings.
4. Establish a benchmark for ascertaining addiction based on frequency of gambling.

Three phases of the study will be conducted simultaneously. Phase I will consist of data collection at the registered NLCB outlets; Phase II will consist of data collection at the casinos and betting shops and Phase III will consist of data collection at the household level. A pilot survey will be conducted initially in order to ascertain the feasibility of the study and to also detect any flaws which can be improved so as to reduce errors.

## Appendices

Several case studies will be highlighted in each phase of the study specifically recording the experiences of sellers and customers who are addicted to gambling, illustrating some of their strategies for winning and their experiences. Additionally, interviews with casino owners or managers about their experiences will also be sought so that the study will incorporate different views of those within the gambling industry as well as those participating in its activities.

Recommendations will be based upon the findings of the research. Thus, the implications for the economy, family life, relationships will be given consideration with regards to policy formulation and programmed development to reduce the adverse effects of gambling.

### **Status of Men in Society**

The conduct of this study will determine some of the major factors which have contributed to the current status of males in the society and to ascertain areas in which males are participating adequately or not and the reasons for the same, the Ministry of Social Development proposes to undertake a comprehensive survey of the current status of males in society in areas such as family life, the workplace, sports and leisure activities, participation in out-of-school programmes and various levels of schooling (secondary and tertiary).

This would be done through an investigation of the status of males in several spheres of society in an effort to go beyond what is already known. In this regard, it should serve to encourage all citizens to question many of the assumptions made about the factors that influence male behaviours.

The objectives of this survey are to:

- Evaluate the status of males by obtaining information on their contributions in areas covered by the study: homes, schools, workplace, community;
- Examine the factors that influence how males have been carrying out their roles and responsibilities

in the areas identified in above and to identify areas for policy and program development on the basis of the findings of the survey.

Indeed, a study of this nature has major implications for strengthening gender relations and improving parenting, since our lives depend on the quality of our relationships. The implications and recommendations for policy refinement and review of social service programs would be advanced. More specific concerns for family life, parental education programs (fathering and mothering) along with the need for the expansion of social support programmes would also be discussed.

### **Evaluating Degree of Conformity to Socially Accepted Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago**

The Ministry of Social Development will be undertaking this study which would assist in the understanding of the extent of the breakdown in our social norms and values, the causes, and the possible measures that can be undertaken to improve the present situation

The study aims at answering the following research questions:

- To what extent has there been a breakdown of social norms and values in our society?
- What have been the causes and effects?
- What steps can be taken to arrest/reverse the decline?

The research exercise will sample clusters of households in communities across Trinidad and Tobago using proportionate cluster sampling techniques because of unequal numbers of households in each community.

The objectives of the survey are to:

1. Determine the level of breakdown in social norms and values among the populace



2. Identify the causes and effects of a breakdown in social norms and values.
3. Identify and recommend measures to arrest and/or reverse the decline

### Institutional/Structural Initiatives

#### Establishment of Children's Authority

The National Family Services of the Ministry of Social Development is in the process of establishing a Children's Authority. This programme would seek to establish an organization effected by the Children's Authority Act 2000. The authority will serve as the guardian of children in Trinidad and Tobago and will operate through localised units to promote respect for and protect children's rights.

The Children's Authority would advise the Minister on matters relating to the operations of the Children's Authority Act. Additionally, the Authority would investigate complaints related to staff, children and parents or guardians of children. The Authority would also issue, revoke and withdraw licenses of community residences and nurseries as provided under the Children Residences, Foster Care and Nurseries Act.

This intervention would provide for the protection and care of children in Trinidad and Tobago through the facilitation of improved services and the licensing of residential agencies addressing "children's" issues. A further outcome of this intervention includes ensuring that there is an awareness, promotion and respect for the rights of the children consistent with international agreements to which the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is a signatory.

#### Establishment of a Quality Assurance Plan

The Ministry of Education has developed a new phase in planning and management of the education system with the formulation of a Quality Assurance Plan. This plan is designed to set new standards for the governance

of the renewed and modernized education system at all levels of the system and should become fully operational by 2008.

#### Establishment of a School-Based Management System

This initiative falls under the purview of the Ministry of Education and was designed to ensure cost effectiveness and compliance with contemporary needs. The main strategies of this initiative involve:

1. The establishment of local school boards at all Government primary and Secondary Schools and the
2. The Establishment of Students Councils at all Secondary Schools.
3. The Development of a School Based Handbook and Operational Guidelines

#### Establishment of an Accreditation Council

This initiative falls under the purview of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education. The Council aims to provide reliable, accurate and up to date information to all stakeholders to enable quality choices in the selection of institutions of higher learning. This will be facilitated by the creation of an effective Accreditation Information System that will be available to all stakeholders. Additionally, the Council would evaluate, monitor and improve the quality standards achieved and maintained by tertiary institutions.

The Accreditation Council would focus on the policy areas of quality assurance, quality enhancement and regulations in the period 2006-2008. To prepare for full legislative implementation of Act no 16 of July 2004, ACTT has identified the following programmes and activities for the fiscal year 2005-06:

- Development of Regulations for Act no. 16 of 2004.
- Promulgation of standards for registration and accreditation and development of quality criteria for tertiary educational institutions and qualifications.

## Appendices

- Hosting of stakeholder fora on the role of ACTT and the processes for Registration, Recognition and Accreditation.
- Hosting of the 2nd Annual conference and AGM of the Caribbean Area Network for Quality Assurance in Tertiary Education (CANQATE).
- Development of linkages with international accreditation bodies.
- Development of a mechanism for specialised accreditation at the national and regional levels in collaboration with established professional bodies.
- Review of the role of the National Training Agency (NTA) in quality assurance and accreditation in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Publication and dissemination of information and promotional material on ACTT and the services available.
- Participation in regional initiatives and activities related to furtherance of the objectives of CARICOM and the CSME in the context of developing appropriate policies and procedures to facilitate the movement of skilled labour throughout the region.
- Obtaining broad agreement on a National Research and Development Agenda.
- Develop a policy on Biotechnology

### **Establishment of a National Council for Science Technology and Innovation Policy on Biotechnology (NCOSTI)**

In June 2005 a draft Final Report was completed for the establishment of a National Science Council. Based on approval of the recommendations of the Report for the establishment of the Council, the strategies that would be pursued include:

- Review of the existing draft legislation for NCOSTI and the establishment of NCOSTI as a legal entity;
- Design and development of structures and systems for the new body
- Initiate preliminary activities to be undertaken with respect to funding
- Develop the 5-year priority areas for STI

**Appendix VII:  
Budgeted Allocations for Trinidad Social Programmes 2005  
(Recurrent Expenditure)**

**PROGRAMME** **BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005**

**DEVELOPMENTAL**

**Human Development**

Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Unit	\$4,500,400.00
Civilian Conservation Corps	\$30,000,000.00
Community Development Scholarship Programme	\$5,000,000.00
Community Interface Programme	\$30,000.00
Community Swimming Programme	\$206,000.00
Government Assistance for Tertiary Education (GATE)	\$75,000,000.00
Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE)	\$19,000,000.00
Information Made Available through Technology (IMAT) Centres	\$484,000.00
Micro Enterprise and Training and Development Grant	\$160,400.00
Military-Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)	\$10,000,000.00
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship & Re-Orientation (MYPART)	\$10,900,000.00
Multi-Sector Skill Training (MuST) Programme	\$47,658,000.00
National Service	\$11,000,000.00
National Skills Development Programme	\$9,047,000.00
Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$1,576,978.00
On the Job Training (OJT)	\$38,000,000.00
Radio Programme-It's family time, Lets talk	\$220,000.00
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	\$6,000,000.00
Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)	\$300,000,000.00
Women in Harmony/Domestic Violence Programme	\$2,645,090.00
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$7,500,000.00
Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$23,689,400.00
Youth Facilities Development Programme	\$5,251,700.00
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)	\$40,000,000.00
Youth Training	\$2,300,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$650,168,968.00</b>

**Social Integration**

Adoption of Children/Foster Care	\$600,000.00
Empowerment Series for Residents of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons	\$113,226.00
Gender Training and Sensitization Programme/Male Support Programme	\$1,636,600.00
Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	\$5,000,000.00
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$127,000,000.00
Prime Minister's Best Village Competitions and Exhibitions	\$5,000,000.00
Retirees/Adolescents Partnership Programme (RAPP)	\$2,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$141,349,826.00</b>

## Appendices

PROGRAMME	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005
<b>Community Development and Empowerment</b>	
Healthy Family Functioning	\$8,000,000.00
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$5,500,000.00
Community Based Micro Enterprise Programme (Micro Enterprise Loan(MEL) Facility)	\$1,000,000.00
Community Concerts (Anaculture)	\$1,832,515.00
Community Education (Skills Development Programme)	\$1,398,400.00
Community Environment Improvement Initiative	\$3,086,100.00
Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$225,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$249,967,015.00</b>
<b>Sustainable livelihoods</b>	
Agriculture Incentive Programme	\$28,000,000.00
Export Centres Programme	\$5,100,000.00
National Enterprise Development Company (NEDCO)	\$82,075,000.00
Terminal Malls	\$2,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$117,175,000.00</b>
<b>Developmental Programmes Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,171,177,009.00</b>
<b>REMEDIAL</b>	
<b>Poverty Alleviation</b>	
Chronic Disease Assistance Plan (C-DAP)	\$31,020,000.00
Disability Assistance Grant	\$104,197,000.00
Financial Assistance to Necessitous Patients (Medical Aids Committee)	\$70,000.00
Hardship Relief Programme	\$1,000,000.00
Old Age Pension Programme	\$900,930,000.00
Public Assistance Programme	\$157,873,000.00
School Crossing Guard Programme	\$209,400.00
Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts (S.H.A.R.E.)	\$60,000,000.00
Support to Non-Governmental Institutions	\$95,404,040.00
Urgent Temporary Assistance Programme	\$2,100,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,352,803,440.00</b>
<b>Human Development</b>	
Adolescent Mothers Programme	\$1,500,000.00
Remedial Therapy Programme	\$21,600.00
Transformation and Development Centers	\$1,800,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,321,600.00</b>
<b>Wellness and Well-Being</b>	
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	\$5,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,000,000.00</b>

PROGRAMME	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005
<b>Social Integration</b>	
Piparo Empowerment Centre Programme	\$6,142,552.00
Rehabilitation of Socially Displaced Substance Abusers	\$108,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,250,552.00</b>
<b>Community Development and Empowerment</b>	
Community Improvement Services Ltd	\$5,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,000,000.00</b>
<b>Remedial Programmes Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,373,943,592.00</b>
<b>PREVENTIVE</b>	
<b>Poverty Alleviation</b>	
Free Student Transportation	\$56,700,000.00
National Youth Sport Festival Programme	\$495,000.00
Provision of Medical and Psychiatric Services at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons	\$30,960.00
School Book Grant	\$34,100,000.00
School Nutrition Programme	\$151,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$242,325,960.00</b>
<b>Human Development</b>	
Early Child Care & Education Programme	\$19,945,400.00
Student Support Services	\$15,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,945,400.00</b>
<b>Wellness and Well-Being</b>	
Anti-Retroviral Treatment Programme	\$11,500,000.00
National AIDS Programme (including RapPort)	\$3,000,000.00
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV Programme	\$3,000,000.00
Youth Health Project	\$1,500,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,000,000.00</b>
<b>Personal Safety and Security</b>	
Community Safety and Enhancement Programme	\$1,200,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,200,000.00</b>
<b>Preventive Sub Total</b>	<b>\$315,471,360.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$2,860,591,961.00</b>

## Appendices

### Budgeted Allocations for Tobago Social Programmes 2005 (Recurrent Expenditure)

PROGRAMME	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005
<b>DEVELOPMENTAL</b>	
<b>Human Development</b>	
Grow for Harmony	\$-
Life Management and Parenting Education	\$-
National Service	\$1,000,000.00
Tobago Nursery Association	\$-
Trade Centres (Tobago)	\$3,460,000.00
Youth Development Programmes	\$1,562,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,022,000.00</b>
<b>Social Integration</b>	
International Day for Older Persons	\$-
Assistance to Cultural Groups	\$1,305,000.00
Foster Care/Kinship Care, Adoption Support Programme	\$500,000.00
Gender Training and Gender Mainstreaming	\$-
Life After School Programme	\$-
Special Social Programmes	\$850,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,655,000.00</b>
<b>Community Developmental and Empowerment</b>	
Assistance to Community Organisations	\$500,000.00
Special Community Programmes	\$400,000.00
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$1,639,200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,539,200.00</b>
<b>Sustainable Livelihoods</b>	
Bago Market	\$-
Agriculture Incentive Programme	\$1,000,000.00
Export Centres	\$300,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,300,000.00</b>
<b>Developmental Sub Total</b>	<b>\$12,516,200.00</b>
<b>REMEDIAL</b>	
<b>Poverty Alleviation</b>	
Assistance to Home for the Aged	\$298,000.00
Emergency Cases Fund	\$250,000.00
Family Surveillance - "Walk the Talk, Door to Door" Programme	\$-
Grant to Necessitous Patients	\$800,000.00
Grant to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools	\$40,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,388,000.00</b>

PROGRAMME	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2005
<b>Human Development</b>	
Small Grants	\$180,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$180,000.00</b>
<b>Social Integration</b>	
Community Residence and Ambulatory Services for Children and Adolescents at Risk	\$-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Personal Safety and Security</b>	
Family First Foundation Nurturing Centre	\$-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Remedial Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,568,000.00</b>
<b>PREVENTIVE</b>	
<b>Poverty Alleviation</b>	
School Feeding Programme	\$18,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,000,000.00</b>
<b>Human Development</b>	
Capacity Building Youth Programme in HIV/AIDS	\$-
Spirituality in Action for Family Empowerment (SAFE)	\$-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Wellness and Well-Being</b>	
“Creative Living” (Community Nutrition Element)	\$-
Tobago Health Promotion Clinic Programme	\$-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Personal Safety and Security</b>	
Battered Women’s Shelter and Services	\$-
Children and Family Services Programme	\$-
Family Preservation & Family Support Programme	\$-
International Families Day	\$-
Training for Managers & Care Givers of Children’s Institutions	\$-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Preventive Sub Total</b>	<b>\$18,000,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$32,084,200.00</b>

## Appendices

### Appendix VIII: List Of Non-governmental Organizations Receiving Government Subventions 2004 & 2005

Organization	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2004	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2005	Difference in Allocations/Grants Payable in 2004 to 2005
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>			
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$9,701,150.00	\$9,702,000.00	\$850.00
Servol Junior Life Centre	\$1,023,750.00	\$1,350,000.00	\$326,250.00
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Association	\$-	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00
<b>Ministry of Education's Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$10,724,900.00</b>	<b>\$11,202,000.00</b>	<b>\$477,100.00</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>			
Ecclesiastical Grants			
Roman Catholic Church	\$115,724.00	\$115,724.00	\$-
Anglican Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$51,576.00	\$51,576.00	\$-
Divine Life Society	\$2,132.00	\$2,132.00	\$-
Hindu Religious Bodies:		\$71,109.20	\$71,109.20
Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha	\$43,428.00	\$-	\$(43,428.00)
Vishwa Hindu Parishad	\$12,775.20	\$-	\$(12,775.20)
Kabir Panth Association	\$8,515.60	\$-	\$(8,515.60)
Arya Pratinidhi Sabha	\$4,257.60	\$-	\$(4,257.60)
Shiva Dharma Sabha	\$-	\$-	\$-
Muslim Religious Bodies:		\$40,328.00	\$40,328.00
Trustees Muslim League Incorporated	\$17,738.00	\$-	\$(17,738.00)
Anjuman Sunnatul Jamaat Association	\$11,292.00	\$-	\$(11,292.00)
Tackveeyatul Islamic Association	\$11,298.00	\$-	\$(11,298.00)
Presbyterian Church of Trinidad and Tobago	\$26,440.00	\$26,440.00	\$-
Methodist Church of Trinidad and Tobago	\$10,156.00	\$10,148.00	\$(8.00)
South Caribbean Conference Seventh Day Adventist	\$17,608.00	\$17,608.00	\$-
Independent Baptist Missionary Union	\$4,418.00	\$4,418.00	\$-
National Evangelical Spiritual Baptist	\$4,418.00	\$13,246.00	\$8,828.00
West Indies Spiritual Sacred Order	\$4,410.00	\$4,410.00	\$-
Baptist (Orthodox)	\$16,940.00	\$16,940.00	\$-
Moravian Church of Trinidad and Tobago	\$3,589.00	\$3,589.00	\$-
Pentecostal Assemblies of the West Indies	\$25,080.00	\$25,080.00	\$-
Association of Jehovah Witnesses	\$4,808.00	\$4,808.00	\$-
Church of God	\$3,225.00	\$3,225.00	\$-
Ethiopian Orthodox Church	\$488.00	\$488.00	\$-
Stewards Christian Brethren Ltd.	\$976.00	\$896.00	\$(80.00)
<b>Office of the Prime Minister's Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$401,292.40</b>	<b>\$412,165.20</b>	<b>\$10,872.80</b>



Organization	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2004	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2005	Difference in Allocations/Grants Payable in 2004 to 2005
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Services for Persons with Disabilities			
Trinidad & Tobago Chapter of Disabled People International	\$61,840.00	\$68,750.00	\$6,910.00
Goodwill Industries	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$-
National Centre for Persons with Disabilities	\$520,000.00	\$520,000.00	\$-
T&T Association for Hearing Impaired	\$4,181,676.00	\$4,047,030.00	\$(134,646.00)
T&T Blind Welfare Association	\$6,289,422.00	\$6,502,970.00	\$213,548.00
Swantson Home for Blind Lads	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$-
Cheshire Foundation Home	\$-	\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$11,503,438.00</b>	<b>\$12,189,250.00</b>	<b>\$685,812.00</b>
<b>Children's Homes</b>			
Ark of the Covenant Children's Home	\$-	\$85,612.00	\$85,612.00
Jaya Lakshmi Home	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$-
Ferndean's Place Children's Home	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$-
Islamic Home for Children	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$-
St. Dominic's Children's Home	\$8,504,419.00	\$8,000,000.00	\$(504,419.00)
St. Mary's Children's Home	\$9,130,886.00	\$8,500,000.00	\$(630,886.00)
Philip's Children's Home and Nursery School	\$149,650.00	\$149,650.00	\$-
Credo Aylward House	\$150,018.48	\$150,018.48	\$-
Credo Drop In Centre	\$261,147.36	\$289,360.00	\$28,212.64
Credo Sophia House	\$-	\$191,600.00	\$191,600.00
Cyril Ross Nursery	\$120,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$-
Rainbow Rescue	\$-	\$242,252.38	\$242,252.38
Emmanuel Community	\$-	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
South Social Workers Task Force	\$-	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$18,456,120.84</b>	<b>\$17,938,492.86</b>	<b>\$(517,627.98)</b>
<b>Industrial Schools</b>			
St. Michael's School for Boys	\$5,640,911.00	\$5,700,000.00	\$59,089.00
St. Jude's School for Girls	\$4,354,854.00	\$4,400,000.00	\$45,146.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$9,995,765.00</b>	<b>\$10,100,000.00</b>	<b>\$104,235.00</b>
<b>Socially Displaced</b>			
Halfway House for Psychiatric Females	\$363,069.00	\$363,069.00	\$-
Centre for Socially Displaced Persons	\$-	\$532,752.56	\$532,752.56
Court Shamrock Centre for the Socially Displaced	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$-
St Vincent De Paul Society Nazareth Halfway House	\$147,600.00	\$147,600.00	\$-
Audrey Mollineau Halfway House	\$-	\$210,312.00	\$210,312.00
St Vincent De Paul Society for Riverside Plaza Assessment Centre	\$1,544,262.00	\$1,590,100.00	\$45,838.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$2,304,931.00</b>	<b>\$3,093,833.56</b>	<b>\$788,902.56</b>

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Organization	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2004	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2005	Difference in Allocations/Grants Payable in 2004 to 2005
<b>Family Life and Counseling Service</b>			
Families in Action	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$-
Lifeline	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$-
Rape Crisis Centre	\$66,000.00	\$66,000.00	\$-
National Home for Family Reconciliation	\$75,000.00	\$-	\$(75,000.00)
Coterie of Social Workers	\$20,900.00	\$20,900.00	\$-
Family Planning Association	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$-
Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago	\$698,548.00	\$698,548.00	\$-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$2,006,448.00</b>	<b>\$1,931,448.00</b>	<b>\$(75,000.00)</b>
<b>General</b>			
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$-
St. John's Ambulance Association & Brigade of T&T	\$20,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$(6,000.00)
T&T Red Cross Society Emergency	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$-
T&T Legion of British Commonwealth Services	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$-
International Committee for Red Cross	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$-
Young Men's Christian Association	\$81,600.00	\$81,600.00	\$-
Salvation Army	\$30,840.00	\$30,840.00	\$-
Social Establishment for the Welfare of All (SEWA)	\$-	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
Nursery Association	\$-	\$66,000.00	\$66,000.00
A.S.J.A Islamic Community Services	\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$260,440.00</b>	<b>\$355,440.00</b>	<b>\$95,000.00</b>
<b>Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Centres</b>			
HEAL	\$45,246.00	\$45,246.00	\$-
Rebirth House	\$78,800.00	\$78,800.00	\$-
Hope Centre	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$149,046.00</b>	<b>\$149,046.00</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Homes for Senior Citizens</b>			
Siparia Home for the Aged	\$21,292.00	\$21,292.00	\$-
Mayaro Home for the Aged	\$15,394.00	\$15,394.00	\$-
La Brea Senior Citizens Home	\$19,828.00	\$19,828.00	\$-
Sangre Grande Home for the Aged	\$21,144.00	\$21,144.00	\$-
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	\$16,544.00	\$16,544.00	\$-
Point Fortin Senior Citizens Association	\$22,440.00	\$22,440.00	\$-
Chaguanas Senior Citizens Home	\$19,567.00	\$19,567.00	\$-
Couva Home for the Aged	\$19,764.00	\$19,764.00	\$-
J C Mc Donald Home for the Aged	\$27,336.00	\$27,336.00	\$-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$183,309.00</b>	<b>\$183,309.00</b>	<b>\$-</b>

Organization	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2004	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2005	Difference in Allocations/Grants Payable in 2004 to 2005
<b>Hostels/Halfway Houses</b>			
Salvation Army Geddes Grant Hostel	\$20,928.00	\$20,928.00	\$-
Shelter for Women and Children	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$-
Business and Professional Women's Club	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$175,928.00</b>	<b>\$175,928.00</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Medical Services</b>			
Chest and Heart Association	\$12,300.00	\$12,300.00	\$-
International Organisation for Health Care & Human Development	\$-	\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$12,300.00</b>	<b>\$127,300.00</b>	<b>\$115,000.00</b>
<b>Educational and Employment Services</b>			
Servol	\$37,700.00	\$37,700.00	\$-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$37,700.00</b>	<b>\$37,700.00</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>Ministry of Social Development's Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$45,085,425.84</b>	<b>\$46,281,747.42</b>	<b>\$1,196,321.58</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>			
Christ Child Convalescent Home	\$613,000.00	\$613,000.00	\$-
Cheshire Homes	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$-
Diabetes Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$-
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children Association	\$5,300,500.00	\$5,466,490.00	\$165,990.00
Trinidad and Tobago Association for Retarded Children	\$7,297,800.00	\$7,877,260.00	\$579,460.00
South Cancer Support Society	\$-	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Aidsline - National AIDS Hotline	\$-	\$181,830.00	\$181,830.00
Pharmacy of Medical Sciences Department	\$-	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
T&T National Association for Down's Syndrome	\$-	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Mental Health	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society	\$158,500.00	\$158,500.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Leprosy Relief Association	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago National Council on Alcoholism	\$66,000.00	\$66,000.00	\$-
Friends of the Blood Bank	\$100,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$220,000.00
John Hayes Memorial Kidney Foundation	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$-
Informative Breast Feeding Service	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$-
Catholic Marriage Advisory Council	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$-
New Life Ministries	\$480,000.00	\$480,000.00	\$-
Living Water Community	\$480,000.00	\$780,000.00	\$300,000.00
Lupus Society of Trinidad and Tobago	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00	\$-
<b>Ministry of Health's Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$14,899,300.00</b>	<b>\$16,526,580.00</b>	<b>\$1,627,280.00</b>

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Organization	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2004	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2005	Difference in Allocations/Grants Payable in 2004 to 2005
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORTS &amp; YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>			
Trinidad and Tobago Amateur Boxing Association	\$161,772.49	\$15,835.00	\$(145,937.49)
Black Hawk	\$-	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Distance Running Events & Associated Management (DREAM)	\$-	\$6,757.00	\$6,757.00
Elite Athletes Programme	\$4,578,953.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$(3,078,953.00)
Girl Guides Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$84,000.00	\$84,000.00	\$-
National Amateur Athletic Association of Trinidad & Tobago	\$195,768.00	\$4,259,129.76	\$4,063,361.76
National Basketball Federation of Trinidad and Tobago	\$30,617.00	\$353,194.88	\$322,577.88
Presidents Award Scheme of Trinidad and Tobago	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$-
Salvation Army	\$-	\$345.00	\$345.00
San Fernando District Scout Council	\$-	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Scouts Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$126,000.00	\$126,000.00	\$-
Spiritual Shouter Baptist Faith of T&T - 5K	\$-	\$10,377.46	\$10,377.46
Stern John Skill Awards Programme	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Surfing Association	\$-	\$6,150.00	\$6,150.00
Trinidad and Tobago Badminton Association	\$20,350.00	\$91,314.00	\$70,964.00
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Cricket Association	\$-	\$9,184.50	\$9,184.50
Trinidad and Tobago Boxing Board of Control	\$-	\$36,260.00	\$36,260.00
Trinidad and Tobago Clico Marathon	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Cricket Board of Control	\$70,000.00	\$128,070.00	\$58,070.00
Trinidad and Tobago Cycling Federation	\$-	\$80,084.34	\$80,084.34
Trinidad and Tobago Equestrian Association	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Football Federation	\$181,095.76	\$1,849,072.70	\$1,667,976.94
Trinidad and Tobago Golf Association	\$-	\$94,500.00	\$94,500.00
Trinidad and Tobago Hockey Board	\$170,530.00	\$164,151.00	\$(6,379.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Karate Union	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Netball Association	\$200,000.00	\$122,172.00	\$(77,828.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Pro League	\$2,750,000.00	\$1,918,000.00	\$(832,000.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Sailing Association	\$-	\$1,039,500.00	\$1,039,500.00
Trinidad and Tobago Squash Association	\$-	\$101,057.50	\$101,057.50
Trinidad and Tobago Taekwondo Association	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Tennis Association	\$27,053.26	\$4,125.00	\$(22,928.26)
Trinidad and Tobago Volleyball Association	\$120,000.00	\$1,002,533.00	\$882,533.00
Trinidad and Tobago Women's Cricket Board	\$241,000.00	\$207,209.67	\$(33,790.33)
Trinidad and Tobago Women's Football Association	\$-	\$28,000.00	\$28,000.00
WADA	\$-	\$67,413.23	\$67,413.23
West Indies Players' Association	\$-	\$363,300.00	\$363,300.00
World Cup Football	\$-	\$125,500.00	\$125,500.00
World Walking Day	\$-	\$3,312.00	\$3,312.00
All Sport Promotion	\$125,000.00	\$-	\$(125,000.00)
Amateur Swimming Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$30,000.00	\$-	\$(30,000.00)
Cricket Olympic Council	\$11,500.00	\$-	\$(11,500.00)

Organization	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2004	Allocations/Grants Payable at 2005	Difference in Allocations/Grants Payable in 2004 to 2005
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORTS &amp; YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>			
Draughts and Checkers Association	\$39,675.00	\$-	\$(39,675.00)
Life Saving Society	\$9,000.00	\$-	\$(9,000.00)
Phillips Promotion Company Ltd (Cycling)	\$50,000.00	\$-	\$(50,000.00)
Southern Games	\$29,853.52	\$-	\$(29,853.52)
Special Olympics of Trinidad and Tobago	\$37,000.00	\$-	\$(37,000.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Darts Association	\$27,200.00	\$-	\$(27,200.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Football & Rugby Association	\$20,000.00	\$-	\$(20,000.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Gymnastics Association	\$60,000.00	\$-	\$(60,000.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee	\$500,000.00	\$-	\$(500,000.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Table Tennis Association	\$75,000.00	\$-	\$(75,000.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Windball Cricket Association	\$1,800.00	\$-	\$(1,800.00)
Trinidad Youth Council	\$100,000.00	\$-	\$(100,000.00)
Tobago Youth Council	\$60,000.00	\$-	\$(60,000.00)
Young Men's Christian Association	\$36,000.00	\$-	\$(36,000.00)
Young Women's Christian Association	\$30,000.00	\$-	\$(30,000.00)
<b>Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$10,509,168.03</b>	<b>\$14,618,548.04</b>	<b>\$4,109,380.01</b>
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>			
Family First Foundation Group	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$-
Syl Phil Home in Love	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$-
Jesus Cares Family Cottage	\$144,000.00	\$144,000.00	\$-
Sunset Home for the Aged	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$-
TOWERS	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$-
St. Vincent De Paul Home For the Aged	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$-
Fundamentals Cultural Group	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$-
Tobago Council of Elders	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$-
School for the Deaf	\$674,000.00	\$694,000.00	\$20,000.00
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children	\$848,000.00	\$879,000.00	\$31,000.00
<b>Tobago House of Assembly's Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$1,792,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,843,000.00</b>	<b>\$51,000.00</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Village Councils	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$-
Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Women's Institute	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$-
<b>Ministry of Community Development's Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$20,000.00</b>	<b>\$20,000.00</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>			
Police Youth Clubs	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$-
Crime Stoppers of Trinidad and Tobago	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$-
<b>Ministry of National Security's Total Subventions</b>	<b>\$4,500,000.00</b>	<b>\$4,500,000.00</b>	<b>\$-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$87,932,086.27</b>	<b>\$95,404,040.66</b>	<b>\$7,471,954.39</b>

## Appendices

### Appendix IX : Summary Of Findings & Recommendations Of The Monitoring & Evaluation Exercise Conducted On The S.H.A.R.E. Programme

#### SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

##### Overall Relevance and Targeting the income criterion.

- The programme is delivered across all 36 constituencies of Trinidad and Tobago and coverage approximately corresponds with the location of the poor population.

##### Hamper Distribution Systems

- Policies and procedures with regard to distribution have been established but are not systematically adhered to. A system for adequate documentation and verification of client information has not been formalized.
- Over 99% of all NGOs expressed the view that the stipend to assist with transportation expenses and other miscellaneous administrative costs was insufficient.
- The distribution of the hampers was regular and fair. Approximately 83% of households received one hamper each month.
- The programme's distributive objective of 15,000 hampers per month has been achieved.

##### Empowerment Activities

- The programme's empowerment objectives are not clearly defined and systems to support this component of the programme are lacking. Only 8% of the SHARE beneficiaries sampled were exposed to direct empowerment activities (including skills training, referrals and assistance to find employment).

##### Effectiveness and Efficiency

- The programme is cost-effective relative to other major social programmes.
- The repeat rate is estimated at 62%, based on

the number of respondents who had been on the programme for over six months.

- Effective monitoring mechanisms and internal controls to ensure accountability and transparency are lacking.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Programme Relevance

1. The SHARE Secretariat should regularly assess beneficiary and constituency needs by periodically reviewing poverty, unemployment, population and geographic information systems data and adjust coverage and target population where required.
2. A mechanism should be established to relate the value of the hamper to the cost of living and the 'best value' monthly food basket for a typical SHARE household, as determined by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute. In this context, consideration should be given to increasing the overall value of the hamper.

##### Programme Effectiveness

3. The system for selection of beneficiaries should be strengthened by reviewing and streamlining the beneficiary application form (to capture further information such as beneficiary training/skills, employment history and household income) and ensuring that NGOs administer the standard form to all beneficiaries. In addition, the household circumstances and addresses of all beneficiaries should be verified by NGOs before the distribution of a hamper. Exceptions to the standard criteria for selection of beneficiaries should be clearly documented and explained.
4. An internal mechanism should be established for monitoring the selection of beneficiaries and

investigation of possible discrepancies. In this context, NGOs should ensure that copies of each beneficiary application form are submitted to the SHARE Secretariat.

5. The system for selection of NGOs should be reviewed. It is suggested that a team of two (2) Regional Co-ordinators conduct an assessment of NGOs applying for admission to the programme, using a standard assessment form with objective criteria as the basis for selection decisions.

6. A mechanism for investigation of complaints relating to the selection of NGOs, NGO practices, or the functioning of the SHARE Secretariat, should be established within the Ministry responsible for executing the programme.

7. The system for monitoring of NGOs should be strengthened through development/review of instruments for reporting and enforcement of policies with regard to NGO management practices.

8. Consideration should be given to increasing the stipend for NGOs by 50-70%.

9. A system for assessment of clients with regard to skills and social interventions that may be required should be introduced.

10. Formal links with referral programmes should be established. SHARE should distribute a manual to their NGO partners on types of services available from different Agencies and procedures for accessing such services.

11. An annual training plan for beneficiaries should be developed and implemented by the SHARE Secretariat in collaboration with NGOs and specific skills training targets should be set annually.

12. Funds should be specifically allocated to empowerment activities and distributed on the basis of project approval.

13. An annual capacity building and sensitization programme for NGOs should be developed and implemented by the SHARE Secretariat.

14. A system should be established within the SHARE Secretariat to respond more effectively to emergencies and special cases.

### **Programme Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness**

15. The organizational structure of the programme should be revisited with a view to increasing resources for empowerment activities, as well as for monitoring and research.

16. The administrative support infrastructure and physical facilities for the programme should be improved (e.g. phones, computers, photocopying machine, physical space).

17. The compensation package of all SHARE Secretariat Staff should be reviewed.

18. The management information system should be upgraded to facilitate easy access to information on clients, distributions and organizations and should be supported by the standardization of data capture instruments.

19. The accounting practices of the programme should be reviewed, in particular, the system of payment to NGOs, the policy with regard to unspent balances and the verification of the accounting package.

### **Overall Programme Outcomes**

20. The objectives of the programme should be reviewed and clarified and indicators of success documented.

21. Tracer studies on past beneficiaries should be undertaken every 5 years.

## Appendices

### Appendix X: List Of Family Life Related Programmes In Trinidad & Tobago

Name of Programme	Ministry	Description	Beneficiaries
Adoption of Children	Ministry of Social Development	This programme meets the need of several categories of clients. Firstly, persons who are unable to take care of their children can approach the unit requesting assistance to offer their babies for adoption. Secondly, persons who wish to extend their family via adoption can also approach the Board seeking to be approved as a Prospective Adoptive Parent. A third category of clients are those who already have a child/ children in their home and wish to legalize that arrangement	1) Persons 25 years and older; 2) Persons 18 years and under
Community-Based Family Life Meetings & Training for Parenting	Ministry of Social Development & Tobago House of Assembly	This Programme seeks to promote and strengthen healthy functioning families. It involves a series of seminars to educate and inform participants about the importance of responsible parenting practices and the development of positive life skills. The Programme further echoes the need for investments in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as best practice for positive self-development and for a solid foundation for future generations	Communities throughout Trinidad & Tobago
Community Mediation Programme	Ministry of Social Development	The Community Mediation Programme is based on the restorative justice philosophy. It is a method of resolving disputes between parties with the assistance and facilitation of a third party or mediator. The mission of the Community Mediation Centres is to empower individuals, groups and communities to resolve disputes by talking it out in a non-threatening environment.	Parties to certain non-serious civil, criminal and family law matters.
Community Residence and Ambulatory Services for Children and Adolescents At Risk	Tobago House of Assembly	The programme is a unique integration of prevention/intervention strategies in a faith based residential setting, geared toward instilling discipline and reducing violence against self, the family, the school and the community. The programme aims to implement behaviour modification strategies in children and youth; to strengthen positive values and attitudes to life; and to instill an increased sense of responsibility and accountability.	Children and youth between 6-18 years and their parents, teachers, families, communities and schools.
Domestic Violence Programme	Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs & Tobago House of Assembly	This programme includes the Domestic Violence Hotline, Community-based Drop-in Centres and Public Awareness initiatives. It was designed to address the complex and sensitive issue of domestic violence in the society.	Victims and perpetrators of domestic violence



Name Of Programme	Ministry	Description	Beneficiaries
Emergency Assistance for Families	Ministry of Social Development	This Programme was developed to provide immediate relief to individuals and families who were traumatized and rendered needy as a result of disasters such as fires, floods and landslides. The Programme facilitates the establishment of a cash grant facility and a system to readily access goods from operational businesses.	Individuals and families in Trinidad and Tobago who have been affected by natural/other disasters
Family First Foundation Nurturing Centre	Tobago House of Assembly	This initiative provides short term (6-9 months) living accommodation for nurturing family relationships and the healing process for persons who survived sexual abuse in the home. Other aspects of the programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Care line 631</li> <li>- Crisis intervention and referral services</li> <li>- Perpetrators' programme which utilizes the Duluth model of treatment</li> <li>- Trauma counseling and anger management</li> <li>- Empowerment, Micro-Enterprise and Training and Development</li> </ul>	Displaced families as a result of sexual abuse within the home
Family Media Programme	Ministry of Social Development	This Project is a multi Media campaign, utilizing posters, newspapers and electronic ads, television and radio clips to identify and highlight images of selected areas of healthy family functioning. This project attempts to transmit to stakeholders, the place and role of the family at all levels- personal, communal, and national, and in all spheres of development. The activities in the programme are all designed to bring attention to the status of the family in Trinidad and Tobago, and to provide a means to enable its healthy development.	The general public with special emphasis on young parents and prospective parents.
Family Remedial Therapy Programme	Ministry of Social Development	This Programme was developed to foster good, healthy relationships between probationers and their parents through lecture/group therapy sessions on a monthly basis. Lecture topics are chosen based on their relevance to the needs and problems of participants. The Programme has also extended to "Walk-in" clients/parents and their children who may not have yet come through the Court system, but are in need of counseling and will benefit from this type of intervention	Probationers and their parents; problem children.
Family Surveillance "Walk The Walk, Door To Door" Programme	Tobago House of Assembly	The Programme is a conduit for providing support services and social services at community based, home and school sites. It facilitates meeting with members of the public in their homes and communities to market, monitor and evaluate the Social Services delivery system, conduct social needs assessment, and to discuss matters relating to social development.	Communities throughout Tobago

## Appendices

Name Of Programme	Ministry	Description	Beneficiaries
Gender Mainstreaming	Tobago House of Assembly	This Programme informs Gender policy in Tobago, establishes male and female support groups throughout Tobago, assists male and female oriented non-governmental agencies and community-based voluntary organizations through training, strategic development and the transfer of technology, provides gender sensitization training for males and females in various target groups and provides a forum for males and females to articulate gender issues affecting them and stimulate public education and action to effect fundamental and attitudinal changes.	The programme targets men, women, children and youth.
Gender Training Programme	Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs	Provision of training and sensitization in gender issues for policy makers, members of the legislative and judicial bodies, senior members of the public service, planners, field officers and public, private and voluntary organizations.	Members of Ministries/ NGOs/ Private Sector
Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs	Provision of training and sensitization in gender issues for policy makers, members of the legislative and judicial bodies, senior members of the public service, planners, field officers and public, private and voluntary organizations.	Youth 17-30; Older Persons in need of affordable care; Managers of Homes for Older Persons.
Golden Age/ Adolescents Partnership Programme And Long Term Care For The Elderly (Golden Apple)	Tobago House of Assembly	The programme is designed to train young persons to respond to the demand for the provision of social care services for the elderly in our communities. This programme promotes an appreciation for service to the community, increases employment among single women and facilitates the care of the elderly.	Persons between the age of 17-25 years.
Guidance And Counselling	Ministry of Education	The National Guidance Programme is a planned and comprehensive school guidance and counseling Programme that delivers prevention as well as intervention services to all students. The Programme is research-based and outcome driven. It provides students with opportunities to develop skills, competencies and knowledge in the content areas of personal/social, career and academic.	Students and parents.
Life After School Programme	Tobago House of Assembly	A Programme geared toward helping students to appreciate their classroom experiences by providing daily enabling environments to re-enforce and apply the knowledge gained at school.	Children in schools

Name Of Programme	Ministry	Description	Beneficiaries
Male Support Programme	Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs	This Programme is designed to address social and other issues that affect the vulnerability of local men and boys. The platform is intended to seek solutions that would bring about change in the thinking and behaviour of males in our society.	Males in Parent/Teachers Associations, CBOs, NGOs, Religious Organizations and the T&T Defense Force
Old Age Pension Programme	Ministry of Social Development	This Programme involves the provision of financial assistance to senior citizens of Trinidad and Tobago from the low income socio-economic bracket. The quantum of the grant is either \$1,050 or \$1,150 per month, depending on the income of the claimant.	Senior citizens 65 years and over whose income must not exceed \$1000 per month and who must be resident in Trinidad and Tobago for at least 20 years, prior to their application
Public Assistance Programme	Ministry of Social Development	The Public Assistance Programme comprises of the provision of grants to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago who are unable to earn a living because of illness or injury. The grants are also paid on behalf of children in cases where the father has died, been hospitalized, imprisoned or has deserted. The grants are subjected to review with a view to establishing further need. The quantum of the grants are as follows: One person - \$470.; Two persons - \$710.; Three persons - \$920; Four persons or more - \$1,090.	Persons between the ages 18-65 and necessitous children
Reach Programme	Tobago House of Assembly	This programme aims to provide social services consumers with a small business grant, training, education, and social support services to help them gain economic independence and self-sufficiency and thereby wean them off from reliance on the social services. The Department provides a complete package of advisory, training, mentorship and funding services to micro and small business enterprises.	Youth, single mothers and men who cannot access capital or support for entrepreneurial activity.
School Nutrition Programme	Ministry of Education	Between 1980 and 1986, the School Nutrition Company was responsible for the preparation and distribution of school lunches and milk drinks to deserving children in Primary Schools throughout Trinidad. The Programme was restructured and the School Feeding Programme emerged in 1986. During this period, the pre-school population was integrated into the programme and secondary schools were also included, supported by an IDB Loan. In 2002 the National Schools Dietary Services Limited was incorporated and this company was given oversight of the School Nutrition Programme. The School Nutrition Programme currently operates with an organizational structure that comprises of a Director, 4 Nutrition officers, 27 Food services officers and supporting administrative staff of 10 persons. The staff manages 77 caterers who provide 90,000 lunches and 25,000 breakfasts five times weekly, to needy children.	Children aged 3-18 identified by Principals as being in underprivileged socio-economic circumstances.

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School Transportation	Ministry of Education	The provision of dedicated school services with Maxi Taxis and PTSC Buses for children attending Secondary Schools and some Primary Schools which are located in remote areas.	Secondary and primary school students.
Social Help And Rehabilitative Efforts (S.h.a.r.e.)	Ministry of Social Development	The SHARE Programme is designed as an emergency measure towards alleviating the unfortunate situation of the new poor. Its approach is holistic and encompasses two methods: (1) Satisfying the biological and physical needs of food and shelter; (2) Making the individual/household self-sufficient through empowerment strategies and other developmental and collaborative efforts. Both strategies are delivered in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs.	Persons 18-65 years of age, in possession of a valid Trinidad & Tobago ID card, representing households in receipt of total household income of \$1,000.00 and less.
Spirituality In Action For Family Empowerment (SAFE)	Tobago House of Assembly	This Family Empowerment Programme provides training and development programmes to the clergy and other faith based organizations, and strengthens the institutional and management capacity of the faith based organizations to effectively and efficiently implement related projects and programmes for strengthening families. It promotes training for the clergy and committed members of the congregation in counseling skills and marketing; as well as how to access the social services resources available.	All churches and communities

Name Of Programme	Ministry	Description	Beneficiaries
Textbook Rental/loan Programme For Primary & Secondary Schools	Ministry of Education	Under the Programme, textbooks in four subject areas: Mathematics, Language Arts, Spanish and Science, will be loaned to students in Forms 1 and 2 in all public and private secondary schools in Trinidad and Tobago and for certain subject areas in Primary Schools. The books are to be returned to the school at the end of the academic year for loan to the next intake of students. Schools will have reserve stock to be used as replacements for books that are lost or damaged beyond repair. No rental/loan fee will be charged during this academic year. A small fee will be charged when the Programme is extended to Forms 1 to 5.	Primary & Secondary School Students





## Notes

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